

RURAL SOCIAL WORK PERSPECTIVE



April 2021

BATCH

2020-2022

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL
WORK**

LOYOLA COLLEGE

(AUTONOMOUS)

CHENNAI – 600034

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**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
LOYOLA COLLEGE, CHENNAI – 600034**

**RURAL SOCIAL WORK PERSPECTIVE
(RURAL CAMP)**

(Date : 15th, 21st and 22nd April 2021)

Programme Schedule

Date	Time	Resource Person	Meeting Link (GMEET)
15.04.2021	10.00 AM	Rev.Dr.Francina Director, DTMC Trust, Vasalurpatty Kollihills Namakkal District	meet.google.com/pae-tkpk-eob
21.04.2021	10.00 AM	Mr.Elango Trustee Trust for Village Self Go Kuthambakkam Thiruvallur District	meet.google.com/zjr-sfgj-kpu
22.04.2021	10.00 AM	Mr.D.Peter Project Director Care Foundations Chinna Natham Kancheepuram District	meet.google.com/fzy-kvir-ryu

Dr.J.M.Arul Kamaraj
Faculty In-Charge
Rural Social Work Perspective

Rev.Dr.Louis Arockiaraj.S.J
Head, Department of Social Work

INTRODUCTION:

Rural Social Work Perspective is mandatory to the Social Work Students. In every year, the students of Loyola College are sent to rural areas for physical exposure. This year unfortunately, the students were able to attend virtual mode due to Covid 19. The ultimate purpose of Rural Camp is that to understand existing values and ethical practice of the village and involvement in the developmental aspect of village community. The students are sent to analyse the social needs of the community and to be one with the community and to aware the people of their immediate need and to advocate against the social and moral evils of the community. Rural camp is very essential for the social worker to gain rural visibility, experience rural life, and gain a better understanding of rural realities such as schooling, health, occupation, and the village's social and political situation. Students of social work department of Loyola college had three days of rural camp. On the first day, students came to know about DTMC, Kolli Hills. On the second day, students came to know about TVSG Kuthambakkam. Finally, on the third day students came to know about Care Foundation, Chengalpattu. All these three days programme activities are given below.

OBJECTIVE OF THE RURAL SOCIAL WORK PERSPECTIVE:

- ✓ To make the students understand the rural social system.
- ✓ To know about the socio economic status and cultural conditions of rural life.
- ✓ To know about the social issues and challenges of the rural community people.
- ✓ To know about the activities carried out by the organizations to develop the rural community.
- ✓ To know about social welfare administration and its programme.
- ✓ To ensure that students are aware about the Rural Community Problems and what are the strategies used to overcome those issues.
- ✓ To know about various development programmes for the Rural Community.
- ✓ To ensure that students carry those knowledge and implement in their Social work profession.

RURAL SOCIAL WORK PERSPECTIVE: DAY 1

Agenda of the 1st day Programme (Date: 15-04-2021)

Prayer Song – Taniya Ishwarya Tamilarasi

Welcome Address – Dr. Arul Kamaraj

Guest of Honor – Rev. Sr. Francina, Director of DTMC Kolli Hills

Vote of Thanks – Jasmine (1st Year Student)

Field Work Organizer – Dr. Arul Kamaraj

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME:

- To make sure the students obtain knowledge about the rural community of DTMC and their development projects.
- To introduce the students to the various activities and projects carried out by the organization.
- And to know how DTMC works to enlighten and empower the people of the community especially those who are victims of stigmatized diseases.
- To gain practical knowledge through full participation and to display a greater interest in the villagers' social welfare growth.
- Adapting the village's cultural and ethical practices and attempting to become one with them by secularization.

HISTORY OF DTMC:

The Salesian Missionaries of Mary Immaculate (SMMI) have been in India since 1889 and in Salem since 1931. From the very outset the sisters have been concentrating on health and education. From 1960 they got involved in treatment and control of leprosy which was widespread in Salem in those days. Multi Drug Therapy for leprosy was started in Salem in 1986. Ever since the starting of the Multidrug therapy the government took over the leprosy control activities and the Non-Governmental Organizations were asked to participate in it. A sister organization of ours namely, St. Mary's Leprosy Centre took care of this activity.

Dr.Yevette Typhagne a French doctor gave leadership to all these activities right from the beginning till 1998. Her dedication and concern for the victims of leprosy have motivated everyone associated with her. The Trust is named after her. The registration of the Trust was in January 1999. The Trust is now engaged in activities covering Salem and Namakkal districts of Tamil Nadu.

The vision is the trust is **“That all may enjoy life in its fullness”**.

Their mission is to Enlighten and empower the people we serve, especially the victims of stigmatized diseases, small & marginal farmers, underprivileged people especially women

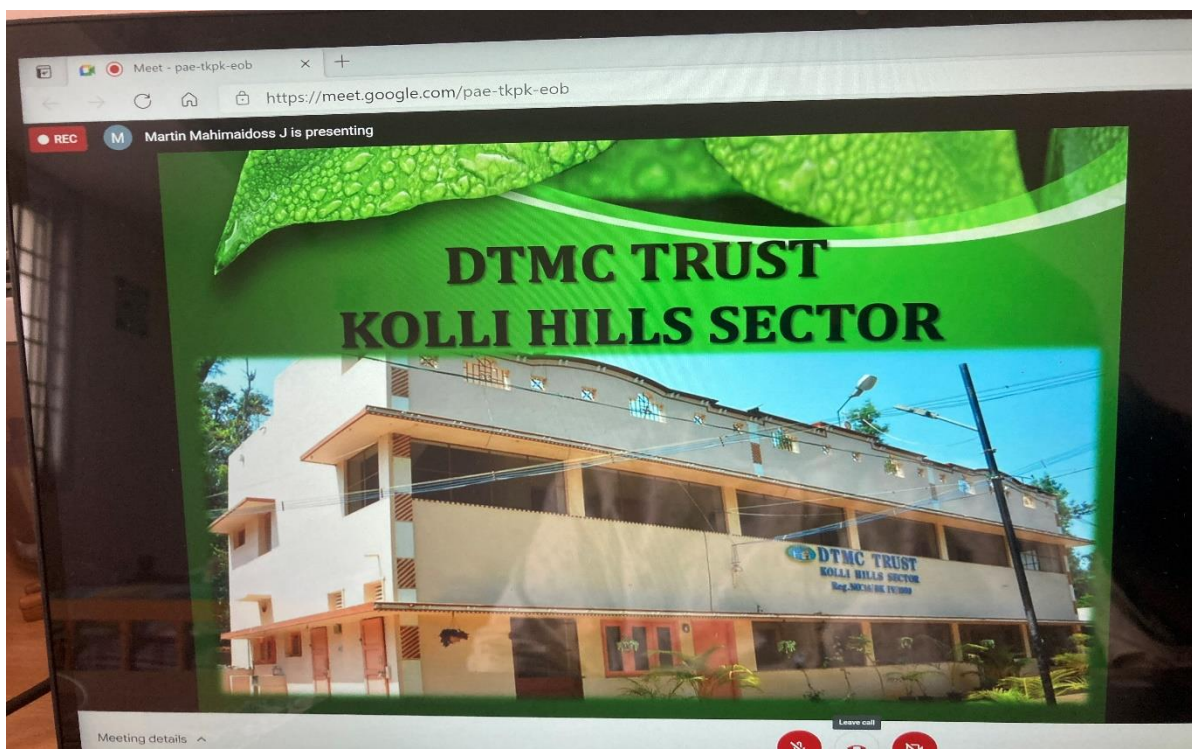
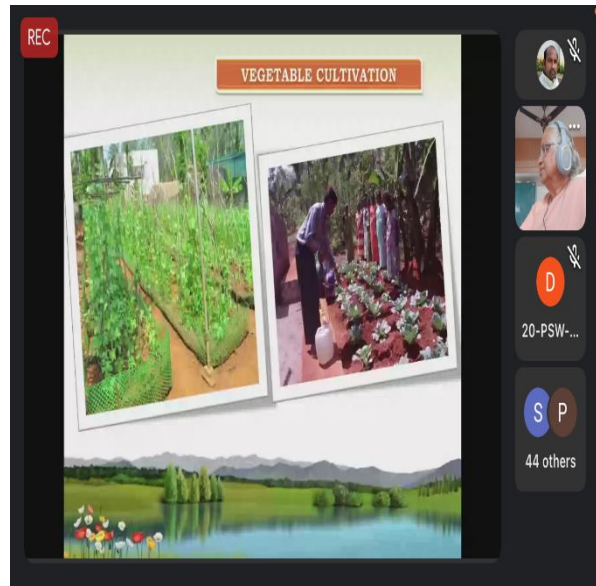
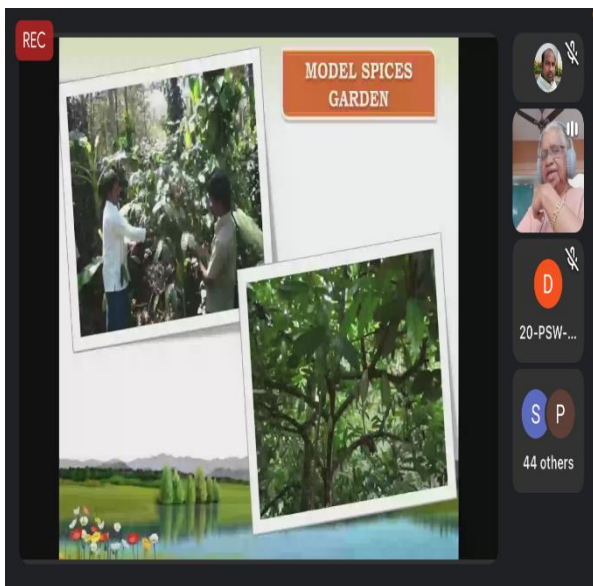
Ideology - "I came for the Sick not for those who are well" – Luke 4:31.

ACTIVITIES/ PROJECTS/ PROGRAMMES OF THE ORGANISATION:

The projects in the organization are divided into three sectors namely, **Salem sector, Kolli Hills sector and Kakkaveri sector.**

- The Salem sector provides comprehensive care of people living with HIV/AIDS and family, home based care for people living with HIV/AIDS, helpline service at government ART center, comprehensive care of people infected and affected with leprosy and tuberculosis, MCR and diabetic footwear unit.
- The Kolli Hills sector works for the empowerment of tribal women, community development programmes, promotion of organic and sustainable agriculture and Model units that involve Cultivation Anthurium Flowers, rabbit rearing and vegetable cultivation.
- They also focus on the formation of self-help groups, micro credit programmes for self-help groups, poultry and also goat rearing.
- They conduct group activities for the self-help group women to improve their self-worth.
- The organization promotes health and nutrition, study tours and exposure visits.
- In order to develop the community, they have taken measures to set up socio medical centers to treat minor ailments of the villagers and have given them health education.
- Construction of Family Toilets and Improving the quality of Drinking Water through bore wells have been executed.

- Improving the Educational Standard of Tribal Children, Developing Skills and Talents of children through children's parliament and cultural programmes Awareness Generation on Health, Nutrition & Sanitation have been set up.
- Soil and water conservation, preparation of organic manures, supply of bio control agents and supply of seeds and seeding for vegetable cultivation are implemented.



Meet - pae-tpk-eeb
<https://meet.google.com/pae-tpk-eeb>
 Martin Mahimadoss J is presenting


INFORMATION ABOUT KOLLI HILLS

- The Kolli Hills are featured in several works of classical Tamil literature such as [Silappathigaram](#), [Manimekalai](#), [Purananuru](#) and [Ainkurunuru](#). The region was ruled by [Valvil Ori](#) around 200 A.D. Who is praised as one of the seven great philanthropists of ancient Tamil Nadu. His valor and marksmanship are sung by several poets



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- The hills are said to be guarded by [Kollipavai](#) also called as "Ettukkai Amman", the local deity. According to legend, the sages chose Kolli hills when they were looking for a peaceful place to do their penance. However, the demons invaded the hills to disrupt the penance when the sages began their rituals.
- The sages prayed to Kollipavai, who according to the myth, chased away the demons with her enchanting smile.



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PROJECTS IN KOLLI HILLS

- SUPPLY OF SAFE DRINKING WATER
- HEALTH AND NUTRITION EDUCATION
- WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH MICRO- CREDIT PROGRAMME
- SUPPLEMENTARY EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN
- WATERSHED MANAGEMENT
- PROMOTION OF ORGANIC AGRICULTURE & INCOME GENERATION FOR SUSTAINABILITY


Meet - pae-tpk-eeb
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 Martin Mahimadoss J is presenting

SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES CONDUCTED AT KOLLI HILLS

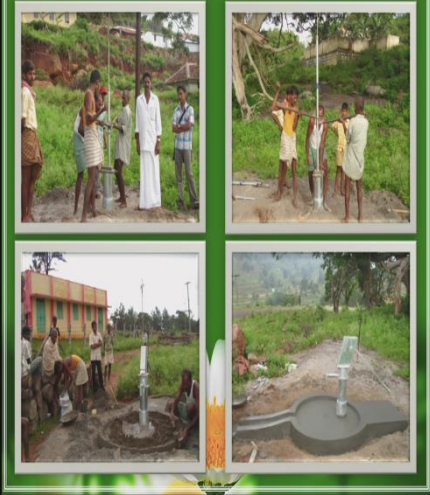
Our activity started with Socio Economic survey conducted in 2000 by a group of 5 social work trainees from Bosco Institute of Social Work, Titupattur.

We selected by random sampling 500 families from 47 hamlets for the study.

Based on the findings the following projects were started



REC



S
Sister

D
20-PSW...

D
46 others

REC



S
Sister

D
20-PSW...

D
46 others

REC

20-PSW-...

46 others

REC

FORMATION OF SELF HELP GROUPS

SELF HELP GROUP

- REGISTER THE GROUP IN TO GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME
- CONDUCTING REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING FOR SHGs
- MOTIVATING SHGs FOR SAVINGS & CREDITS
- PROVIDING GUIDANCE, SUPPORT, INSTRUCTION FOR BETTER BOOK KEEPING AND LINKAGE
- ARRANGING ALL TYPE OF BANK LOANS UNDER THE GUIDANCE

20-PSW-...

44 others

REC

SELF HELP GROUP

- MOTIVATING SHG'S TO PARTICIPATE COMMUNITY BASED LIVELIHOOD
- PROVIDING VARIOUS TRAININGS TO IMPROVE SOCIALLY AND ECONOMICALLY
- PROVIDING LOAN FOR ECONOMICAL ACTIVITIES

20-PSW-...

45 others

REC

SELF HELP GROUP PROJECT

SAVINGS & LOAN DETAILS OF SHG

PARTICULARS	CUMULATIVE
TOTAL SAVINGS	Rs.1,03,14,235/-
SHG LOAN GIVEN	Rs.2,02,26,058/-
BANK LOAN SECURED	Rs.11,10,00,000/-

Martin Mahimale is presenting

20-PSW-...

45 others

REC

DTMC - MICRO CREDIT PROGRAMME FOR SHG WOMEN

- TO SECURE THEM FINANCIALLY AND TECHNICALLY
- TO ENABLE THEM TO CHANNEL THE LOAN FOR PRODUCTIVE PURPOSES
- TO GAIN ECONOMIC PROSPERITY THROUGH ENTREPRENEURSHIP
- TO ENHANCE THE CONFIDENCE AND CAPABILITIES OF WOMEN

20-PSW-...

45 others

REC

DTMC - MICRO CREDIT PROGRAMME

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES STARTED BY SHG MEMBERS

- POULTRY - 08
- GOAT REARING - 11
- MILCH ANIMAL - 35

20-PSW-...

46 others

REC

DTMC - MICRO CREDIT PROGRAMME

REPAYMENT OF LOAN BY SHG MEMBERS

LOAN GIVEN TO SHG	RS.6200000/-
LOAN REPAID BY SHG	RS.6200000/-

20-PSW-...

45 others

REC

VOCATIONAL TRAINING TO SELF HELP GROUP

GARMENT MAKING	: 256
EMBROIDERY AND KNITTING	: 231
HANDICRAFT ITEMS	: 204
VEGETABLE CULTIVATION	: 1920
MUSHROOM CULTIVATION	: 1440
VERMI COMPOSTING	: 2160
RABIT REARING	: 1560
REARING OF JAPAN QUAILS	: 1320
BIO-PESTICIDE	: 600

20-PSW-...

46 others

REC

20-PSW-...

46 others

REC

TRAINING ON VEGETABLE CULTIVATION

NO. OF BATCHES : 160

NO. OF WOMEN TRAINED : 1920

20-PSW-...

46 others

Trichoderma Production Unit

REC

P 20-PSW-...

T S 45 others

Trichoderma Production - standardized

REC

P 20-PSW-...

T S 45 others

COFFEE PULPING MACHINE
GIVEN BY : MAHALIR THITTAM

REC

P 20-PSW-...

T S 45 others

REC

D 20-PSW-...

S P 46 others

CLEANING OF BALWADI **CLEANING OF SCHOOL GROUND**

EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE **PAINTING OF BALWADI**

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES BY SHG'S

REC

D 20-PSW-...

S P 46 others

TRAINING ON RABBIT REARING

REC

P 20-PSW-...

T S 46 others

RURAL SOCIAL WORK PERSPECTIVE: DAY 2

Agenda of the 2nd Programme (DATE: 21-04-2021)

Prayer Song – Daisy Kaviya

Welcome Address – Anthothuthi Immanuel

Guest of Honor – Mr. Elango, Trustee of TVSG, Kuthambakkam

Vote of Thanks – Rosita Merlin

Field Work Organizer – Dr. Arul Kamaraj

OBJECTIVE OF THE PROGRAMME:

- The major objective of this virtual rural camp is to obtain knowledge on rural community of TVSG Kuthambakkam.
- To know about various activities carried out by the Trust for village governance.
- To know about various programme developed for the welfare of the village by Mr.Elango.
- To know the establishment of the TVSG for engagement of people to develop their livelihood.
- To know about how Mr.Elango empowered the people of rural community in Kuthambakkam village.
- To know about the importance of 5-year plan for essential development of Village.

ABOUT TRUST FOR VILLAGE SELG GO:

R. ELANGO, EX. PANCHAYAT PRESIDENT OF KUTHAMBAKKAM VILLAGE

Elango founded a trust called “Trust for village Self-governance” (TVSG) in 2001 to mobilize supports to the panchayat and to the people. The activities further galvanized and he is in the process of networking various panchayats in Tamil Nadu and also in other parts of India. This program is growing as “Panchayat Academy”. Now from 2007 onwards, he is working for various panchayats in Tamil Nadu. He is concentrating in establishing a village based “Network Growth Economy” model. He had been invited by countries like USA, UK,

Germany, Italy, Austria, Cuba, Bangladesh, Taiwan and Pakistan to share his grass root experiences. He is actively working with Youth of India for building the future of India. Through the Panchayat Academy, more than 600 panchayats are networked in Tamil Nadu and a greater number of villages are emerging as model villages. He is putting efforts in working as bridge between the people and the technical institutions to bring the viable technologies to the village communities in order to create sustainable employment opportunities in villages. With these efforts now he is concentrating more in developing energy related technical solutions. He has been awarded Man of the Year 2013 by the The Week magazine. At present he is heading a sanitation program to provide dignified toilets to the village families.

PROGRAMMES AND PROJESCTS OF THE ORGANIZATION:

- TVSG Programme mainly focuses on Equal pay for equal work to achieve gender equality, giving them a dignified job opportunity for the villagers, and establish a self-help Group (SHG) autonomous organization to implement the concept through various projects.
- Natural methods of agriculture and food production
- Renovated irrigation methods
- Adopting earth bricks for construction (non-fired, compressed bricks)
- Self-employment assistance for rural youth
- Encouraging cottage industry
- Training Panchayat leaders from other villages in various governance programs
- Full utilization of the fertility and water availability of agricultural areas
- Bringing products manufactured by local self-employment groups to markets within the same region, thus creating self-sufficiency
- Creating long-term strategies for water conservation, rainwater harvesting etc.
- Preserving and promoting the rich cultural heritage of villages
- They have created Roads, Work sheds, Hospitals, Schools and Proper Drainage system for the welfare of the village.
- Housing for all They took this initiative innovative, cost effective for building house foe villagers.
- Livelihood Initiatives Are taken care by them.
- Network growth economy strengthening village economy through network growth.

- It helps in consulting village industries for producing food items, construction materials, cosmetic and toilets items
- TVSG gives employment opportunities for the community people by setting of service industries.



Housing for All

Innovative, Cost effective, Building technologies for Women



Lived in a Hut



Living in a dignified innovative house



Success in infrastructure creation

Roads



Work sheds



Drainages



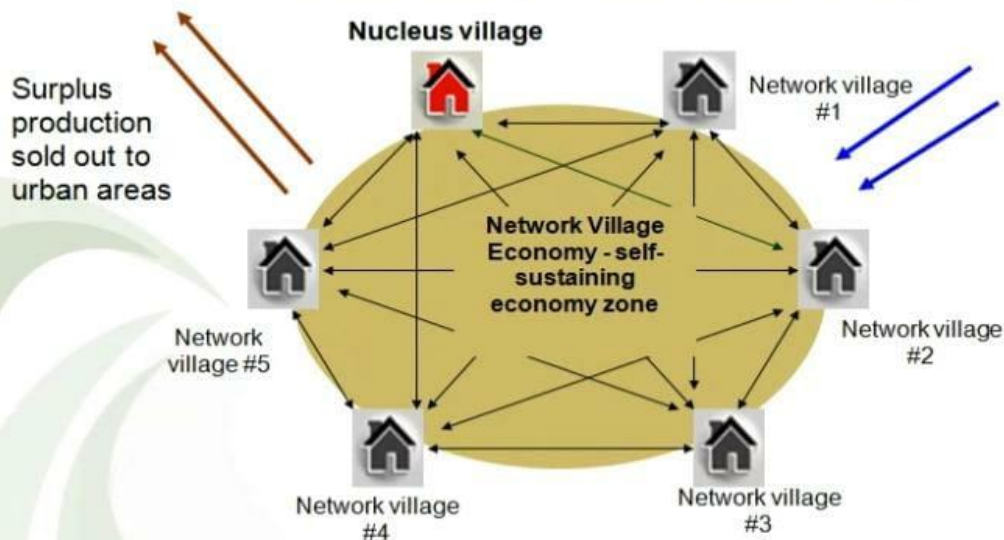
Hospitals



Schools



Livelihood initiatives ... Network growth economy



- Strengthening Village economy through Network Growth Economy

Village industries

Food items

- Rice mills
- Paddy processing units
- Tur Dal (Yellow pulses) mill
- Oil mill
- Bakery items
- Confectionery products
- Flour mill
- Miscellaneous items. (e.g. Pickles, papad, masalas etc)
- Milk processing
- Tea packaging / coffee processing
- Iodized Salt
- Vegetables

Construction materials

- Brick manufacturing units (VSBK)
- Painting materials
- Plastic recycling units for production of road repairing materials
- Tiles
- Mud Blocks
- Pre cast materials/ cement water tanks

Cosmetic & Toilet items

- Bathing Soaps
- Washing Soaps/ Detergent
- Tooth paste/ Tooth powder
- Shampoo/ Shaving cream
- Hair oils

Village industries

Other items

- Tailoring
- Cloth processing e.g. pillow covers, bed sheets etc
- Candles, Incense
- Paper recycling units
- Cattle feed
- Electrical gadget
- School Note books
- School bags/ shopping bags
- Compost from waste organic
- Food Processing (Jams, squash etc)
- Furniture, carpenter
- Ornaments (Silver & gold)
- Utencils
- Plastic products
- Plastic recycling
- Battery Production units

Service Industries

- Transport operators for raw / finish goods
- Electric repairs
- Auto repairs
- Taxi services
- Internet café/STD shop
- Trading shops (3 per village)

RURAL SOCIAL WORK PERSPECTIVE: DAY 3

Agenda of the 3rd Day Programme (Date: 22-04-2021)

Prayer Song – Sahaya Stephe

Welcome Address – Arockia Dass

Guest of Honor – Mr. Peter, Director of Care Foundation

Vote of Thanks – Ramya Shalu

Field Work Organizers – Dr. Arul Kamaraj & Prof. Martin Mahimaidass

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME:

- To adapt the cultural and ethical practice of the village and trying to be one with them by inculturation.
- To analyse the existing factors of the village and their way of life that are related to socio economic conditions.
- To observe the primary needs of the village through verbal, non-verbal and physical co-operation and participation.
- To witness and experience the available schemes that are done by the NGOs or Social Welfare Agencies of the village. To know more about functional aspect of Agencies and the welfare works that are done to Women and Children.
- To Co-operate alone with the Agency and doing some practical work with the association of the available agency.
- To gain practical knowledge through total participation and to show more interest in Social Welfare Developmental aspect of wellbeing of the villagers.

HISTORY OF CARE FOUNDATION:

Care Foundation is the Non-Governmental Organization which is located in Chengalpattu, Tamil Nadu. Care Foundations is registered as a Trust (Non-Government) at Chengalpattu of state Tamil Nadu with NGO unique registration ID ‘TN/2017/0158230’. The NGO registration is done by Sub-Registrar with registration number 1525/2012 on the date of 05-12-2012 and the Care Foundation Members are D. Peter (Chief Functionary), Lawrence (Treasurer), Sarala (Trustee).

The mission of the Care Foundation is the “Self-Sufficiency of the Villages”. The Social Service in the rural areas or in the villages are not fulfilled. This social service continuous for so many years without any completion. All the people in the village should be self-sufficient in socially, economically and politically. They have to live by their own with available resources in the village achieving by their own. With this note, D. Peter initially began this service with 5 students. He adopted 5 students and educated them. In the aspect of their gratitude and contribution, the five students became members of the Care Foundation and they started doing the social work along with the Founder. Now, the foundation focuses on the villages in Kancheepuram District and Chengalpattu District. The target people of the Care Foundation are Children and Beggary Communities.

ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION:

- To Identify and to provide financial support to rural students (Children Education) who are in poor socio-economic backgrounds.
- To Rescue and Rehabilitate the children who involved in begging.
- To Create Child development centres in rural areas for rural children.
- To Create awareness about health and hygiene practices among the rural community.
- To Rehabilitate the begging families and to bring changes in their socio-economic conditions.
- To conduct camps and training programs related to self-development and conducting cultural programs for children.

PROGRAMMES OR PROJECTS OF ORGANIZATION:

- Initially, the Project had begun with five Students from the poor family background by D. Peter, the chief Functionary. After the completion of their higher studies, they became members of the Care Foundation and it would pass on in following years by the beneficiaries.
- As the second Project, it has begun with 50 students who have pursued their higher studies and working in different sectors.
- As the third Project, Care Foundation has adopted 110 children form the beggary community who live pathetic life and struggle for daily living. This project is to bring social and economic change in the beggar community and to provide self-sufficient life to future generation. All these 110 students are funded for their education,

boarding stay. On this project, it was not easy task to approach the beggary community. There were a lot of appositions and project worker has to gain their trust.

- Facilitating Community Certificate Project: In education sector, the community certificate of the students is mandatory. All the students who were funded for studies, they do not have their community certificate. The beggar community had given a lot of petitions for it but they are not taken care. With the effort of Care Foundation, the children of the beggar community received community certificate after meeting District collector, village administration officer. They are called Bhanti Community.
- Care Foundation also took initial step to facilitate Aadhar Card and Ration Card to the beggary community with the legal step and 20 persons are benefited.
- Care Foundation took Sanitation Programme. Beggary people are not clean and tidy. During the Covid time, this foundation has given enough awareness programmes regarding prevention of covid, health and hygiene. It was a failure and people wear mask to avoid fine of Rs. 200.
- Major social issue of beggary community was addiction to alcoholism. Care Foundation took Alcohol rehabilitation and given awareness programme. It was also seeming to be failure because men and women of the community are addicted to Alcohol and most of the conflict arise insufficiency of Alcohol. During Covid lock down, since unavailability of Alcohol some of the members are recovered from the addiction.
- Another existing social issue is Child Marriage. 90% of Child Marriage is taking place in the Beggary community yet unprovable since they do not have proper documents. More awareness programmes are being conducted on Child Marriage. Due the lock down time, four child marriages had taken place and it was unstoppable. It is the existing problem in the community.
- Rescuing a girl from Sexual Harassment: Shandhiya is 13 years old girl. She used to call Mr. Pandian as uncle. Mr. Pandian took it for granted and he has spend a lot of money on her and at the same time, at the same time he has harassed the girl six times sexually. When it was known, Mr. Pandian was arrested under POCSO Act and he was imprisoned. The girl was rescued and admitted to Child Care Home. She has received Rs. 3,75,000 for her care and protection. All this legal aid has done by the Care Foundation.

- Livelihood Programme was conducted by the Care Foundation. Making Wire Bag training programme was conducted and people from the community had participated and it was not followed by the community.
- In the year 1994, Rural Development programme was held and the foundation gave much importance to Higher Education Project after the visiting the village. In the year 2008, the agency facilitated bank loan for higher education and one Italian Person sponsored the student who was school first and now he has completed ME.
- The caste problem was existing in the working community between Dalits and Non-Dalits. It took place at Anaikattu, Kalpakkam. Non-Dalit community made two divisions among the Dalit community and they placed political role and the conflict were existing among two divisions of same community. Dalits were not aware of their political game and Non-Dalits are benefited. After knowing these facts, the agency approached help from the bank officer of the same Dalit community and gave awareness programme and the Dalit people come to know their ignorance.
- The status of Migrant Workers: Migrant workers live in Kalyampoondi, Uthiramerur TK. They used to travel a long distance for road contract work like Tiruvannamalai and Hosur. Since there was lock down, they had no money and no food and they walked 120 kilometers and came to Kalyampoondi. Now, they have no employment and they go for available jobs in local. Food Provisions we distributed by the agency.

LEARNING:

PERSONAL LEARNING:

- This virtual Rural Camp gave us awareness on how a change can be Done possible by the change makers. Changes comes slow strong relationship with community leaders are essential to succeed.
- Leant our idea of rural areas is not always in line with reality.
- Cooperation of community people and by a social with more essential key to the success of project. All social work initiative in a rural community can be achieved only if all the people in community hold hands together.
- Learnt that participation of community people is most important to achieve standard of living.
- Learnt how community people are Utilizing the welfare to develop their livelihood.

- Learnt the barrier between urban and rural community. How the reality hits when we came to know the truth about the rural issues and their challenges.
- Learnt that rural people should be considered at-risk group based on their high rates of poverty, lower life opportunities and stigmatized social status.
- Learned that Self-Sufficiency of the villagers are most needed and as the social worker, I have to take all the measure to promote the self-sufficiency in the villages.
- Human person in the society has the dignity and rights to live a decent life with all the resources. As the social worker, one must give importance to dignity and rights.
- Learned that my stand always should be for vulnerable, downtrodden, discriminated community and one have to work for the welfare of these people.
- Learned that the primary importance should be given to women and children and to render my service to the upliftment of women and children.
- Learned to stand against the sexual harassments of women and Children. They have to be given much care and protection.
- Learned to commit myself with village development process and I have to make use of the all the available Governmental schemes.
- Learned to analyse the immediate needs community and to give priority to those needs.
- Learned to mobilize the money resources by various approaches.

PROFESSIONAL LEARNING:

- The main purpose of a social worker is to secure, encourage, adopt, and track children's rights with the assistance of a national or state commission for the protection of children's rights. The social worker serves as an enabler, guide, trainer, mediator, and communicator in this situation.
- The social worker must define the target population, which includes parents who do not encourage their children to attend school and children who are deprived of their rights. Through emphasizing current child rights and their benefits for future generations, social workers will help parents understand them and convince them that it is the best option for their family's socioeconomic growth.
- Sanitation is one of the most important aspects of environmental well-being because it protects human health, increases life expectancy, and has been shown to have economic benefits. Sanitation (e.g., sanitation, automated wastewater treatment) is

currently used to collect and/or handle human waste in order to protect human health and the environment, including water bodies that serve as drinking water sources.

- Learnt how important to make use of the gram Sabha's to discuss and take collective decisions and encourage local people to take ownership of the process of development.
- As a social worker we learnt the strategies of how-to bring grass root level people to mainstream of the society.
- Learnt the concept of sustainable development it can reduce poverty, standard living conditions, equality and quality of life.
- Learnt the role of social worker in rural community such as to support individuals through their difficult times and ensure that community people receive their welfares and to help improve outcomes in people's lives.
- Learnt social work values such as Service, Social justice, dignity and worth of the person, importance of human relationship matters, integrity and competence.
- The main role of the social worker is to protect, promote, implement and to monitor the rights of children with the help of National or State commission for Protection of Child Rights. Here, the social worker plays a role of enabler, guide, teacher, mediator and communicator.
- Social worker must identify the target people who are not encouraging their children for education and children who are deprived of Rights. By addressing the existing rights of children and its benefits for future generation, social worker can make parents to understand it and can educate them that it is solution for all socio and economic development of family.
- Poverty should not be the cause for implementation of education. Education is free and compulsory (age 6 to 14) for children and parents who are not sending their children for schooling is also crime because they are the impediments of children's future. Social worker may encourage them and facilitate them for joining in neighbourhood school.
- Social worker and school should maintain the name list of children until the completion of their elementary education. Social worker could help the dropout children to get their Transfer Certificate and can admit in neighbourhood school and arear students of college should be motivated and should be given proper guidance.
- Children who are sexually harassed must be given care and protection and the legal aid should be given under the protection of Children from sexual offences Act and

POCSO Act. I have learned professionally by calling helpline 1098 and seeking help from the officials and rescuing a child and admitting in Child Care Home and asking for compensation.

- Professional social worker also can seek help from the Government officials against Child Marriage by approaching helpline and can rescue the child and sent to Child Care Home.
- professionally learned to approach the people who are deprived of rights and leaned to analyse the social needs and to work on developmental process.
- professionally learned to mobilize the all sorts of resources by various means or approaches for the welfare of women and children.
- Learned to organize CO programmes that concerns about Sanitation, Self-help events, social awareness programmes and Alcohol Rehabilitation programmes.
- Learned to stand against the caste discrimination and to address the community in order to fight for their rights.
- During the time of crisis or natural disasters, I have professionally learned to facilitate basic needs for the survival and medical care or covid awareness programmes.

CONCLUSION:

Rural Social Work Perspective gives a way to new approaches by experiencing the existing developmental processes in the rural areas. As the social worker, one has to give primary importance to rural developmental programmes because the people who live in villages, they do find hard in living and there are no much facilities for sustainable life. By working along with other agencies, it gives effectiveness in our social work practice and it facilitates more opportunities to the villagers. Therefore, the Rural Social Work changes our perspective and our way of living and moves the social worker to have compassion over the downtrodden and marginalized. On these three days of virtual Rural Perspective in various aspect of approach enriched our minds and hearts and it motivates us to continue the works with zeal and compassion for the social wellbeing of concerned people.
