

Chapter I

Introduction

Since the expansion of living being, and gradually human beings the abstraction of intelligence and emotions have been explored. Social intelligence action starts with and builds on our emotional intelligence (EQ) by pertaining our understanding of people's emotions to select the absolute form of interaction with others in a difference of social situations. Whole evolutionary history of man is associated with the escalated Intelligence levels, and successive changes brought about, in the use of mix organs by the Homo sapiens. IQ is measured using tests that are carried out in an unaccompanied arena. And yet, human beings are a social species, and most of the tasks and challenges we face in both work and life have a linkable dimension. The two letters IQ, standing for Intelligence Quotient, separated two persons for Being capable and not so capable.; But gradually it was perceived and realized that higher IQ levels did not guarantee success. And, there are so many examples of individuals of moderate IQ levels doing extremely well in their specific fields. It has been proved that our general intelligence and academic success are poor predictors of life prosperity and adjustments and accounts for only 20% of our life success (Goleman, 1995). It is often said that high intelligence may satisfy the person a top position, but it may not make him a top person. This is true for all domains of life including sports, culture, and adventure. Thus only contemplate the set up norms of intelligence are not enough rather there is an obligation of new intelligence which can help in evaluation of human resources.

1.1 Social Intelligence (SI)

'Social intelligence' (SI), or social cognition is a kind of sharing tool of sociality, which we use to understand social situation, or we can say that bunch of abilities, or skills where we face the social aspect of understanding. It include some of the basic abilities like sensitivity, and to understand what they think by their facial expressions, emotions, intentions and also some more composite abilities such as being able to use this basic social knowledge to anticipate what other people are going to do next and to convert how we behave accordingly.

In the words of “Karl Albrecht” Social Intelligence (SI) is one of the dimension of multiple intelligence, in that he defines a social tool of to get along well with others and a bunch of practical skills which is consist of (situational awareness, presence, , authenticity, clarity and empathy,) to get associate successfully in any situation. His integration of these key factors creates a brief model—S.P.A.C.E.—for describing, assessing, and developing SI at a personal level, as well as a set of practical guidelines.

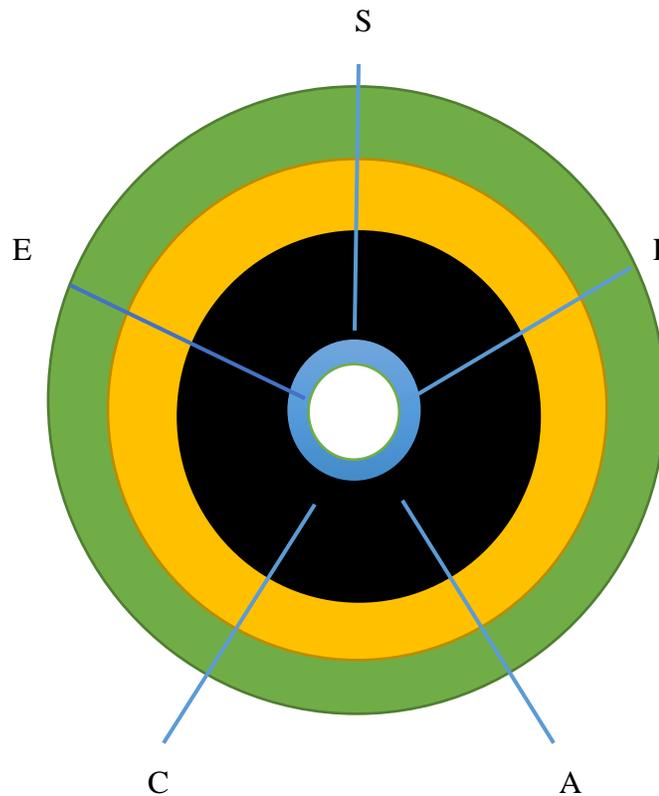


Figure 1. Social skills – “S.P.A.C.E” Formula

Karl Albrecht

Throughout this figure Albrecht described his S.P.A.C.E formula and he mentioned all the dimension related to the words and within the situations. These are like - **Situational Awareness** (or social awareness) is the ability to catch out and understand the area of a situation we may find ourselves in, and to get aware the ways in which the situation prevails

or shapes the behaviour of the people in it. **Presence**, also known simplistically as "bearing," is the intuition, or a message we send to others with our behaviour. People tend to make implications about our character, our competency and our sense of ourselves based on the behaviour they observe as part of our total presence dimension. **Authenticity** is the point to which others feel ourselves as acting from honest, ethical motives, and the extent to which they sense that our behaviour is congruent with our personal values - i.e. "playing straight." **Clarity** is the competency to formulate ideas clearly, effectively and with impact. It having a range of "communicating" skills such as listening, feedback, paraphrasing, semantic flexibility, and skilful use of language, skill in using metaphors and figures of speech, and the ability to explain things clearly and concisely. **Empathy** is the skill of making connections with people - the resistance to get people to meet you on a personal level of respect and willingness to collaborate. Empathy, in this case, goes beyond the stuffy definition of having a feeling toward another person; here, it means creating a common feeling between ourselves and another person.

In this fast-changing world, businesses like ours require employees to be adept at working with people from diverse backgrounds, to be resilient and comfortable with change and adept at making the most of opportunities. For this reason, we think social intelligence is a basic skill that our succeeding leaders will be expected to shine in.”

1.2 Youth Services

Youth programs are specific schemes structured to implicate people between the ages of 10 and 25. Activities involved are generally directed towards youth development through, social life, prevention, intervention, or education during youth programs participants might be included in sports, religion community service, youth activism, service, or outdoor education. Topics covered count youth empowerment, consumer, youth led media, and youth rights. Youth service pass to imagine a positive actions to life skills, employment, and education. It is an independent services, programmes, which focus on the development of child, in all-round development. So that they can contribute to the society, in education, and can established their self in various filed of adjustment. We can say that “Youth services” is a kind of volunteer ship which takes a lead to teach the young mind about the life, and develop the leadership qualities.

Youth services playing a major role in the development of youth. Various countries have various and multiple kind of youth's program. In brief term we can say that "It is voluntary and can help them engage positively as active members of their own communities and provides a valuable link to education and training."

1.2.1 Youth programmes: Youth programmes are now not limited to just welfare of the student, but it is more than that. Today's youth is very sensitive and knows very well about him/her. Today's youth want freedom, want to fight for his rights, and raised his voice against the wrong things. These all symbols somewhere shows that if we add youth programmes to the youth then they can do marvellous effort for the development of the nation. In India there are so many programmes, which are working on different- different levels. These are

National Cadet Corps (NCC)

National Social Service (NSS)

Youth Red Cross Society (YRCS)

Bahrat Scouts and Guide (BSG)

Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)

1.2.1.1 National Cadet Corps (NCC)

History – The NCC in India came in the existence with the act of national cadet corps 1948. It was lifted on 15 July 1948. So many programmes came in the existence before 1948, can say that national cadet corps can be treated as a follower of university training officer corps, it was fixed by the British government in 1942. The way the British Government set up the expectations, they didn't get the result during the 2nd world war. So they decided to make a reform in this process, and kept in the mind that more and more young men become the part of it. Finally a committee took charge and Pandit H.N. Kunzru suggested a cadet organization to be set up in schools and colleges level. In the last Governor General gave his approval to this programme and finally this programme in the existence on 15 July 1948. NCC programme is consist of armed forces of India. NCC has three wings, which are of Army, Air force and Navy.



NCC doesn't mean only to get the military life style. It works more than that. NCC has some aim, which describe its functioning.

The aims of NCC are

1. To flourish the excellence of Nature, Valour, affinity, Regulation, Command, Secular Perspective, temperament of Adventure and the paragon of Selfless Service amongst the Youth of the Country.
2. To Generate a Human Resource of Systemize, Qualify and Motivated Youth, to Furnish Leadership in all Ways of life and be forever assessable for the Service of the Nation.
3. To Provide a Proper Framework to Inspire the Youth to Choose a Career in the Armed Forces.

Based on the aims of the NCC, the Organisation has laid down Training Syllabi for the cadets. The syllabi for the Junior Division Cadets covers a period of two years and for Senior Division it is three years. Except for minor variations, the syllabus is similar for both Boy and Girl cadets. In this programme cadets are given to the general military training of small arms weapons, parades and to tell them take the responsibilities in emergency situation. NCC works on the motto of "Unity and Discipline". Flag of NCC is

the symbol of 3 defence services of India. And the colour of the flag matched with the Army, Air Force, and Navy. A rank of Lieutenant General is the director of this programme. National cadet corps is one of the finest youth service programme in the country. Which is full of leadership and a feel of to be sensitive for the nation and for the society. This programme is related with military life- style and it's headquarter is in New Delhi. This programme is open to Universities, Colleges and on school level. National cadet corps is a voluntary organisation which recruit the students from colleges and high schools and convert to them as a cadet across the nation.



Training in NCC- The training process of NCC is three years. Which is divided into certificates like A, certificate, B certificate, and C, Certificate. The NCC is staffed by personnel drawn from the cadres like, Regular Officers drawn from the three services of Army, Navy and Air Force. With this they have Regular Officers, Whole Time Officers, Whole Time Lady Officers, Associate NCC Officers (ANOs), Junior Commissioned Officers (JCOs), Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs) and their equivalents from the Navy and the Air Force as Permanent Instructor Staff, Girl Cadet Instructors (GCIs), Civil Gliding Instructors (CGIs), Ship Modelling Instructors (SMIs) and Aero Modelling Instructors (AMIs).

The training schedules planned for the cadets ensure that the benefit of the organisation reaches the maximum number of cadets through wide range of camps, which plays a very crucial role for a NCC cadet. These are like:

- Centrally Organised Camps
- Special National Integration Camps
- National Integration Camps
- All India Trekking Expeditions
- Schedules of sports events training camps
- Republic day camp
- Thal sainik camp
- Rock climbing camp
- Adventure training camp
- Sailing camp
- Parasailing camp
- Trekking camp
- Other camps

Output of the NCC – NCC is one of the leading youth services programme for youth. This programme doesn't work only on military training and skills, but its focus on to do the holistic development of child. National Cadet Corps has a broad range of camps, which plays a very important role for a NCC cadet. These camps doesn't provide only adventures, it also focus on the physical development of the child, taking responsibilities, learn the spirit of social adjustment, awareness of new places, learning various tradition, culture, and meeting different people across the nation, Leadership skills and the spirit of Nationalism. This all is possible only in NCC. In the military dictionary these called "life skills".

National Cadet Corps in Higher Education - The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) had last year declared that NCC will no longer be an extra-curricular programme but an elective text for which the credit points would be provided in determine autonomous colleges from 2013-2014 academic year. It was also resolute that the course would be initiated in the universities from 2014-15.

Now, the department has prepared to take the start a step ahead by initiating the course at university-level. The course objectives at bestowing strategic, military and policy-based education to students which would also support them choose a career in defence services. Sources indicated that our country has many retired Army officers who can contribute in this endeavour. The NCC services will help more students get familiarised with the NCC and create a larger base of cadets.

Recently chief minister of Haryana, announced that NCC must be an elective subject in school and college levels. State board of Haryana has taken the step and decided to introduce the NCC as an elective subject of class 8th, 9th and 10th. This all shows that how NCC is playing a crucial role in the development of youth and it will promote the discipline in school as well as in higher education. In the end we can say that now NCC is not only an extra- curricular activity, but it has taken a marvellous step ahead to making Indian youth discipline and keep a balance in their life to handle day today problem easily. Because if we do so we are near to catch the “life skills which is the ultimate of aim of NCC.

1.2.2.1 National Service Scheme (NSS)

History - National service scheme, popularly known as NSS. It works under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. It came in the existence on “Gandhi’s birth centenary year 1969. This is one the most popular youth programme in Universities and colleges level. When this programme launched it was in 37 universities holding 40,000 students having the primary focus on the inculcation of the personality of students through commonality services. If we see the NSS in today’s scenario then we will find that today NSS has more than 3.2 million approximately volunteers go in its roll transmission by various universities and colleges, and senior secondary school and directorate of vocational education all over the country. From its derivation more than 3.75 crore approximate of students from institutions, colleges, universities of higher learning have taken advantage from the NSS bustle, as student volunteers.

Motto of the NSS is defined the self-less task for the society. “Not Me but You” the motto of NSS define its objective clearly and reflects the spirit of socially. Which defines that the

belief that the welfare of an individual is ultimately dependent on the welfare of the society on the whole and therefore, the NSS volunteers shall strive for the well-being of the society.

Objectives of NSS are

1. To make them sensitive community in which they work.
2. To comprehend themselves in link to their community.
3. To recognize the needs and issues of the community and to get involve in them for problem-solving.
4. To inculcate among themselves a feel of social and civic responsibility.
5. To utilise their knowledge in finding practical solutions to individual and community problems.
6. To promote ability need for group-living and sharing of responsibilities.
7. To Gain skills in mobilising community participation.
8. To acquire leadership qualities and democratic attitudes.
9. To develop the habit to meet immediate, emergencies and natural disasters.
10. Practise national integration and social harmony.

Training in National Service Scheme - These programme is conduct on the basis of camps / activities, which focus on the enlarge of volunteer, through mentally, physically, socially, spirit of unity, to be aware of socially, and in the last to work for the mankind. Some of the famous camps which NSS has, and gave a new shape to this programme more creative, and adventures. These are;

- National Integration Camp
- Tree Plantation
- Road Safety
- Plus Polio Drive
- Blood Donation Camp
- Disaster Management camp
- Sharamdaan
- Immunisation
- Adventures Programmes

Outputs of NSS – Indian higher education system is concerned for the expansion of students, and they want to make students disciplined, socially, and to make them good human being for the advancement of the society, and for the nation. That's why higher education system decided to convert these extra- curricular activities into elective subjects, so that the spirit of holistic development could inculcate among youth. For this NSS is one the leading youth service which is playing a crucial for the flowering of youth in a multiple aspects. It also focus on the resources, the links between individual and community, and the relevancy of classroom concepts and theories in practical way.

NSS in Higher Education – If we see, then we get to know that these types of youth programmes has taken an enhancement of improvement among youth, and to make the society better and linked the youth with society. So that they could easily understand their responsibility, and learn how they can contribute to the society on their level.

That is why University Grant Commission (UGC) directed this programmes over the country to carry out National Service Scheme (NSS) as an elective subject in academic activities. Ministry of HRD, even taken a step in 62nd meeting of Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) in September 2013, to convert NSS into in an elective subject in higher education. UGC has given an indication in a written communication to all the Vice-Chancellors of all state and central universities.

After getting this written communication” Ministry of Youth Affair & Sports designed some components for the curriculum and include some of the social outreach programme to make it an elective subject in a complete way. These programmes like – Social Harmony and Integration, Life Competencies, Yoga, Sharmdaan, Health Hygienic, Community Mobilisation and Sanitation etc.

If we see then we will find that how these youth programmes made a scope in the concept of higher education. Ministry of Human Resource Development, even understand the importance of these programmes, and got realized that how these programmes mould the personality of youth. To make the higher education system better and friendly, these youth programme can play a better role and to make the system futuristic. The key word thing

that concept of “holistic development” of child is somewhere possible through these types of social and adventures programmes.

1.2.3.1 Youth Red Cross Society

History - During the First World War (1914), India had no support organization for the suffered and harmed soldiers, except a branch of the St. John Ambulance Association and by a Joint Committee of the British Red Cross. Later some steps took place and some committee was started to the support the much needed assist services in link with the St. John Ambulance Association in aid of the soldiers as well as civilian troublers of the horrors of that Great War. A proposal took place the Indian Red Cross Society, Independent of the British Red Cross, was imported in the Indian Legislative Council on 3rd March 1920 by Sir Claude Hill, member of the Viceroy's Executive Council who was also Chairman of the Joint war Committee in India. The Bill was proceed on 17th March 1920 and became Act XV of 1920 with the approval of the Governor General on the 20th March 1920.

On 7th June 1920, fifty members were formally elected to shape the Indian Red Cross Society and the first Managing Body was selected from among them with Sir Malcolm Hailey as Chairman.

Indian Red Cross Society is affiliated with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent movement. The roots between IRCS and the Indian delegation of Federation are very stable.

Motto of the Youth Red Cross – Health, Service and Friendship

Aims and objectives of Youth Red Cross

- To Inculcate the term “Peace “among Youth.
- Practice and daily routine to promote to health and care services.
- To motivate others, and set an example in front of other to donate the blood.
- To help to the weak people, and motivate them for betterment.
- To inculcate a spirit of friendly and good human being.

Some of the major activities in youth red cross society. These are like as;

- Tree Plantation
- Road Safety
- Plus Polio Drive
- Youth Red Cross Training Camp (District, State and National Levels)
- Blood Donation Camp
- Disaster Management Camp
- Sharamdaan
- Organ Donation Awareness
- Adventure Programmes
- First Aid training camps
- Home Nursing Camp
- Other Awareness Campaigns

The IRCS works on some core areas – which are the main source of their working. These are Promoting humanitarian principles and values.

The International Committees of the Red Cross and National Societies have a steady and inspirational commence to nurturing humanitarian values and the seven Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement.

The aim is to impact on the attitude of the people where we effort with, through a better understanding of Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values. The three main aim groups are those working within Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, public and private authorities and members of the communities where we work.

The main priorities are

- Disaster response
Poverty, war, Flooding, drought, Earthquakes and environmental disasters. Billion people usually get affected by disasters in the past. The impact of these nature calamities is high, leaving people distressed by the death of family, relatives, friends, their lives devastated by the loss of homes, dependency's and stocks of food.

Bringing emergency relief support to refugees and victims of poverty and disasters has been a key point activity of the Red Cross and its member Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies for the last several years.

- Disaster preparedness

The Indian Red Cross Society started a nation-wide Community Based Disaster Preparedness with the assistance of federation, which includes training programme in 1999 after a series of awareness raising workshops between 1996 and 1998. In 2000, the National Society convened a national strategic planning workshop attended by 19 State Branches from which a strategic plan for disaster preparedness and disaster relief was composed and these activities are an integral part of the organisation and still continuing.

The motive of the programme is institutional unity strengthening, training and knowledge distribution through the formation of a Disaster Management structure, programmes for nourishing and spreading community based disaster preparedness (CBDP) in disaster ostentatious areas.

- Disaster relief

The Indian sub-continent is highly prone to droughts, floods and other natural calamities. Among the states said to be multi-disaster-prone regions. Among all the disasters that happens in India, floods are the most dangerous and devastating. More than 40 million hectare of land has been defined as flood prone. The Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna basin, which carry 60 % of the nation's total river flow causes floods.

After disaster another one is earthquake -the most dangerous and disastrous. Approximate 57% of the total area in India is unsafe to seismic activity of varying intensities. These areas are generally located in the Himalayan and sub Himalayan region and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are unprotected to earthquakes.

Drought is also one of the eternal feature of Indian livelihood. Near about 18% of the country's total area is drought prone. Approximately half of the Indian population is pretentious by drought annually and approximate 68% of the total cultivated area is estimated to be drought prone.

In the end cyclone, which is also one of the major concern for the coastal areas. India is gifted with long coastline, which is near about 8048 km. The Indian Ocean is one among the six key cyclone-prone province of the world. The coromandel coastal line is more prone - about 80% of the total cyclones originated in the terrain hit here.

Indian Red Cross with the support of the Federation and other National Societies spread humanitarian services to the victims of calamities.

- Developing a better understanding internally

New starts are being taken to safeguard that Red Cross Red Crescent volunteers and staff recognize and act on the base of the Fundamental Principles in their effort with unsafe people in times of peace, disaster or armed conflict. Training includes: the legal and ideological base of the Red Cross Red Crescent, decision-making processes, mandates, as well as channel of proper communications and linked with others.

- Influencing behaviour in the community

The values that the Movement has formally assert to be of significance for furtherance are

- The safety of life, health and human dignity
- Respect for the human being.
- Non-discrimination on the basis of nationality, gender race, disability, religious beliefs, political or opinions class
- Mutual understanding, friendship, coordination and lasting peace among people
- Service by volunteers

These above priorities are based on the seven fundamental principles of Red Cross society and on the basis of the principles, these above priorities are touching the line of promoting humanitarian.

Seven fundamental principles of red cross society

- 1. Humanity** : The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, born of a wish to bring support without inequity to the mutilate on the battlefield, venture, in its international and national capacity, to intercept and reduce human agonize wherever it may be found. Its objective is to save life and health and to protect respect for the human being. It encourage correlative understanding, friendship, synergy and lasting peace amongst all peoples.
- 2. Impartiality**: It builds no discrimination as to nationally, race, religious beliefs, class or political views. It brings out to alleviate the suffering of individuals, being solely by their priorities, and to give preference to the most immediate cases of agony.
- 3. Neutrality**: In orders to enjoy the confidence of all, the movement may not take sides in hostilities or engage in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.
- 4. Independence**: The Movement is independent. The National Societies, while auxiliaries in the humanitarian services of their governments and subject to the laws of their respective countries, must always continue their autonomy so that they may be skilful at all times to act in accordance with the principles of the Movement.
- 5. Voluntary service**: It is voluntary lightening movement not instigated in any manner by wish for obtain.
- 6. Unity**: There can be only one Red Cross or Red Crescent in any one country. It must be open to all. It must carry on its humanitarian work throughout its territory.
- 7. Universality** : The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in which all societies have identical status and share alike responsibilities and duties in supporting each other, is worldwide

All the programmes youth has the main term key and handle all these activities in his day today life in various schools, colleges, universities level these programmes are conducted on various camp basis. Youth Red Cross society is name which is a kind of a volunteer

ship programme, in that youth take active part and to make these kind of programmes social and active.

Youth Red Cross in Higher Education – Youth Red Cross Society has created a place in higher education system. Today if we see, we will get to know that, so many YRC activities is taking place, and playing an awareness of information regarding, health, sanitation, human welfare, and service to the mankind. In higher education concept, this is one of the important programmes of youth services, where they learn to be social, get to across various information, a spirit of to be social for the betterment of the people and for the nation.

1.2.4.1 Bharat Scouts and Guides

History

Bharat Scouts and Guides is one of the oldest Youth Service programme in India. It took place in India in 1909, under the command of T.H Baker the first scouts group was established in Bangalore and got linked with Imperial Headquarter London. Slowly and gradually scouts group formed at various places of India, like, Pune, Shimla, Madras, and Jabalpur, Bombay and these all centres were affiliated with Imperial Headquarter London 1910 and 1911. These units were open only for Anglo Indian children and for European only.

The first guide unit was open in India at Jabalpur in 1909. National leader of the nation decided to open scouts activities for the Indian boys and Sewa Samiti Scouts Association took place in Allahabad Headquarter by Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, Pandit H.N Kunzru and Pandit Sriram Bajpai. With the help of Shri G.S Arundle, Dr. Annie Besant incepted a separate Scouts association for Indian boys in Madras.

Bharat scouts and guides took a fresh start in Independent India, under the command of Dr. Tara Chand, Education Secretary, and Government of India created a significant improvement to make it better and nurturing. The final step took place on 7th November 1950 and new existence of an organization emerged, under the name of “The Bharat Scouts and Guide.

The Bharat Scouts and Guides is a voluntary, non – political, educational movement for young people, open to all without distinction of origin, race or creed, in accordance with the purpose, principles and methods conceived by the founder Lord Baden Powell in 1907.

Purpose of Bharat Scouts Guides: The purpose of the Movement is to commit to the evolution of young people in realizing their full physical, intellectual, emotional, social and spiritual potentials as individuals, as responsible citizens and as members of local, national and international communities.

Principle of Bharat Scouts Guides: BSG movement is based on 3 principles.

- **Duty To God**

Loyalty to spiritual principle, loyalty to the religion that expresses the acceptance of the duties resulting there from.

- **Duty To Others**

Obedience to one's country in harmony of local and international peace, understanding, co-operation. Participation in the advancement of society with acceptance and esteem for dignity of one's fellowmen and for the integrity of the natural world.

- **Duty To Self**

Taking Responsibility for the development of one's self.

Bharat Scouts Guides & Education

Bharat Scouts and Guide is one the youth programme, which not only focus on the development of the child, but create focus on the conceptual framework for education, the method which BSG adopted based on and work on practical task. Some of the methods which they added in their doing concept somewhere created an impact for the betterment of child and for the youth. Some of the method which they added they are-

- A Promise and Law.
- Learning by doing.
- Membership of small groups under adult leadership involving progressive discovery and acceptance of responsibility and training towards self -government

directed towards the development of character, and the acquisition of competence, self-reliance, dependability and capacities to co-operate and to lead.

- Progressive and stimulating programmes of various activities based on the interest of the participants including games, useful skills and services to the community taking place largely in an outdoor setting in contact with nature.

By seeing this, we get to know that Bharat Scouts and Guide is not only works on the extracurricular activities of child, but works for the holistic development of child. Various methods of teaching they have adopted, and one of the foremost approach of method “learning by doing” created an impact on practical orientated task. In the last would say that this programme focus on an all - round development of the youth, because this programme linked himself with education and work for the humanity.

1.2.5.1 Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan

History - Nehru Yuva Kendras were set up in the year 1972 with the aim of to contribute rural youth direction to get involvement in the action of nation building as well imparting opportunities for the inculcation of their personality and skills. In the year 1987-88, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan was structure as an autonomous organization under the Government of India, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, to oversee working of these Kendra's. NYKS is the largest grassroots level youth organization; one of its kind in the world. It conduct the strength of youth on the principles of voluntarism, self-help and community participation.

With the passage of time Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan has set up a network of youth clubs in villages, where Nehru Yuva Kendras have been established. NYKS has targeted to bring out areas of harnessing youth power for expand by forming Youth Clubs, which are village level voluntary action groups of youth at the grassroots level to include them in nation building activities. The main power of NYKS lies in its network of youth clubs. Youth Clubs are village based organizations working for community development and youth empowerment.

Objectives and Vision of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan

- To involve the youth of rural area's into nation building activities.
- To bring out those skills and values in them with which they become responsible and productive and creative citizens of a modern, secular and technological nation.

Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan has been doing work in various fronts of youth development with a variety of youth programmes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and certain special programmes in coordination and cooperation of other ministries. Main focus has been on inculcating values of good citizenship, rationale thinking and attitude behaving in secular ways, skill development and supporting youth to adopt a productive and creative organized behaviour.

Vision of the organization focuses seek on developing long term planning for a true citizenship and youth leadership at the low root level. Youth Clubs are mould and boosted to take active participate in sports, cultural and local development activities. Youth leadership is proceed in the course of formation and nourishment of youth clubs. This leadership becomes highly useful in creating:-

- Spreading Networks of volunteer ship.
- Possibilities of participation in fundamental democratic practices of polity and development.
- Instruments of make aware the youth of like skill-generation, awareness creation about health, life skills, and self-employment.

Some of the major activities programmes run under the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan these are like;

- Awareness and understanding of social dynamics of the rural communities and youth.
- Personality Development
- Mobilization of the Community
- Establish and manage Youth Clubs

- Knowledge about Indian culture and tradition,
- Leadership training to the youth leaders
- Rural youth development and community welfare programmes
- Communication skills development programme
- Capacity Building Programme
- National Integration Camp
- Life Skill Education (LSE)
- Community Development programme

Considering the fact that almost three-fourth of the Indian population is rural, the development of the nation as a whole lies on their improvement and newness. Besides, the demographic dividend that the country has rejoiced because of the larger segment of youth population, makes it almost crucial for the largest youth organization like NYKS to take up more and more of such programmes as will promise empowerment of youth.

1.3 Youth and Emerging Problems

A country like India which has superb youth power and about 65% of the youth below to the age of 35. They have a great advantage to have this multiple and youth welfare organisations which are working for the development of youth, and to create in them the leadership qualities. So that they could contribute to the society, people and nation through socially, morally, physically, and intellectually. There are so many programmes which are working for volunteer, and now these programmes have become an important part of higher education as well as in academics. Government of India has taken one step ahead and to make this volunteer programmes, in the form of electives subjects, as they know that education mean is an “holistic development of child” and somewhere these programmes proved that they are playing a crucial role in term of the development of child in a holistic way. These programmes doesn't focus only on education, but also create the spirit of “Nationalism”. A country like India which is called as sub- continent, which has various diversities, culture, traditions, languages, caste, creed. To maintain the unity of the nation it is possible through these types of youth programmes and pushes the spirit of Nationalism in an enthusiastic way.

India is the world's Seventh largest country in the world, second in populations, and its largest democracy which is consist of multi-cultural, with various belief, customs, tradition, climate, languages, are the keys to describe India as a Sub-continent. India is the land of so many religion. Four major world religions, Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism spring up there, while Zoroastrianism, Judaism, Christianity and Islam reached in the first millennium CE and shaped the region's diverse culture. India which has the population near about 1.30 billion. In last ten years India changed himself a lot in various forms, and the biggest form is that Youth is playing a role of emerging leader in India. In about seven years, the median individual in India will be 29 years, very likely a city-dweller, making it the youngest country in the world. We have seen that a big transform which came in our country that is youth has taken the command and directing the country. This is true that a nation's strength is its youth. The upcoming future prosperity of country lies on youth. If we can tackle this powerhouse of the nation in the absolute direction then the country can reach untold heights. Thing which is important and need have that is to direct the energy of our youth in positive aspects that forward to success and progress.

We generally says that 21st century is the era of youth and technology. A country like India which has a marvellous youth power, which is big sign of success for India in upcoming future. The youth of today is very smart, he is full of energy, keen to know the latest and interesting things, and doesn't want any kind of involvement which create a problem to his freedom. There are always two side of a thing. Same this aspect use in the perspective of youth. It is a big privilege for a country that enormous youth power is the key of a success and upcoming future will be bright and glorious. But what will happen if that enormous youth power indulge into the bad habits, and doesn't understand his responsibilities. Tension, lack of sociality, lacking in social adjustment, and lack of sensitive approach for others and for nation. These are some growing major issues, and challenges in front of our youth, and they are easily getting drowning in it.

Things are not limited to it, there are so many which start after all these problems end. Today's youth is also in pressure, and this thing effect to his confidence level. Some of the measure problem which a youth is very concerned for these are like. Education, satisfaction of dream job, and corruption. These three problems one of major concerned

for today's youth. But the support, environment, and the confidence he is losing day by day, showing his downfall. In today's scenario we also find that lack of socialistically approach is taking place in our mind, in our attitude.

Too much of expectation, Dissatisfaction, Peer pressure, Comparison within the family, Conservative atmosphere, The feel of being unwanted, Too much of involvement in family issues and disturbed childhood. Today's child is surrounding of so many social problems, which are going to be a danger during time to time.

In these typical situation social outreach programme is way to make the things better and smarter.

Some major issues and problems in front of our youth:

- Bullying
- Teen violence
- Internet use and abuse
- Gaming addiction
- Violence on media
- Drug addiction
- Aimless life
- Communalism and Hatred
- Less affiliation with community
- Self – destruction
- Suicidal Tendencies
- Aggressiveness

If we see these issues and challenges, we will find that these are the basic and has become the immense part of today's youth generation.

1.4 Role of Group Work in the development of Social Intelligence

Group Work

According to Merriam Webster dictionary “a procedure within the field of community work wherein multiple groups (as educational and recreational) are

motivated by an organisation leader to more competent personal adjustment and community assistance.

“More hands make for lighter work.” “Two heads are better than one.” “The more the merrier.”

These proverb speak to the potential groups have to be more productive, creative, and motivated than individuals on their own.

Group is consist of people, which have different beliefs, perception, skills, mind-set, and thoughts, but having one common aim to achieve the task for an organization. Youth Services is a kind of group work, which is consist of various culture, thoughts, ideas, perception, and skills, but work for an organization to achieve the defined object. Youth services is one of the biggest social outreach programmes, which create an awareness among the people, society, to make them stable and social. Youth services programmes are designed to keep in mind that, these programmes could create a message to the people for the holistic development of the child, or to make them a good citizen of the country.

We knew that human is a social animal. He cannot stay without sociality. God made human advance and categorising him in the top of the list. The human nature which is consist of various attributes of humanness like, he can feel, think and act. The human cultural is made of various intelligence which is categorised and made human superior than animal. His emotional, psychological, social, physical, and spiritual aspects are the keys of human. Various aspects of intelligence emerge from these human existence.

Someone said true that a human cannot learn from himself, and if he compete with himself, then he will never be able to recognise his/her potentials. Human is a social animal, and through this he comes to across with various people in his life. He makes friends, relations, and create a kind of intrapersonal link with others, or can say he create a sociality around him. With the passage of time things get change, and especially in 21st century where we say that this is an era of technology. It means that technology is playing a crucial role and has become an

immense part of our life. Here technology means that, using of gadgets, smartphones, various new trends, fashion, parties, these are parallel with technology. The environment which was earlier like, sharing of things with family, sharing of time, now those things are losing ground. A matter of concern was there in a situations, regarding happiness, sorrow, pay full duty to social relations, and various responsibilities. With this a kind of brotherhood was the key word of old time, but today's life has become quite fast track, people are lacking in sociality, relations, and a healthy environment too. The word "brotherhood" is losing its place from time scale.

To keep in mind above aspects, we will get to know that the real meaning of education is quite different and the true aim of education is losing its place. What will happen if the youth of today get involve himself in these kind of social evils, which was never the aim of education?

As it is written in above lines that group is having a procedure to follow some rules for the systematic and disciplined aims, which is created by an organisation to get the aim and objective successfully.

Youth services are the one of the biggest group work programmes, which is carrying lots of solution of many problems especially social problems and evils. Youth services is one of the dynamic youth programmes, which pays attention on youth all around development. Youth service and social intelligence are inter related.

Youth services programmes promotes social intelligence in an effective manner. Various people from different- different background, culture, tradition, caste, creed beside of all these a kind of unity emerge in various diversification, that is only possibly through socially intelligence. Youth services having various programmes, which not focus only on leadership, but also on social adjustment, social effectiveness. These programmes makes candidates realize that they also having the potential, to make themselves smarter and socially and emotionally stable.

Social intelligence is one of the smarter term, and playing an important role in human development. It make us realize ourselves that how much socially sound we are? Under the youth services programmes it realize candidates his/ her inherent capabilities. He start learning and get benefitted in following manner:

- **Increased productivity and performance:** Groups that work well together can accomplished much more than individuals working on their own. A wider aspect of skills can be used to practical activities and sharing and discussing notion can play a significant role in deepening your understanding of a specific subject area.
- **Skills development:** Being part of a team it help us to promote our interpersonal skills such as speaking and listening as well as team working skills such as leadership, and working with and boosting morals of others. Some of these skills will be useful throughout not in our academic career but also in life career and all are valued by employers.
- **Knowing more about yourself:** One of the foremost and crucial aspects of the group work is that it makes ourselves socially strong and with this it also realize the amount of potential we are having. Alliance with others will help us to identify our own strengths and weaknesses Enhanced self-awareness will both help our approach to learning.
- **Improved Relationships:** When people start work together as a team, they not only become more invested in the project, but also become more invested in one another as well. Team members support one another, even outside of the team structure, and adapt to each other's working styles. Approaching of this style help out them to get the quality of work for an organisation and able to achieve those aspects for which they are working in an efficient manner.
- **Sharing of Notions:** One of the main ease of group work or a team environment is the potentiality to share of notions among the group. Though there are diverse possible attempts to a campaign, and as an individual, a worker may be unsure of which to take. However, as a team, the members can each accord pros and cons of approaches to tasks and methods to attain key goals. This kind of association both benefits the campaign and gives team members an outlet to bounce around ideas.

- **Increase Confidence:** Some where we feel that individual in shy nature, due to lack of confidence, but when he/ she starts perform in group activities, somewhere they feel that the level of confidence where they were lacking, got change with participating with group work. Slowly and gradually the person feel that his/ her level of confidence is boosting, and get increased.
- **Taking of Responsibilities:** Socially Intelligent does not mean that it is an ability to get along well with others only but it also specify that how much we are aware of taking responsibilities and how we take it with us. Taking responsibilities is one of the socially sound qualities which defines our social intelligence, and how much social and emotional stable we are.

1.5 Need of the Study

In this study the researcher get to know that how youth services can play a role in higher education. As we know that India is a diversified country, which having so many languages, culture, cast, creed and tradition. As we know Indian higher education system is passing through a transformation, where, different -2 ideologies, perceptions of people taking place. In higher education where so many student enrolled across the country, having different culture, language, tradition. Somewhere the youth services programs are able to inculcate the spirit of patriotism, social adjustment skills, and unity and nurturing core values, including a National outlook and selfless service, amongst young citizens in their higher educational Institutions. A few days ago University Grant Commission (UGC) directed this programmes over the country to carry out some of the youth programmes will be an elective subject in academic activities. UGC has given an indication in a written communication to all the Vice- Chancellors of all state and central universities. These kind of programmes also boost up the academic context, which aims to help students to get their desired professional outcomes and to bring their self-awareness, could support leadership identity formation. There are so many research on personality development, intelligence e.tc. But in the present time there is dire need to explore the effect of youth services on social intelligence: An exploration in the context of higher education and how these services can make a difference for youth.

1.6 Rationale of the study

Researcher shown a keen interest in this topic. Here he tries to find that effect of youth services on social intelligence: An Exploration in the concept of higher education. In this study the researcher tried to know that how youth services can play their role in the concept of higher education. Government has taken a step to make higher education interactive and practical based. On this bases, Ministry Of Human Resources has directed that some of the youth services programmes should be elective subject in the higher education. The main focus of these programmes at higher educational institutions aim is to nurturing core values, including a National outlook and selfless service, amongst young citizens. These programmes also help us to teach about life skills which pass through the passage of time, especially in adolescence stage, as well as in adult. Where he faces lots of problems regarding social adjustment, self- dependency, co-operation, team spirit, and building of nationalism. In adolescence lots of changes comes in this stage, where it is typical to get adjust with the society, and he fight for to get adjusted with the environment.

1.7 Statement of the problem

Effect of Youth Services on Social Intelligence: An Exploration in the Context of Higher Education.

1.8 Operational definition

Social Intelligence: Social Intelligence (SI) is one of the dimension of multiple intelligence, in that he defines a social tool of to get along well with others and a bunch of practical skills which is consist of (situational awareness, presence, authenticity, clarity and empathy,) to get associate successfully in any situation.

Higher Education: Higher education mainly and generally means university level education. It offers a number of qualifications ranging from Higher National Diplomas and Foundation Degrees to Honours Degrees and as further step, Postgraduate programmes

such as Masters Degrees and Doctorates. These are recognized throughout the world as representing specialist expertise supported by a wide range of skills that employers find very useful.

Youth Services: These programmes are refers to the Youth, which have an engagement of young dynamic people, which performs under various organisations, with a vision of to contribute to society, national or community. These are the programmes which show the, patriotism. So many services programme having large people, with different -2 beliefs, traditions, and cultural aspects, beside that having the unity on one.

1.9 Objective of the study

1.9.1 To study the youth services at higher education level.

1.9.2 To study the social intelligence at higher education level.

1.9.3 To compare social intelligence between the users of youth services and non- users of youth services.

1.9.4 To compare social intelligence between the boys users of youth services and boys non-users of youth services.

1.9.5 To compare social intelligence between the girls user of youth services and girls non –users of youth services.

1.9.6 To compare social intelligence between the rural users of youth services and rural non- users of youth services.

1.9.7 To compare social intelligence between the urban users of youth services and urban non- users youth Services.

1.10 Hypothesis

1.10.1 There is no significance difference of social intelligence between the users of youth services and non-users of youth services.

1.10.2 There is no significance difference of social intelligence between the boys user of youth services and boys non –user of youth services.

1.10.3 There is no significance difference of social intelligence between the girls user of youth services and girls non-user of youth services.

1.10.4 There is no significance difference of social intelligence between the rural users of youth services and rural non-users of youth services.

1.10.5 There is no significance difference of social intelligence between the urban users of youth services and urban non-users of youth services.

1.11 Delimitations of the study –

1. The present study was delimited to youth of Central university of Haryana.
2. The present study was delimited to 240 youths of Central university of Haryana.
3. The present study was delimited to 120 user of youth services and 120 non user of youth services of Central university of Haryana.