

CHAPTER 51

SOCIAL WORK

Doctoral Theses

01. AMJAD ALI
Study of the Psycho-Social Life of the Elderly living Alone in Institutional Setting in Delhi-NCR.
Supervisor: Dr. Richa Chaudhary
Th 24715

Abstract
(Not Verified)

Practically speaking every single country in the world is witnessing growth in the number and share of elderly in their population as a result of which issues related to aging and elderly are getting centre stage at the national and international stage. Population ageing-it basically denotes the growing portion of elderly in the population-is going to be one of the most important phenomenons of the twenty-first century, with wide range of implications for nearly all sections of society. Getting old is the natural part of the life cycle of an individual. The issue of population aging is not a very old one as it started gaining pace around 1950s. The rapid increase in the population of the elderly across the world started attracting the interest and attention of the national and global communities during late 1970s. As a result of the growing recognition and urgency posed by the rapid population aging a global consensus emerged among the global leaders. When it comes to India though the share of elderly population seems to be somewhat small, the actual number is quite large and nobody can deny the fact that the future society of India is mostly the society of ageing. So naturally, issues related to ageing are becoming important in Indian context. The traditional support and care system has been declining in India, which has been supporting and ensuring security for the elderly. As a result of disintegration of the familial ties and rising trend of elderly living alone or moving into the institutional settings, this trend is found at national as well as the state level there is an urgent need to understand the implications of these changes on overall quality of life of the elderly and their psycho-social life.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Research methodology 4. Institutional profiles 5. Socio-demographic status and level of adjustment among the elderly inmates 6. Reasons of institutionalisation, problems faced and coping strategies adopted by the elderly inmates 7. Case studies 8. Legal and constitutional safeguards for elderly 9. Relevance and scope of social work interventions, suggestive measures and conclusion.

02. ARYA (Kirti)
Rehabilitation of Drug Users: A Study of District Rehabilitation Centres in the State of Punjab.
Supervisor: Dr. Sanjoy Roy
Th 24711

Abstract
(Verified)

Punjab has the second highest number of drug dependents in India after Manipur according to a World Drug Report, 2017. Drug cycle is a vicious cycle which imitates, feeds, multiplies very

efficiently. It procreates human tragedy, violence, crime, greed and death. It is dangerous to the one who consumes them, feeds upon the one who distributes them, support perilous cartels that traffic them and generate conflicts among those who grow them. It is an organized Crime in a sense it follows a transnational, national, or local grouping of highly centralized enterprises run by criminals who intend to engage in illegal activity, most commonly for money and profit (UNODC). In such a scenario, it is imperative to explore and analyse the profile of drug dependents in the state to be able to identify the specific traits of the population particularly vulnerable to the issue as well as analyse the value base and organizational culture of the District Rehabilitation Centres instituted in the state to help them address the issue effectively by making policy level as well as practice enhancing recommendations through this study. Identification of risk and protective factors thereby constitutes an important aspect of this study. The people who use drugs and their family members both succumb to the adverse effects of drugs in various ways which include the physical, social and psychological consequences. Around 4,000 new drug dependents registered themselves every month for the de-addiction treatment in various hospitals and dispensaries of the district. District Rehabilitation Centres as existent in the state of Punjab in their current form need immediate attention of key stakeholders including that of Civil Society. With this background, the study also offers implications for social work professionals for their future research and practice.

Contents

1. Drug dependency and rehabilitation mechanism: Conceptualizing the concerns 2. Review of literature: Identifying in secondary data 3. Theoretical framework: During parallels and building insights 4. Research methodology: Establishing the reliability and validity of Data 5. DRC's and the state of Punjab: The study area 6. District rehabilitation centres in the state of Punjab: Profile of service users, functioning and efficiency concerns of DRD's 7. Causes and consequences of drug abuse in the state of Punjab: Empirical evidence on vulnerability, risk and protective factors 8. Identifying patterns and drawing parallels: Analysis and interface with social work profession 9. Recommendations and concluding remarks: Implications for key stakeholders. References. Annexures. List of publications and seminar paper presentations.

03. BHAGABATI (Krishnamani)
Singphos of India-An Ethnographic Study.
 Supervisor: Dr. Archana Kaushik
Th 24938

Abstract (Not Verified)

The present study is an ethnographic study on a tribe from the North-east India named the Singpho. They are originally from Myanmar and are also inhabitants of China. The Researcher stayed with a family in the village of Inthem, Margherita Sub-Division, Tinsukia District of Assam and collected data. Ethnography is a qualitative method and the present study let the Researcher observe the day to day activities of the Singphos from a close proximity. Their unique form of housing is called Punrang Enta and they love to stay amidst nature. They eat boiled food and weave their own clothes. They have a unique naming pattern based on rule of chronology. Singphos are the first who introduced British to tea. They prefer cross-cousin marriages and maternal uncle's daughter is considered the best choice. They are followers of Buddhism. The annual festival of the Singphos is called Shapawng Yawng Manau Poi which is celebrated every year in the month of February. The Researcher, while in field came up with a concept called 'art of doing nothing'. She observed that the Singphos are humble in nature and love to live in present without any worries of the future. Life in Inthem is slow and people know each other. Community living is preferred. At times people do nothing and sit idle, which is not a common phenomenon found in an urban life where people keep racing all the time. Singphos enjoy life as it is and show no or less interest for material possession.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Research methodology 4. Narratives from the field 5. Art of living-The singpho way 6. Observation and analysis. Conclusion. References.

04. DIXIT (Reshma)

Gender, Water and Sanitation: A Study of Slums in Bhopal.

Supervisor: Prof. Pamela Singla

Th 24714

*Abstract
(Verified)*

Poor water and sanitation is a problem that concerns people living in the slums. Slums are a result of migration and increased urbanization, hence the state is inept to deal with this grave situation. The study was conducted with an aim to develop deeper insights on the problems of poor water and sanitation in urban slums; to understand the problems of women related to their vulnerabilities, risks and experience of violence and the larger health and psycho-social implications on women; to understand the perceptions of the people living in slums with regarding the absence of water and sanitation and to understand the political environment for dealing with the problem of water and sanitation. The study was administered in three slums of Bhopal with 250 respondents. The overall finding of the research highlights the fact that most of the respondent are from low socio-economic background and are migrants from different districts and states. These respondents are deprived of the water and sanitation facilities within their household and thus have to resort to fetching water from common sources of water and practice open defecation. Inadequate water facilities in the slums result in health problems due to standing in long queues or going at a distance to fetch water. Similarly, as a result of practicing open defecation the safety and security is a major concern, highlighted by both men and women. Women experience violence in different forms such as staring, eve-teasing, using abusive words very frequently. Further, women face stress, anxiety and fear due to poor water and sanitation facilities. Inadequate water and sanitation lead to losing the opportunity to work due to the burden of fetching water and investing a lot of time waiting in long queues which in turn affects the employment and income of the individuals.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. An overview of Madhya Pradesh and Bhopal 3. Gender, water and sanitation: Review of literature 4. Theoretical underpinning 5. Research methodology 6. Findings and discussion. Conclusions and recommendations. Bibliography. Annexures.

05. MD. SADDAM ALI

Occupational Engagement and its Impact on Health: A Study of Women Beedi Workers in Nalanda District of Bihar.

Supervisor: Dr. Archana Kaushik

Th24716

*Abstract
(Not Verified)*

Beedi work as an occupation is a traditional source of livelihood. The majority of women and men are still engaged in this occupation though they know the occupational health risk. The present study advocates the risk of occupational health hazards among women beedi workers in Nalanda district of Bihar. The study reveals that the majority of women were suffering from health problems due to the engagement in

the beedi occupation. This occupational engagement does not impact only the health of women workers but also affected the other factors such as standard of living, economic condition, health-seeking behaviour, social status and so on. Women beedi workers are under the trap of the vicious cycle of poverty due to engagement in beedi occupation which has a high risk of occupational diseases. If the present study see from the perspective of the Marxist-Feminist approach then it could be stated that women do not only face discrimination at the workplace but they suffer from the mindset of patriarchy where they do not have the right to choose livelihood as per their interest. As per the present study, workplace discrimination includes unequal wages for equal work or work of a similar nature which violate the Act called The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, get less wages as per the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, did not get almost all the provisions mentions under The Factory Act, 1948, due to engage in the informal sector. Discrimination from the perspective of the Feminist approach may include like they do not have the right to choose a job outside their homes, work as per the defined limitations by her husband and so on. Most of the women were suffering from occupational diseases such as headaches, backache, respiratory and high breathing problems, lung infection, the problem of eyesight due to work in dim light at night and so on.

Contents

1. Occupational engagement and its impact health: An overview 2. Occupational Engagement and its impact health among women beedi workers: A review 3. Methodology of the research 4. Socio demographic profile of the study area 5. Working conditions of beedi work: Nature, forms and exploitation 6. Health status and health seeking behaviour among the beedi workers 7. Occupational laws and legislations on beedi work. Conclusion and suggestive interventions. References. Annexure.

06. PONGEN (Imnuksungla)
Agrarian Relations in Tribal Economy: A Study of Nagaland.
 Supervisor: Dr. Seema Sharma
Th 24713

Abstract (Not Verified)

Agrarian relations are the ways in which people in an agrarian society engage and relate with each other with regard to production, distribution, consumption and exchange of resources. They cover areas as diverse as agricultural practices, farming systems, social relations, agricultural development, land use patterns, economy and market relations, state and its ideologies even extending to the global institutions in this increasingly globalised and connected world. The production in the traditional economy of tribal societies was mainly for self-consumption and the surplus used for exchange (Corbridge, 1988; Mandelbaum, 1970). Tribal socio-cultural institutions like religion, customs, and laws are intricately linked to their collective economic activity. The economy of the tribal society has specific social relations. The introduction of the market based economy to the tribal agrarian economy poses challenges and stresses. An unmistakable change in the social relations visible in Nagaland is the slow erosion of the communal nature of work and shift in the focus on the individual. The Chakhesang tribe of Nagaland follows composite farming system where jhum cultivation, wet rice terrace cultivation, home gardening, perennial crop and tree crop cultivation are all practiced side by side. As a society going through changes, it exhibits contrasting socio-economic structures at the same time. Therefore the Chakhesang tribal society has been analyzed as a socio-economic formation. It is important to identify the best practices of the community that could be carried forward. It is crucial to study this socio- economic formation

before it is completely transformed. The social worker can work towards influencing and improving the relationship between the communities and their environment.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Research methodology 3. Agrarian relations in the chakhesang tribal economy 4. Agents of change in agrarian relations and impact on social relations. Conclusion. Bibliography.

07. RASHI

Challenges in Role Adjustment During Divorce-A Study in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Supervisor: Prof. Sushma Batra

Th 24709

*Abstract
(Verified)*

Divorce is the termination of marriage that cancels the legal duties and responsibilities of marriage. It is considered as one of the major life events with substantial negative impacts on the lives of the people. According to Census of India (2011), there are 1.36 million persons with divorce in India who constitute 0.11% of the total population. More strikingly, the number of separated persons is three-fold higher than the number of divorced persons which account 0.29% of the total population. It involves a series of transitions and elevated risk of diverse problems among the couples including psychological disturbances. Considering the above scenario in mind, a descriptive research study using Mixed Method research design was undertaken to understand the divorce phenomena. The sample comprised of 100 respondents. The major objectives of the study are to study different areas of adjustment of respondent during married, challenges encountered and coping mechanisms adopted by the respondents.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Research methodology 4. Legislative framework-A critical analysis 5. Profile of the respondents 6. Adjustments and conflicts in married life 7. Challenges encountered and coping mechanisms 8. Case studies. Summary, recommendations and social work intervention model. References. Appendices

08. SANJAY KUMAR

Identity, Citizenship and the Homeless: A Study of NCT of Delhi.

Supervisor: Prof. Sanjai Bhatt

Th 24717

*Abstract
(Not Verified)*

Every social problem needs to be viewed with wider and contextual lenses. Same is the case with the problem of homelessness in India. Homelessness has been synonymous with their mindless enumeration and provision of shelters. The lived experiences of homelessness and identities attached has never become a talking point. With this background, the study has tried to understand the issue of homelessness with their identity and citizenship as focal points. The study affirms that the root of homelessness lies not only in the absence of shelters but in the dilution of homeless identity and citizenship. Here, identity and citizenship are not seen in its narrow sense of documentary proofs but has overarching framework which enables us to look homelessness holistically. The idea of citizenship is the basis for equality. It highlights that homeless not only need

civil and political rights but social and economic rights too. Also, when homeless possess their valid identity documents, they somehow secure their civil and political rights. But these rights do not serve their basic needs which can only come from social and economic rights. In this way, the study becomes able to get into the roots of the homelessness. The study was based in Delhi. Using a descriptive research method and convenience sampling, the study interviewed homeless with other stakeholders. The major emphasis of the study was to understand the difference in the lives of the homeless with or without identity in relation to public and social services. The study finds that homeless people do not see themselves as homeless rather they want their identity to be based on their work and jobs because the label of homeless has been detrimental. Most of the problems of homeless in Delhi gets eased when they possess valid identity documents which helps them in securing basic needs.

Contents

1. Understanding homelessness and homeless 2. Review of literature 3. Homeless people in NCT of Delhi 4. Research methodology 5. Profile of the respondents 6. Homeless people: Issues and challenges 7. Identity, citizenship and homeless people 8. Homeless people and their key stakeholders 9. Findings of the study and way forward. Bibliography. Annexure.

09. SETHI (Charu)
Mental health Services for Intellectually Disabled Children in the NCT of Delhi: Role of Stakeholders.
 Supervisor: Dr. Tushti Bharadwaj
Th 24708

Abstract (Verified)

Mental Health Services are important, complex and changing fast. These services are in rapid transition as a result of new policies and laws. The caregivers of children with intellectual disability (CID) face lots of problems in accessing the available services. Many professionals have known little about intellectual disability, problems arise in affording the available services. In the government hospitals, the services are either free or available at concessional rates, but the time constraint comes in. The objective of the present research study is to understand the mental health services for children with intellectual disability in the NCT of Delhi. The researcher used both qualitative and quantitative research methods to fulfill the objectives of the research study. The sample was drawn from a different set of respondents- head of the departments, clinical psychologists, social workers and special educators from the government hospitals, Institutions and NGOs. Also, the parents of CID were taken into account to study the service consumer perspective. The comprehensive review of mental health services indicates that in spite of the dominant role of public healthcare, there are unfulfilled targets in mental health care. The Indian healthcare system shows a stronger bias towards curative care rather than preventive care. There is the scarcity of trained professionals who identify and help in the building the management plans. The caregivers of CID experience many psychological, social, and economic challenges in availing the mental health services. These include stress, worry, bitterness, inadequate special schools for their children and disruption in social life. The professionals in the field need to work in coordination with each other as the interdisciplinary team. A team of professionals from different disciplines, should undertake the comprehensive assessment, suggests interventions and form the treatment plan for CID.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Research methodology 4. Legislations and policies for children with intellectual disability-Critical analysis 5. Mental health services 6. Profile of parents and children with intellectual disability 7. Service needs and associated challenges for the parents of children with intellectual disability 8. Role of stakeholders in strengthening mental health services

10. SHARMA (Shreshthi)
Role Adjustment in Family and Work Life of Women Construction Workers: A Study in the National Capital region of Delhi.
 Supervisor: Prof. Sushma Batra and Dr. Bishnu Mohan Dash
Th 24712

*Abstract
 (Verified)*

The research work addresses the question of how a woman construction worker adjusts her role in family and in work life. The study area of research is women living with her family in National Capital Region of Delhi. The sample size of the research study is 240 i.e. 210 women construction workers from Delhi, Noida and Faridabad and 30 employers. The objective of the study is to study socio-demographic profile of women construction workers and employers, laws and legislations pertaining to women labour, contractual parameters relating to employment, working and living conditions of women construction workers, coping mechanisms used by them in meeting challenges and to recommend a social work intervention model. The major burden of running the family is on the shoulders of women. This burden of responsibilities is passed on to the family and frustration level builds up in the family. This leads to relationship problems. The demands and pressures of work make difficult to stretch time for balancing work-life activities. A few studies have been conducted in the construction sector, which has highlighted the problems of social security, low wages, insecurity of job, unsafe working conditions, underpaid jobs, unskilled and illiterate, sexual harassment, health problems and wage discrimination. But, none of the studies have highlighted the role adjustment in family and work life of women construction workers. Hence, the researcher uncovered the life experiences of these women construction workers through understanding their demographic profile, their living and working conditions, labour laws for them in construction industry and the challenges with the coping strategies have been studied. The researcher has also made a social work intervention model for the empowerment of women construction workers.

Contents

1. Women labour in construction industry – An introduction 2. Women in informal economy – A review of literature 3. Research methodology 4. Demographic profile of respondent 5. Family and work life of women construction workers – A kaleidoscopic view of their lives 6. Women labour and law – A critical analysis 7. Family and work life of women construction workers – Challenges and coping strategies 8. Narratives: A qualitative analysis 9. Conclusion, recommendations and implications for social work intervention. References. Appendices.

11. SHARMA (Gauri)
Rehabilitation of Prisoners: A Case Study of Selected Prisons in India.
 Supervisor: Dr. Archana Kaushik
Th 24710

*Abstract
 (Not Verified)*

The present research aims to develop a conceptual and theoretical understanding of rehabilitation of prisoners and gauge the extent of translation of philosophy and spirit of rehabilitation into reality. The understanding of crime and punishment have changed with each passing year and so have

the intervention strategies. The Indian prison systems has various guidelines, policies which highlight the issue of rehabilitation and so does the international treaties yet the movement of rehabilitation of prisoners still seems to be at a nascent stage. Inside prisons, the activities form an important component of in-prison reformation strategies besides the prison culture and the environment. For the released prisoners family, employment, societal acceptance is essential for their reintegration as well as the challenges they face due to the attitude of the police, society, lack of employment opportunities pose as barriers towards their rehabilitation and reintegration. Another important settings which need to be highlighted are the semi-open jails and open jails. These institutions are known as prisons with minimal or no walls. Prisoners become more responsible, self-reliant, develop a better self-image and confidence. It helps prisoners reconnect with the society and reduce many of the barriers faced by those who are directly released from the closed prison. Non-Governmental Organizations role has been highly appreciated and have contributed immensely towards the rehabilitation process. Training imparted to the prison officials is essential as it facilitates them to learn and re-learn the rules, understand the significance of reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners and helps them dwell on best practices followed nationally and internationally. Thus, the entire purpose of this research is to perceive the three prison settings as the whole unit towards their process of reformation, rehabilitation and reintegration.

Contents

1. Introduction and theoretical framework 2. Literature review on rehabilitation of prisoners 3. Research methodology 4. Data analysis I 5. Data analysis II 6. Data analysis III 7. Data analysis IV 8. Data analysis V 9. Conclusion of the findings. Suggestions. References. Annexures.

M.Phil. Dissertations

12. ANGAM (Newlandson Samuel)
Exploring the Kinship System as an Alternative Care for Children: A Critical Understanding on the Poumai Naga Community, Manipur.
Supervisor: Dr. Archana Kaushik
13. INDHUSMATHI G
Conservation of Coastal Sand Dune Ecosystem: Extraction Politics Within.
Supervisor: Prof. Neera Agnimitra
14. JOHN (Catherine Elisa)
Narratives of Mental Health Recovery among People Experiencing Homeless.
Supervisor: Dr. A. Malathi
15. SAHARAN (Shalu)
Exploring the Everyday Reality of Children of Women in Prostitution: A Qualitative Study in a Red Light Area of Delhi.
Supervisor: Prof. Neera Agnimitra
16. SAYANI (D.)
Perspective of Indigenous People in the Mao-Naga Community: An Insight from the Practitioners.
Supervisor: Prof. Manoj K. Jha

17. SINGH (Vineet)
Self Help Groups, Livelihood and Rural Women Entrepreneurship: A Study in Banswara District of Rajasthan.
Supervisor: Prof. Pamela Singla
18. THANKAPPAN (Akhil)
Role Played by Self Help Groups in 2018 Kerala Flood Disaster Management: A Case Study on Kudumbashree.
Supervisor: Prof. Sanjai Bhatt