

CHAPTER 49

SOCIAL WORK

Doctoral Theses

01. BARUAH (Risha)
'Single' and 'Never- Married' Women: A Case Study of the Urban Spaces of DELHI/NCR .
Supervisor: Prof. Pamela Singla
Th 27180

Abstract

The attempts to study the lived experiences and changing conceptions of womanhood amongst the single, never-married women in the urban spaces of Delhi/NCR who are working/financially independent. The study proposes to study descriptively and produce an in- depth narrative on the same using a range of qualitative research tools and techniques. The social, psychological and economic cost/challenges and opportunities that the status of being 'single' comes with in a developing world-class city shall be studied by interviewing the womenfolk, their male romantic partners and a few significant others for a critical analysis of my proposed field within a feminist theoretical framework. The parents'/ immediate family's opinions on their daughters' choices shall be studied in order to understand the traditional role expectations that these women are faced with. The availability of welfare services and mechanisms safe-guarding the present and future of single women in the city-spaces shall be descriptively studied with further analysis of their social networks and organisational/group affiliations that act like support-systems or coping mechanisms when living away from and with families. Albeit, not traditionally ethnographic in terms of its methodological orientation, the study reverberates epistemologically well around a very contemporary and ongitudinal qualitative design in that the interviews gathered over a period of time have been documented through the usage of the researcher's observational skills spanning across the lived spaces of the womenfolk in the urban spaces of Delhi/NCR. The case of middle-class, unmarried and working/financially independent women in today's urban spaces can be seen as a social phenomenon which perhaps had its roots since the much older times; however only finding centre stage more visibly in the 21st century with increasing opportunities in the urban for the womenfolk. The lived experiences of these 'modern' women who more than circumstantial pressures or lack of choice, infact consciously and voluntarily choose a life of single-dom, breaking away from the patriarchal role expectations and responsibilities of marriage and child bearing however, is to a large extent a story untold. In the past few months of data collection, the researcher has been in consistent bouts of interaction, conversation and dialogue with a total of 9 women above the age of 35 years;10 women above the age of 25 years, each from different walks of life and a total of 12 secondary. Convincing the womenfolk for an in-depth interviewing session with respect to the topic at hand turned out to be quite an arduous task at times considering a plethora of factors like the busy schedule of the women as financially independent working class individuals and the innate nature of the topic which could hardly be considered as impersonal considering that intricate personal episodes from the womenfolk's lives were expected to be shared with the researcher.

Nonetheless, the entire exercise of data collection so far although not so brisk and marked by certain periodic spasms taken into consideration the current world scenario of a pandemic and its repercussions on primary field studies has been self-reflexive as it necessitated the researcher to invest a part of her own 'self' as a qualitative researcher a trait that she continues to learn with practice.

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1. Introduction 2. Review of Literature 3. Research Methodology 4. Data Analysis and Discussion 5. Conclusion and the Way forward. References and Annexure.

02. BONY M

Street Vendors and Urban Spaces: A Study of the Urban Street Vending Practices in Mysore.

Supervisors: Prof. Sanjoy Roy and Dr. Bishnu Mohan Dash

Th 27181

Abstract

Social work practice and research has a long experience of addressing the issues of migration, employment, poverty and vulnerability of individuals and groups at various stages of urbanisation process. India is rapidly urbanising over the last few decades, converting large swaths of land for development and pushing unskilled, poor rural migrants to find precarious occupations in cities, such as street vending. There are few studies that inform social work, from a comprehensive account of this urban phenomenon. In this cross-sectional study, multidisciplinary literatures are reviewed for theoretical understanding and historical references to build a comprehensive social work perspective. This aims to promote the discourses on social inclusion, need for skill development and social mobility of urban poor in the emerging spatial dynamic, legal and policy guidelines and the governmentality. Primary data were collected from field observations, consultations with various stakeholders, focus groups discussion and semi-structured interviews with 225 street vendors during a period between March 2017 - October 2018. The purpose was to understand the lived experiences of street vendors. The study finds stigmatisation, discrimination, harassment, deprivation, degraded self-concept, psycho-physical effects of stress, untreated chronic health issues, lack of social mobility and unhealthy coping mechanisms, absence of agencies working for street vendors, administrative negligence of policy implementation and exclusion from urban planning. The study proposes a social work framework for empowering street vendors, working simultaneously with individuals and groups, using the methods of education, psychosocial support, research, advocacy, organising and liaison. This study suggests the need for further specialised studies into the various aspects of the problems, to inform social care and public health policies, including research to understand the nuances of planning and urban designing and how it influences a 'sense of place' of the communities and the citizens.

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1. Introduction 2. Review of Literature 3. Research Methodology 4. Urban Socio-Spatial Context of Mysuru 5. Major findings & Discussion 6. Conclusion, Social Work Framework & Recommendations. References and annexure.

03. CHANDHOK (Gunjan)
Influence of Intimate Partner Violence on Reproductive and Sexual Health of Women.
 Supervisor: Dr. Meenu Anand
Th 27182

Abstract

Violence against women is globally recognized as a huge transgression to human rights relentlessly depriving women to lead a life with equal opportunities and entitlements to grow and develop. Critically, drawn from the appalling realities of women subjected to genderbased oppression and discrimination, the research study was a conscious effort to understand the vital concerns of intimate partner violence and its influence on married women's reproductive and sexual health. The complex and dynamic nature of IPV was explained through the study's field reflections unfolding the lived realities and experiences of married women subjected to IPV as an outcome of the diverse range of sociocultural elements. The research study was undertaken alongside specific objectives advocating for a human rights-based and emancipatory approach to women's empowerment denouncing rigid genderbiased discriminatory norms and practices. The study was a conscious endeavour to apprehend the nature of intimate partner violence within marriage. Identifying individual, relational-situational and societal factors perpetrating IPV, the study objective focused upon understanding the implications of IPV on women's reproductive and sexual health as experienced by married women approaching CAW Cells of Delhi NCT for matrimonial disputes. Experiences (in CAW Cells) and expectations of women approaching CAW Cells were also delved into in the study. Gender-sensitive empathetic and participatory approaches were applied to carry out in-depth interviews which were useful in stressing the important issues concerning IPV and women's RSH. The study undertaken was qualitative in nature and to study each research objective, the field data was collected using a descriptive study design. Qualitative data was collected from two categories of respondents. For the first category, thirty-five women in the age group of 18-35 years married for at least six months having none to a maximum of four children approaching CAW Cells in Delhi were approached for the research study. Thirty- five women respondents were selected from CAW Cells across seven districts of Delhi NCT namely North, South, East, West, Outer, Dwarka and Shahdara. In the second category of respondents, fifteen Associated Key Persons i.e. the social workers, counsellors, psychologists, lawyers or police personnel employed in CAW Cells, CIC, OSC, SSU or NGOs were selected for the study. Non-probability purposive sampling was applied for data collection. To facilitate the data collection for the study respondents to be participatory and emancipatory, in-depth interviews were carried out using interview guide to seek sensitive information. The data collected through in-depth interviews was transcribed and analyzed thematically. Experiences, as shared by women respondents of the study, brought in light the critical issues of sexual violence and reproductive coercion adversely affecting women's health and wellbeing. Verbal accounts of women respondents revealed that the impression of IPV on women's reproductive and sexual health is quite colossal undesirably affecting their human rights to enjoy coercion-free sex and have the liberty to decide and choose for their reproductive and sexual capabilities. The study underlined the gender-blind attitude at the societal level perpetrating and maintaining the cycle of IPV through field representations of the prevalence of discriminatory gendered expectations and traditions like dowry demands alongside emphasizing the society's obtuse belief in the institution of marriage compelling women to continue in abusive marriages in order to preserve the marital bond. Recognizing the nature of IPV to be physical, sexual, and psychological also comprising economic abuse and controlling

behaviours, the study showcased the undesirable implications of IPV on women's reproductive and sexual health violating women's crucial human rights as enshrined in global human rights-based instruments. Taking conscious cognizance of rigid gender socialization patterns and traditional notions of marriage as a sacrament, the study prudently examined the need and purpose of formal agencies to protect women's rights and eliminate violence against women while throwing light on various gaps and scope for improvement in the functioning of formal agencies. The study also attempted to understand and recognize the role of key associated persons working in formal agencies and outlined their experiences and challenges in managing IPV cases. Accentuating the role of social work practitioners within justice system, the study presented a set of suggestions and recommendations for varied stakeholders to enhance and expand the role of social work practitioners in addressing the key issues pertaining to IPV and women's reproductive and sexual health.

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1. Introduction 2. Nature of Intimate Partner Violence with Marriage 3. Socio-Cultural Factors and intimate Partner Violence 4. Implications of Intimate Partner Violence on Reproductive and Sexual Health of Women 5. Intimate Partner violence, Reproductive and Sexual Health and Social Work Practice 6. Conclusion. References and Annexures.

04. CHOUDHARY (Harish Kumar)
Study on Social Exclusion on Women Rag Pickers in Ajmer City.
 Supervisor: Prof. Avtar Singh
Th 26896

Abstract

The researcher attempted to introduce the objective the need for the study and the methodology followed by the researcher. The information in this chapter consists of available literature collected from books, government departments, official websites, research articles published in standard journals and National/ International reports. The research findings show that the rag pickers belong to socially excluded strata. Many of them have migrated from nearby rural areas to areas that could not engage into agricultural activities nor had issues back at home. The women have migrated and living disadvantaged localities with minimal housing facilities and are not much bothered about their health. The women rag pickers are surviving rather than living. It was evident from the interaction that many women met with accidents of traffic and attacked by animals like stray dogs. These people are living with minimal basic needs and they are unable to receive governmental and non-governmental support. Many women are not using protective gear while engaging in rag picking; in turn they are contributing for cleanliness of surroundings and recycling of the waste which is a significant contribution to the society. Various welfare programs are required to uplift the women from facing such social exclusion. Further more research is possible to extend the same at larger level and studies related to stigma are required.

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Pickers 9. Main Findings & Discussion 10. Summary of Research, Suggestions and Conclusion. Bibliography and Annexures.

05. FAROOQUI (Jannat Fatima)
To be Muslim Child in India: Negotiating Religious Identities Across Multiple Ecological Systems.
 Supervisor: Prof. Archana Kaushik
Th 26897

Abstract

Ethno-religious diversity, multiculturalism, and demographic transitions have long been common characteristics of the Indian society. People exhibiting varied religious beliefs practices and faith have lived together for many centuries. Muslims are one of them constituting the largest minority of the country. As this research thesis draws to its end, in conclusion the researcher reflects back on her five year journey . In 2018 the researcher decided to conduct her Ph. D thesis around exploring experiences of religious identity and discriminations amongst Muslim children in India. She knew then that this study would be a delicate, yet important topic of investigation for the resercher, both academically as well as personally. She knew that though a sensitive subject this thesis will be starting point of conversation about a topic that most of us know but hesitate to talk about in open. It will be an opportunity to fill an empty narrative space by speaking about untold stories of Muslim children and their adults in an increasingly polarized world. Lastly it will be an opening for each of us from any community to reach out to the so called other with mutual respect kindness and love in the end what all of us want of out children is the essence of the Arabic word 'Islam' which ' Salam' or 'Peace'

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1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Methodology 4. To be a Muslim Child in India: Negotiating Religious and National Identities 5. Islam phobia through the eyes of a Muslim Child in India: Religious Bullying and Discrimination 6. Eco-Systems around a Muslim Child in India: School and Parents 7Summary and Social Work interventions. References and Appendix.

- 06 GOIEL (Anshu)
A Study on Prisoners with Disabilities Staying in Prisons of Delhi, India.
 Supervisor: Prof. Sangeeta Sharma Dhaor
Th 27270

Abstract

The prison environment, with its loud, unpredictable noises, unpleasant smells, complex social dynamics, and frequently overcomplicated bureaucracy, would be challenging for anyone to navigate. However, experts say that its especially difficult for people with disabilities. The problems that people with disabilities go through in everyday life are intensified in correctional facilities due to the nature of the restricted and closed environment, in addition to violent acts that can result because of an excessive number of people, a lack of appropriate prisoner supervision and differentiation, and other factors. The psychological stress, neglect, and the lack of sufficient medical treatment that are characteristics of overcrowded jails all contribute to a quicker progression of incapacity than would otherwise be the case The article reviews the present criminal justice system concerning criminals with disabilities. It further reviews the present prison conditions, particularly in relation

to prisoners with disabilities. It can be seen through this article that our criminal justice system has failed to make special provisions and safeguards for prisoners with disabilities. We are still following an age-old Prisons Act (1894), which needs to be amended according to the problems and challenges prisons face. Our legislative framework needs to address the special problems prisoners with disabilities face during their stay in prison. The legislative framework should focus on their needs because people with disabilities are already very vulnerable and become doubly vulnerable when they enter the prisons due to the closed and restricted environment.

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1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Research Methodology and design. 4. Findings; Section A: Demographic and offence details related to prisoners with disabilities. Section B: Living conditions of prisoners with disabilities in prisons. 7Summary and Social Work interventions. Section C: Human rights issues related to prisoners with disabilities. Section D: Coping mechanisms adopted by prisoners with disabilities during their stay in prison. 5. Analysis recommendations and conclusion. References and Appendix.

07. KAITHWAS (Manish)
A Study on Institutional and Societal Response to Rape.
 Supervisor: Prof. Neena Pandey
Th 27183

Abstract

Rape Survivor has to go through a process dealing with Police, Medical examination, Judiciary & Social adjustment also in-home which instead to help turned into another assault of a survivor also called second assault, which directly impacts her psyche through the researcher's experience in the field of second assault is more harmful than her first assault because dealing with setting of institutional and societal which affects more on her emotional and mental state and this process goes on a daily basis till she gets justice by the court which has a long journey to cover. If may she gets justice from the lower court of her area or called the district of her state again she has to contest her case in a state-level high court even if she gets justice from the High court of her State again case can goes to the supreme court of India all this process of justice is directly linked with the investigation of police and evidence collection and timely submit the finding in court and another essential part is a medical examination which also helps in getting justice on but it rarely works as helping hand as most of the Doctors are untrained to deal with rape survivor and forensic examination can play a direct role in getting justice on time but it also fails. This study has narratives about the discourse related to rape survivors in rural settings of India and their hurdles for fighting from Institutional settings to societal adjustment.

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1. Introduction 2. Review of Literature 3. Research Methodology 4. Case Profiles of the Rape Survivors and Current Status5. Institutional Services to Address the Issue of Rape 6. Institutional Service Delivery Procedures and Societal Response 7. Social Work intervention to address the Issue of Rape 8. Finding, Conclusion & Recommendation. References and Annexure.

8. KAMBLE (Jaya Bhanudas)
Impact of Farmers Suicides on Socio-Economic Conditions of Victim Households: A Study in the States of Maharashtra and Punjab.
 Supervisor: Prof. Sanjai Bhatt
Th26899

Abstract

Many Indian farmers have taken their own lives recently because they are unable to cope with the mounting pressures they face as a result of debt, crop failures, rising production costs, inferior seed stock, the effects of globalization, predatory lending practices by moneylenders, and other issues. The study has been made to understand the problem of farmers' suicide in the states of Maharashtra and Punjab. This over the time caused severe distress among the farmers leading to recent dramatic rise in the number of suicides among the farmer community. The main aim of the study is to comprehend the issue of farmer suicide in India from a social and structural standpoint and to investigate the causes of suicide among earner farmers. The study has also determined the direct and indirect impact of a breadwinner's suicide on the victim's family. The research design is exploratory and it is majorly quantitative and at minorly in qualitative modes (QUAN+qual). The villages of Bathinda in Malwa region of Punjab and Wardha in Vidharbha region of Maharashtra were the locale of the study. The study has included 35 families from suicide victims from Wardha district of Maharashtra and 22 families from Rampura Phul tehsil of Bathinda district, in all 57 families have been contacted for the study. There are some factors responsible for farmers' suicide as: Absence of adequate social support, uncertainty of agricultural, indebtedness of farmers, rising costs of cultivation, plummeting prices of farm commodities, lack of credit availability, relative absence of irrigation facilities, repeated crop failures, dependence on rainfall for farming, rural living and easy access to poisons, lack of political will and insight in the region, taking debt for marriages etc. Government must provide some facilities like, provision of irrigation facilities, all-weather roads to provide rural connectivity, assured market for agricultural produce, programmes and other regulations related to agriculture, Psychological wellbeing of Breadwinners etc. The present study has found that, since from long time, Indian farmers have been facing several socio-economic problems, such as harassment by moneylenders, inability to repay debts, following crop loss, inability to get medical treatment for the family, etc. Many farmers in India are not aware of crop rotation and diversification. Crop insurance is must and the claim should be settled easily under the supervision of the district collectors. Therefore, the study has tried to invent the research focus on the ways, policies, programs and means to stop/minimize suicides among farmers.

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1. Suicides in India 2. Review of Literature 3. Farmers and Agriculture situation 4. Research methodology 5. Farmers Profile 6. Suicide of Breadwinner 7. Impact of Breadwinner's Suicide on Victims household 8. Finding of the Study and Suggestions to Curb Suicidal Tendencies among Farmers. Bibliography and annexures.

09. MANISHA CHANDRA
Mental Health of Mountain Communities: A Study of Services, Perception and Coping.
 Supervisor: Prof. A. Malathi
Th 27184

Abstract

Over the years, the mental health of the population has come to be recognized as vital part of public health throughout the world. It is global concern, which significantly contributes to the DALYs. The research base on mental health has gradually expanded but the focus continues to remain on the medical illness model, with studies conducted on organized set ups like hospitals/ care agencies. The current study is based on an open community, informal setup, and explores the mental health concerns of respondents located in the mountain communities. The study required to see the human beings as an individual or in groups, in maintaining their mental health in their social contexts. For the study, the qualitative research methodology was used with an interview and focus group discussion guide as tools. It focused on understanding the experiences, perspectives, and thoughts of respondents in four sites, who live in villages and wards of Block-Chinyalisaur, Uttarkashi district, Uttarkhand. The study brought out how mountain community gives meaning to their emotion, thought and responds to their challenging experiences in livelihood, disaster, education and health. So, this study described local perception, ways of coping, and mental health services in the mountain community both within the social and economic context of their livelihoods and within specific disaster contexts, including COVID-19. The study highlights the various stressors arising from modernizing communities and the changing natural conditions, which create challenges to positive mental health. And way their coping responses including religious and non-religious activities, coming from cultural contexts, which promote mental health and provide means of solace to individuals in their distress situation. The study also points out that these need to be understood with reference to gender and other social contexts.

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10. MASKE (Sudhir Keshav)

Literature as Liberatory Ideological Apparatus in Social Work Education: A Study of Selected 'Dalit Texts'.

Supervisors: Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha and Prof. Apoorvanand

Th 26898

Abstract

In the present study attempts have made to understand how Dalit literature could be used as indigenous knowledge source and pedagogic tool in social work education to strengthen liberatory emancipatory perspectives for social work students and practitioners. This study is framed in an interdisciplinary way. The topic has explored with the prime assumption that what contents of social work education is reflected in Dalit/Subaltern writings and how it could be used in social work education to strengthen liberatory emancipatory perspectives. At the global level, the social work profession is widely acknowledged due to its commitment to humanitarian values. The values are not only the words of preaching; they are an essential part of our everyday practice. It derives motivation and facilitates alleviating suffering and soreness in people lives. Then the question comes, how do social workers think and approach needy clients to provide relief or solutions to their problems through interventions? There is no readily prepared answer to this question. Rather putting

our deep rooted sensitivity and commitment into the actions. in present time to achieve the desired state of just equitable, inclusive and sustainable development; the social work fraternity is making constant and continous efforts to strenghen quality standards of social work education at the global and regional level. the universal guidelines are being set and provided for the standardization of social work education. Without engaging in the research and process of indigenizing social work knowledge it is not serving it purpose. In the different regional national and international contexts many useful practices and committed efforts have been made by civil society organizations the civil rights movement and its iconic revolutionaries, their work has been researched analyzed documented and theorized in social work education.

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1. Introduction 2. History and Emergence of Dalit Literature in India: A Review 3. Methodology: Method and Materials used in the Study 4. Time, Space, Place: Analysis of 'Dalit Autobiographical Texts' in a Historical, Socio-Cultural and economic context 5. Micro- Macro Concerns and Perspectives articulated in 'Dalit Autobiographies' 6. Articulation of 'Social Justice" and Gender Perspectives in Dalit Autobiographies' 7. The Major findings of the Study and the Proposed Emancipatory/ Laboratory framework for the Social Work education in India. Bibliography and Annexures.

11. MISHRA (Vishal)
Social Work Intervention with Adolescents in Correctional Settings: A Study in the Observation Homes of New Delhi.
 Supervisor: Prof. Ravindra Singh
Th 26900

Abstract

This study aimed to exmine the effectiveness of a social work intervention in transforming adolscents residing in the observation home. through a comprehensive analysis of pre and post-inervention data, as well as the implementation of various statistical tests and correlation analyses, valuabel insights were gained regarding the impact of the intervention on the variables. the study began by understanding the initial state of the adolescents life skills, self-esteem and general risk propensity in the observation home. the researcher used stadardized tools for each variable to measure the level of these three variables. these tools were life skill assessment scale (LSAS) for measuring life skills, the general risk propensity scale (GRiPS) for knowing the level of risk propensityof the adolescents and the rosenberg self-esteem scale was used to gauge the self-esteem level of the participants. exhibited relativity lower levels of life skills, self-esteem and higher risk propensity before the intervention. this helped set up a crucial baseline for evaluating the effectiveness of the intervention. This social work intervention designed based on life skills training and the social group work method was executed with the adolescents in the observation home. As part of the intervention the researcher used the social group work method,where the five stages of social group work which ar conceptualization, creation, Operation, Termination and Evaluation were followed. The life skills training was provided to the participants in various sessions. The sessions were based on the ten life skills given by the world healthy organization. These ten life skills are Self-awareness, Empathy, Critical Thinking, Creative thinking, Decision making, Problem-solving, Effective communication, Interpersonal relationship, Coping with stress and coping with emotions. After the successful intervention, the post-inervention data was collected.

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1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Research Methodology 4. Pre-Intervention Data Analysis 5. Social Work Intervention 6. Post-Intervention data Analysis 7. Summary and Discussion 8. Conclusion, Limitations and Recommendations. Bibliography and Annexures.

12. MOHD SALMAN

Workforce in Social Work Profession in India: A Study.

Supervisor: Prof. Sanjai bhatt

Th 26901

Abstract

Social work as a profession in its first phase from 1936 to 1960 has provided ample opportunities for professionals because of labour welfare and some other statutory provisions in welfare legislation. The total number of trained social workers was also limited to less than one and a half thousand per year from hardly 30 social work educational institutions (SWEI). Today, the number of SWEI has grown up to 526 and the enrollments in BSW/MSW are more than one lakh per year. At the same time, employment opportunities have also grown and most of the trained social workers are successfully getting employment. Because the scope of social work with respect to employment has widely increased in different areas However, there was no workforce (manpower) study conducted in the last four decades. This research study tries to study the social work workforce in India, including the marked acceleration of new areas of practice and the marked decline in the job of direct social work practice. This study has also explored the trend of employment in the social work profession with focused attention on the nature and areas of employment, pay scale, roles, and functions performed by professionals. This study has followed a mixed method research approach and sequential explanatory research design, which helped in studying the social work workforce in a holistic way. The Questionnaire and Interview Guide have been used as tools for collecting data. It has been found that the male and female ratio is equal and both are almost equally earning. Social work professionals largely focus on development sector jobs, the majority of them working on a temporary or contractual basis, so the salary of professionals is also not good, especially those who are new in the profession. It has also been found that social work professionals are lacking social and employment security. Further, findings reveal that social work is a very satisfying career as most of the professionals were satisfied with their job. They are working to bring positive changes yet unbelievably painful careers too, professionals attend tough and challenging work environments to assist people, they experience complex situations, and frequently find themselves dealing with extreme situations. Social work professionals are facing heavy workloads and use to work more than normal hours on/off the field and even did not get overtime pay for that, the majority of professionals are in thought of leaving their job in near future, and the main reasons behind this were low salary, poor work environment, less support from colleagues and supervisor. The need for social work council and workforce planning in the social work profession has emerged from the findings; a PDMD (Planning, Development, and Management with Data Specification) model has been presented as a solution with many other suggestions for improving social work education, practice, and employability in the profession.

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1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Studying the social Work workforce: A Methodological Approach 4. An Overview of the Social Work Workforce 5. Social Work Workforce: Work and work Environment 6. Professional Social Workers:

Experiences, Present Status and Future prospects 7. Creating a New professional Culture: Study Findings and Conclusions. References and Annexures.

13. OJHA (Puneet Kumar)
Malnutrition Amongst Children: A Study of Health Programmes of Ramakrishna Mission Varanasi.
 Supervisor: Prof. Sanjoy Roy
Th 26902

Abstract

Child malnutrition has progressed from a national and regional problem to a discussion, and child malnutrition has steadily captured the interest of researchers, states, NGOs, and international organizations in recent years. The phenomenon of infant deprivation continues to provide the country with a dilemma. State of Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) has the highest malnutrition rates in India. Fifty percent or more of children less than five have linear development delays, and twenty-one per cent are wasted. To improve the health of children and expectant mothers in the state, the State Nutrition Mission (SNM) was established in 2014. In India, malnutrition is a nationwide problem, although it is worse in the less developed regions of the country's center, east, and northeast compared to the more developed areas of the west and south. Several studies in India at both the national and sub-national levels indicated a strong correlation between low income and malnutrition. Underweight children are more common in some regions of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, and West Bengal. An increasing number of people in India, especially in remote rural areas and in the country's tribal and mountainous regions, are malnourished. This is attributed to a lack of adequate means of basic minimum needs, most critically adequate health education. Some organizations are working tremendously in the field of malnutrition, including Tata Trust, Akshayapatra Foundation, and Ramakrishna Mission. Swami Vivekananda established Ramakrishna Mission, a worldwide socio-religious organization that has made significant contributions in the fields of health, agriculture and education. The Gandhi Peace Prize was given to the Ramakrishna Mission in 1998 for its groundbreaking role in nonviolent social, economic and political reform. This study has the narratives about the discourse related to Malnutrition amongst children: A Study of Health Programmes of Ramakrishna Mission. Key Words: Malnutrition, Deprivation, Underweight, NGOs, Health, Nutrition.

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1. Introduction 2. Review of Literature 3. Research Methodology 4. Socio-Economic and Cultural profile of the respondents 5. Ramakrishna Mission's health Programme 6. Strengths and constraints of health Programme 7. Impact of health Programme on Children and their Families 8. Conclusions, Recommendations and implications for social Work intervention. Bibliography and Annexures.

14. SHAILESH KUMAR
Inter-Relationship of Water Scarcity and Migration in Bundelkhand Region of UP.
 Supervisor: Prof. Sanjai Bhatt
Th 26903

Abstract

This study is confined to the Bundelkhand region of UP that comprises 7 districts. Considering the objectives and stakeholders of the study, the nature of the research

study is qualitative and quantitative both. Through the multi-stage, purposive quota Chitrakoot, Mahoba, and Jhansi were taken for the study. The semi-structured interview and focus group discussion were used for primary data collection. There was the problem of crop destruction and a decrease in income in last five years because of continuous drought and heavy monsoon. The down trend in income of farmers was seen in kharif and rabi's crop year. Cultivation of zayad in the concerned villages of the study was not possible because of low and no availability of water. So, the farming system had totally collapsed, and the region was on the wheel. The drought, animal or bird attack, hail-storm, and lesser or extreme rain had emerged as the major cause of crop destruction. Again in context to disliking of farming, willing (want) to do job in different profession; drought; want to live in the city; increased cost of seeds, pesticides & fertilizers; bad irrigation facility; and low rain in the area were the major causes of dis-liking agriculture profession. In context to worse condition of farm and construction workers, it is cleared that farmers are leaving the farming profession, drought and low rain were the major cause of worse conditions of farm workers. Means, water scarcity is in pushing position of farm labourers to be the part of construction sector. Loan bad facility of irrigation, drought, *anna*, and less rain were emerging as the major problems. Excluding the loan and *anna*, all the issues are related with water. Means, water is a big deal for the dwellers of the villages. Through another investigation, it was known that marriage and treatment were the major cause of the loan. Since agriculture is the main profession of the villagers. Due to water-related issues (continuous drought), income is not so much to repay the loan. As a result of which villagers used to move to different place with their families in search of better and secure sources of income.

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1. Introduction 2. Review of Literature & Theoretical Framework of study 3. Research Methodology 4. Water: Availability and Accessibility 5. Management of Water Scarcity and Livelihood at local level 6. Government and Non-Government organisation initiatives for management of water and livelihood Patterns 7. Stakeholders' response and Alternative Mechanisms of Villagers 8. Findings of the study and Social Work Response. References and Annexures

15. SINGH (Kislay Kumar)
Caste Migration and Technology: An Ethnography Study in Bihar.
 Supervisors: Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha and Ravikant
Th 26904

Abstract

Over the years, migration has accelerated, diversified, or even politicized in the wake of the adoption of aggressive policies toward the integration of markets in India. People often move from one place to another in search of better opportunities and secure good life. The movement of people is further facilitated by technological advancement, particularly in the areas of communication and transportation. Available literature in migration studies reflected a plethora of research on migration in India that illuminates the pattern and causes of migration. However, only a few studies tried to identify the factors that trigger migration due to caste and technology. Against this backdrop, the study broadly aimed to understand migration in a contemporary context and how caste and technology, especially train and mobile, play a vital role in sustaining migration. Based on the ethnographic method, this study tried to explore and provide a broad view of migration and its various dimensions by studying the Bachhauta village of Khagaria District in Bihar. What emerges from the study is the creation of a network loop among caste groups where constant information is fed by caste peers who have migrated. This act as the

primary enabler for migration, motivating them to follow the same course of action as their caste peers. As a result, migration has become normative among all caste groups of the village. The findings further assert that railways have transformed a migrant's journey from uncomfortable, insecure, and unsafe at first to pleasant, assured, and reliable. While mobiles enable them to take advantage of new opportunities, maintain networks, and stay connected with their families. However, the impact of technology on a migrant's life is heavily influenced by the socio-cultural dynamics of a village shaped by caste.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of Literature 3. Research methodology 4. Introducing Bachhautta: Mapping Socio Economic and Demographic Profile of the Field 5. Drawing interlinkage between Caste and Migration: Accounts of Migrants 6. Technology in Everyday Lives: A Scio-Cultural and economic Account of Migrants 7. Conclusion and Recommendations. References and Annexure.

16. SHARMA (Namita)
Reimagining the 'Outsider': Exploring Identity and Integration of Refugees in Delhi.
 Supervisor: Prof. Sanjai Bhatt
Th 27185

Abstract

At the centre of a diverse and fragmented subcontinent, India has a long history of hosting refugees from its very emergence as a nation. Marked by mass migrations and some of the largest incidences of human displacement in recorded history, India has become a temporary and, in many cases, permanent home to millions of forced migrants over these years. While there are no clearly established legislations or policies for managing refugees in India, literature suggests that India has had a positive record in welcoming and hosting forced migrants arriving at its borders. This has led to the creation of a peculiar situation where both Government of India and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees undertake refugee determination processes for different groups of forced migrants. While this is unique, this scenario creates a setting which makes refugee recognition difficult for the state and society. It is in such a situation that refugee identity comes into the picture and the politics around rejecting and accepting these identities becomes a determining factor in who gets to be treated as a 'refugee'. This research thesis presents the lived experiences of Tibetan and Afghan refugees in Delhi. The study adopted a qualitative approach towards the research questions and utilized phenomenology as the philosophical backing behind the methodology. In this study, identity emerges as a key determining factor in the refugee integration process. It becomes even more important in the absence of a recognition framework where hosts develop their own understanding and perception of the refugees that they host. The thesis discusses the layers of marginalisation that surround these refugees and how it impacts their settlement experiences as 'outsiders' and foreigners. It focuses on bringing out refugees' experiences of navigating their ways in a multicultural society such as Delhi. The thesis, in the latter part, presents a pathway to refugee recognition and integration. It also considers avenues towards refugee recognition in society by hosts to counter identity politics through recognising refugees' vulnerabilities, skills and ultimately 'humanising' refugees and forced migrants. The research proposes a refugee recognition and integration framework, defining barriers and enablers at each stage of the process. It also charts out the key recommendations to integrate social work practices with forced migration issues. Lastly, the thesis concludes by

envisioning an ideal society for hosting refugees by defining best practices towards the social, economic and cultural integration of refugees.

Contents

1. Background, Context and Rationale for Research 2. Review of Literature 3. Research Methodology 4. Refugees' Lived Experiences of Integrating in Delhi 5. Refugee Identity: A Critical Determinant of Integration 6. Recognizing and Reimagining Refugees 7. Building a Response through social work 8. An Ideal Society for hosting Refugees. References and Annexures.

17. THOMAS (Ngaopunii Trichao)

The Paradox of Asymmetric Federalism : A Study of Hill Areas Autonomous District Council in Manipur.

Supervisor: Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha

Th 26905

Abstract

It takes a historical perspective when discussing the origins and developments of Indian federalism as well as when defining the character of Indian federalism. because the Indian model of federalism is paradoxically a "centralised federalism" it may be one of the most intriguing typologies in the world. This is due to the Indian model of federalism. The discussions on the major findings of the study have been structured around the main aims of three research. The chapter is arranged in three sections bringing in discussion of three separate theme of the study. this chapter summarises peoples response based on the analysis presented in the previous chapter, this chapter presents some key findings and concluding observations a summary of the arguments and issues raised in the study regarding alternative measure for protecting the interests of Hill Areas in Manipur. In Manipurs Hill areas budgetary allocation should be organised and managed based on departmental or region-specific requirements. for Indian federalism to have a realistic asymmetrical structure the framework must be rethought. coexistence must remain a cornerstone of any proposed framework for political decentralisation but resolving historical conflicts calls for a delicate balance. It is crucial to determine how long Manipurs Hill tribes will have to wait before receiving the same constitutionally mandated benefits and privileges as the other tribes in the region. To effectively engage with the issues they confront they must comprehend the historical fact that necessitated the continuation of a distinct administrative structure for them, as well as recognise their concerns as political issues with profound historical origins. destiny of the state is determined by the extent to which political decentralisation is negotiated and the benefits of the welfare state are distributed equally across various groups of people. the framework should be designed protect the rights, dignity and identity of all ethnic groups while demonstrating respect for their ability to cohabit. If not future issues will likely resurface.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Literature Review: Conceptualizing Asymmetric Federalism From Contextual and Theoretical Points of View 3. The Conceptual and Methodological Framework 4. Asymmetric Federalism the hill areas' Autonomous District Council in Manipur 5. Contextualizing Asymmetrical Federalism in Manipur's Realities 6. Development and Governance in the Setting of Asymmetric Federalism in Hill Areas of Manipur 7. Conclusion. Bibliography and appendix.

M. Phil. Dissertation

18. SHURU (Th Kolunii)
Locating Ethno-Religious and Cultural Identity of Refugees in India: A Study of Rohingyas.
Supervisor: Dr. Pushpanjali Jha