

## CHAPTER 46

### SOCIAL WORK

#### Doctoral Theses

01. ASRA SADAF  
**Work-Life Balance of Working Professional Social Workers in India: A Study of Selected Government and Non-Governmental Organisations.**  
Supervisor: Prof. Sanjoy Roy  
Th 25765

#### *Abstract*

“Life is like a riding a bicycle; to keep our balance we must keep moving” said by the Albert Einstein. To ride the bicycle employee should maintain balance otherwise s/he might fall from the bicycle. Here, bicycle represents work and life and employee should maintain balance between work and life in order to have a satisfied life. Over the past few decades, a drastic change had occurred in the labour market and demographic profile of the employees. In India, demographic changes are seen as increase in number of women participation in workforce (Census of India, 2011). Families shifted from single (male) breadwinner to dual earner (male-female) couples or single parent families (Rajadhyaksha & Bhatnagar, 2000; Bharat, 2003). Families moved to urban setting have a nuclear family instead of joint or extended families. Responsibility of sick, young children, older parents becomes a pertinent outcome of nuclear families. On the labour market front organization becomes more demanding in nature and flexibility. The traditional ‘job for life’ has changed into job uncertainty and economic environment instability (Greenhaus et al., 2001; Millward et al., 2000). Employee’s perspectives and expectations have also been changed towards work. New orientation like lifelong learning, career and personal development and increased awareness (Perrons, 2003; White et al., 2007) because of digital media and need for a balance between work and life have effected organizations to introduce policies for flexible working, wellness program and leave amenities etc. As a result of these change in demographic, employment and organization front, both men and women have experienced an increased demand from family and work domain simultaneously. Work-life balance is a complex and very broad phenomenon. Generally work life balance refers to the effective handling of multiple responsibilities at home, at work and other aspect of one’s life. It is important for employee as well as for organization. In the current settings, organizations have to increase their productivity in this cut throat competition, so they want employees with better work life balance as s/he will contribute more to the organization than a employees with poor work life balance.

#### *Contents*

1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Research methodology 4. Work-life balance, work and life factors 5. Relationship between demographic factor and factors of work life balance 6. Conclusion and recommendations. References.

02. BHARTI (Rohit)  
**Child Labour, Rights and Rehabilitation: A Study of Select Stakeholders in Delhi.**  
Supervisor: Prof. Sanjai Bhatt  
Th 26528

*Contents*

1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Research methodology 4. Legal and constitutional rehabilitative framework: National and global perspective 5. Respondents of the study and related processes 6. Rescue and rehabilitation related legal and grass-root intervention: An analysis 7. Stakeholders: An analysis of their role, responsibilities and challenges 8. Key findings, conclusion and suggestions. References and annexures.

03. CHOWDHARY (Sukriti)  
**Study of Missing Children in Delhi.**  
 Supervisor: Prof. Sanjai Bhatt  
Th 26529

*Contents*

1. Introduction 2. Child in India: Policies and programmes 3. Institutional framework and initiatives for missing children 4. Research methodology 5. Respondent profiles and perspectives 6. Understanding issues of missing children through stakeholders 7. Finding of the study, suggestions and social work profession. References and annexure.

04. HARIPRIYA  
**Social Work Intervention to Enhance Eudaimonic Wellbeing among Adolescents in Delhi.**  
 Supervisor: Prof. Sanjoy Roy  
Th 25760

*Abstract*

The study on social work intervention to enhance eudaimonic wellbeing among adolescents was conducted to assess the scope of social work methods in the field of positive psychology. The study was pre-experimental in nature. The study found that primary methods of social work can play a vital role in enhancing the overall wellbeing. In the study self-esteem, assertiveness and pro social were taken as the indicators of eudaimonic wellbeing and the social work intervention was conducted with the aim of enhancing these variables. It was found that the both male and female adolescents were benefitted from the social work interventions. The study indicate that the Social Work being a helping profession would play a significant role in rendering the appropriate services for enhancing wellbeing among adolescents.

*Contents*

1. Introduction 2. Eudaimonic wellbeing and adolescents 3. Review of literature 4. Research methodology 5. Pre-intervention data and analysis 6. The design of the implemented social work intervention 7. Post intervention data and analysis 8. Major findings and discussions. Bibliography and appendices.

05. MONISHA. L  
**Study of Resilience among Children in Street Situations.**  
 Supervisor: Prof. A. Malathi  
Th 25764

*Abstract*

The knowledge base on the lived experiences and strengths of children in street situations is low globally and in India, owing to an over concentration of evidence on problems and effects of street life

exposure on children. In the last decade, the research base on children's experiences has gradually expanded. The study of children on the street has progressed beyond measuring their presence in a certain geographic place or assessing the intensity of their problems. Researchers are calling for studies that examine individual journeys and resilience in light of the heterogeneity of individual responses to similar situations. The current study uses a participatory paradigm and array of methods to capture resilience in children in street situations, in an attempt to close the gap. The study included 60 in street situations in Chennai. The study used a focused ethnographic approach in terms of methodology, with an emphasis on children's personal understandings and subjective experiences of their social worlds. I've worked with children to co-create knowledge and regard them as experts of their own lives. This unique approach resulted in a wide range of perspectives on resilience and lived experiences. This is reflected in the study's findings. The study's main findings are on social contexts, routes to street life, as well as the nature of resilience and resilience development processes. Children's everyday routines in the streets and their ability to survive and thrive reflect their resilience. Children constantly battle a range of challenges in the streets without succumbing. The processes of resilience development identified in the study go beyond risk and protective factors. It portrays comprehensive resilience development journeys and provides significant understanding of culture-specific resilience development patterns in the lives of children in street situations in Chennai. Learning from abuse and exploitation, institutional support, practising faith, experiencing success, forming strong friendships and networks, and engaging in romantic relationships are some of the processes that have been discovered. The concluding chapter offers a set of recommendations based on the study's results for working with children in street situations, social work theory, practice, and research.

### *Contents*

1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Methodology 4. Results: Part I-Social context and routes to street life 5. Results: Part II-Nature of resilience 6. Results: Part III-Process of resilience development 7. Conclusion and recommendations. References and appendices.

06. KATARIA (Nidhi)  
**Surrogacy Practices in India: A Qualitative Study.**  
 Supervisor: Prof. Neena Pandey  
Th 25759

### *Abstract*

"Surrogacy" is an arrangement whereby a woman agrees to bear a child for another person, who becomes the child's legal parent after birth. India is widely regarded as the "world's leading surrogacy destination. There are several reasons for the preferences given to India. Delhi is the hub of hospitals and clinics dealing with cases of Surrogacy. The lack of any specific policy on Surrogacy has raised concerns on the accessibility, approachability issues. The phenomena of Surrogacy is rarely researched and hence facing scanty literature. Bringing in the narrative of surrogates in detail represents the emancipator approach. Surrogacy is debatable, whether it should be promoted or banned completely? This research asserts to open up the discourses on surrogacy and related processes. The literature review captures religious and historical views, social aspects of Surrogacy, policy and practices in various countries and ethical aspects of Surrogacy. The overview of the literature puts forth many research questions such as; What is Surrogacy? Who are these surrogates? What is the socio-cultural and economic background of surrogates? Is there any history of Surrogacy, national or international? What are the reasons that lead them to opt to be a surrogate? Is it her own choice or forced? What is the kind of self-image they hold for themselves? How do they look at it as a practice? Do they feel connected or disconnected from the child? What are the positive and negative outcomes of Surrogacy? What do surrogates expect from the intended parents and the family who takes the child? What do intended parents expect from the surrogate mothers who hire their womb? How do agencies (ART Centres) function? What are the roles they play? What are all the caregiving facilities available at the ART Centre? Etc. The social work engagement in this sector is relatively minimal. There is a considerable

scope of social work practice with all the stakeholders. The viability and psychosocial dimensions of surrogate mothers' and encouragement to pursue Surrogacy require comprehensive attention. Moreover, the active engagement of social workers will help protect the rights of each stakeholder in general and surrogate mothers in particular.

### *Contents*

1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Research methodology 4. Surrogate mothers– lived experiences 5. Surrogacy – process, requirements and stakeholders involved 6. Findings, recommendation and further scope. References and annexures.

07. PACHAURI (Swati)

**Coping with Death: Understanding the Farmer Suicides Problem in Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra.**

Supervisor: Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha

Th 25766

### *Abstract*

As I type the abstract of my thesis, the farmer protests that began during the COVID-19 pandemic in late 2020 are still continuing against the excesses of the governmental policies on agriculture. An interesting facet of these protests has been the increasing participation of women farmers in these recurrent protests by farmers over the last three to four years – a collective action with gender equations restored with women demanding their rights increasingly. The seeds of this pursuit - of doing a doctorate level dissertation were sown back in 2007 when I first encountered the myriad problems pertaining to agriculture in the Vidarbha region of rural Maharashtra. Since then I encountered various developmental and rural issues with respect to the farm economy in the cotton belt of the country motivating and encouraging me to study farm suicides in depth primarily to understand and decode the nuances of the topic with a political economy, developmental lens while also attempting to understand the social work implications to the problem by introducing implementable interventions. Through this study I have humbly attempted at understanding the complex economy of Wardha district, in Vidarbha region of rural Maharashtra, particularly with respect to the female members of the household coping with the shock, and also understanding how women are dying by suicide in the context of agriculture and farming. The following are the broad objectives of this research exercise: i. To understand and explore the idea of farmer suicide and the evolving dimensions related to farm' suicides? ii. To explore and understand the gendered dimensions in the prevailing farm crisis; iii. To look into the problem of how increasingly women are now dying by suicide? For example, how skewed land ownership statistics are not in favour of women, owing to certain societal, cultural, and social factors thus impacting economic status and empowerment of women in farming, consequently impacting economics of agriculture; iv. To explore implications for social work and policy immediately arising out of the problems from the fields of Wardha – my sample geography for this research. The methodology deployed for the purpose of this thesis entails a secondary literature review, detailed field visits, and a reconnaissance visit was first undertaken to the Wardha district in August 2019. Visits to the Office of the Superintendent of Police (SP), District Collector's Office, Tehsildar's office were undertaken. A master list of all the agricultural-related suicides was obtained from the SP and Collector's office officials. In addition to obtaining the master list of households, a list was also obtained which detailed out whether the farm households have received relief benefits under the aegis of different government schemes. Separately a list of only females and adolescent girls where suicides have taken place was also obtained. This list is maintained by the police authorities who conduct post mortem in the villages where suicides have happened. Thus, these cases are the 'reported' suicide cases to the government officials. The government officials then appoint a team of people who further investigate the cases by visiting the households and conducting surveys to understand whether the households are eligible for any government relief compensation or not. Throughout the study, several officers were interviewed to get a broader perspective of the issue. A census survey of all households was conducted, and the post-suicide livelihood strategies of farmers were examined between the period 2016 and Aug' 2021. Finally, the

thesis spans across eight chapters. The first chapter introduces and primarily discusses the relevance and rationale of the problem statement, describing the objectives of the thesis. The next chapter presents the secondary literature review theoretically extrapolating and reviewing the existing literature and the overall history of the problem statement. The next chapter provides an overview of different land related legislations and their interpretation relevant to the purpose of this study. The fourth chapter discusses the detailed research methodology, philosophical assumptions of research, and research techniques followed by the fifth chapter that presents data collection results, findings, and analysis. Chapter six is an attempt to consolidate the subjective stories emerging from the ground and presents them as narratives. Finally, the last chapter presents the discussions, conclusions, and recommendations from the perspective of social policy and social work, followed by a presentation of vocabulary and references.

### *Contents*

1. Introduction 2. Interpreting Agricultural Distress: neo-liberalism and the Indian agriculture 3. Agriculture and land 4. Research perspectives 5. Findings and Interpretations 6. Case summaries 7. Conclusions: Policy implications for social work 8. Annexure (s) 9. Reference.

08. SARITA KUMARI  
**Inheritance Rights and Women's Empowerment: A Socio-Legal Study (with Specific Reference to the Hindu Succession Amendment Act 2005) in Haryana.**  
 Supervisor: Prof. Neera Agnimitra  
Th 25761

### *Abstract*

Women in the 21st Century continue to experience discrimination and remain marginalized across the globe. Often, women are unaware of their rights due to limited access to education, along with the multiple impediments, including cultural, social and even emotional barriers to access their rights. In recent years, various women empowerment programs and legal amendments have been introduced to decrease the inequalities between both the sexes; however India continues to witness cases of inequalities across the sectors. Persisting low level of education among women in India is one of the main barriers for Indian women to availing their rights. Even educated women have been found to show lack of awareness and knowledge about the existing laws and women's rights as enshrined in the laws. When it comes to share in property and inheritance, women across the spectrum either show lack of awareness about law and rights, or lack of inclination to exercise their rights regarding inheritance. Gender stereotypes or rigid and ascribed gender roles also present a significant social barrier for women to derive/claim their property rights. Gender stereotypes are the norms and roles created and sustained by society for men and women. The widely accepted gender roles established for a woman in an Indian society are of a home maker, virtuous wife, mother and daughter, while men are expected to be involved in income generating activities. Women defying the socially prescribed gender roles are not well accepted and respected in many Indian communities. Hence, dominant gender roles and stereotypes demotivate and undermine ownership of property by women, as it is a domain of privilege and a responsibility for men to behold. Some customs like "haqtyag" means "sacrifice of right" is much prevalent wherein woman relinquishes her claims on ancestral property. This relinquishment is widely undertaken by women in parts of India, like Rajasthan. Despite the 2005 legislative Amendment in the Hindu Succession Act 1956, nothing much seems to have changed for women. Most of them continue to willingly sacrifice their share of property. The haqtyag customs may seem voluntary, but most women do this due to family pressure, as they are afraid of straining their relationship with their family (Brulé, 2020). So while men hold inheritance rights, women have little opportunity to improve their status or living conditions within the family and community. Additionally, in patriarchal communities, there is a strong resistance from men towards endowing women especially daughters, with land rights. The inheritance system is based on patriarchy and male dominance. Control over economic resources is an important means to wield power and control, and women have been marginalized in this context.

Gender disparity in property rights is widespread and intrinsic. The age-old patriarchal practices in India have sustained the accumulation of property rights exclusively for men, especially in the North Indian states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. Women's right to inherit the family property and productive assets is deemed to be a valid avenue for enabling women to overturn the subservience and substantial bias that they suffer from; and to grant them the much needed economic and social advantage. It is promising to note that India has succeeded in fully closing its primary and secondary education enrolment gender gaps for the second year running, and, for the first time has nearly closed its tertiary education gender gap. However, it continues to rank fourth-lowest in the world on Health and Survival, remaining the world's least-improved country on this sub index over the past decade. Given the background, we can see improvements in the global gender gap however, the gender gap index within India is moving in negative direction, index, and we have been ranked third last on „Health and Survival“ and sixth last on „Economic Participation and Opportunity“ out of 144 countries. Based on understanding and research, the researcher selected the theme of „Inheritance Rights“ specifically to understand the reasons behind the lack of participation of female members in economic participation and opportunity and the reasons thereof. This theme was chosen in order to observe whether or not, there was any link between women's inheritance rights and their role in economic participation. Keeping this in backdrop, the study on women's inheritance rights and their linkages with women empowerment has been assumed in the context of Haryana. Efforts have been made to identify the core problems in implementation of the law, possible solutions and learning from the cases collected as a part of data collection. One of the significant aims of the study is to help and facilitate individuals and organisations to promote economic participation and opportunity for women to achieve empowerment and to promote a gender sensible society. The study proposed to study the diverse aspects related to the access of inheritance rights by women, and their implications on women's empowerment. The study tries to understand the larger trends of women's inheritance in the study context of Haryana, post the enactment of the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005. It aims to reveal the prevailing attitudes and perceptions of the men, women and state and non-state institutions towards the said legislation and the grant of inheritance rights to women under the same. The study highlights the subtlety, intricacies, implications and challenges women face after claiming inheritance rights provided under the law.

#### *Contents*

1. Introduction 2. Research methodology 3. History of status of women and inheritance rights 4. Claimants' profile and reasons for claiming inheritance rights 5. Process of claiming property rights: Women's experiences 6. Socio-Economic and Psychological impacts of claiming inheritance rights by women 7. Inheritance and women's empowerment: Perspective of the stakeholders 8. Conclusions and recommendations. Bibliography. Annexure-I: Profile of the claimants and appendices.

#### 09. SEILIENMANG HAOKIP

##### **Memories of Violence: Narratives of Growing up in the Conflict Zones of Manipur.**

Supervisor: Prof. Archana Kaushik

Th 24763

#### *Contents*

1. The inextricability of violence and memory 2. Violence, consequences, and memories: A review of literature 3. Research methodology 4. Narratives of suffering and nostalgia 5. Inhabiting the culture of violence 6. Rebuilding lives after violence 7. Painful past, promising future: Conclusion and recommendations. References and appendix.

## M. Phil. Dissertation

10. AMIT KUMAR  
**Systematic Voters Education and Electoral Participation (Sveep): A study of booth level officers in the NCT of Delhi, 2022.**  
Supervisor: Prof. Sanjai Bhatt
11. ASHOKAN (Anjali)  
**Livelihood, Food and Nutritional Security among Irulas of Attappady Kerla, 2019.**  
Supervisor: Dr. A. Malathi
12. BAIG (Mirza Aquib)  
**Transitioning from Sports: life Satisfaction of Retired Sports Persons in Uttar Pradesh, 2022.**  
Supervisor: Dr. Veda Yumnam
13. BAJAJ (Vriti)  
**Exploring Creative Expression and Leadership Skills Among Young Girls Across Physical and Virtual Spaces (Amidst Covid Pandemic), 2022.**  
Supervisor: Prof. Archana Kaushik
14. BORUAH (Jyotsna)  
**The Role of Social Enterprises in Improving the Socio-Economic Conditions of Tribal Women in Assam, 2023.**  
Supervisor: Prof. A Malathi
15. CHAUDHARY (Kunal)  
**Mob Lynching Agaisist Dalits: A study of Mujaffarnagar, Meerut, Bagpat, 2022.**  
Supervisor: Prof. Sanjai Bhatt
16. CHETAN KUMAR  
**Socio-Economic status of school students in Purnea city and their academic performance, 2022.**  
Supervisor: Dr. Meenu Anand
17. DHEERAJ (Akshay Kumar)  
**Mapping Challenges and response of ASHA Workers in COVID Situation: A study from OBRA Block Bihar, 2022.**  
Supervisor: Prof. A Malathi
18. DUTTA (Parishmita)  
**Justice for Youth: A Study of the youth Prisoners of Assam, 2021.**  
Supervisor: Dr. Neena Pandey
19. GUALNAM (Andrew Kap Lian)  
**Locating the Everyday Lives of Elderly: A study on Cargivinh Practices among the Zo Community, 2023.**  
Supervisor: Dr. Shashi Rani
20. MAKWANA (Rutvik Kumar)  
**Unorganised Sector Workers in Surat: A study of Social Work Initiatives and Social action by Civil Society Organisation, 2022.**  
Supervisor: Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha

21. MALIK (Razia)  
**A School closure and its impact on Children: A study of Anantnag District, Kashmir, 2022.**  
Supervisor: Prof. Pamela Singla
22. MITKONG (Kento)  
**Impact of Land Reforms in Arunachal Pradesh.2022**  
Supervisor: Prof. Sanjoy Roy
23. NOORAINGANAKAM (Shabeeba N)  
**Coping with the Life Inside person Walls: A study Under Trail Women Prisoners in Kerala, 2022.**  
Supervisor: Prof. Neena Pandey
24. PRANOY A  
**Tribes and Displacement: A study of Kurichiya in Kerala, 2022.**  
Supervisor: Prof. A Malathi
25. SHARMA (Tejaswin)  
**Identity Formation in Homosexual men- A study of Indian Men, 2022.**  
Supervisor: Prof. Neera Agnimitra
26. SINGH (Navneet Prakash)  
**Assessing the impact of Water Searcity on Women In Simrawari Village, District Jhansi, 2022.**  
Supervisor: Prof. Sanjoy Roy
27. SINHA (Aishwarya)  
**Lived Experiences of Children A case study of Child Protection System in Delhi, 2022.**  
Supervisor: Prof. Archana Kaushik
28. VED VRITI  
**Work from Home during Covid – 19Pandemic: A study of Women Teachers in Delhi, 2022.**  
Supervisor: Prof. Sanjai Bhatt