

CHAPTER 44

SOCIAL WORK

Doctoral Theses

01. BASNET (Ashvina)
Trafficking of Women for Prostitution: A Study in the Context of Nepal and India.
Supervisor: Prof. Neera Agnimitra
Th 27775

Abstract

This study provides a comprehensive examination of cross-border trafficking for prostitution between Nepal and India, utilizing qualitative research methods to delve into the socio-economic backgrounds, push and pull factors, tactics and syndicates of trafficking, exploitation issues, etc. The study incorporates the spatial and temporal coverage from the mountainous villages of Sindhupalchowk District, Nuwakot District to Kathmandu, Pokhara and Bhairahwa in Nepal and from Maharajganj District in Uttar Pradesh to the Red-Light District of Delhi-NCR spanning across the post-earthquake 2015 era and post-Covid scenario. The research investigates the evolving strategies employed by traffickers, different theorists and feminist's perspectives on trafficking and how it helped in making definitions and the exploitation of victims along their journey from source to destination. A central focus of this study is the intricate connection between migration patterns and trafficking. By conducting extensive fieldwork from the regions of origin to the final destinations, the research sheds light on the methods, patterns, and emerging trends in trafficking operations. This on-the-ground perspective allows a more nuanced understanding of the factors contributing to trafficking's persistence and adaptability. Furthermore, this research underscores the critical roles played by stakeholders and Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) in both source and destination countries. It examines their contributions, challenges, and collaborative efforts in combatting cross-border trafficking between Nepal and India. In addition, the study highlights the profound impact of globalization and climate change as significant drivers of vulnerability to trafficking. Ultimately, this research contributes to the broader discourse on trafficking by offering insights that inform policy and practice. It provides recommendations for social work interventions to mitigate the harms caused by trafficking. By addressing these critical aspects, this study advances our understanding of cross-border trafficking for prostitution and paves the way for more effective strategies to combat it.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of literature and theoretical backgrounds 3. Research methodology 4. Myriads of trends and patterns of exploitation in trafficking: methods and tactics used by traffickers via cross-border trafficking routes between Nepal and India 5. Cauldron of narratives and experiences from the episodes of recruitment to trauma: sketching stories of deception, vulnerabilities and exploitation 6. A comprehensive analysis of laws and policies on trafficking in Indo-Nepal context

along with implications on social work praxis and conclusions. References. Annexures.

02. CHHOTARAY (Simant)
Study on Community Policing in Combating Muzaffarnagar Communal Riots.
 Supervisors: Prof. Neena Panday and Dr. Md. Riyazuddin Khan
Th 27910

Abstract

Communal violence is menace India is facing since independence, the sporadic rise of communal incidents in India has compelled scholars to have a scientific study on this topic. Here the researcher chose to study Communal violence in Muzaffar agar in the context of community policing. whereby different dimensions of policing and its impact on the communal conflicts is explored using both qualitative and quantitative method. This study not only helps the researcher to gain insights into policing and communal conflict but also helps the researcher to contribute in the peace building which is essential for any nation.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Literature Review 3. Research methodology 4. The criminal justice system and communal riots 5. Muzaffarnagar: a unique city 6. Community policing in Muzaffarnagar: initiatives and challenges 7. Relationships of police with community and civil society organization 8. Public perception about policing 9. Summary conclusion and policy recommendation. References and Appendices.

03. CHOPRA (Sandeep)
Intergenerational Mobility Among the Scheduled Castes Employees: A Study on the Northern Indian Railways.
 Supervisor: Prof. Sanjoy Roy
Th 27776

Abstract

The Thesis is about tracing the mobility aspects of reservation policy in the Northern Indian Railways. Intergenerational mobility is a part of social mobility which deals with the generational flows from one coordinate to the other coordinate in a period of time. The research dealt with the two generation beneficiaries of the reservation policy and inter-generational mobility between them is studied. It has roots in the debate of Creamy layer which have aroused in the country after the arrival of OBC Reservation through Mandal Commission. The base of the proposed and undertaken research is a supreme court judgement which came in Aug 2018 in which the Court have stated that the state should collect some quantifiable data to understand the backwardness among the scheduled castes. before getting into the main argument, A study on the how the reservation policy impacted the lives of the scheduled castes was necessary. The research covered around 23 determinants through which the flow of mobility from one generation to the next is studied. The proposed methodology was mixed method research and convergent research design was selected. The railways workers who worked in the northern zone of the Indian railways were selected for the research along with their second generation. The major intentions were to understand the first-hand experiences and narratives of the beneficiaries. The determinants which were kept for the study were the question of identity, the question of residence, education, fooding, marriage pattern they have followed, their experiences with the system, their views on the reservation policy,

their educational bases, their current states, their opinion on the private sector reservation, discrimination with in the private sector, family composition, the incidences of discrimination and their addressal. also, there is a social work diagnostic and intervention model is proposed for the future studies which are being taken up by the scholars in the coming future.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Research methodology 4. Profiles of the first-generation respondents 5. Profiles of the second-generation respondents 6. Findings, conclusions and social work intervention model 7. The journey of a researcher. References. Annexures.

04. DEEPAK KUMAR
Reservation Policy Implementation under the Right to Education Act: Study of Jaipur District in Rajasthan.
 Supervisor: Prof. Pamela Singla
Th 27778

Abstract

Education is one of the most powerful tools to promote social and economic development in any country. However, in India, access to quality education has been a major challenge, especially for children from disadvantaged communities. The government has taken several initiatives to address this challenge, including the RTE Act. The Act mandates that all children between the ages of 6 and 14 have access to free and compulsory education, and it also provides for the reservation of seats for children from disadvantaged groups in private schools. The reservation policy under the RTE Act was introduced to promote social inclusion and ensure equal opportunities for all children to access quality education. The policy mandates that private schools reserve 25% of their seats for children from economically weaker sections and socially disadvantaged communities. The government reimburses the schools for the tuition fee and other expenses incurred in admitting these children. The reservation policy has faced several challenges in its implementation, including the reluctance of private schools to admit children from disadvantaged communities, the lack of awareness among parents about the policy, and the poor quality of education provided in many government schools. The success of the policy depends on its effective implementation and the collaboration of schools, government, and civil society organizations.

Contents

1. Introduction 2 Right to education: global concepts and review of literature 3. Right to education act: policy to practice 4. Research methodology 5. Findings and analysis 6. Conclusion and suggestions. References and Annexures.

05. DEY (Rituparna)
Study of Coping Mechanism in the Lives of the Transgender Women Community.
 Supervisor: Prof. Sanjoy Roy
Th 27777

Abstract

Transgender refers to a spectrum of gender identities and expressions that do not neatly fit into either the male or female binary. The transgender community has been present since the very prehistoric times of the society, they have been a very important part of the society since its very existence. The primary objective of this research is to investigate the Coping Mechanism, Issues faced, sexual practises, and medical concerns of the Transgender women community in order to gain a better understanding of their issues, attitudes, behaviours, and experiences relating to these areas. This also includes their experiences working in the sex work or the Launda Dance industry, given that it is obvious that most of the respondents had been involved in these two industries in the past or currently are. This study also aims to make this underserved community of Transgender women a beneficiary of all of the society's development plans and policies, to make the government aware of its shortcomings in its treatment of transgender people, and to ensure that this vulnerable community is not denied their fundamental civil and political rights. The study is qualitative in nature with an exploratory research design. For the study both Primary and Secondary data were collected using Semi Structured interviews, FGD's and Case Studies. For the data analysis RADaR Technique was used. The findings of the study show that Avoidant Coping Mechanism was used extensively by the community as compared to the Facilitative Coping Mechanism in the earlier two phases as compared to the third phase as mentioned in the study.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Research methodology 4. Social demography and cultural profile 5. Problems/issues and coping mechanism. References and annexures.

06. GAUTAM (Atul)
Exploring the Lived Experience of Morgue Workers.
 Supervisor: Prof. Archana Kaushik
Th 27779

Abstract

The study is to the lived experience of Morgue workers in India. But is it simple to live someone experience? The statements made in this process are a partial expression of the life of morgue workers in India and an even small translation of their experiences as recorded by me. The review of literature explores the positioning of Morgue as a community from ancient Vedic era to the present date. The qualitative research methodology is adopted to conduct the study using a phenomenological approach. Other than the conversional tools of data collection and data analysis, an intersection of grounded theory with critical social work frame is used for narrative and thematic analysis. The researcher has lived with the community and the thesis is presented as a first person experience. The study is conducted in 4 states from north India for a period of 3 years. As a subject of understanding that can break the outcome of the work, it is observed that morgue in India is a community more because of an outcaste approach and less because of a socially stratified caste structure. Its experience are shaped by the working condition of the morgue and the religious exchange of post death notions. The impurity is dominant over untouchability. Intoxication is the most uniform pattern across settings. The professional guilt is underlining aberration that demand self correction. Voluntary service is a projected Virtues and professional services is a labeled Sin. Emotional memory constructs the silence as an Identity of morgue.

Contents

1. Inanimate and being 2. Review of literature 3. Research methodology 4. Death, life and lived experience 5. Data analysis and interpretation 6. Summary of the study. Post text of the 'Text'. References and Annexures.

07. INDULKAR (Pranita Sunil)
Development Induced Displacement with Special Reference to Women: A Study of the Displaced Slums in Delhi.
 Supervisor: Dr. Pushpanjali Jha
Th 27780

Abstract

This research presented in this paper aims to explore the gendered perspective of development-induced displacement, focusing on its impact on women's lives. Development projects, such as infrastructure construction and slum clearance efforts, often result in forced evictions, displacement, and relocation, disproportionately affecting women. Existing literature highlights the adverse socio-economic consequences of such projects, particularly for women, whose unique needs are often overlooked by policymakers. Despite the significant challenges faced by women during the eviction, displacement, and resettlement process, there is a lack of comprehensive research on this topic, especially in urban contexts like Delhi. Drawing on Feminist Standpoint Theory and Caroline Moser's Framework, this study employs a mixed-method approach to investigate the experiences of women in Delhi's slums affected by development-induced displacement. The study employs a descriptive research design and a convergent mixed-method design to gather and analyze data from three sites. Findings reveal that development-induced displacement imposes undue strain on slum dwellers, particularly women, exacerbating pre-existing challenges within the societal framework. Women are excluded from decision-making processes, dependent on their husbands, and face economic hardship and gender-based violence. Despite their crucial roles, they lack government support and civil society organizations often fail to address their urgent needs. Non-compliance with landmark judgments and acts further marginalizes displaced populations. Recommendations include pursuing relocation based on humanitarian considerations and social work intervention. The study highlights the need for future research and urges readers to engage with its findings for meaningful action. Precisely, this research provides a comprehensive understanding of the complex issues surrounding development-induced displacement from a gendered perspective, emphasising the urgent need for action to address the challenges faced by women in resettlement colonies. Keywords: Women, Development Induced Displacement, forced eviction, Gendered rights.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Methodology 4. Profile of respondents 5. Process of development induced displacement 6. Gendered issues emanating from development induced displacement 7. Role of civil society organisations 8. Conclusion and recommendations. References and annexure.

08. KHAN (Areeb Habib)
Social Work Education in India: A Study of Social Work Educational Institutions in North India.
 Supervisor: Prof. Neena Pandey
Th 27781

Abstract

Social work has carved a significant niche in Indian academia, thriving in more than 500 schools over its 87-year journey. This proliferation, while notable, has failed to quell discussions on the Western or Eurocentric underpinnings—a focal point of academic discourse in India. This study explores the trajectory of social work within the Indian formal education system as it approaches its centenary mark in 13 years. Positioned in northern India, the study delves into the state and centrally funded institutions, engaging with key stakeholders—students, academics, fieldwork supervisors, and practitioners. The research employs a mixed-methods approach with the objective of comprehending the contemporary landscape of social work in India, aiming to capture a shared perspective on current issues and challenges within the discipline. The core data collection methods include open-ended interviews with faculty members and the distribution of Google forms among students, practitioners, and fieldwork/agency supervisors. Beyond structured surveys, additional interviews supplement the exploration based on individual interests and contributions. Extending beyond the scope of schools and their immediate stakeholders, this study explores the interplay of globalization with social work through the perspectives of educators. Additionally, the research investigates job profiles within the social work domain, exploring prominent job marketplaces to discern trends and their correlation with the courses offered at the SWEIs. The study exposes a scarcity of BSW students in Master’s classrooms, with 83% of respondents coming from non-BSW backgrounds. Both students and educators have highlighted issues with fieldwork education, underscoring the importance of theory classes and textbooks. Notably, 66% of students and an increased 74% of practitioners advocate for substantial improvements in Indian social work. Fieldwork supervisors urge the immediate introduction of courses in project and NGO management. Additionally, they emphasize the need for quantitative data analysis using SPSS, R, and STATA. Educators stress the incorporation of evidence-based practices and advocate for an outcome-based concurrent fieldwork approach. Additional suggestions include emphasizing the Indian knowledge system in the syllabus, introducing integrated courses, and overhauling the concurrent fieldwork component. Analysis of job listings reveals a concentration of jobs in a Tier X city, accounting for 24% of all screened jobs, with a predominantly generic nature for social work positions. While only 17% of adverts explicitly require an MSW degree, others list it as one of many acceptable qualifications. Simultaneously, educators and students also stress the need for a specialized job niche for social workers.

Contents

1. Locating ‘social work’ in the 2. Evolution, trajectory, and the journey of social work: a literature review 3. Designing the study: philosophical foundations and Methodological underpinnings 4. Composition of social work classrooms: an eclectic tale 5. Syllabi of the school of social work vis-à-vis job competencies 6. Problems and perspectives on social work education: narratives from the educators 7. The transition conundrum: challenges and expectations of the students 8. Adapting social work education in the changing landscape: perspectives from the SWEs 9. Social work practice in India: challenges and future pathways 10. Research findings, conclusion, and recommendations: evincing an impactful future. References and appendices.

09. KOMOLAFE (Adedolapo)
Lifestyle Diseases in India and Nigeria: A Cross-Cultural Study of Illness Attribution, Quality of Life and Coping Mechanisms.
 Supervisors: Prof. Archana Kaushik and Prof. Tushti Bhardwaj
Th 27782

Abstract

Lifestyle diseases are the most prevalent cause of morbidity and mortality globally with developing countries bearing more burden than developed countries. This study investigates lifestyle diseases in two culturally distinct countries, India and Nigeria. The study examined the causal attribution, pre-morbid and morbid lifestyle patterns, health-related quality of life, and coping mechanisms among individuals affected by cancer, diabetes and cardiovascular diseases. Drawing upon a triangulation of qualitative and quantitative methods, data was collected from 468 samples in both countries through semi-structured interviews, and in-depth interviews. Findings show diversity in socio-demographic characteristics, lifestyle patterns, illness attribution, with factors such as gender, dietary pattern, alcohol and tobacco consumption, socio-economic status and medical characteristics influencing health outcomes. Diabetes patients in both countries attributed their disease to unhealthy diet while cancer patients attributed theirs to pure coincidence in Nigeria and Tobacco consumption in India. However, CVD patients in India mentioned stress as the cause of their disease, and hereditary was that of their Nigerian counterparts. Moreover, the study sheds light on the impact of lifestyle diseases on quality of life, highlighting disparities between the two regions with India showing higher quality of life than Nigeria and Cancer patients having the lowest quality of life scores than diabetes and cardiovascular diseases. Additionally, coping mechanisms employed by individuals to manage these diseases are explored, illuminating religion as the most employed in both countries. The implications of these findings for public health interventions and healthcare policies are discussed, emphasizing the importance of culturally sensitive approaches in addressing the burden of lifestyle diseases in diverse socio-cultural contexts.

Contents

1. Introduction to lifestyle diseases and health-related quality of life 2. Review of literature 3. Research methodology 4. Socio-demographic and medical characteristics of patients 5. Lifestyle patterns of cancer, diabetes and cardiovascular disease patients in India and Nigeria 6. Causal attributions 7. Health-related quality of life 8. Coping mechanisms 9. Summary, discussion and recommendations. References and annexure.

10. LYNGDOH (Juster)
Understanding Community Organisation: Indigenous Perspectives from Khasi Community.
 Supervisor: Prof. A. Malathi
Th 27783

Abstract

Social work, a concept that was developed from the west was imported and transplanted in the developing nations. The methods of helping of the west were questioned on its applicability and efficiency in implementing across the globe. Questions were asked as to why there is a need to grasp on to the identity of universalism, when cross-cultural perspectives demand culturally relevant practice.

Working with communities is said to be as old as humanity itself. However, as one of the methods of social work practice, it emerged with the development of Settlement Houses and Charity Organisation Societies in United States and United Kingdom. In working with Indigenous communities, the rigidity in the very concept and outlook of the profession where less consideration for culturally relevant placements, resulted in the on-going deterioration of Indigenous communities. This thesis focuses on understanding community organisation as a method of social work in the Khasi geo-cultural context by viewing it in relation to their worldview/philosophical framework, matrilineal structure, social milieu, and cultural practices, aiming to bridge the established social work concepts, by localising the method and approaches. It positions itself within the Indigenous Research Paradigm, emanates from ethical protocols of the indigenous people, and then develops questions and methods accordingly. Eight Chapters emerged from this scholarship, and in the last chapter, the thesis offers a novel community practice conceptual model named 'Onto-Situated Praxis: A Cultural Paragon Model'. Positioning indigenous notions and concepts of community and their ways of working as a culturally relevant practice, taking indigenous ontology, epistemology and their ethical protocols as indispensable concomitant constituents to the approach and aims to reclaim the indigenous selfhood.

Contents

1. Opening the prism 2. Charting the knowledge terrain 3. Methodology 4. Khasi worldview & epistemology 5. Indigenous community concepts, help and helping mechanism 6. Organising practice: indigenous ways, changes and confluence 7. Community work practice: development, resistance & education 8. Towards an onto-situated praxis: a cultural paragon model 9. 'kyntien pynwai'/ conclusion. Endnotes. Reference and Annexures.

11. SHARMA (Gurumayum Richie)
Dichotomy of Status & Role of Women in Meitei Society of Manipur: Exploring their Individualized & Collective Potentials in Community Development and Social Action.
 Supervisor: Prof. Neera Agnimitra
Th 27787

Abstract

The study delves into the multifaceted experiences of Meitei women, shedding light on their collective traditions, economic ventures, and resistance activism, particularly started from the British colonial era. The research aims to contribute valuable insights to the discourse on women's empowerment and gender issues, emphasizing the need to incorporate indigenous experiences and uplift local narratives within mainstream scholarship. Amidst the dominance of market-led neoliberal models of women's empowerment, which often fall short in addressing structural issues like patriarchy, Meitei women's unique insights can challenge and reshape existing paradigms in gender studies. Drawing inspiration from Sardenberg's distinction between "liberal empowerment" and "liberating empowerment," the study underscores the significance of Meitei women's organizing capabilities and collective endeavours. However, despite their remarkable collective activism, Meitei women continue to face gender inequalities and constraints common to women, underscoring the importance of highlighting their collective achievements. On a theoretical level, Meitei women's experiences in the peripheral state of Manipur, marked by political turmoil, insurgency, and militarization, have the potential to challenge mainstream Indian feminist traditions and intersectionality

studies. By exploring Meitei women's experiences and rich history of collective traditions like Marup and Meira Paibis, this research contributes to debates within mainstream literature and theoretical discourses on gender and intersectionality. In the context of social work, where there is a growing interest in incorporating indigenous knowledge and perspectives, Meitei women's experiences offer fresh insights into existing paradigms and concepts related to gender and women's issues. Their perspectives on women's economic vigour, conflict mitigation, and community rebuilding have the potential to enrich various themes within social work practice and academics in India, including community development, gender studies, and indigenous practice. This study aims to amplify the voices and experiences of Meitei women, ultimately contributing to a more inclusive and critically nuanced understanding of gender and women's empowerment.

Contents

1. Introduction
 2. Review of literature
 3. Research methodology
 4. Data analysis
 5. Down to the last words on meitei women's role and status in community development and social action: with post-transcript on Manipur conflict 2023
 6. Implication for policy discourse; towards a linkage to social work praxis. References. Annexures.
12. SUPRIYA RANI
The Pursuit of Happiness: A Study of Subjective Well-Being Among Social Work Professionals in India.
 Supervisor: Prof. Neera Agnimitra
Th 27786

Abstract

This research endeavor is centered on the study of the subjective well-being (SWB) of social work professionals within the Indian context. The theoretical framework underpinning this inquiry is positive psychology, and it is executed employing a mixed research methodology to ensure a comprehensive analysis. SWB is a multi-dimensional construct encompassing elements of life satisfaction, happiness, and overall emotional and mental well-being. This study engages in a thorough investigation of SWB by scrutinizing an array of critical factors that exert influence. Among these, the researcher assesses the impact of income, social relationships, job satisfaction, autonomy, engagement, the intrinsic nature of work, and the quality of the work environment. Furthermore, this research endeavors to unearth potential disparities in job satisfaction and overall well-being linked to gender among social work professionals. This gender-based analysis offers a nuanced perspective on SWB determinants. Integral to this inquiry is the role of social work education and training in enhancing the well-being of individuals aspiring to become social work professionals. The research evaluates the existing impact of such educational endeavors on the well-being of practitioners and, concurrently, posits recommendations for curriculum enhancements. These modifications are intended to better equip students for the challenges they will inevitably confront within diverse social work settings in India. By elucidating the interplay between SWB levels, contributory well-being factors, and the educational sphere's influence, this research augments our comprehension of the well-being of social work professionals in the Indian milieu. It is hoped that the insights gleaned from this study can inform strategies for optimizing educational and occupational factors to cultivate the well-being of these professionals. Such enhancements in the SWB of social work practitioners are poised to yield broader societal benefits, fostering collective flourishing.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Research methodology 4. Demographics and subjective well-being of social work professionals 5. Factors contributing towards subjective well-being of social work professionals 6. Social work education and subjective well-being 7. Conclusion and way forward. References and Annexures.

13. TYAGI (Poonam)

Social Work Intervention in Reducing the Depression among Teenagers: A Study of 100 Teenagers from Higher Secondary Schools of Delhi & NCR.

Supervisor: Prof. Richa Chowdhary

Th 27789

Abstract

Social Work practice with teenagers is a challenging, skilled and rewarding area of Social work. Social workers believe protecting teenagers from harm is essential and can make a significant difference in their lives. This involves the cooperation, consultation and collaboration of many people working effectively together. The United Nations highlights the need for more teen data to ensure no one is left behind. India has the largest adolescent population in the world, so developing teenagers' competencies is critical for the country's development. Interventions aimed at improving the well-being of teenagers dealing with depression are essential for mitigating the adverse effects of depression. These teenagers are at high risk of violence, exploitation, abuse, and neglect, and their psychosocial well-being is often insufficiently monitored. This intervention study used a quasi-interventional design to measure the effectiveness of Social work in improving teenagers' psychological well-being, self-esteem, and coping orientation. The study involved 103 participants who received 21 Social Work intervention sessions. Pre-tests and post-tests were conducted, and two follow-up tests were administered in three-month intervals. The Beck depression inventory scale was used to measure depression, and the data was analysed using SPSS. The results showed a significant improvement in the symptoms of depression, self-esteem, and coping orientation of the participants in the intervention group. This research adds specific data on teenagers enrolled in intervention study programs. It sets a blueprint for Social workers to improve their psychological well-being, self-esteem, and coping mechanisms. The study proposes a conceptual framework for a depression intervention program for teenagers and recommends operational tie-ups, sustained family support, individual care plans, and intervention plan stages. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the study also suggests the need for online counselling sessions. Furthermore, additional research is needed in all aspects of its operation and interventions at the group, family, and community levels for the well-being and empowerment of marginalised teenagers. Keywords: Intervention research, Social Work, Depression, Teenagers depression. Self-esteem, coping mechanism.

Contents

1. Conceptual introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Research methodology 4. Analysis and interpretations 5. Major findings 6. Conclusion and recommendations. References and Appendices.

14. VAGGAR (Sangappa)

Social Support, Wellbeing and Coping Patterns Children in Conflict with Law.

Supervisor: Prof. Beena Anthony Reji

Th 27790

Abstract

This study explored the social support, well-being, and coping strategies of children who are in conflict with the law and confined to detention facilities. The findings indicated that older children had lower levels of social support and wellbeing. Social support was positively related to well-being and coping strategies. Socioeconomic status and peer influence affect children's behavior. The study used a descriptive research design with a mixed-methods approach and was conducted in Government Observation Homes in Bengaluru urban and rural, Mysore, and Hassan districts in Karnataka. The participants were children aged between 13 and 18 years, who were fluent in Kannada and provided assent for the study. The exclusion criteria included children whose parents did not provide written informed consent and those under the age of 12 who had been diagnosed with mental health issues. A total population sampling method was used to select 60 participants who were interviewed using a purposive sampling technique. This study found that family support, particularly from mothers and siblings, is essential for children's emotional and practical assistance. Counsellors and friends at the observation homes also provided support. Support networks and coping strategies help children develop resilience and maintain determination. The majority of children used coping mechanisms, such as chanting, seeking distraction, attending counselling sessions, and learning from peers. This study emphasises the importance of a robust support system and effective coping mechanisms for young individuals facing legal challenges.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Research methodology 4. Socioeconomic demography and social support: results and discussion 5. Well-being and coping patterns: findings and analysis 6. Social work intervention 7. Case studies and analysis 8. Summary and conclusion. Bibliography and appendix.