



**XL Annual National Conference of
Indian Society of Professional Social Work**

**Co-building a New Eco-Social World: Leaving
No One Behind in Indian Perspective**



**Centre for Social Work
Panjab University
Chandigarh**



27th -28th May, 2022

SOUVENIR

Souvenir

**XL Annual National Conference of Indian
Society of Professional Social Work**

On

**Co-building a New Eco-Social World: Leaving
No One Behind in Indian Perspective**

Organized by



**Centre for Social Work, Panjab University,
Chandigarh**

in association with



Indian Society of Professional Social Work

Co-building a New Eco-Social World: Leaving No One Behind in Indian Perspective
Souvenir XL Annual National Conference of Indian Society of Professional Social Work

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@ 2022 Indian Society of Professional Social Work (ISPSW)

Cover conceptualized, designed by Dr. Kamlesh Kumar Sahu

Professor Raj Kumar

Vice Chancellor



PANJAB UNIVERSITY

CHANDIGARH, India 160 014



World Social Work Day is dedicated to the celebration of the hard work and diligence of social workers. The focus of year 2022 is 'Co-building a New Eco-Social World: Leaving no one Behind', involving extensive global partnership to develop trust, security and confidence for all people. In order to facilitate this cause, the Indian Society of Professional Social Work (ISPSW) and Centre of Social work, Panjab University, Chandigarh have joined hands to actualize the concept of social caring. Dr Gaurav Gaur, Chairperson, Centre of Social Work has been striving to strengthen belief in the intrinsic value of all humankind and showcase the principles of social justice and development. The 'XL Annual National Conference of the Indian Society of Professional Social Work (ISPSW)' is being organized with the primary focus to create a vision for feasible indigenous intervention in social work practice.

The conference is designed to bring large and diverse groups together with the common vision of uniting professional social workers and stakeholders for the deliberation and development of conceptual frameworks for social work practice. As India celebrates the Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav, the 75th year of Indian Independence, it is a matter of honour that Panjab University gets the opportunity to host such events which act as a platform to engage all communities to contribute in a drive for change to a better world. .


(Raj Kumar)

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Ref. No.: _____

Dated: 24 May, 2022

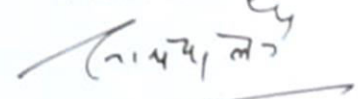
It is a matter of pride and honour that the Centre for Social Work, Panjab University, has been entrusted with the responsibility of organizing the XL Annual National Conference of Indian Society of Professional Social Work (IPSW) at Chandigarh. The theme of the conference is in cognizance with the theme of the World Social Work day 2022, 'Co-building a New Eco-Social World: Leaving no one behind'.

I applaud the efforts of Dr Gaurav Gaur, Chairperson, Centre for Social Work, Panjab University, and Convenor of the Conference, who have taken this colossal task of organizing an event of this stature in such a short notice. Under his flagship, the conference will witness a confluence of people from various streams to a common place for effective and efficient reflections and deliberations on connecting and developing a new social world for robust social solidarity.

I wish the organizers and the participants a great success of this National event.

With regards,

Yours Sincerely,


(Satya Pal Jain)

Davesh Moudgil

Former Mayor, Chandigarh &
Fellow, Panjab University, Chandigarh



The Indian Society of Professional Social Work is one of the oldest organizations of professional social workers primarily focusing on uniting professional social workers for developing conceptual frameworks and creating a platform for exchanging information by holding annual conferences each year. The 2022 theme of the XL Annual National Conference of Indian Society of Professional Social Work is ‘Co-building a New Eco-Social World: Leaving no one behind in Indian perspective’. The focus of this theme is to create an action plan for sustainability of the planet through global practices and policies involving all the social work networks and communities, hence, promoting inclusive social transformation. This year’s conference is being organized by the Centre of Social Work, Panjab University, Chandigarh. The faculty and the students of Centre of Social Work feel honored to organize such an inspiring event in Panjab University. The sub themes of the conference involve various emerging trends and challenges in the social work practice. This conference, spread across two days is expected to evoke interest on the current practical issues that need to be addressed in the society and thereby, is envisaged to be both intellectually and academically stimulating for the attendees. Numerous students will get an opportunity to present their research papers through this forum and different categories of awards have been developed in order to motivate students towards research. In addition, it is a unique convergence of learning and networking as it offers the opportunity to interact with people from all over India with varied research interests and ambitions in social work practice.

I congratulate Dr Gaurav Gaur, Chairperson, Centre for Social Work, for taking this initiative under his able and dynamic leadership.

Wishing the team All the Best

(DAVESH MOUDGIL)
Former Mayor, Chandigarh &
Fellow, Panjab University, Chandigarh

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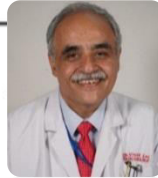
Prof Vivek Lal
MD(Med) DM(Neuro)

DIRECTOR
Professor & Head,
Department of Neurology



No: DPGI-3/22/77

Date: 18-05-2022




It gives me immense pleasure to know that the Centre for Social Work, Panjab University, Chandigarh is organizing 40th Annual Conference of Indian Society of Professional Social Workers (ISPSW) from 27th-28th May, 2022. The theme of the conference is "Co-building a New Eco-Social World : Leaving No One Behind in Indian Prospective" is of a great concern for the general public.

The theme is very much relevant to the task of co-building a new eco-social world and it calls for redesigning the policies and programmes that promulgate to ensure sustainability and equity.

I sincerely hope that the deliberation of the conference will shed light on the issues and pave the way for new strategies to deal with it.

I congratulate the conference organizers and wish the conference all success.


(Prof Vivek Lal)
VIVEK LAL
18/5/2022

DR. JASBINDER KAUR
M.D. (Biochemistry)
Director-Principal
Head, Deptt. of Biochemistry
Government Medical College & Hospital
Sector 32, Chandigarh - 160030
DRME, Chandigarh Administration
Director
Govt. Rehabilitation Instt. for Intellectual Disabilities
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No.....

Dated 23 May '22



I am extremely happy that Centre for Social Work, Panjab University, Chandigarh is organizing 40th Annual Conference of Indian Society of Professional Social Worker (ISPSW) on 27th - 28th May 2022. The theme of the conference is "Co-building a New Eco-Social World: Leaving No One Behind in Indian Perspective" has been retained in concordance with the theme of world social work day 2022.

The vision of this global summit emerges from the pandemic, the climatic crisis, and the need to co-build a new eco-social world based on values that shape policies and practices to ensure sustainability and good quality life cycles.

I extend my best wishes for grand success of the conference and am sure that this conference will be greatly utilized by the participants.

Jasbinder Kaur - 23/05/22

(Dr. Jasbinder Kaur)
Director-Principal

Dr. A. N. Verma
President, ISPSW
Ranchi, Jharkhand, India



Message

It is matter of pride for me to welcome all the delegates and distinguished guests in the XL Annual National Conference of Indian Society of Professional Social Work (ISPSW) 2022 at Centre for Social Work, Panjab University, Chandigarh on 27th & 28th May 2022. The city is a beautiful planned and a hub of educational and professional institutions. The goal of the center is to produce the students/ professional who will be job create and not only the job seekers.

The theme of the conference is “Co-building a New Eco-Social World: Leaving No One Behind in Indian Perspective” is the same as that of World Social Work Day 2022 which is quite relevant to the field and most appropriate in the present Indian context also.

I hope the deliberation on the theme and sub theme during conference will be fruitful and enriching the knowledge. I admire the efforts made by the members of the committee in organizing this memorable event.

I wish the conference a grand success.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'A.N. Verma', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Dr. A. N. Verma

(Estd.1970)



Reg. No. 340/90-91

INDIAN SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL SOCIAL WORK

Reg. office: Dept. of Psychiatric Social Work, NIMHANS, Bangalore
Secretariat: Mental Health Institute (MHI), Adjoining Punjab Police Institute,
Sector 32 C, Chandigarh – 160030 India www.ispsw.net



Dr. Kamlesh Kumar Sahu

Hon. General Secretary, ISPSW

Message

It gives us immense pleasure to welcome you all to the 40th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Professional Social Workers (ISPSW) at the Centre for Social Work, Panjab University, Chandigarh on 27th - 28th May 2022. We hope that you would enjoy the tourist attractions present in and around our beautiful city apart from attending the enriching scientific sessions.

The theme of the conference, **'Co-building a New Eco-Social World: Leaving No One Behind in Indian Perspective'**, is retained in concordance with the theme of World Social Work Day 2022 which "presents a vision and action plan to create new global values, policies and practices that develop trust, security and confidence for all people and the sustainability of the planet". It "will be a highlight opportunity for the social work profession to engage all social work networks and the community they work within to make contributions to the values and principles which enable all people to have their dignity respected through shared futures". The theme of the conference is pertinent in the Indian perspective and expected to benefit academicians, students, social workers and professionals irrespective of the area they are working in. The deliberations by the eminent professionals on the theme are expected to enrich our knowledge and provide directions to develop an opportunity to build back a more equal and sustainable world which was put on hold in times of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Generally, the annual national conferences of ISPSW are being planned to organise within 9-12 months, but unfortunately, we had to manage within a very short period of less than two months. Actually, this event was scheduled to be held in the month of February at the Department of Psychiatric Social Work AVBIMS-Dr RML Hospital New Delhi but in some unavoidable circumstances, they have expressed their inability to host it so we have to look for a new venue. I am really grateful to Dr Gaurav Gaur, the Chairperson, Centre for Social Work, Panjab University, Chandigarh who has very graciously taken this challenge to host this conference on such short notice. I am also sincerely grateful to Prof. Raj Kumar, Vice-Chancellor Panjab University, Chandigarh for granting permission. Such a large conference is the culmination of the efforts of many individuals. It has been very heartening to observe all the committees working in unison striving toward making this convention a great success. It was very encouraging to get an overwhelming response from you all, particularly the research scholars of M. Phil and Ph. D. We have around 250 registered delegates and we received more than 100 abstracts across the country and a few from abroad apart from well wishes, encouragement and valuable suggestions. We are sincerely thankful for everything.

It was my privilege for becoming the convener of the conference apart from my role as Hon. General Secretary, ISPSW. Many more conferences will come in the future, but the first one is going to be historical in many ways e.g. successfully hosting a conference in such a short time. I am sincerely grateful to Dr. A. N. Verma sir who has been a constant supporter of whatever I purposed in society. Ravi sir always listens to everything patiently and keeps contributing and supporting. Each one in the ISPSW executive committee for giving me the liberty to initiate many new things and consistently stand. This is not just an opportunity to work and contribute to this great endeavour but also a lot of learning for me professionally and as well as personally. We would also like to take this opportunity to thank all our colleagues for their support. Whatsoever little I contributed would not have been possible without his consistent support, assistance and sacrifice in terms of their personal time by my wife Dr Soma Sahu, my little daughter Kaushiki and other family members.

I am sure that your valuable contributions would enrich this conference and it would be a memorable event for you. Looking forward to having a warm interaction with you. We wish you a comfortable and pleasant stay at Chandigarh. We apologize for any untoward error in the souvenir.

With warm welcome and regards!

Dr. Kamlesh Kumar Sahu



PANJAB UNIVERSITY

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CENTRE FOR SOCIAL WORK

UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF EMERGING AREAS IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
(New Emerging Areas Building, Near Student Centre, Panjab University, Chandigarh)

Dr. Gaurav Gaur
Chairperson



No. CSW/ /
Date : / /

Social Work has evolved within the realm of social sciences to cater to the socially marginalized, under privileged and persons in need. The training in Social Work has been necessitated by the growing need for partnerships between the state, civil society and the non-governmental & private partners to bring all sections of society under the ambit of development. Centre for Social Work at Panjab University, has been functioning since 2007 to actuate this herculean task of imparting training and facilitating social work practice. The students are trained to understand the concept of social caring and principles of social justice while serving those in need. The Indian Society of Professional Social Work (ISPSW), too, has been functioning for more than fifty years to create a platform for bringing together and facilitating networking, and forging collaborations amongst various stakeholders. The XL Annual National Conference of Indian Society of Professional Social Work (ISPSW) is being organized in collaboration with Centre for Social Work, Panjab University, to create a platform for Social Work theory and practice. This two day conference will have important lectures by eminent speakers on various social issues and provide a good opportunity to the researchers in Professional Social Work from all over India to interact with each other and appreciate the passion for research and practice in Social Work. We, at Panjab University, are honoured to have taken this opportunity to host such events that will encourage social change and sustainable development through collaboratory participation amongst the various stakeholders in the country.

On the behalf of Centre for Social Work, we are thankful to the Indian Society of Professional Social Work (ISPSW) for giving an us opportunity to work on this herculean task of organizing this prestigious conference. I earnestly thank the dynamic team, especially the students of Centre for Social Work who are the silent force behind this, in actuating the task and making a positive contribution towards building a safer and healthier future for all.


(Gaurav Gaur)
Chairperson

Dr. Narendra Kumar Singh
PSW Officer
Central institute of Psychiatry
Ranchi-834006 , Jharkhand



Message

Dear Friends, Colleagues and Fellow Delegates

Greetings from Souvenir Committee of 40th Annual National Conference of Indian Society of Professional Social Work (IPSW) is being held at Centre for Social Work, Panjab University, Chandigarh on 27th & 28th May , 2022 wish you all an academically rewarding and socially enriching experience at this grand event.

It is indeed a matter of great honour to be associated with the compilation of the Souvenir for this prestigious event.

I would like to extend my heartiest appreciation and thanks to all who generously contributed their messages, articles, photographs and other works that enriched the Souvenir. My heartfelt thanks also got to the members of the Souvenir Committee and those who kind heartedly expended all kinds of support and assistance in publishing the Souvenir.

Once again on behalf of members of Souvenir Committee, I extend a worm welcome to all of you.



Dr. Narendra Kumar Singh
Chairperson, Souvenir Committee



सत्यमेव जयते

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Prof. Basudeb Das
Director
Central Institute of Psychiatry
Ranchi-834006, Jharkhand



Message

It gives me immense pleasure to know that 40th Annual National Conference of Indian Society of Professional Social Work (ISPSW) is organized by Centre for Social Work, Panjab University, Chandigarh on 27th & 28th May, 2022. The theme of the conference "co-building a New Eco-Social World: Leaving No One Behind in Indian Perspective" is very pertinent particularly in the post COVID-19 scenario for the society at large.

Such programs assume a great significance in the current day psychosocial practice by opening up new vistas of health care delivery.

The conference would provide a forum for discussion and exchange of ideas. The forum will be benefitted by participation of its distinguished delegates and the deliberations on the theme adding meaningful efforts.

I extend my best wishes for grand success of the conference

Prof. Basudeb Das



Govt. of Jharkhand Office of the Director
Ranchi Institute of Neuro-Psychiatry & Allied Sciences (RINPAS)
Kanke, Ranchi, Jharkhand- 834006 India



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Dr Jayati Simlai Director I/C
Addi. Prof. & Head,
Dept. of Psychiatry RINPAS



Message

It gives me immense pride to know that Centre for Social Work , Panjab University, Chandigarh in association with Indian Society of Professional Social Work is organizing the XL Annual National Conference of Indian Society of Professional Social Work at Chandigarh on 27th & 28th May, 2022.

The theme “Co-building a New Eco-Social World Leaving No One Behind in the Indian Perspective” is a very apt topic in the post-covid world. This vision, I believe emerges from the current calamity - the Covid-19 Pandemic, which will help to build a new Eco-social world carved out of the values that help in shaping policies and practices to enable sustainability and good quality of life.

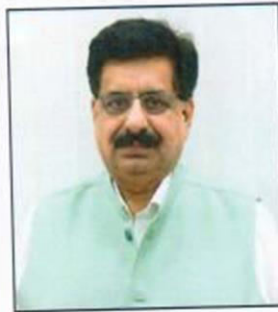
I wish you all the very best in your endeavour to make this event successful.


17/5/22
Dr Jayati Simlai

Phone:- 0172-2756666
E-mail:-drvipinkoushal@gmail.com
Fax:- 0172 - 2744340

**NEHRU HOSPITAL
POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND
RESEARCH, CHANDIGARH-1600 12 (INDIA)**

Prof. Vipin Koushal,
Medical Superintendent & Head,
Department of Hospital
Administration



MESSAGE

I am glad to know that the 40th Annual Conference of Indian Society of Professional Social Work (IPSW) is being held at Centre for Social Work, Panjab University, Chandigarh on 27th & 28th May 2022. The theme of the conference "**Co-building a New Eco-Social World: Leaving No One Behind in Indian Perspective**" is very much relevant to the task of Co-building a new eco-social world and it calls for redesigning the policies and programmes that promulgate to ensure sustainability and equity.

I am sure that this unique opportunity provided by the conference will be gainfully utilized by the participants and pave the way for new strategies to deal with it.

I wish the conference a grand success.


(Dr. Vipin Koushal)

The Organizers

Indian Society of Professional Social Work

Indian Society of Professional Social Work (ISPSW) aims towards meeting challenges of present-day social work practice and creating a platform for information exchange among fellow professionals. The Society was formally known as Indian Society of Psychiatric Social Work, which was established in the year 1970 by Dr. R. K. Upadhyaya, Dr. A. N. Verma and his colleagues of the Department of Psychiatric Social Work, Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi. The nomenclature of the Society was changed in ANC of ISPSW (Dec.1988) at Kolkata, because of an increased representation of educators, practitioners and researchers from all streams of social work in the Society.

The Society primarily focuses on uniting the professional social workers to discuss, deliberate and develop conceptual frameworks and feasible indigenous interventions in Social work practice. In order to facilitate this cause, the Society has so far conducted XXXIX (39) Annual National Conferences along with workshops, seminars and symposia on various issues all over India. The ISPSW welcomes you to become a part of this movement.

ISPSW Office Bearers

President

Dr. A. N. Verma (Ranchi, Jharkhand)

Vice-President

Mr. Ravi Kishan Jha (Delhi)

Hon. General Secretary

Dr. Kamlesh Kumar Sahu (Chandigarh)

Joint Secretary

Dr. Nand Kumar Singh (Gwalior, M. P)

Dr. Arif Ali (Tezpur, Assam)

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Dr. Sushma Kumari (Delhi)

Dr. Swarnlata Singh (Agra, UP)

Centre for Social Work, Panjab University, Chandigarh

The Centre for Social Work, Panjab University, Chandigarh has started Masters of Social Work (M.S.W.) degree programme in 2007 that combines education, practice, and community service for preparing the postgraduates to work with individuals, families, groups, and communities in a variety of human service settings. The M.S.W. programme intends to instill in its students a commitment to improve social conditions and address social problems. The mission is that our students shall be the job creators and not only the job seekers.

Primary Goal & Objectives: Through the teaching of social work knowledge and practice, this programme intends to prepare the students to actualize the concept of social caring, to demonstrate belief in the intrinsic value of all humankind, to serve those in need, and to act with conviction in advancing the principles of social justice and development.

Organizing Committee

Chief Patron: Prof. Raj Kumar, Vice Chancellor Panjab University, Chandigarh

Patron: Prof. R K Upadhyay, Founder President, Dr. A. N. Verma, President, ISPSW,

Mr. Ravi Kishan Jha, Vice-President, ISPSW

Convener: Dr. Gaurav Gaur, Chairperson, Centre for Social Work, Panjab University

Dr. Kamlesh Kumar Sahu, Hon. General Secretary, ISPSW
Associate Professor & I/C PSW, GMCH, Chandigarh

Organizing Coordinator: Prof. Monica Munjial Singh, Centre for Social Work, Panjab University, Chandigarh

Organizing Committee Members:

Sub Committee	Chairperson	Members	Student Coordinators
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Invitation	Dr Ikreet Singh Bal	Dr. Prashant Srivastava, Mr. Shrikant Pawar	Jashanjot Kaur Brar
Souvenir	Dr. Narendra Kumar Singh, Dr Jaspreet Kaur Sembi	Dr. O. P. Giri, Dr. M. Senthil, Mr. Himanshu Kumar Singh, Mr Raghavendra Kumar Rai	Aashima Kajla, Arpana Rattu
Cultural & Photography	Dr. Rajnish	Dr. Nand Kumar Singh, Dr Prem Prakash	Babita
Fund Raising	Mr. Atul Kumar Rai	Ms. Chandrabala, Dr Raja Upadhyay, Mr. Upendra Singh	

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Dr. Upmesh Kumar Talwar, Mahatma Gandhi Central, Mothihari

Dr. V. N. Rao, City Counselling Centre, Bengaluru

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

Day 1 27 th May, 2022			
Time	Session		Venue
9.00 - 9.30 am	Registration		College Bhawan (1 st Floor), Dept. of Youth Welfare Panjab University,
9.30 - 11.30 am	Inaugural Session		Do
11.30 am - 12.00	High Tea		Do
12.00 -12.30 pm	Gauri Ranee Banerjee Oration by <i>Prof. Sanjai Bhatt</i>		Do
12.30 – 1.00 pm	Theme Talk by <i>Dr. Sobhana H.</i>		Do
SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS			
Day 1 27 th May, 2022 Concurrent Sessions			
Time	Session	Venue	Sub-theme
1:30 – 3:00 pm	I	Room No. 1, Seminar Room, Centre for Social Work (3 rd Floor)	Psychiatric Social Work Practice in Post Covid Era
			Research in Post Covid Era: Where Do We Stand?
			Resilience and Mental Health at The Time of Pandemic
1:30 – 3:00 pm	II	Room No. 2, Activity Room, Centre for Social Work (3 rd Floor)	Social Work for All
1:30 – 3:00 pm	III	Room No. 3, Seminar Room, Department cum Centre for Women Studies (2 nd Floor)	Social Work for All (Contd.)
3:30 – 5:00 pm	IV	Room No. 1, Seminar Room, Centre for Social Work (3 rd Floor)	Social Work for Special Populations Aged/ Children/ Migratory
3:30 – 5:00 pm	V	Room No. 2, Activity Room, Centre for Social Work (3 rd Floor)	Human Right and Social
			Wellbeing of LGBTQ
			New Social Intervention Strategies
3:30 – 5:00 pm	VI	Room No. 3, Seminar Room, Department cum Centre for Women Studies (2 nd Floor)	Tribal Mental Health
			Social Work Approach for Rural India
			Psychosocial Perspective of Pandemic
4:00 – 5:00pm	Poster	Centre for Social Work (2 nd Floor)	All themes
5.00 – 6.00 pm	-	AGBM of ISPSW	-
28 th May, 2022 Concurrent Sessions			
9:00 – 10:30 am	VIII	Room No. 3, Seminar Room, Department cum Centre for Women Studies (2nd Floor)	Wellbeing And Community
			Digital Wellbeing
9:00 – 10:30 am	IX	Room No. 2, Activity Room, Centre for Social Work (3 rd Floor)	Women and Mental Health
			Psychiatric Health
9:00 – 10:30 am	Online (X)	Lecture Hall, Room No. 6, Department cum Centre for Women Studies (2nd Floor)	All themes
9:00 – 10:30 am	Symposium	Room No. 5, Lecture Hall, Centre for Human Rights & Duties	All themes
9:00 – 10:30 am	Workshop	Room No. 4, Lecture Hall, Centre for Human Rights & Duties	All themes
11.15 am – 12.50 pm	Valedictory Session		



Centre for Social Work, Panjab University, Chandigarh

in association with

Indian Society of Professional Social Work

Cordially invites you
Inaugural Ceremony

for

XL Annual National Conference of Indian Society of Professional Social Work

Theme : Co- building a New Eco- Social World : Leaving No One Behind in Indian Perspective



Guest of Honour

Sh. Davesh Moudgil
Delhi School of Social Work, Delhi



Presided over by
Prof. Raj Kumar
Vice- Chancellor
Panjab University Chandigarh



Guest of Honour
Prof. Sanjai Bhatt
Delhi School of Social Work, Delhi



Chief Guest
Sh. Satya Pal Jain
Additional Solicitor General of India &
Ex- Member of Parliament, Chandigarh



MAY 27TH, 2022 (FRIDAY) AT 09:40 A.M



**Venue : College Bhawan (First Floor) Department of Youth Welfare
(Near University Institute of Legal Studies)
Panjab University, Chandigarh**



Centre for Social Work, Panjab University, Chandigarh
&
Indian Society of Professional Social Work
27th - 28th May, 2022
INAUGURAL SESSION

10:00 - 10:05	Panjab University Anthem
10:05 - 10:10	Welcome of Dignitaries
10:10 - 10:15	Lamp Lighting
10:15 - 10:20	Welcome address & about the conference by Dr. Gaurav Gaur, Convener & Chairperson Centre for Social Work, Panjab University, Chandigarh
10:20 - 10:25	About the Society (ISPSW) by Dr. K.K. Sahu, Hon. General Secretary ISPSW, Professor, GMSH - 32, Chandigarh
10:25 - 10:30	Release of Souvenir/ Poster/Book
10:30 - 10:35	Address by Guest of Honour Prof. Sanjay Bhatt, President International Council on Social Welfare (South Asia), Alliance Ambassador, Ex - President NAPSWSI & Professor, Delhi School of Social Work, Delhi
10:35 - 10:45	Address by Guest of Honour Sh. Davesh Moudgil, Former Mayor & Fellow, Panjab University, Chandigarh
10:45 - 10:55	Presidential Address by Sh. Ravi Kishan Jha, Vice-President, ISPSW
10:55 - 11:00	Address by Guest of Honour, Prof Anju Suri, Dean, College Department Council, Panjab University, Chandigarh
11:00 - 11:15	Address by Chief Guest, Sh. Satya Pal Jain, Additional Solicitor General of India & Ex-Member of Parliament, Chandigarh
11:15 - 11:25	Felicitation Ceremony
11:25 - 11:30	Vote of thanks
	National Anthem
	High Tea

Date: 27th May, 2022

Time: 1:30 – 3:00 pm

SESSION: I

CHAIRPERSONS:

1. Prof. Monica Munjial Singh, Centre for Social Work, Panjab University, Chandigarh
2. Prof. Bhupendra Singh

Moderators: Arpna, Supreet, Gurinder, Arshdeep, Arunbir, Tabbasum, Yogesh (Contact: 9888963744)

Venue: Room No. 1, Seminar Room, Centre for Social Work (3rd Floor)

Sub-theme: PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE IN POST COVID ERA

1	The Knowledge Attitude and Practices Towards Mental Illness Among People in Chandigarh	Gurpreet Singh^{1*}, Kamlesh Kumar Sahu² ¹ Psychiatric Social Worker, Pushpanjali Trust Chandigarh, India ² Associate Professor, Psychiatric Social Work, GMCH, Chandigarh, India *Email: gurpreetsaroud48@gmail.com
2	Hindi adaptation and validation of shorter version of Depression, Anxiety and Stress scale	Bhupendra Singh¹, Sidharth Arya² <i>Institute of Mental Health, UHS, Rohtak</i> <i>pswimh@gmail.com</i>

Sub-theme: RESEARCH IN POST COVID ERA: WHERE DO WE STAND?

3	Retail business scenario: amid covid-19 analysis	Yasir Ayoub^{1*}, Khanday Sadaf un Nisa², Zakir Hussain Khandy³ ^{1,3} Research Scholar, School of Business and Commerce Glocal University, Saharanpur Uttar Pradesh, India, ² Research Scholar, School of Business and Commerce, Desh Bhagat University, Mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab, India *Email: yasirayoub5@gmail.com
4	Effects of the pandemic of covid-19 on public health sector	Lalit Kumar <i>Ph.D. Research Scholar</i> <i>Department of Sociology, Panjab University</i> <i>Chandigarh.</i> <i>Email: lalithanda94@gmail.com</i>

Sub-theme: RESILIENCE AND MENTAL HEALTH AT THE TIME OF PANDEMIC

5	कोविड 19 महामारी में लॉकडाउन के दौरान लेखन के माध्यम से समय का सदुपयोग	सरताजसिंह <i>छात्र एम.ए. द्वितीयवर्ष, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी, चंडीगढ़</i> <i>ईमेल- singhsartaj485@gmail.com</i>
6	Social Work Practices During Pandemic: A Case Study of Malwa Region of Punjab	Sakshi^{1*}, Monica Bansal² ¹ Research Scholar, Department of Business Management, Commerce and Economics, Desh Bhagat University, Mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab, ² Director, Panjab University Rural Centre, Kauni, Shri Muktsar Sahib, Punjab, India *Email : singlasakshi9619@gmail.com
7	Civil Defence Volunteers: The Unsung Hero's During Covid Pandemic	Kartic Sharma^{1*}, Deepak Sharma²

Date: 27th May, 2022

Time: 1:30 – 3:00 pm

SESSION: II

CHAIRPERSONS:

1. Dr Moolraj
2. Dr Smita Sharma

Moderators: Aashima, Himani, Shivpratap, Neman, Sangeeta, Harsimrat (Contact: 8054845436)

Venue: Room No. 2, Activity Room, Centre for Social Work (3rd Floor)

Sub-theme: SOCIAL WORK FOR ALL		
1	Grass-Root Development Through A Non-Governmental Organisation: A Case Study of Soulseed Foundation	Konica Jai Singh <i>Panjab University, Chandigarh, India Email: konicajskathuria19@gmail.com</i>
2	Performance Evaluation of the Management of Community Dogs in Himachal Pradesh: A Critical Appraisal	Begi Ram <i>Junior Research Fellow (UGC) Department of Public Administration Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, India Email: thakurbegiboxer@gmail.com</i>
3	Social work, gender budgeting and gender equality: understanding the linkages	Priyanka Nain¹, Smita Sharma² <i>¹Research Scholar; ²Assistant Professor Department of Economics, Panjab University, Chandigarh. Email: priyankanain2014@gmail.com, smita.eco@gmail.com, 9417127368</i>
4	Development of Hospital Social Work in India	Mukesh Kumar <i>Medical Social Service Officer AIIMS, New Delhi Email: kmukesh72@gmail.com</i>
5	Facilities for Promotion of Health, Education and Skill Development of Prisoners: Best Practices in India	Aashima Kajla¹ <i>¹Research Scholar Centre for Social Work, Panjab University, Chandigarh aashimakajla51@gmail.com; 8054845436</i>
6	Relationship of Interaction Pattern & Functioning of the Families with Cannabis Dependence	Nirmala Kumari Ahirwar^{1*}, Manisha Kiran² <i>¹Ph.D. Scholar, Department of PSW RINPAS Ranchi Email: nirmalakumariahriwar@gmail.com</i>
7	Redressal Mechanisms for Sexual Harassment in University of Jammu: A SWOT Analysis	Jaspreet Singh^{1*}, Ranvir Singh <i>¹Ph.D Scholar;²Assistant Professor , Department of Social Work, Central University of Jammu, Srinagar, India *Email : jk.ladakh@gmail.com</i>
8	Non-Formal Education as A Tool to Enhance Foundational Literacy and Numeracy: Evidence from Field Experience	Md Ibrahim Quadri^{1*}, MohdArif Khan², Jigisha Prajapati³ <i>¹Junior Research Fellow;²Assistant Professor ^{1,2}Department of Social Work, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh, India ³Academic Excellence Manager, LEAD School *Email: gh8785@myamu.ac.in</i>

Date: 27th May, 2022

Time: 1:30 – 3:00 pm

SESSION: III

CHAIRPERSONS:

1. Prof. Sanjai Bhatt
2. Dr Reena Chaudhary

Moderators: Robin, Jahnavi, Vimal, Shubeg, Ritika, Vivek (Contact:7206659357)

Venue: Room No. 3, Seminar Room, Department cum Centre for Women Studies (2nd Floor)

Sub-theme: SOCIAL WORK FOR ALL		
1	Financial crisis: Causing marital disharmony	Anjali Rana <i>Ph.D. Scholar Email:garg.anjali1189@gmail.com; 7837478749</i>
2	Exploring Buddhist Social Work: Revisiting (Buddhist) Intervention Models and Their Relevance in the Post-Pandemic Situations	Ravichandra Sudhakar Raut <i>Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Social Work, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, India Email: ravichandra2009084@st.jmi.ac.in</i>
3	A Systematic Review on Mindfulness-Based Relapse Prevention for Persons with Substance Use Disorders	Monaspika Das^{1*}, Arif Ali² <i>¹Ph.D Scholar; ²Associate Professor Department of Psychiatric Social work, LGB Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur, Assam, India *Email: monasd500@gmail.com</i>
4	Changing pattern of substance use in patients attending State Drug Dependence Treatment Centre in North India	Attaullah¹, Sunila² <i>¹M.Phil. Scholar, Psychiatric Social Work, IMH, UHS, Rohtak ²Associate Professor, SDDTC, IMH, UHS, Rohtak attaullah.cuhp@gmail.com, sunila.rathee@yahoo.com,</i>
5	Clinical profile of injection drug users: a retrospective chart review study in North India	Sunila^{1*}, Vinay Kumar², Rajiv Gupta³ <i>¹Associate Professor, Pt Bhagwat Dayal Sharma, University of Health Sciences</i>
6	Role of Social Worker in the Outbreak of COVID-19 Pandemic in India	Shish Pal <i>Centre for Social Work, Panjab University, Chandigarh sheokands1990@gmail.com</i>
7	Merit Goods and Community Well Being: A Perspective of Haryana	Neelam Dwivedi^{1*}, Smita Sharma² <i>¹Ph. D. Scholar, ²Assistant Professor Department of Economics, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India *Email: dwivedi.neelam007@gmail.com</i>
8	A study to know the diet pattern of women and children of a slum area of Panchkula	Simranjit Singh^{1*}, Sunita² <i>¹Social Worker, SEWA Bharat (self-employed women association) Punjab, India ²Student of MPH, PGI Chandigarh, India *ssinghkhattr@gmail.com</i>

Date: 27th May, 2022

Time: 3:30 – 5:00 pm

SESSION: IV

CHAIRPERSONS:

1. Prof. Rani Mehta, Chairperson, Department of Sociology, Panjab University, Chandigarh
2. Dr. Anupreet Kaur Mavi, UIAMS
3. Dr. Jaspreet Kaur, Department of Botany

Moderators: Arpna, Supreet, Gurinder, Arshdeep, Arunbir, Tabbasum, Yogesh (Contact: 9888963744)

Venue: Room No. 1, Seminar Room, Centre for Social Work (3rd Floor)

Sub-theme: SOCIAL WORK FOR SPECIAL POPULATIONS AGED/ CHILDREN/ MIGRATORY

1	Geriatric Mental Health Issues and Needs During Covid 19: A Critical Review of Indian Perspective of Care and Resilience	Aiman Mushtaq <i>Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Social Work, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh, India</i> <i>Email: aimanmushtaq1021@gmail.com</i>
2	Importance of resilience building among children in an institutional care – a social work perspective	Arpna Rattu¹, Monica Munjal Singh² <i>¹Research Scholar; ²Professor</i> <i>Centre for Social Work, Panjab University, Chandigarh</i> <i>Email ID – arpna.rattu@gmail.com</i>
3	Parental Attachment and Emotional Regulation among Adolescents with romantic relationship	Roshan Lal¹, Gagandeep Singh² <i>¹Associate Professor; ²Ph.D. Research Scholar</i> <i>Department of Psychology, Panjab University, Chandigarh.</i> <i>Email: ggndhaliwal333@gmail.com;</i>
4	Street children in India: an inclusive social work intervention	Manish Dhakad <i>Research Scholar</i> <i>Faculty of Social Work, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Gujarat.</i> <i>Email ID: manishdhakad01@gmail.com</i>
5	Childhood Abuse and Social Support in Children and Adolescents with Severe Mental Disorders	Narendra Kumar Singh^{1*}, Dipanjan Bhattacharjee², Nishant Goyal³, Basudeb Das⁴ <i>¹Junior Psychiatric Social Welfare Officer</i> <i>²Associate Professor, Dept of Psychiatric Social Work,</i> <i>³Associate Professor, Department of Psychiatry ⁴Director, Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi, Jharkhand, India</i> <i>*Email: narendrapsw@gmail.com</i>
6	Psychological Problems of the Elderly: Implications for Gerontological Social Work Practice	Mohd Tahir^{1*}, Arham Hasan Rizvi² <i>¹Assitant Professor, ²Ph.D. Scholar</i> <i>Department of Social Work, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh, India</i> <i>*Email: tahir4812@yahoo.com, arhamrizvi86@gmail.com</i>
7	Labour Productivity & Social Security: A Case Study of Immigrant Workers in the Manufacturing Sector of Ludhiana (Punjab)	Arushi Jain¹, Dilpreet Sharma², Smita Sharma³ <i>Panjab University, Chandigarh</i> <i>Email: arushieco@gmail.com</i>
8	Social Work Interventions with Migrant Labourers Amid COVID-19 Pandemic	Shubham^{1*}, Narendra Singh² <i>^{1,2}Alumnus, Centre for Social Work, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India</i> <i>*Email: shubhamkaoni227@gmail.com</i>
9	Social Work for special populations aged / children / migratory	Jagdish Banga <i>Manager-Corporate Partnerships, STEM Learning</i> <i>jagdishbanga95@gmail.com</i>
10	Childhood Abuse and Social Support in Children and Adolescents with Severe Mental Disorders	Narendra Kumar <i>Jr. PSW Officer Central institute of Psychiatry Ranchi</i>
11	The Challenges of an institution life – Voices of such children	Yogesh Kumar <i>Research Scholar</i> <i>Centre For Social Work</i> <i>Paniab University, Chandigarh</i>
12	Educating Children with Special Needs: Challenges and Need for Social Work Intervention	Puneeta Behl <i>Centre for Social Work Panjab University, Chandigarh</i>

Date: 27th May, 2022

Time: 3:30 – 5:00 pm

SESSION: V

CHAIRPERSONS:

1. Dr Jayanti Dutta, Deputy Director. UGC-Human Resource Development Centre, Panjab University
2. Dr Arif Ali, Associate Professor
3. Dr Upneet Kaur, Chairperson, Centre for Human Rights & Duties, Panjab University

Moderators: Aashima, Himani, Shivpratap, Neman, Sangeeta, Harsimrat (Contact: 8054845436)

Venue: Room No. 2, Activity Room, Centre for Social Work (3rd Floor)

Sub-theme: HUMAN RIGHT AND SOCIAL WORK

1	Social Work, Social Justice, and Human Rights in India	Anupam Bahri UILS, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India Email:
2	An Exploration of Human Rights and Social Work	Anupam Debnath Ph.D Scholar (UGC – SRF) Department of Social Work, Visva-Bharati University Email: anupamthinker@gmail.com
3	Human Rights and Persons With Disabilities: Probable Future Interventions	Anupam Debnath Visva-Bharati University Email: anupamthinker@gmail.com
4	Human rights perspective in Mental Health after Mental Healthcare Act 2017 in India	Akshit Katoch¹, Monica Munjial Singh² ¹ Research Scholar, ² Professor Centre for Social Work, Panjab University, Chandigarh

Sub-theme: WELLBEING OF LGBTQ

4	A Study on Life Satisfaction, Loneliness and Mental Well- Being Among Transgenders in Choolaimedu, Chennai, India	S. Vergine Shiyani¹, R. Sakthi Prabha² Hindustan College of Arts & Science Email: sakthiprab@yahoo.com
5	Wellbeing of the Transgender community in India-	Jeevandeep Singh SPYM, TSU Email: jeevandeepmail@gmail.com
6	Exploring the Relation Between Human Rights and LGBTQ Community for their Wellbeing	Anupam Debnath Visva-Bharati University anupamthinker@gmail.com
7	The challenges faced by LGBTQ community in context of wellbeing	Rizvana Choudhary PhD scholar rizwanamehraj11@gmail.com
8	Lives of LGBTQ after decriminalization of consensual same-sex sexuality in India: A review	Deepalatha R. Shetty Phd Scholar, TISS Mumbai, email: 90deepu@gmail.com

Sub-theme: NEW SOCIAL INTERVENTION STRATEGIES

9	Role of Social Workers in Strengthening Participatory Structures Among Youth for An Effective Participatory Democracy	Suhel M A^{1*}, Vinay Kumar² ¹ Ph.D. Scholar, ² Assistant Professor Department of Social Work, Central University of Jammu, Srinagar, India *Email: suhelmon@gmail.com
10	Insurance Policies and Govt Insurance Schemes on Mental Illnesses: Where do we stand?	Chetan Diwan¹, Vrushali Gaikwad¹, Mahesh Thakur², S Chaudhury³, Bharti Chavan⁴ ¹ Assistant Professor of Social Work, Karve Institute of Social Service, Karvenagar, Pune ¹ M.Phil Scholar, Dept of Psychiatric Social Work, Institute of Psychiatry and Human Behaviour, Bambolom, Goa ² Associate Professor of Social Work, Karve Institute of Social Service, Karvenagar, Pune ³ Professor & Head, Dept of Psychiatry, Dr D Y Patil Medical College, Hospital and Research Centre, Pune ⁴ Associate Professor of Psychiatric Social Work, Dept of Psychiatric Social Work, Institute of Psychiatry and Human Behaviour, Bambolom, Goa Email: chetandiwan.cip@gmail.com

Date: 27th May, 2022

Time: 3:30 – 5:00 pm

Continued from last page Sub-theme: NEW SOCIAL INTERVENTION STRATEGIES		
11	An intervention based study on perceived stress and its correlates abstract	Deepika Lamba¹, Rajesh Kumar² <i>¹Ph.D. Research scholar, Department of Psychology, Panjab University, Chandigarh</i> <i>²Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, P.G.G.C, Sector- 46, Panjab University, Chandigarh</i> <i>Email: deepika01491@gmail.com</i>
12	Social Welfare Schemes for People with Mental Illness	Sanjay¹, Vikash Ranjan Sharma², Bhupendra Singh³ <i>¹M.Phil. Student, Psychiatric Social Work, Department of Psychiatry, IMH, UHS, Rohtak</i> <i>²Consultant Psychiatric Social Worker, SIMH, UHS, Rohtak</i> <i>³Assistant Professor, Department of Psychiatry, IMH, UHS, Rohtak</i>
13	Family Reintegration of a Person with Chronic Mental Illness: Digital support in the Pathways of Community Intervention	Sampa Sinha^{1*}, Himanshu Kumar Singh <i>Senior Psychiatric Social Work Professional, IHBAS, Delhi, India</i> <i>*Email: sinhasampa25@rediffmail.com;</i> <i>himanshusingh.ihbas@gmail.com</i>

Date: 27th May, 2022

Time: 3:30 – 5:00 pm

SESSION: VI

CHAIRPERSONS:

Prof. Monika Aggarwal Dr Nupur Singh Dr Sanju Das

Moderators: Robin, Jahnavi, Vimal, Shubeg, Ritika, Vivek (Contact: 7206659357)

Venue: Room No. 3, Seminar Room, Department cum Centre for Women Studies (2nd Floor)

Sub-theme: TRIBAL MENTAL HEALTH		
1	Psychosocial Correlates of Resilience and Mental Health Among School-Going Adolescent of Tribal Ethnicity: A Study from North-East India	Arif Ali <i>Associate Professor, Department of Psychiatric Social Work, LGB Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur, Assam, India Email : arifalipsw@gmail.com</i>
2	Menstrual Hygiene Among Tribal Adolescent Girls of Kargil, Ladakh: A Study on Knowledge and Practices	Lakhvir Singh¹, Nargis Banoo^{2*}, Harjinder Singh³ <i>¹Assistant Professor, ²Research Scholar, ³MSW Student, Department of Social Work, Punjabi University, Patiala, Punjab *Email:</i>
3	The Role of Community Youth in Ensuring Quality Healthcare in Tribal India	Robin Choudhary¹, Monica Munjial Singh² <i>¹Research Scholar; ²Professor</i> <i>Centre for Social Work, Panjab University, Chandigarh robinchoudhary4444@gmail.com</i>
4	Saharia Tourism- A Study on the Lifestyle of Saharia Tribes	Radhika Sharma¹, Shikha Dhakad² <i>1Research Scholar, Jiwaji University, Gwalior 2Project Assistant, IITTM, Gwalior</i>
5	Participation of women in Panchayati Raj institution: A study of Samba District in Jammu and Kashmir	Komal Sharma¹, Mohd Zaid², Obaidullah³, Jaspreet Singh⁴ <i>^{1,2,3,4} M.Phil PSW, Department of Psychiatry, Government Medical College and Hospital, Chandigarh, India</i> <i>Email: komalvasudev30@gmail.com</i>

Sub-theme: SOCIAL WORK APPROACH FOR RURAL INDIA		
6	Theatre and Social Work in India: Field Analysis of Community Based Interventions with Women Leaders in Rural & Tribal Belt	Shivi Upadhyay <i>Ph.D. Scholar, Delhi School of Social Work, Delhi University, Delhi, India Email: shiviupadhyay.dssw@gmail.com</i>

Date: 27th May, 2022

Time: 3:30 – 5:00 pm

Sub-theme: PSYCHOSOCIAL PERSPECTIVE OF PANDEMIC		
7	Glooming Economic Identity of Informal Sector Workers During Pandemic	Kiran Chandran. R.S* <i>Research Scholar, Department of Social Work, SreeSankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Ernakulam, Kerala Email:</i>
8	Psychosocial interventions for Adjustment disorders in tertiary level hospital in northern India	Reena Nain¹, Kamlesh Kumar Sahu² <i>¹Senior Research Fellow, DDTC, Department of Psychiatry, PGIMER Chandigarh</i> <i>²Associate Professor PSW, Department of Psychiatry, GMCH-32 Email: reinanain@gmail.com</i>
9	Care Giver Perspective about Prohibited Substance Use in De- addiction Ward	Ritu Rani, Kamlesh Kumar, Ajeet Sidana <i>GMCH, Chandigarh</i> <i>Email: ritupsw686@gmail.com</i>
10	Psychosocial aspects of COVID- 19 pandemic: Field report of Maharashtra state	Chetan Diwan¹, Vrushali Gaikwad¹, Mahesh Thakur², S Chaudhury³, Bharti Chavan³ <i>¹Assistant Professor of Social Work, Karve Institute of Social Service, Karvenagar, Pune</i> <i>¹MPhil Scholar, Dept of Psychiatric Social Work, Institute of Psychiatry and Human Behaviour, Bambolom, Goa</i> <i>²Associate Professor of Social Work, Karve Institute of Social Service, Karvenagar, Pune</i> <i>³Professor & Head, Dept of Psychiatry, Dr D Y Patil Medical College, Hospital and Research Centre, Pune</i> <i>³Associate Professor of Psychiatric Social Work, Dept of Psychiatric Social Work, Institute of Psychiatry and Human Behaviour, Bambolom, Goa</i>
11	Psycho-social Impact of COVID- 19 Pandemic on the life of Students	Mool Raj¹, Munish Kumar² <i>¹Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, Chaudhary Bansi Lal University, Bhiwani, Haryana</i> <i>²Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, Chaudhary Bansi Lal University, Bhiwani, Haryana</i> <i>moolraj87@cblu.edu.in; munishk.628@gmail.com</i>
12	Perceived Stress in Front Line Worriers of Covid-19	Jagritee Singh <i>Email: jagritisinh25@gmail.com</i>
13	Coronavirus Anxiety and Stress of the Health care Professionals in Tertiary care health	Atul Kumar Rai <i>Email: atul.sw2007@gmail.com</i>

Date: 27th May, 2022

Time: 4:00 – 5:00 pm

SESSION: VII (Poster)

CHAIRPERSONS:

1. Prof. Jagtar Singh, Department of Biotechnology
2. Prof. Sonal Chawla, Professor Department of Computer Science & Applications, Panjab University
3. Dr Kalpana, UIET

Moderator: Yogesh (Contact: 9803587761)

Venue: Centre for Social Work (2nd Floor)

POSTER SESSION (All subthemes)		
1	Ethnobotanical Influence of Orchids in Community Wellbeing	Swati^{1*}, Jaspreet K. Sembi² <i>¹Research Scholar; ²Assistant Professor Department of Botany, Panjab University, Chandigarh-160014 Email ID: swatimalik1197@gmail.com,</i>
2	Social and Therapeutic Horticulture: Role in Community	Arshpreet Kaur^{1*}, Jaspreet K. Sembi² <i>¹Research Scholar; ²Assistant Professor Department of Botany, Panjab University, Chandigarh – 160014 Email ID: arshkaur0895@gmail.com,</i>
3	Sacred Groves as a mean to imparting Social and Mental Wellbeing in the Community	Madhvi Kanchan^{1*}, Jaspreet K. Sembi² <i>¹Research Scholar; ²Assistant Professor Department of Botany, Panjab University, Chandigarh-160014 Email ID: madhvikanchan@gmail.com;</i>
4	Nature's role in Ameliorating Mental Stress caused by Digital overuse during the Pandemic	Bhrat Setia, Teetikshavi Thakur* <i>M.Sc. students, Department of Botany, Panjab University, Chandigarh Email: bhratsetia123@gmail.com; shagunthakur1921@gmail.com</i>



XL Annual National Conference of Indian Society of Professional Social Work

27th to 28th May 2022

Centre for Social Work, Panjab University, Chandigarh



Theme: Co-building a New Eco-Social World: Leaving No One Behind in Indian Perspective

ISPSW Best Paper Award on Day 1 27th May 2022 Concurrent Session Time: 2-5 pm

Chair persons: Sh. Ravi Kishan Jha & Ms. Sanju Das

Sl.#	Name	Paper title No paper was
ISPSW Best Paper Award for Social Work Faculty		
	No paper	
ISPSW Best Paper Award for Social Work Practitioner		
1	Jatwinder Kaur Gaga atwindergaga95@gmail.com	Lived Experiences of Wives of Persons with Alcohol Dependence Syndrome during COVID-19 Pandemic
2	Mr. Raja Upadhyay rajaup92@gmail.com IEC? & referencing not followed	Prevalence of Burnout Among Individuals Deployed in Covid-19 Pandemic
ISPSW Best Paper Award for M.Phil/Ph.D Scholar of Social Work		
1	Fayaz Ahmad Paul Eli paulfayazpaul@gmail.com	Self, Proxy and Interviewer rated Versions of World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule (WHODAS) 2.0 among the Patients of Bipolar Affective Disorder
2	Mandeep Singh mandeepsinghmar984@gmail.com	Attitudes towards mental illness between Undergraduate, Postgraduate and Ph. D students from Northern India
3	Alkha Dileep alkhadileep25@gmail.com	Factors Facilitating and Hindering Disability Certification of Persons with Schizophrenia
ISPSW Best Paper Award for MSW/MA Social Work Students		
1	Kunal kunalbhardwaj605@gmail.com not evaluated because single paper	Depression Anxiety and Stress among young adults with deferent sexual orientation
Session 8: Visva Bharati Best Paper Award for Practitioner in the field of Persons with Disabilities		
1	Ashfaq Ahmad Dangroo ashfaqad777@gmail.com	Psychosocial Interventions in Persons with Schizophrenia
2	Mr. Joseph W. James jameypsw@gmail.com	Effectiveness of Community Based Rehabilitation for persons with Severe Mental Disorders in a rural area of South India
Dr. G. S. Udaya Kumar Memorial Best Paper Award for a Social Work Practitioner in Family Studies		
	No paper	
Dr. M Chandrashekar Rao Memorial Best Paper Award for Mphil/PHD Scholars in the field of Social Work Research		
1	Megha Attri 8059898771megha@gmail.com	Comparing Stigma and Well-Being Between Offspring of Patients with Schizophrenia and Bipolar Affective Disorder-A Pilot Study
2	Monas Das onasdas500@gmail.com	Psychosocial Correlation of Abortion: A Community Based Study
3	Ghanshyam Choudhary ghaninfo94@gmail.com	Impact of Covid-19 on the psychosocial environment of caregivers of adolescents with Intellectual Disability

Date: 28th May, 2022

Time: 9:00 – 10:30 am

SESSION: VIII

CHAIRPERSONS:

1. Prof. Jyoti Seth
2. Dr Anupam Bahri, University Institute of Legal Studies, Panjab University
3. Dr. Bhavneet Bhatti, School of Communication Studies, Panjab University

Moderators: Arpna, Supreet, Gurinder, Arshdeep, Arunbir, Tabbasum, Yogesh (Contact: 9888963744)

Venue: Room No. 3, Seminar Room, Department cum Centre for Women Studies

Sub-theme: WELLBEING AND COMMUNITY		
1	Social Work Practice in Field of Sanitation: Special Reference to Public Conveniences in India	Sanjeev Kumar <i>Department of Internal Medicine, PGIMER, Chandigarh, India</i> <i>Email: sanjeevsingla89@gmail.com</i>
2	Exploring Foster Care as an Alternative Family Care Option in India	Aman Upadhyay <i>Central University of Rajasthan</i> <i>Email: upadhyay.aman1995@gmail.com</i>
3	Wellbeing and Community - Deepening the perspective from within	Kratika Vats¹ and Satender² <i>¹Research scholar; ²Associate Professor</i> <i>Department of Sociology and Social Work, Banasthali Vidyapith</i>
4	Seva in Action: A study of Sikh community and institution of Gurdwara engaged in Social welfare in Covid19 pandemic	Anoop Singh^{1*}, Sumedha Dutta² <i>¹Research Scholar, ²Supervisor</i> <i>Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, Punjab, India</i> <i>Email: amanghania@gmail.com</i>
5	Psychological Resilience helps in protecting against stress and anxiety adolescent population during the COVID-19 pandemic	Gaurav Gaur^{1*} Garima Sharma² <i>¹Assistant Professor, Centre for Social Work, Panjab University, Chandigarh</i> <i>²Alumni, Panjab University, Chandigarh</i> <i>*Email: gaurpu@gmail.com</i>
6	Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the livelihood of employees in different sectors	Viney Dhiman¹ Anumpama Bharti² <i>¹PGIMER, Chandigarh</i> <i>²Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology & Social Work, HPU, Shimla (India)</i> <i>Email: viney.pu@gmail.com</i>

Sub-theme: DIGITAL WELLBEING		
6	Technoference - A Necessary Evil?	Remesh Krishnan^{1*}, Nancy Mengi² <i>¹Ph.D. Scholar,</i> <i>²Head of the Department</i> <i>Department of Social Work, Central University of Jammu, Jammu & Kashmir, India</i> <i>*Email: remesharena@gmail.com</i>
7	Boosting up student well-being in a digital learning environment	Kalpana Thakur <i>Institute of Educational Technology & Vocational Education,</i> <i>Panjab University, Chandigarh</i> <i>Email: kalpanathakuredu@gmail.com</i>
8	Deconstructing Customer Expectations from Digital Health Apps Using Natural Language Processing (NLP)	Parthsarathi Bassi UIAMS, <i>Panjab University</i> <i>15parth2@gmail.com</i>
9	Media and Mental Health at the Time of Pandemic	Bhavneet Bhatti <i>Assistant Professor, School of Communication Studies, Panjab University</i>

Date: 28th May, 2022

Time: 9:00 – 10:30 am

SESSION: IX

CHAIRPERSONS:

1. Dr. Rajesh Kumar Chander, Department cum Centre for Women's Studies & Development, Panjab University
2. Dr Ravinder Kaur, USOL, Panjab University

Moderators: Aashima, Himani, Shivpratap, Neman, Sangeeta, Harsimrat (Contact: 8054845436)

Venue: Room No. 2, Activity Room, Centre for Social Work (3rd Floor)

Sub-theme: WOMEN AND MENTAL HEALTH		
1	Mental health status among rural pregnant women- a study from north east India	H Sobhana, Priyadarshee Abhishek and Meenakshi Medhi <i>LGBRIMH, Tezpur</i>
2	Young Unmarried Women's Apprehensions Towards Marriage in Kerala	Athira Krishnan^{1*}, Atiq Ahmed² <i>¹Ph.D. Scholar, ²Assistant Professor Department of Social Work, Central University of Rajasthan, India</i>
3	Care Givers Perspective of Female Individual with severe Psychiatric Illness	Santos Behera¹, Upendra Singh² <i>¹M.Phil Trainee in Department of Psychiatry Social work; ²Assistant Professor Centre of Excellence in Mental Health, ABVIMS &Dr. Ram MonoharLohia Hospital, New Delhi-110001</i>
4	Challenges of Caregivers of Young Female patients with Schizophrenia	Kanwar Sain¹, Bhupendra Singh² <i>Institute of Mental Health, Pt. BDS UHS, ROHTAK, Haryana Email: kanwarsainbrar@gmail.com</i>
5	Women "A Challenging Human" – A Social Work Perspective	Maya Kumari <i>mayajha810@gmail.com</i>
6	Psycho-social correlates of stress and depressive symptoms during pregnancy: A community based study	Monaspika Das <i>LGBRIMH Email: monasdas500@gmail.com</i>
7	Role of Women in water management of Villages	Jashanjot Kaur Brar <i>Centre for Social Work Panjab</i>
8	Menstrual Hygiene Management: Promoting Sustainable Menstruation Products	Niyati Gulia <i>Department cum Centre of Women Studies Panjab University, Chandigarh</i>

Sub-theme: PSYCHIATRIC HEALTH		
8	A Systematic Review of Psychiatric Morbidity Among University Going Students	Fayaz Ahmad Paul^{1*}, Indrajeet Banerjee², Arif Ali³ <i>¹Ph.D Scholar, ²Assistant Professor, ³Associate Professor, Department of Psychiatric Social Work, LGB Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur, Assam, India *Email: paulfayazpaul@gmail.com</i>
9	Perceived social support among persons with bipolar affective disorder and alcohol dependence: a comparative	Nadeer Kaleem K P¹, Upendra Singh² <i>¹M Phil Scholar; ²Faculty Dept of PSW, ABVIMS-Dr RML Hospital, New Delhi Email: nadeerkaleem92@gmail.com</i>
10	Patient's Experience and Satisfaction with Tele-Psychiatry Services	Aanchal Ghai <i>GMCH-32 Chandigarh aanchalghai888@gmail.com</i>
11	Psychiatric Social Work Intervention for Anorexia Nervosa: A Case Study from the Indian Point of View	Mohd Zaid^{1*}, Chandrabala², Kamlesh Kumar Sahu³, Nidhi Chauhan⁴, Komal Sharma⁵ <i>Department of Psychiatry, Govt Medical College and Hospital, Chandigarh, Punjab, India *Email: zaidshahkhan@gmail.com</i>

Date: 28th May, 2022

Time: 9:00 – 10:30 am

SESSION: X (ONLINE)

CHAIRPERSONS:

1. Dr Ankur Saxena (ISPSW EC member)

Moderators: Akshit (9418814516)

Venue: Lecture Hall, Room No. 6, Department cum Centre for Women Studies (2nd Floor)

ONLINE SESSION (All subthemes)		
1	Fostering Leadership for Mental Health Invited Lecture	Srilatha Juvva Professor Tata Institute Social Sciences, Mumbai Email: juvva.srilatha@gmail.com
2	A Study on Stress and Coping Strategies among Youth with Reference to Selected Professional Colleges in Kolhapur City	Kalindi Ranbhare Assistant Professor CSIBER, Kolhapur Email: drkalindi99@gmail.com
3	Socio-cultural norms of drinking practices and related risk perception and response among Bodo tribe in Assam- A Constructivist Grounded theory approach	Buli Nag Daimari LGBRIMH, Tezpur, Assam Email: bulidaimari@gmail.com
4	Scientific retreat: A setting to build together science for society	Parvinderdeep S. Kahlon^{1*}, Jaspreet K. Sembi² ¹ Post-Doctoral Fellow; ² Assistant Professor ¹ Laboratory of Plant Physiology, Wageningen University, Wageningen, The Netherlands ² Department of Botany, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India Email IDs: parvinderdeep.kahlon@wur.nl;
5	Homosexuality in India	Nirmala Devi¹, Avinash Verma² ¹ Assistant Prof., ² PhD Scholar Department of Sociology, Guru Nanak Dev University,
6	Barriers to Psychiatric Care During COVID-19 Pandemic: A Cross Sectional Study From North East Part Of India	Mamata Rani Swain^{1*}, Indrajeet Banerjee², Arif Ali³ ¹ PhD Scholar, ² Assistant Professor, ³ Associate Professor, Department of PSW, LGBRIMH, Tezpur, Assam, India *Email: swain.mamta805@gmail.com
7	Transgender and Third gender: A Study of issues and Challenges	Aditya Parihar¹, Pankaj Puri² ¹ Assistant Prof. (Social Work) Department of Sociology GNDU Amritsar ² Psychiatric Social Worker, Govt. Med. College, Sector 32, Chandigarh
8	Exploring Oriental roots of Environmental Social Work in Hinduism for online	Chittaranjan Subudhi Central University of Tamil Nadu
9	Challenges faced by LGBTQ community in context of wellbeing	Rizvana Choudhary PhD scholar, Department of Sociology, GNDU Amritsar
10	Early Marriages in Himachal Pradesh	Shalini Katoch HPU
11	Resilience and Mental Health at the time of Pandemic	Tarashi Guglani MSW 1 st year student, Department of Sociology, GNDU Amritsar
12	Covid-19 and Social Work interventions: A case study of Rural Amritsar	Sukhmaddeep Kaur and Anchalpreet Kour MSW 2nd year student, Department of Sociology, GNDU Amritsar

Date: 28th May, 2022

Time: 9:00 – 10:30 am

SESSION: Symposium

Chairperson: Dr Narender Kumar Singh

VENUE: Room No. 5, Lecture Hall, Centre for Human Rights and Duties

Moderators: Jashanjot Kaur Brar, Jagjot, Aishwarya

SYMPOSIUM		
1	The impact of COVID-19 on gambling behaviour and associated challenges in current era	Upendra Singh, Indira Bhowmick <i>Faculty, Dept of Psychiatric Social Work, ABVIMS-Dr RML Hospital, New Delhi</i>
2	Tribal Mental Health research – North East perspectives	Arif Ali <i>Associate Professor, Department of Psychiatric Social Work, LGB Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur, Assam, India, phone number: 09706514299, email: arifafi@gmail.com)</i>

Date: 28th May, 2022

Time: 9:00 am – 10.30 am

SESSION: Workshop

Chairpersons: Dr. Nand Kumar Singh

VENUE: Room No. 4, Lecture Hall, Centre for Human Rights and Duties

Moderators: Yogesh Kumar, Shiv Pratap

WORKSHOP		
1	Use of Toga Prana Vidya (YPV) healing modality for wellbeing	Madhu Taneja and Anjali Taneja



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Chief Guest
Prof. Renu Vig
Dean of University Instructions
Panjab University, Chandigarh



Guest of Honour
Dr. Vipin Kaushal
Medical Superintendent
PGIMER, Chandigarh



MAY 28TH 2022 (SATURDAY) AT 11:15 A.M

Venue : Seminar Hall (Top Floor) Centre for Social Work
University Institute of Emerging Areas in Social Sciences, Sector - 14, Panjab University,
Chandigarh

By: Centre for Social Work & Indian Society of Professional Social Work

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Centre for Social Work, Panjab University, Chandigarh
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27th - 28th May, 2022

VALIDICTORTY SESSION

11: 15 - 11:20	Panjab University Anthem
11: 20 - 11:25	Welcome of Dignitaries
11: 25 - 11:30	Welcome address By Dr. Kamlesh K Sahu, Hon. General Secretary ISPSW, Professor, GMSH-32, Chandigarh
11: 30 - 11:40	Special address by Prof. Vipin Koushal, Medical Superintendent, PGIMER, Chandigarh
11: 40 - 11:50	Special address by Prof. Sudhir Kumar, Director, Research & Development Cell, Panjab University
11: 50 - 12:00	Address by Chief Guest, Prof. Renu Vig, Dean of University Instructions, Panjab University, Chandigarh
12:00 - 12:30	Felicitation Ceremony
12:30 - 12: 45	Vote of thanks by Dr. Gaurav Gaur, Chairperson, Centre for Social Work, Panjab University, Chandigarh
	National Anthem

ABSTRACTS: SCIENTIFIC PAPERS**Sub-theme: *Psychiatric Social Work Practice in Post Covid Era*****Barriers to Psychiatric Care during COVID-19 Pandemic: A Cross Sectional Study from North East Part of India**Mamata Rani Swain^{1*}, Indrajeet Banerjee², Arif Ali³¹PhD Scholar, ²Assistant Professor, ³Associate Professor, Department of PSW, LGBRIMH, Tezpur, Assam, India

*Email: swain.mamta805@gmail.com

Background: -COVID 19 pandemic has affected all segment of human population. In initial days COVID-19 is an unprepared public health emergency with no definitive treatment with high morbidity and mortality has led to a range of emotional reactions. Along with this economic impact, loneliness due to quarantine, stigma regarding illness, problem with transport, uncertainty of day-to-day life has added further issues. Most of the mental illnesses are chronic in nature and associated with higher disability and burden. During this pandemic two things were reported that people those who were newly diagnosed majority of them were reluctant to recognize their need for treatment and in other hand those who were already diagnosed and taking treatment faced difficulties in availing the treatment. Mental illnesses are often accompanied by a lack of awareness and social stigma which may leads patients and their families to seek alternative services. **Materials and Methods:** A cross sectional study was conducted at LGBRIMH, Tezpur to understand the various barriers to psychiatric care and its relationship with socio-demographic variables. A total of 100 persons with mental illness (PWMI) were selected using convenience sampling technique. A semi structured questionnaire and Barriers to Access to Care Evaluation (BACE) scale was applied to the person with mental illness. Data will be analyzed using SPSS version 22. **Results:** will be discussed at the time of presentation.

Keywords: Mental illness, Barriers, Lack of awareness, COVID-19 pandemic

The Knowledge Attitude and Practices towards Mental Illness among People in ChandigarhGurpreet Singh^{1*}, Kamlesh Kumar Sahu²¹Psychiatric Social Worker, Pushpanjali Trust Chandigarh, India, ²Associate Professor, Psychiatric Social Work, GMCH, Chandigarh, India

*Email: gurpreetsaroud48@gmail.com

Background: Mental illness contributes significantly to global disease burden, and is estimated to rise over the coming years. Traditionally, mental illness was not understood well by the general public as they lacked knowledge, but the current scenario has not altered substantially, resulting in stigmatization, discrimination, social exclusion, and poor attitudes towards individuals with mental illness. **Aim:** To assess the knowledge, attitudes and practices towards mental illness among people in Chandigarh. **Methodology:** A descriptive study design was used, and 200 participants were selected using convenience sampling. A survey was designed, and administered to individuals who were 18 years of age or above

belonging to different socio-economic status in Chandigarh. **Results:** The study revealed that 10% people were totally unaware about mental illness, whereas 16% people were aware about severe mental illness, and the remaining three quarter were aware of common mental illnesses. Despite this, people were largely unaware of the causes of mental illness and 78% attributed it only to environmental factors, whereas 2% attributed it to environmental factors, and the remaining thought the causal factor to be punishment for their sins. Furthermore, the study also revealed that large number of the participants have experienced mental health issues at some point in life but only a small number of people have opted for professional treatment suggestive of unfavorable attitudes towards mental health. **Conclusion:** The results suggest that widespread awareness campaigns should be implemented to enhance knowledge, decrease stigma, and discrimination towards persons with mental illness.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Mental illness

Hindi Adaptation and Validation of Shorter Version of Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale

Bhupendra Singh^{1*}, Sidharth Arya²

¹Assistant Professor, Dept. of Psychiatric Social Work, ²Assistant Professor, Dept. of Psychiatry, Institute of Mental Health, UHS, Rohtak Haryana, India

*Email: 33bhupendrasingh@gmail.com

Background: Depression anxiety and stress scale (DASS) is 42 items, group of three scales and this is available with a shorter version of 21 items. DASS is widely used clinical tool in India, DASS 42 is adopted in Hindi and widely been used among Hindi speaking population. The shorter version is also having good construct validity and is has been translated in 38 various languages. **Aim:** Present study aimed to check implacability and test retest validity of Hindi version of Depression Anxiety and Stress (21, short) Scale for the research and clinical utility in Hindi speaking areas. **Materials & Methods:** With Proper permission from Authors the questionnaire was translated through multi-step procedure and was culturally adapted into Hindi language. 450 volunteer Mental Health Professionals, Teachers, Students, patients and caregivers were participated in the study in two stages. **Results:** Study was conducted in three deferent regions participants are aged between 16 to 49 years with average of 25.15 (sd= 5.30) Years. Table 1 reveals that 57.38% of the participants are male, most of them (49.7%) were perusing graduation, 92% of them were unmarried. Hindu religion followers are 82 %, very few (8.9%) of them were coming from rural background and 64.4 % of them were students. Kaiser-Meyeor-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy (KMO) was found 0.644 Significant at 0.000 level and table 2 shows the Cronback's Alfa between .713 to .821.

Keywords: Hindi, Depression, Anxiety, Stress

Sub-theme: Research in Post Covid Era: Where Do We Stand?

Retail Business Scenario: Amid Covid-19 Analysis

Yasir Ayoub^{1*}, Khanday Sadaf un Nisa², Zakir Hussain Khandy³

^{1,3}Research Scholar, School of Business and Commerce Glocal University, Saharanpur Uttar Pradesh, India, ²Research Scholar, School of Business and Commerce, Desh Bhagat University, Mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab, India

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The present study entitled, Retail Business Scenario: Amid COVID-19 Analysis was conducted during the year 2021 in Mohali Chandigarh India. The study was descriptive type in nature and was based on both the primary and secondary data. The purposive sampling technique was adopted by the researcher to select 160 retailers as sample. The study basically attempts to access the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on retail sales with special reference to Chandigarh. It was revealed from the study that the 160 number of respondents i.e. (100 per cent) said that they have observed a change in the sales volume during COVID-19 pandemic. Also, the 160 number of respondents i.e. (100 per cent) said that there was a negative change in the sale volume during COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, the majority of the respondents which includes 105 i.e. (65.62 per cent) said that they have witnessed more than 75 per cent of decrease in sales volume during COVID-19 pandemic. Also, out 160 respondents only 4 numbers of respondents i.e. (2.5 per cent) said that they have received any compensation against the losses from government. Furthermore, the study found that out of 160 respondents 149 respondents i.e. (93.12 per cent) said that they have recovered the losses of 1-25 per cent during the relieve hours of lockdown in pandemic. Also, the 160 number of respondents i.e. (100 per cent) said that they have witnessed increase in the price of goods and services at retail level. Finally, the study concluded that out of 160 respondents only 6 numbers of respondents i.e. (3.75 per cent) said that there is an implementation of effective strategies by the government to uplift the retail sector from the impact of pandemic.

Key words: Descriptive, Retail, COVID-19 pandemic

Effects of the Pandemic of Covid-19 on Public Health Sector

Lalit Kumar

Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Sociology, Panjab University, Chandigarh, Punjab, India

Email: Lalithanda94@gmail.com

This paper attempts to explain the effect of pandemic outbreak on Public Health Sector in India. In the present study the researcher will try to analyse from where the COVID-19 pandemic begins and its impact on the country robust health sector as well as on people health. The ongoing pandemic of COVID-19 impacted the entire globe badly and India is not exception from this. This pandemic brings the health sector of each and every nation on its knees either in developed countries or in developing countries and it is witnessed through various report, social media platform and news channels. In this situation many people lost life due to inadequate infrastructure, under staff, shortage of oxygen, shortage of beds, and under medical equipment. This study also examines the role of expenditure on public health sector and throw light on how much we are spending as the part of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on the health sector by government. We have entered in the 75th year of independence

but still our health sector is not up to dated and various problems exist in the structure of health sector and the ongoing pandemic reveals this.

Keywords: COVID-19, Pandemic, Public Health and Health

Sub-theme: Resilience and Mental Health at The Time of Pandemic

कोविड 19 महामारी में लॉकडाउन के दौरान लेखन के माध्यम से समय का सदुपयोग

सरताज सिंह

छात्र एम.ए. द्वितीय वर्ष, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी, चंडीगढ़

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वर्ष 2020 में मार्च माह के अंत में लगभग पूरा विश्व कोविड-19 महामारी की चपेट में आ गया था और इस महामारी ने भारत में भी अपने पैर पसारने शुरू कर दिए थे। कोविड-19 महामारी के खतरों को देखते हुए भारत सरकार के द्वारा इसके बढ़ रहे संक्रमण को रोकने के लिए पूरे देश में लॉकडाउन की घोषणा की गई। जिसमें मुख्य रूप से छात्रों के भी सभी शिक्षण संस्थान पूर्ण रूप से बंद कर दिया गए ताकि हमारी भविष्य की आने वाली पीढ़ियों को इस महामारी के संक्रमण से बचाया जा सके। एक बार तो शुरुवात में ऐसा लगा कि पूरा विश्व थम गया है। परंतु धीरे-धीरे ऑनलाइन गतिविधियों के माध्यम से छात्रों के लिए भारत के सभी कॉलेजो व यूनिवर्सिटीयो के द्वारा विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय व अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर की निबंध लेखन प्रतियोगिताओं का आयोजन किया गया। जिसमें मैंने भी प्रतिभाग करना शुरू किया और घर रहकर समय को बर्बाद करने की बजाए उस समय का पूरी तरह से सदुपयोग किया और अपने लेखन कौशल को पूर्ण रूप से उत्कृष्ट करने के लिए मैंने इन सभी निबंध लेखन प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेना शुरू कर दिया। जिसमें धीरे-धीरे मेरी लेखन शैली में काफी ज्यादा सुधार हुआ और मैं निबंध के साथ शोध कार्य करके शोध पत्र भी लिखने लगा और अभी वर्तमान समय तक मैं 90 से ज्यादा राष्ट्रीय व अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर की निबंध लेखन प्रतियोगिताओं में जीत प्राप्त कर चुका हूं और इसके साथ ही भारत के प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी के द्वारा शुरू की गई प्रधानमंत्री युवा स्कीम में उत्कृष्ट युवा लेखक के रूप में भी मेरा चयन किया गया है और आने वाले समय के अंदर शिक्षा मंत्रालय भारत सरकार के द्वारा मेरी पुस्तक को प्रकाशित किया जाएगा और इसके अतिरिक्त मेरे अभी तक 10 शोध पत्र विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर के जर्नल्स व पुस्तकों में प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं। इस तरह से मेरा यह शोध पत्र मुख्य रूप से समय के सदुपयोग पर आधारित है कि किस तरह से हम मुश्किल हालातों के अंदर भी अपना सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रदर्शन कर सकते हैं और जीवन की हर चुनौती को पार कर सकते हैं। क्योंकि विलक्षण बौद्धिक शक्ति का अर्थ होता है कि समेटी हुई प्रतिभा बंदिशों के अंधेरो में भी प्रकाशमान रहती है। जरूरत केवल इस बात की है हम जटिल हालातों में भी समय का सदुपयोग करके अपनी प्रतिभा को निखारने का प्रयास करें। इसी के परिणाम स्वरूप मैं आज तक लेखन के माध्यम से बहुत सारी उपलब्धियों को हासिल कर पाया हूं।

कुंजी शब्द :-कोविड-19 महामारी, समय का सदुपयोग, लेखन कौशल, निबंध लेखन, शोध कार्य, प्रधानमंत्री युवा स्कीम

Prevalence of Burnout among Individuals Deployed in Covid-19 Pandemic

Raja Upadhyay^{1*}, Vandana Sinha²

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Background: Continuous workload can create burnout and psychological health issues to any professional. Due to COVID-19 pandemic essential service staffs may felt increase workload and change official timing. **Materials & Methods:** To assess the workload and burnout among essential professionals deployed during the COVID-19 pandemic. We conducted a questioner-based cross-sectional survey using Oldenburg Burnout Inventory and

Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale. **Results:** Result found that mean age of the participants 30.98 ± 7.52 and 62.2 % male and 37.8 % participants were female. Significant level of burnout was present among the professionals. **Conclusion:** Burnout is common in professionals due to increased workload. Most of the time individual seemed to be concern and anxious of getting the infection and infecting family members. These factors result in reduced functioning and increase in burnout during COVID-19.

Keywords: Burnout, COVID-19, Essential Services, Professional, Pandemic

Lived Experiences of Wives of Persons with Alcohol Dependence Syndrome during COVID-19 Pandemic

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Background: There has been reported increasing alcohol use among persons with alcohol dependence syndrome and domestic violence during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study was conducted to assess the experiences of domestic violence, psychological distress and coping of wives of persons with Alcohol dependence syndrome during COVID-19 Pandemic.

Materials & Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among the wives of persons with Alcohol dependence syndrome during COVID-19 Pandemic. Data regarding their socio-demographic, questionnaire for spouse responses of alcohol use by husbands, domestic violence questionnaire, the Kessler psychological distress scale and brief Cope was collected. Data entered in SPSS and T test applied. **Results:** Out of 50 participant's husbands average age was 42yrs and 42% were skilled workers. 60% were taking alcohol from last 10yrs and 50% taking treatment from 2-5 yrs. In participants wives average age was 40 yrs, 82% were housewives, they reported the significantly increased their husband's alcohol use and money spending which effects home environment. Domestic violence also increased at psychological, physical and sexual levels with .000 P value. 48% wives were suffered through psychological distress. They all were used different type of copings. **Conclusion:** In this study people were only taking alcohol and spending money more but also increased domestic violence significantly. Nearly half of wives were living under severe distress and using different coping to handle. It was also need to study the different interventions which could be delivered during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Life events, Alcohol, Pandemic

Social Work Practices during Pandemic: A Case Study of Malwa Region of Punjab

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The social work is a profession to help people selflessly in solving social issues. In the times of pandemic, social workers played an important role in spreading awareness, providing psychological support and inspiring youth to do regular practice of yoga and meditation to

boost their immunity during COVID-19. The researcher conducted more than 50 free medical camps and health awareness programmes in district Moga and Sri Muktsar Sahib. The data was collected to analyze the mental health of individuals during the tough time of world pandemic. The researcher distributed face masks, sanitizers and tried to fulfil not only the basic needs but also the complex needs of people seeking support because of financial crisis and many other reasons. The researcher found that many social workers and social work organizations provided much-needed services showing humanity towards people during pandemic. They were even working from home to teach people the ways to fight with COVID-19. On the occasion of 75th Independence Day, the researcher was honored by the state government for providing the exceptional health services during pandemic.

Keywords: Social work, Pandemic, Health awareness, Teaching and training

Civil Defence Volunteers: The Unsung Hero's during COVID Pandemic

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The vigilant and prepared citizens are tantamount to a huge defence force for a country, which would be helpful for the nation during any crisis or disaster whether natural or manmade. During any unprecedented situation, common people are the first who suffer and also the first who respond to the situation and on the same lines, the concept of civil defence emerged. The civil defence is basically a term used to denote the common people or volunteers, who are trained to tackle various types of emergency situations in the country. The Civil defense being a community-based voluntary organization can, in addition to rescue, relief and rehabilitation, also play a stellar role in the field of community capacity building and public awareness. Civil defense is a statutory organization formed under the civil defense act 1968. The study is empirical and analytical in nature, both primary and secondary data is used and data is collected by focus interview method and observing the facts. After many incidents of confrontation of public with these civil defense volunteers in New Delhi and other parts of the country during corona period, this paper put focus on the plight of civil defense volunteers and to sensitize common people of our country about the civil defense organization and apprise them about the social work and duties performed by these volunteers. This paper links disaster management, social work, police administration and public administration like big subjects per se.

Keywords: Civil defence, social work, Disaster management, capacity building

Psychological Resilience helps in Protecting against Stress and Anxiety in Adolescent Population during the COVID-19 Pandemic

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Psychological resilience is expected to lessen the effects of psychological distress. COVID-19 pandemic caused immense mental stress to people especially adolescents and led to anxiety and depression. To understand the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the youth, a

survey was conducted to evaluate level of anxiety due to lockdown, social distancing and extensive use of online media. Depression was also assessed in the population under study using standard depression scale. The anxiety and depression levels were correlated with the psychological resilience and the attitude and coping style of the individuals. Various parameters of the adolescent population were considered like education levels, health status, gender, rural-urban etc. The study reported that the anxiety and depression levels were inversely proportion to the psychological resilience and coping styles of the individuals. Education levels and health status had significant effect on the coping styles and healthy individuals showed better resilience. Interestingly, rural population showed higher psychological resilience. This study lays a foundation on future works on resilience and incidence of anxiety and depression during extreme situations.

Keywords: psychological resilience, anxiety, depression, COVID-19

PGIMER Experiences Responding to COVID-19 Pandemic

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As a swaggering concern for humanity, the COVID-19 pandemic is something the world hasn't seen since the post-war era. Initially, both the public and the medical fraternity were hapless victims of this pandemic because of the absence of either medicine to eradicate the virus or vaccine to prevent it. The Indian health care system is organized into primary, secondary, and tertiary levels. At the primary level are sub-centers and primary health centers (PHCs). At the secondary level, there are community health centers (CHCs) and smaller sub-district hospitals. Finally, the top level of public care provided by the government is the tertiary level, which consists of medical colleges and district/general hospitals. The various Medical and Psychosocial issues involved and we learned from our experiences that integration of various resources and their coordination in terms of the cohesive workforce with an effective health care team.

Keywords: Pandemic, psychosocial

The Impact of COVID-19 on Gambling Behaviour and Associated Challenges in Current Era

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The COVID-19 pandemic continues to cause an immense psychosocial strain worldwide. Excessive use of the internet during these psychologically trying times, fueled by physical isolation as a result of lockdowns, has translated into dysfunctional behaviors such as internet addiction, pornography, excessive social media use. Behavioral addictions with focus on problematic internet use and online betting elucidates what is known to date about their neurobiology, psychosocial and psychological changes, describes how the pandemic has intensified the problem by providing most current statistics, and discusses the need for diagnostic criteria, while offering strategies for prevention and harm reduction during the pandemic and post-pandemic era. The use of internet addiction as an umbrella term is, hence, closely related to considering the internet as just the channel to online content. Various

internet-mediated problematic behaviors have been described, including but not limited to problematic online internet gaming disorder, online gambling, and excessive use of social media and communication sites. **Conclusion:** This switch is worrisome because online gambling is considered a high-risk game. In that context, we need to know more about the impacts of the pandemic on gambling.

Keywords: Covid-19, Gambling, Challenges

Sub-theme: Social Work for All

Grass-Root Development through A Non-Governmental Organisation: A Case Study of Souleed Foundation

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Education plays a significant role in weaving the socio-economic fabric of the nation. NGOs have come to rescue where government has been unable to fulfil its traditional role. The role of NGOs has shifted from merely 'gap filling' to 'capacity-building and empowerment'. NGOs have been trying to build a network at grassroots level to provide quality education, building networks and spreading awareness. They address the formalism that exists at community level and work to bridge the gaps so that beneficiaries get full benefit. Soul Seed Foundation, an NGO based in Ludhiana, Punjab is working in education sector from last seven years with a focus to improve the caliber and capabilities of children by providing 'love based and eco-conscious' education in order to build human capital. The present study analyses and evaluates the working of this NGO and the impact it has on the society. The study is based on primary and secondary sources of data collection. The study finds that imparting learner based education results in better personality development and helps to bridge the gaps left by formal institutions and otherwise. Nonetheless some issues need prompt attention such as manpower, physical infrastructure, technology needs, penetration of quality education, drop-out rates, sustainable source of funds etc. The change cannot be brought overnight by NGOs only but it needs active participation of all the stakeholders to make sure that education reaches in every nook and corner of India.

Keywords: Non-governmental organisations, capacity-building, empowerment, development

Performance Evaluation of the Management of Community Dogs in Himachal Pradesh: A Critical Appraisal

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Social wellbeing is equally important for animals (community dogs) as much as important for humans. We need to develop our society or social sector by adopting the approach of leaving

no one behind. Leaving no one behind means including everyone, be it humans or animals for the welfare and the protection of their basic rights. The management of community dogs who are wandering here and there, without owner, shelter and without any proper arrangement of food, is also an important aspect of social well-being. Community dogs live in the close proximity with humans, and therefore they have frequent interactions with humans. The increasing population of these community dogs and their interaction with humans has increased the various risks to the society and to themselves as well. There are about 6.2 Crore Community Dogs in India wandering on the roads. It is important to preserve their existence and dignified right to life. Many community animals are killed in the name of religion, rituals and traditions, which is not ethical. The major concern is road accidents, through which the community dogs are killed or harmed by the people driving vehicles. Apart from this, the increasing population of these community dogs causes various diseases, amongst which rabies is the major and hundred percent fatal. In India, there are about 20,000 rabies cases of total 59000 world cases which accounts about 36% of the total world cases of rabies due to which, Asia is also known as rabies capital. So, the management of community dogs has become a necessity in the present time in order to develop society without any conflict. Article 51-A (g) of Indian Constitution states that the protection and improvement of the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life along with to have compassion for living creatures shall be the duty of every Indian citizen. The present study analyzed the social aspect of these community dogs and management of community dogs in City of Shimla in Himachal Pradesh, India.

Keywords: Management, social-work, stray dogs, animal rights, local authorities

Social Work, Gender Budgeting and Gender Equality: Understanding the Linkages

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The concept of economic development has evolved over time towards inclusiveness which means achievement of reduction of income inequalities and equal accessibility of resources. But as a result of differentiated roles assigned to men and women, large scale gender inequalities in terms of both opportunities and outcomes have crept in. These gender inequalities have overtime been widely recognized and accepted as inefficient leading to low income, low productivity, reduced per capita output and hence a slower growth. On the contrary, equitable control of resources such as credit, technology, land and labour contribute to more proficient markets, stimulating productivity and growth rates. But Gender equality being a welfare concept cannot be left to the private sector and calls for an active role of the state and social work institutions. Thus, using descriptive analysis, the paper seeks to examine use of budgeting, an important part of fiscal policy, in distributing the resources among genders for equitable economic growth. The paper also highlights how an active role of social work institutions can help in strengthening implementation of gender budgeting and in the process bridge gender inequalities. The paper suggests that social work professionals can reduce gender inequalities by facilitating women to have access to formal education. Also, Social workers are capable of tackling the social barriers such as the traditional, religious, and social attitudes that undermine women's progress. They can initiate activities that are geared towards reducing gender-based barriers by changing the deep-rooted beliefs

about appropriate gender roles. Professional social workers can further get involved in raising gender awareness through use of participatory methods of gender analysis along with other gender-sensitization activities such as organizing workshops, mass meetings, film shows and cross-cultural exchanges.

Keywords: Social work, Gender, Equality

Development of Hospital Social Work in India

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Social work is an important hospital function. Over the years, it has moved from a pure philanthropic activity to a professional practice undertaken by trained manpower. Bhole Committee (1946) laid down the foundation of professional social work in hospital settings. Further, Guidelines of Medical Council of India (1999) and Indian Public Health Standards (2012) also endorsed for appointment of social workers in hospitals and medical colleges. Professional social workers are also employed under various health programmes run by the government. The social work interventions, direct or indirect, are tailored in such a fashion that they benefit not only the patients and their families but also the hospital, the community and social work institutions.

Keywords: Hospital, Social Work

Facilities for Promotion of Health, Education and Skill Development of Prisoners: Best Practices in India

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Prison, being a state subject, the overall responsibility of administration and management lies under the control of respective State governments. The main objective of prison administration is reformation and rehabilitation of the prisoners. For reformation and rehabilitation, various initiatives have been taken up by the governments with aspects related to health, education and skill development of the prisoners to promote their overall development and well-being. The best practices in this regard have been shared by several state governments and have acted as models for other state governments to follow. Some of these practices have focused on educational programs, health care and sanitation facilities, vocational trainings, recreational activities, involvement of NGOs, etc. among others. The present paper provides an overview of the best practices adopted by the prisons in India, subsequently, mentioning about the issues and challenges faced by prisoners lodged in the jails of the country.

Keywords: Mental health status, rural pregnant women, depression, anxiety and stress

Relationship of Interaction Pattern & Functioning of the Families with Cannabis Dependence

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Background: The family is the primary unit of the society to take care the material, physical and emotional needs of people. Drug addiction and alcoholism causes significant intimidation to entire family system and the family environment tends to be become strained because of this problem. Researchers focusing on the role of family relationships in the creation and maintenance of drug-related problems have identified a strong connection between disrupted family relationships and alcohol/cannabis and other drug addiction. **Aim:** This study was planned to see the relationship of interaction pattern and functioning of the families of cannabis dependence in Indian setting. **Materials & Methods:** The study was a cross sectional, hospital based and the samples were selected through purposive sampling technique. This study was included 30 individuals and their caregivers (patients diagnosed with cannabis dependence as per ICD -10). GHQ-12 & the McMaster family assessment device and Family Interaction Pattern Scale were applied on all the selected individuals in the study. **Results:** Study indicated that significant negative correlation among reinforcement, problem solving ($p < 0.05$) and Affective Responsiveness ($p < 0.01$). Findings also revealed there was a significant positive correlation between reinforcement and behavior control ($p < 0.05$). Further results indicate that Cohesiveness negatively correlated with communication ($p < 0.01$). **Conclusion:** Positive correlation found among “reinforcement” of family interaction pattern scale with the domains of “problem solving”, “affective responsiveness” and negatively correlated with “behaviour control” of McMaster family assessment device in the families with cannabis dependence.

Keyword: Relationship, Interaction, Functioning, Cannabis dependence

Redressal Mechanisms for Sexual Harassment in University of Jammu: A SWOT Analysis

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"Sexual harassment" is not a new term and it is widespread throughout the world. Irrespective of caste, gender, class, status, personal contact, appearance, nature of employment there are many workers who are the victims of sexual harassment and most of these cases are unreported (Kelley and Parsons, 1990) (Fineran, 2002). Over the last two decades, there has been a growing awareness worldwide of the existence and extent of sexual harassment in the workplace. Governments, employers' and workers' organizations have introduced a range of laws, policies, and procedures aimed at preventing and combating the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace. In this direction, the “Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013” was brought into force by the Ministry of Women and Child Welfare, Government of India. The acts gave the provision to set up Internal Complaint Committee (ICC) in the organizations'. However, the functioning,

efficacy and even the composition of these Redressal committees raise many questions. This research on sexual harassment and Redressal mechanisms in the Institute of Higher Learning (i.e. University of Jammu) tried to deal with the said questions related to the internal complaint Committee. Study used phenomenological approach to deal with the phenomenon under question. While relying on qualitative method for this research, in-depth interviews and Focus Group Discussion implied for data collection. Through detailed thematic qualitative assessments, this study make certain suggestions and recommendations to strengthen the university's policy to prevent and to combat sexual harassment within its jurisdiction.

Keywords: Sexual harassment, SWOT analysis, redressal

Non-Formal Education as A Tool to Enhance Foundational Literacy and Numeracy: Evidence from Field Experience

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Non-Formal Education (NFE) refers to planned, structured programs and processes of personal and social education for young people designed to improve a range of skills and competencies, outside the formal educational curriculum. This study aims to solve the existing problem by providing an alternate mode of NFE through intervention on school dropout children of different age groups based on the curricular expectations of National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). This empirical study is conducted with a sample size of 100 dropout children selected through snowball sampling over a period of nine months. The baseline was conducted at the beginning of the intervention, whereas, midline and end-line assessments are conducted after a gap of one hundred days. The end-line data shows a significant growth in students' proficiency levels in Literacy and Numeracy. More than 70 percent of children read and comprehend most of the written words from Grade II, particularly familiar ones, and extract explicit information from sentences. Nearly 63 percent of children read written words aloud accurately and fluently from Grade III. They understand the overall meaning of sentences and short texts and identify the topic of texts. Around 68 percent of children demonstrate skills in number sense and computation, shape recognition, and spatial orientation. Falling behind in the Foundational Learning years, which include pre-school and elementary school, puts children at risk because it affects their learning outcomes. The current pandemic has underlined the need for robust intervention in a child's overall education, in addition to the existing concerns pertaining to foundational learning years. The study will allow major development agencies working in the education sector to design better programs in order to overcome the existing challenges.

Keywords: Non-formal education, sustainable development goals, foundational literacy, numeracy

Financial Crisis: Causing Marital Disharmony

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Background: This study explores the adverse effects of financial crisis on marital relationships. Financial infidelity has become the serious cause of marital breakdown. It

occurs due to unsatisfactory economic conditions with the result of poor communication and different dreams. Money has become one of the major causes of stresses and strains in marriage. The more the increased number of bankruptcies, the high the number of divorce cases. So money related issues are frequently recognizing as a reason of divorce. Poor financial conditions consist of various effects such as non-fulfillment of necessary needs, unsatisfactory education to children and unable to get luxurious life. **Materials & Methods:** Using a sample of 300 women involved in divorce cases from the four districts (Patiala, Sangrur, Barnala and Fatehgarh Sahib) in Punjab, structured interview schedule is designed to collect data. **Results:** Results have found that nearby 50 per cent (47.6 per cent) of marriages are disturbed due to unsatisfactory financial condition of husbands that become the serious cause of women' involvement in divorce cases. **Conclusion:** Financial crisis in marriage is not simply money problem and no common strategy works for every couple. Couples may have to explore certain situations and start all over after a failure by strengthening their bond. Seeking marriage counseling may assist couples to overcome these issues as long as both partners are willing to work upon it.

Keywords: Financial; Marriage; Divorce; Money; Relationships; Needs

Exploring Buddhist Social Work: Revisiting (Buddhist) Intervention Models and their Relevance in the Post-Pandemic Situations

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The wave of reconceptualization and indigenization of social work has been kindled for a proliferation of new thinking. Moreover, it also opened new possibilities for looking at things and has been changed fundamentally. Every country started introspecting its indigenous practices, which were based on religious beliefs and traditions. In a sense, it provided the answer and contributed to the indigenization movement. Some East Asian countries soon found the path in Buddhist practices and started exploring the Buddhist perspective of social work. They found many identical patterns for the socio-cultural development of their community in Buddhist belief. For instance, countries like Japan, Thailand, and Shree Lanka claimed it is 'Buddhist social work,' they started a series of debates in Asian academia. India was the birthplace of Buddhism and its practices, yet Indian academia did not touch the Buddhist practices, or Buddhist be social work. There is so much possibility to explore Buddhist social work. This paper attempts to bridge the existing cavity and contributes in this direction. This paper will be attempted to discover the existing Buddhist intervention model practiced by some Asian and western countries and find compatibility in Indian socio-cultural background. This will primarily focus on the mindfulness-based model, four noble truths, plum village and socially engaged Buddhism, and the social action model of neo-Buddhism. Furthermore, how do these intervention models contribute to tackling the pandemic situation of every individual, and what is their relevance in the post-pandemic in Indian scenario. This study will be a qualitative cum descriptive analysis based on available secondary data and interpreted by the researcher according to the subject matter's theme critically.

Keywords: Post pandemic, Existing Buddhist intervention model

A Systematic Review on Mindfulness-Based Relapse Prevention for Persons with Substance Use Disorders

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Background: Substance use disorders (SUD) can have serious personal and societal consequences. Several factors can lead to relapse to substance use, including stress and a failure to cope with urges or temptations to use, and can increase the risk of relapse. Mindfulness-based Relapse Prevention (MBRP) is a mindfulness intervention specifically for substance use that integrates traditional psychotherapeutic relapse prevention techniques with mindfulness-based meditation practices. **Aims:** The purpose of this systematic review on Mindfulness Relapse Prevention Therapy for the person with substance use disorders. **Methodology:** The investigator searched major databases such as Google Scholar, PubMed, PsycINFO, Scopus and ISI Proceedings articles from the year 2010 to April 2022, and conducted a detailed review based on selection criteria. **Results:** Research suggested significant improvement in MBRPT versus TAU participants on substance use, craving, awareness, and acceptance. Several research studies on different groups prove the MBRP programme beneficial for relapse prevention in substance use disorders. **Conclusion:** MBRPT is an integrated process of both mindfulness and relapse prevention with focuses on the raise awareness of triggers, monitoring internal reactions, and fostering more skilful behavioural choices. The studies show that the combination of Mindfulness-based stress reduction therapy with mindfulness-based cognitive behaviour therapy makes mindfulness-based relapse prevention most effective in terms of reducing the number of relapse cases in persons with substance use disorder addiction.

Keywords: Mindfulness, relapse prevention, substance use disorder, relapse

Changing Pattern of Substance Use in Patients attending State Drug Dependence Treatment Centre in North India

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Background: The pattern of abuse of psychoactive substances changes over time, and it's necessary to document such changes. It has been seen that national level prevalence has been studied for many substances use but lacks at regional level. Substance use among women and adolescents are increasing causes of concern. **Objectives:** The present retrospective study was carried out to document these changes in patients registered in a state drug dependence treatment centre in North India over four years. **Materials & Methods:** Case notes of all patients registered in State drug dependence treatment centre, institute of mental health, University of Health Sciences, Rohtak from January 2017 to December 2020 were reviewed and comparisons were made for four years. **Results:** The poster sketches number of registered subjects increased over the years, and age of the subjects presenting for the treatment increased. Total patients registered were 5621 over four years. Dependence on tobacco and opioids increase was reported significantly. Polysubstance dependence increased

significantly over the years. **Interpretation & Conclusions:** Our results reflect major shifts in the patterns of substance abuse in clinic-attending patients in North India over the four years from January 2017 to December 2020. These results are important for those stakeholders who are fighting against the substance abuse in our society.

Keywords: Changing trends, Substance, Retrospective study

Clinical Profile of Injection Drug Users: A Retrospective Chart Review Study in North India

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Background: Injecting drug users (IDUs) are amongst the most vulnerable people to acquisition of HIV/AIDS. Nationally, it is estimated that there are about 8.5 Lakh People Who Inject Drugs (PWID). Opioid group of drugs are predominantly injected by PWID (heroin – 46% and pharmaceutical opioids – 46%). A substantial proportion of PWID report risky injecting practices. This study aims to collect information on IDUs and their health seeking behaviour in North India **Materials & Methods-** The present study is a retrospective chart review from the State Drug Dependence Treatment Centre, Institute of Mental Health. We reviewed hospital records of 301 patients registered in the Centre from January 2021 to April 2022 for treatment of injection drug abuse and were evaluated by pre structured proforma consisted of questions regarding: socio-demographics, age of onset, reason of initiation and risk-taking behaviour regarding injection use. **Results-** During this period, around 1528 patients sought consultation, of whom 301 patients were taking opioid through intravenous route, history of sharing of needles and syringes were found among 34.5% of the patients. The majority of IDUs were male, and unmarried were educated up to higher secondary. In occupation, most of the patients were unemployed (42.4%) while 30.8% were self-employed. Majority of the patients were accompanied by their family members (56.7%) and 16.5% were brought by his family members for treatment while 70.3% were by their own initiative. The most common drug injected was heroin (80%) followed by buprenorphine. of the patients were unemployed (42.4%) **Conclusion.** Education and interventions specifically aimed at IDUs are needed, because traditional education may not reach IDUs or influence their behaviour. IDUs in India need to be educated on harm reduction and safe-injection practices;

Keywords: Injection drug use, Substance use

Effectiveness of Community Based Rehabilitation for Persons with Severe Mental Disorders in a Rural Area of South India

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Background: People with Severe Mental Disorders (SMD) have complex needs which involve different sectors which requires the need for intra- and inter-sectoral coordination.

Critical attention is required on rehabilitation to address the long-standing disabilities and multiple areas of negative impact on individuals and their families. There is a need to offer such interventions in their own community. **Materials & Methods:** To examine the effectiveness of CBR programme for persons with severe mental disorders in a rural taluk of Karnataka. We tried to document the effectiveness of CBR in terms of reduction in the disability levels and illness severity and also in terms of the number of disability certificates issued, the extent of welfare benefits used, reduction in out of pocket expenditure, and the number of patients productively employed at one year follow-up. **Results:** A total of 171 persons with severe mental disorders completed the follow up assessment. Most of the participants were male and belonged to low socio economic status. There was significant reduction in the disability scores, symptom severity, and out of pocket expenditure during follow up. The CBR program was effective in providing various welfare benefits to the participants and increase in the number of participants being productively employed. **Conclusion:** Implementing such a CBR program requires coordination of multiple stakeholders at multiple levels and using both governmental and non-governmental resources. Such interventions in the community can reduce the burden faced by individuals with SMD and their caregivers and as a whole reduce the treatment gap and out of pocket expenditure.

Keywords: Community-based rehabilitation, severe mental disorders, psychiatric disability, Out of Pocket expenditure

Role of Social Worker in the Outbreak of COVID-19 Pandemic in India

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Social Work Practice as a helping profession adopts skills and theories to resolve social problems that affect individuals, groups, or communities. COVID-19 has caused damaging impact on the psychological and social well-being of the members of the society as well as on education, health, agriculture and other sectors. In response to this situation, professional social work is vital in the outbreak of emergencies and pandemics. Social workers play an important role in the management of outbreak by playing various roles such as- guide, advocate, facilitator, organizer, and others. The social work professionals play a major role in providing critical awareness and responsiveness as well as social and mental health services to the survivors of the pandemic. Emphasis is made on professional values of social work which includes service, human rights and importance of human relationships. This present paper focuses on social work profession holding a unique position in addressing the issues as well as imprint indelible marks in the heart of victims/survivors of pandemics such as COVID-19.

Keywords: Social worker, social problems, COVID-19 pandemic, psychological well-being

Sub-theme: Social Work for Special Populations Aged/ Children/ Migratory

Geriatric Mental Health Issues and Needs During COVID19: A Critical Review of Indian Perspective of Care and Resilience

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Background: Coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19) continues to have detrimental effects worldwide, especially on vulnerable populations. The burden of mental health concerns and psychological well-being consequences resulting from COVID-19 are increasingly recognized in old age. **Materials and Methods:** The aim is to evaluate the mental health issues of older individuals in India during the COVID-19 pandemic and the care and coping strategies adopted to improve the current situation. Articles published on PubMed and Scopus databases from December 2019 to December 2021 with the following keywords ('COVID-19', 'coronavirus,' 'mental health' 'aging,' 'older people, 'elderly,' 'Covid-19 resilience') in English were included. **Results:** Several studies focusing on these keywords addressed different mental health challenges of older persons and geriatric care practices. As a result of the findings of the investigations, recommendations were combined accordingly. Depression, stress, anxiety, and insomnia were the most common mental health concerns among older adults in the country and at the global level. The main psychosocial factors affecting the overall mental health of the aged people during Covid19 were loneliness, social isolation, ageism, sexism, abuse, and dependency issues. Suicides linked to COVID-19 are becoming more common as well. **Conclusion:** Findings show that spousal support and social networks, adaptive organizational change, and a responsive public sector are critical in reducing the obstacles older persons face in a pandemic. Covid-19 resilience among the aging population can be remarkable if adequately cared for. It is high time that the pandemic-related policies and legislation are made more senior-friendly in India and worldwide. Besides their physical health burden, their psycho-social needs are also vital to be protected for their well-being and healthy survival. Future studies on the psychological ill-effects and coping responses of elderly couples living alone in different settings may provide more insights.

Keywords: Mental health, Covid-19, Elderly, Resilience, Psycho-social

Importance of Resilience Building among Children in an Institutional Care – A Social Work Perspective

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Children living in an institutional care constitute an extremely vulnerable population in the society because of many early life stressors they encounter before entering to an institutional care. Children living in the institutions have to go through the emotional and cognitive turmoil in terms of adjustment to a new place, issues like peer pressure, bullying, disturbed past and physical and emotional abuse. Although the state mechanisms ensure prevention, protection, participation and development of children in institutions through various

legislations and schemes that highlight the main domains on which if worked the rehabilitation of children can be fetched to start with. One of the important aspects of rehabilitation is the resilience of life. Ample of research literature states that institutionalization of children has an adverse impact on their development, growth, and health. Institutionalized care becomes the only option to some children owing to several conditions like poverty, helplessness, lack of access to basic family care, education, health and hygiene maintenance. Under such circumstances it is believed that institutional care is beneficial to them and a better option than home based care. Children in institution often come as a result of lack in care and protection in their family or in cases of absence or ill functioning of families. Care and protection of these children becomes significant for their optimum growth and development. For successful rehabilitation and mainstreaming of these children in society, a positive attitude towards accepting and dealing with day to day challenges in their lives becomes important in order to develop their healthy personality. There are studies available which evidently points out that children in institutional care were found to have greater emotional problems. They tend to exhibit emotionally withdrawn behaviour and experience emotional loneliness. A systematic literature review has been done by analyzing the secondary data in forms of published articles, reports, scientific papers related to the resilience among institutionalized.

Keywords: Resilience, institutionalized children, rehabilitation, social work

Attitudes towards Mental Illness between Undergraduate, Postgraduate and Ph. D Students from Northern India

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Background: Young adults are important members of the community; hence their attitude towards mental illness can be highly influential. Individuals with mental illness suffering from the illness they also face stigmatizing attitude generated by the community. Mental health disorders and stigma prevail in our society, it is important to understand the attitude and knowledge of various groups to increase the mental health literacy through using all means of education. **Aim:** The aim of this study is to understand the attitudes towards mental illness among undergraduate, postgraduate and Ph.D Students from Northern India. **Materials & Methods:** A cross sectional online study for students pursuing various courses in different stream was carried. A specifically designed Google form was circulated through social media platforms. It was containing information about the study with the request for participating in the research and further circulation among other groups. It was divided in two parts 1) Basic Demographic information of the participants and 2) 40 questions from community attitude of Mental illness and two attitude questions were included. **Result:** A total of 232 students were participated in this study. 30.2% were Undergraduate, 64.7% were Post graduate and 5.2% of them were Ph. D Scholars, with the approximate 25.42 year age, 37.1% of them were males and 62.5 were female. CAMI mean score of Authoritarianism is 26.83, Benevolence mean is 37.88, social restrictiveness mean is 23.95 and mean of community mental health ideology is 37.08, indicative of negative attitude toward mental illness among students. Almost all the participants accept the need treatment for mentally illness. **Conclusion:** Due to difference in Knowledge attitude and behavior, It is important to

initiate awareness campaigns all over the country and especially in schools colleges to prepare a more knowledgeable and open-minded society.

Keywords: Knowledge, Students, Mental illness

Parental Attachment and Emotional Regulation among Adolescents with Romantic Relationship

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Background: Romantic relationships are the hallmark of adolescence. Due to significant social and emotional changes during developmental phase from childhood to adolescence, they experience more daily life hassles, more negative emotions, and fewer positive emotions than when they were children as well as greater fluctuations of emotions and relying on their peers, especially on close, romantic friends, for companionship, intimacy, and support as compare to relationship with parents which lessen their interest in early attachment figures and experience. **Aim/Objective:** The present study was planned to assess the relationship between parental attachment and emotional regulation among adolescents with romantic relationship. **Materials & Methods:** The sample comprised of 120 participants from different schools of both genders with age range between 16 to 18 years. The Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment (IPPA-R) and Emotional Regulation Questionnaire were administered on the basis of inclusion criteria. The obtained data analyzed by using suitable statistics like descriptive analysis (Mean, SD, Percentage etc), Pearson correlation. **Results/Conclusion:** It was found that both father and mother attachment positively correlated with Cognitive reappraisal type of emotional regulation.

Keywords: Parental attachment, Emotional regulation, Adolescents, Romantic

Street Children in India: An Inclusive Social Work Intervention

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Street life is often encountered with various challenges for an adult or a child. It affects children more as they are among the vulnerable population. Each day of a street child starts with a struggle to get basic necessities like food, basic health care facilities, a safe space for shelter. These children also have tremendous negative psychological impact through their unmet health, growth and development needs. Children are considered to be most vulnerable of the population and are easy targets of various forms of exploitation like forced labor, trafficking, drug abuse, drug peddling, physical exploitation and sexual abuse. This wide array of exploitation further thwarts the wellbeing of street children as these are the children who lack basic care and protection. The exposure to these shades of reality halts their innocence. A systematic literature review method was used to analyze the secondary data in form of research articles, scientific papers, Government and non-Government organization reports related to street children. For this, the article and scientific papers of last 10 years

were selected in order to bring out the status and needed areas of intervention for street children. Besides this, articles related to intervention strategies used with street children for their rehabilitation were also reviewed in order to bring out the guided social work intervention. Street children are an excluded social group from the mainstream society. Analyzing factors responsible for this state of children is of utmost significance for minimizing the risks and forms of exploitations for these children. It demands a conscious relook at policies and legal dimensions related to care and protection of children. Street children being prone to lack of care and protection demands more attention in order to provide them a safe social, psychological, healthy and developmental atmosphere for their optimum growth and development. Social work has a significant role to play for a meaningful and guided interventions at community, group and individual level for rehabilitation of street children.

Keywords: street children, care and protection of children, child care institutions

Psychological Problems of the Elderly: Implications for Gerontological Social Work Practice

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Background: This paper is a review paper studying the psychosocial problems faced by the elderly and the role of social workers in it. Aging is a universal process. In the words of Seneca "old age is an incurable disease". But more recently Sir James sterling Ross Commented "you do not heal old age, you protect it, you promote it and you extend it. These are in fact the principles of Preventive Medicine. A man's life is normally divided into five main stages namely infancy, childhood, adulthood and old age. In each of these stages an individual has to find himself in different situations and face different problems. The old age is not without problems. In old age physical strength deteriorates, mental stability diminishes; money power becomes bleak coupled with negligence from the younger generation.

Materials & Methods: Comprehensive literature review has been done using the suitable keywords. Articles and journals have been referred for the same. **Results and Conclusion:** A social worker can play a major role in helping the elderly in maintaining their psychosocial well-being. Gerontological social work practice needs to be actively fulfil this need of the hour. They need to counsel them and their families so that elderly can lead a better life at this stage of life.

Keywords: Gerontology, social work, elderly, psychosocial problems, mental health

Labour Productivity and Social Security: A Case Study of Immigrant Workers in the Manufacturing Sector of Ludhiana (Punjab)

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Imparting decent 'workable' and 'livable' employment conditions to the immigrant workers is not only beneficial to the workers and their standards of living but also for the employers, which is reflected in the enhancement of productivity & profitability levels. The on-field

analysis during the reference period August, 2021 of the textile production and manufacturing hub of Ludhiana is indicative of the productivity induced social-services provided by the employers to the immigrants from within the country and abroad. Explicit positive wage-differentials in favour of immigrant workers by 11% of the firms is not a huge proportion to decipher their efficiency- credentials but a host of factors like accommodation facilities for self and families, prolonged work-leaves among others are reflective of the additional perks being provided. The application of statistical discrimination model & the Mann-Whitney non-parametric test help in substantiating the employment bias towards the immigrant and against the native workers. The majority dominance of the immigrant workers is on account of their efficiency and a multitude of push and pull-factors, namely shortage of local skilled labour and their lack of acceptance for better techniques, high absenteeism and a demonstration effect of previous migrants bringing in their acquaintances along. While the employers are assertive of providing enough social-perks to the workers, the employee unions present the other side of the coin and reveal higher degrees of exploitation. The study predicts three possibilities for the future of the employer-employee relationship for the industry – Capitalistic exploitation of migrant labour, a Bilateral Monopoly or growing competence of the local labour. Given the incompatible responses by the respondents, the role of policy makers in ensuring adequate and proper social-security nets to the vulnerable ‘over-worked’ (willing to work for minimal over-time payments due to lack of awareness of the wage norms) workers becomes paramount and such tasks have to be carried out using deep-rooted bottom-up welfare approach.

Keyword: Labour productivity, social security, immigrant workers

Social Work Interventions with Migrant Labourers Amid COVID-19 Pandemic

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The COVID-19 pandemic had forced the Indian government to initiate the nationwide lockdown in March 2020, which ended on May 31, 2020. This lockdown was a clear example of how a singular event could result in a complete halt in daily human affairs. The enforcement of the lockdown in India had resulted in a serious catastrophic situation for the migrant workers. The loss of income, food shortages and uncertainty of the future had forced several migrant workers to undergo severe mental, financial, and emotional agony. Like other frontline professionals, the social workers also made valuable contributions to addressing the needs of the vulnerable and underprivileged sections of society during the unprecedented times of COVID-19. Provision of personal hygiene materials, food and other relief material and awareness regarding the COVID-19 appropriate behaviour were some of the key interventions made by the social workers during the lockdown. The faculty members and students of the Centre for Social Work, Panjab University, made a similar intervention under Project 'Mission Maitri'. The paper provides an overview of the relief efforts made under this project to address the immediate requirements of the migrant construction workers stranded on the Panjab University campus during the lockdown period. This intervention served the prime motive of restricting the movement of the vulnerable population by addressing their immediate needs at their doorsteps and disseminating the information regarding the appropriate COVID-19 behaviour. Subsequently, the project also addressed other prevailing

concerns and problems of the migrant construction workers through behaviour change communication and linkages to welfare schemes and agencies of the government.

Keywords: COVID-19, migrant workers, response, social work

Social Work for Special Populations Aged / Children / Migratory

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At the heart of social work practice, lies working with and for the vulnerable or marginalized groups. Such sections of our society including the aged, individuals below the age of 18, migrants and women have not only been historically disadvantaged, but very recently, they had to bear the brunt of Covid-19 pandemic to extreme levels. This pandemic and its subsequent waves/lockdowns have hit almost every walk of life, be it social, economical, educational or political. Henceforth, to cater to Covid-19 and its deadly effects, majority of the social work practitioners have been focusing on making the lives of such special populations worth living again. With this backdrop, the paper broadly tries to explicate needs and demands of such vulnerable groups by using social work interventions and approaches. The data for this paper has been collected from newspaper articles, journals, magazines and other secondary sources of data. In addition to this, the paper also aims to carve out the necessary changes needed in the social work practices as per the contemporary issues initiated by Covid-19.

Keywords: Special populations, Covid-19, marginalized, Migrants, Pandemic

Impact of COVID-19 on the Psychosocial Environment of Caregivers of Adolescents with Intellectual Disability

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Background: The coronavirus disease 2019 is wreaking havoc on people worldwide. Isolation, communication limits, and economic shutdown have all had a significant impact on the psychosocial environment of caregivers of adolescents with Intellectual Disability. These policies adversely affected the mental well-being of children and their caregivers. Caregivers have been under increased pressure to work from home, to keep their jobs and businesses going while still caring for their children at home, while caregiver resources have been restricted and unable to fulfil the special needs of adolescents with Intellectual Disability.

Objectives: To assess the psychosocial distress among caregivers of adolescents with Intellectual Disability. To explore the coping strategies used by the caregivers of adolescents with Intellectual Disability during the lockdown. **Materials & Methods:** The study was cross-sectional. Using the Consecutive sampling method 20 caregivers of adolescents with Intellectual Disability registered at the Government Rehabilitation Institute for Intellectual Disability, Sector 32, Chandigarh. Caregivers who scored 20 or more on Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10) were recruited for the study with their consent and the Socio-demographic and Clinical Data Sheet, Psychosocial Assessment Tool, and Brief Cope

scale were administered to caregivers. Ethical clearance was sought from the institutional ethical committee. Data were analyzed using appropriate statistics with the help of SPSS 16. **Result & Conclusions:** There are indications of psychological distress, poor psychosocial support, and increased caregiving stress, among caregivers which need to be addressed for their well-being.

Keywords: Intellectual disability, Caregivers, psychological distress, psychosocial support

Childhood Abuse and Social Support in Children and Adolescents with Severe Mental Disorders

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Background: Research indicates that the childhood abuse experiences are important factors in the causation of psychiatric disorders. Several additional studies suggested that there is a relationship between childhood social support and psychiatric disorders. Although these relationships are documented, few studies examined the relationships between childhood abuse experiences, life events, social support and psychiatric disorders in one comprehensive analysis. So, this study is planned to assess the relationship between these as a whole in the inpatient population of Children and Adolescents with Severe Mental Disorders in Indian setting. **Objective:** The present study focus to examine the relationship between childhood abuse, trauma and social support in inpatient population of Children and Adolescents with Severe Mental Disorders. **Materials & Methods:** This will be a cross-sectional study and purposive sampling will be used to select the sample. The sample will be consisting of 30 inpatients with the diagnosis of psychiatric disorder as per the ICD-10-DCR (WHO, 1992). Age range of the patients will be 6-18 years. Neurodevelopmental disorders will be excluded in the present study. For the assessment, Childhood trauma questionnaire, BPRS, C-YBOCS, YMRS, CDI and Student Perceived Availability of Social Support Questionnaire will be applied on the selected children. Data will be analyzed using appropriate statistical measures for correlation. **Results:** Finding of the present study will be discussed at the time of the presentation.

Keywords: Childhood trauma, social support, Children

The Challenges of an Institutional Life: Voices of such Children

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The Study of employment opportunities for institutional children is a new phenomenon for concern in geo policy. There are many organizations that conduct and published the national employment statistics of the employed and unemployed labour force. This shows the overall picture of one system that primarily shows the state employment rate. The current study was conducted on those people who spent their childhood in institutional due to some social and economic reason. Institutional childhood and after the institution, these children were keen to

their employment, but very few were attained this desire of employment, Because they are less productive due to their weak educational attainment and only very few were survive in competition. In India the subject of employment is the subject of survival for more than half of the population of the country. The case studies were conducted on children home Hoshiarpur, Punjab inmates who were residing in children home in past.

Keywords: Institutional Children, Labour Force, Employment, Population

Educating Children with Special Needs: Challenges and Need for Social Work Intervention

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Introduction: Education is a fundamental right in India. Everyone is entitled to have basic education irrespective of caste, gender or any other special condition. National Policy of Education, 1986 established a way for inclusion of special children with minor disabilities in the regular schools. This was further strengthened by Persons with Disabilities act 1995. Inclusive education System is working to mainstreaming the children with special needs in regular schools; and aims to make a society more acceptable towards the needs of special children. But there are many challenges in the way of achieving the goal of inclusive education as there are lack in the process of implementation. There is a need to understand the issues on a deeper level as each child with special needs require a different kind of support and service. This paper discusses the concept of inclusive education, its importance and challenges in the process. It also discusses the role of social work profession in making inclusive education in India more efficient by making necessary modification by helping the professionals teachers and trainers in understanding the issues of children and adapting appropriate methods to deal with it. **Methodology:** The paper is qualitative in nature based on the information collected by few teachers, counsellors and Resource persons working with children with special needs. The was an informal discussion done with teachers as regards the existing problems faced by the service providers. **Results:** There is a need of skilled professional to help teachers in schools to deal with the children with special needs and intervention strategies are required for the parents for the parents to help them understand the needs of these children. This Social work intervention is required at school and community level for the mainstreaming of children living in different circumstances. **Conclusion:** For the progress of a nation we have to make sure that all the sections of society should be provided with all the rights and conducive environment to grow and develop. Children with special needs also needs to be mainstreamed as per their capacity. So here along with policies and programs, a special skilled professionals are required who can strengthen the process by applying proper intervention. Social workers can provide care and support services not only to the with children having special needs and also to their parents regarding the social, emotional and behavioural problems of the children. They can serve as a link between school, home, and community to plan the best intervention for education of children with special needs i.e. Inclusive education.

Keywords: Inclusive Education, Children with special needs, social work intervention

Sub-theme: Human Right and Social Work**Social Work, Social Justice, and Human Rights in India**

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Social work is a profession that is charged with promoting social justice and preserving human rights of the persons who work under the umbrella of social work are called social workers. They are basically licensed or certified persons with college degrees from accredited institutions of higher learning primarily from units that offer social work programs and Social Justice is the view that everyone deserves equal economic, political, and social rights and opportunities on the other hand Human Rights is basically rights and freedoms that all people are entitled to regardless of nationality, sex, national or ethnic origin, race, religion, language or other status. The Social workers deal with common human needs, and they work to prevent or alleviate individual, group and community from the problems that are create by the society because of its unjust nature, and try to improve the quality of life for all people. While doing so, they must seek to uphold the rights of the individuals or groups with whom they are working. As a result of their role and responsibility in society, social workers are often the conscience of the community and their working. Therefore, the value system, training and experience of social workers requires that they take professional responsibility for promoting human rights in the full just way of that particular society. That is why the social workers need to work with other professions and non-governmental organizations in action on human rights issues. So, they are often in the forefront of movements for change and thus are themselves subject to many types of repression and abuse. That is why the IFSW Human Rights Commission was established in 1988 to support social workers under threat for pursuing their professional responsibilities. The present paper will throw some light on this very issue of the society

Keywords: Social work, social justice, human rights

An Exploration of Human Rights and Social Work

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Background: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, recognizes and protects the inherent equal dignity and worth of every human being through certain inalienable, interrelated basic rights. Social Work on the other hand, is not just an intellectual discipline but a practice based profession that eventually seeks to enhance the wellbeing of disadvantaged people using its scientific approach towards problem solving. **Objectives and Materials & Methods:** Using secondary sources of data through reviewing of existing literature, this paper seeks to understand the close relationship that the profession of Social Work shares with Human Rights based on their common values and approach. **Conclusion:**

The paper will conclude by showing the way social work as a quintessential Human Rights profession can address social issues and challenges within the larger framework of Human Rights.

Keywords: Human Rights, Social Work, profession, social issues

Human Rights and Persons with Disabilities: Probable Future

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With over a billion persons with disabilities, they certainly constitute the largest definable disadvantaged section of population of planet Earth, with majority of them residing in low-income countries. After the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, persons with disabilities are entitled to exercise various kinds of rights. This paper aims to analyze and understand the issues related to rights of persons with disabilities and the probable future interventions needed to promote their rights.

Keywords: Human Rights, Persons with disabilities, Future interventions

Human rights perspective in Mental Health after Mental Healthcare Act 2017 in India

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This paper discusses about the changing perspective of human rights after India got the Mental Health Care Act 2017. In 2007, India ratified the United Nations Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the old Mental Health Act 1987 was considered insufficient to protect the rights of person with mental illness. Mental Health Care Act specifically developed to protect and to promote the rights of persons with mental illness while providing mental healthcare, treatment and rehabilitation. This article discusses about the human rights for person with mental illness after the implementation of Mental Health Care Act 2017 in India.

Keywords: Human Rights, mental healthcare act, India.

Building an Inclusive, Egalitarian & Just Society: The Path Ahead

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Our society is arguably one of the most heterogeneous society on the face of earth in terms of social markers like ethnicity, race, class, religion, region, caste, gender, languages spoken, rural/urban, and digital divides, geography, etc. In this context of diversity, invoking Dreze & Sen (2013: ix), “The history of world development offers few other examples, if any, of an economy growing so fast with such limited results in terms of reducing human deprivations”. The gaps between various socio-economic groups are staggering to say the least, for instance, the richest 1% Indians own 58% of the total wealth of the country” (Oxfam Report, 2017). Globally, our development indices need to be worked upon, and improved further. In the pre-

pandemic era also, as per the data available, the gaps between the privileged and non-privileged was high. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, M.K. Gandhi, Savitri Bai Phule social crusaders, had devoted their entire lives to provide the people/masses with dignity, justice, liberty, & equality, etc. and to reach out to *Antyodhaya* (last person standing in the development queue/ladder). To make matters worse, the human deprivations/inequalities have spiralled further in the post-pandemic era whether in the pivotal spheres of health, education, employment, access to COVID-19 vaccination (gender-wise), digital divide, rising violence against women, w.e.f. February, 2020 (in India). The research paper, by applying Multi-Disciplinary perspectives and using empirical, and secondary data shall attempt to deconstruct the barriers behind the prevalent social exclusion and suggest some intervening strategies to have a holistic model of development. So that sustainable development with minimal inequalities, justice for all, equitable society, human rights for everyone, as envisaged by founding builders of India can be achieved, and the SDGs too.

Keywords: *Antyodhaya*, Development indices, pandemic, inequalities, people-friendly.

Sub-theme: Wellbeing of LGBTQ

A Study on Life Satisfaction, Loneliness and Mental Well-Being among Transgenders in Choolaimedu, Chennai, India

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Background: In India, transgender population is one among which experience stigma and discrimination. Though they have been part of the society and also developing in various fields still majority of people do not respect them as the part of the society. The problem of no acceptance, discrimination and misbehaviour towards them lead to experience of loneliness and mental health challenges. In spite of these challenges, they are doing their best. The objective of the study is to understand life satisfaction, loneliness and mental wellbeing transgender living in Choolaimedu, Chennai. **Materials & Methods:** This study adopts the descriptive research design. The researchers are using both quantitative and qualitative research methodology to get the in-depth view of the problems experienced by the transgender. The scales used for measuring various constructs for measuring life satisfaction is satisfaction of life scale, measuring loneliness is UCLA loneliness scale 3 and to measure mental wellbeing the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale will be used. The researchers are adopting purposive sampling method. The questionnaires will be implemented with 60 transgender living in Choolaimedu. The qualitative methods used is focussed groups discussion. Five transgenders will be participating in the focussed group discussion. The statistical test such as Chi Square, F-test and correlation to study the significant relation between the socio demographic data and the psychological scales used. **Conclusion:** The findings of this study will help in designing social work interventions at the individual, group and community level to make the transgender live a mentally healthy life.

Keywords: Transgender, Discrimination, Life satisfaction, Loneliness, mental wellbeing

Wellbeing of the Transgender Community in India

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A Transgender is an individual who transcends the binary concept of Gender and identifies oneself with the gender that is different from that assigned to him by birth. In India, we commonly use the word Hijra to describe a transgender person, whereas, the word is much more inclusive. A Trans man identifies as a man but is biologically female and vice versa. In our country, the abolition of Section 377 is seen as a milestone in ensuring that the transgender community is granted their fair share of rights and the social stigma is reduced. The paper delves deeper into the efforts being made by the Indian Society and Legislation for inclusion of the Transgender community into the mainstream population. There are Universities that are making special provisions for the “Third Gender” and encouraging them to pursue higher studies. Organisations like National AIDS Control Organisation have also officially recognised Transgenders as different from their MSM (Men having Sex with Men) category so that the spread of HIV/AIDS among them could be controlled. They also aim to provide the local TGs with a safe space so that they could congregate and work for their collective welfare. During the Pandemic, the efforts of the government to rehabilitate the TGs who beg for a living are also commendable. Schemes like SMILE (Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise) focus on the rehabilitation, skill development and education of the TG community. During the Pandemic, the government had also instructed the Food Supply Department to distribute free ration to the marginalised communities including the TG. Apart from that, Pride Marches held every year in urban areas of the nation to promote the inclusivity and acceptance of the community by the masses.

Exploring the Relation between Human Rights and LGBTQ Community for their Wellbeing

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Since the development of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and subsequent discourse that the event generated way back in 1948, every human being on planet Earth has been guaranteed a certain set of social, political, economic, social and cultural rights. Yet, widespread negative discriminations and violence based on gender identities and sexual orientations are faced by people in several countries which lead to various kinds of exclusion and mental health difficulties. Using secondary sources of data, this paper seeks to explore the ways by which the LGBTQ community can experience their dignity and rights within the framework of Human Rights standard.

Keywords: Human Rights, LGBTQ community, Wellbeing

Depression Anxiety and Stress among Young Adults with Deferent Sexual Orientation

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Background: Human sexuality is the way people experience and express themselves sexually. This involves biological, erotic, physical, emotional, social, or spiritual feelings and

behaviors. Sexuality is a word that used to talk about how one understands his body and how he understands his relationships. This understanding includes all aspects of values and beliefs, bodies, desires, relationships, gender and thoughts and feelings about all of these. The most important thing to understand about sexuality is that it is self-defined; that is, that every person is allowed to talk about and understand their own sexuality in their own way that makes sense to them. Talking about Indian cultural perspective homosexuality it's a sin and social exclusion is associated with this, however it has been present from ages that already proven from ancient literature of India. Individuals with homosexual and bisexual orientation have fear being neglected by the society. **Aim:** To assess psychological distress among people with different sexual orientation. **Material and Methods:** A cross sectional study through online survey was carried among young people. Google form was created for the study and circulated through social media platforms with the request for participating in the research and further disseminating the same. Informed consent, followed by socio-demographic information a Depression Anxiety and Stress scale was included in the Google questionnaire. **Result:** Participants were aged between 18-30 years with the mean age of 28.83 years, 43% participants were reported having heterosexual orientation, 32.9% and 24.7% of them bisexuals and homosexuals respectively. 74% of them were unmarried, 50.7% of them don't like to about their sexuality and 69.9% of them don't have any hesitation in accepting their sexual interest. 57.5% of the participants were reported social stigma about their sexual orientation. Individuals with bisexual and homosexual orientation were having alarming level of stress and anxiety.

Keywords: Sexuality, Depression, Anxiety, Stress

Challenges Faced by LGBTQ Community in Context of Wellbeing

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Before 2009, the period was very crucial and hard for LGBTQ community in India. But following the initial verdict of Delhi high court in 2008 and final verdict of Supreme Court in 2018, has shown a lot of discourse that entails the problems of LGBTQ community. In present time Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer (LGBTQ) community gain attention and support from public. But this is not enough, they relentlessly face discrimination in various sectors like in education, health, Government Policies and job (both in public and private sector). All these issues have intensely surge day by day. There is a necessity of holistic approach that address the developmental policies in more exclusive form and encompass all these issues. More emphasis is given to the requirement of LGBTQ community and also address their wider health and wellbeing issues. With this background the present study tries to explore the government policies related to health that exclude LGBTQ community. Furthermore, this paper tries to analyse the mental health issues faced LGBTQ community due to discrimination. The study will be descriptive and explorative in nature. The present paper will be divided in three sections: First section deals with Introduction, Methodology and objectives. Second section deals with discussion. Following this, 3rd section deals with conclusion. This study is helpful in context of expanding our knowledge regarding LGBTQ community issues.

Keywords: LGBTQ, Government Policies, Mental Health, well being

Lives of LGBTQ after Decriminalization of Consensual Same-Sex Sexuality in India: A Review

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Consensual same-sex sexual relationships were considered a crime under Section-377 of the Indian Penal Code till September 2018. This was one of the challenges for the LGB community to disclose their identity. Research in India suggests that LGBT persons face violence within their families (Joseph, 2005), educational institutions (Graybill & Morillas, 2009; Reece-Miller & Endo, 2010), workplaces (Action, 2012; Ganju & Saggurti, 2017; Mal, 2018; Tomori et al., 2016), in public spaces (Manjunath, 2018) as well as from the police (Wandrekar & Nigudkar, 2020). September 6, 2018, the Supreme Court decriminalized sex between consenting adults of the same gender. After, reading down of section 377, the LGBT community became free to choose their sexual identity. Their sexual orientation is not "unnatural" or an "offence" in front of the law anymore. Different databases and edited journals like JStor, Wiley online, Taylor & Francis, Google Scholar, and the Indian Journal of Social Work were the leading sources for the literature search. The aim of this review is to identify the literature on consequences of Section 377 on LGBTQ health and wellbeing. Further this review tries to explore the changes in life of LGBTQ post decriminalizing consensual same-sex sexual relationships. Additionally, this review was done to explore the gaps in literature. This review may help other researchers, activists, scholars, NGOs and Government organization to explore the gaps and help them to understand LGBTQ conditions in specific areas and plan area-oriented research and intervention.

Keywords: Homosexuality, society, law, section 377, decriminalization, sexuality, health, mental health, LGBTQ.

Transgender and Third Gender: A Study of Challenges and Issues

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The world, in which we all live, identifies sexual orientation only in terms of masculinity and femininity. Anyone outside this dichotomous sexual orientation is considered abnormal across various cultures. Transgender is a word which is used to identify a person whose gender does not conform to social expectations. Trans are people of any caste, class, age or sex whose look personality and behaviour's is totally differ from the way the male and female are supposed to be. These are the people whose identity and expression differs from their biological sex. With this background the paper tries to conceptualize the third gender. The second section of the paper tries to identify the challenges and issues faced by transgender people in India. Based upon the analysis the paper highlights the remarkable trends in South Asia that helps the transgender people to get the status of the third gender.

Keywords: Transgender, Sexual Orientation, Masculinity, Third gender

Resilience and mental health at the time of the pandemic

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The coronavirus outbreak was declared a public health emergency of international concern. The rampant loop of lockdowns has not stopped and all this has massively impacted the capacity of people to recover quickly from difficult situations. The perception of threat due to pandemic has triggered acute stress responses in the body of humans which has hampered their physical and mental well-being. The risks of getting infected, the fear of losing loved ones, and the claustrophobic triggers of being forcefully confined at our places have undoubtedly deteriorated the quality of life of people. With this backdrop, the paper broadly tries to understand how the mental reservoir of the strength of people has worsened in the pandemic. The data for the study has been collected from newspaper articles, research journals, book articles, and other secondary sources of data. In addition to this, the paper also tries to examine the gender-wise impact of unemployment, collapsed personal relationships, the influence of social media platforms etc on the mental health of individuals during the pandemic. Based on the analysis certain remedial measures are suggested in the end in the shape of lessons learned from the unprecedented situation.

Keywords: COVID-19, Mental Health, Resilience, wellbeing, anxiety, unemployment

COVID- 19 and Social Work Interventions: A Case of Rural Amritsar

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The rural health care system in India is not adequate or prepared to contain COVID-19 transmission, especially in many densely populated northern Indian states because of the shortage of doctors, hospital beds and equipment. The COVID- 19 pandemic creates special challenges due to the paucity of testing services, weak surveillance system and above all poor medical care. With this backdrop, the paper broadly highlights the potential consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic for India's rural population. In addition to this, the paper examines the vaccination projects operated during pandemic in rural areas and highlight the impact that these projects have created. In the end, based upon the analysis certain strategy are suggested in the shape of social work interventions from this unprecedented situation.

Keywords: Pandemic, Transmission, Interventions, Vaccination

Homosexuality in India

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Word sexuality refers to the sexual thoughts, expressions, feelings and attractions. Human sexuality can be defined as an enduring, emotional, romantic and sexual attraction towards another person. Biologically, the sexual attraction that happens towards other person of an opposite sex is called heterosexuality. Homosexuality is the attraction towards the person of same sex. Bisexuality refers to the attraction towards either sex and asexuality is a category of people who do not get sexually attracted to anyone. Homosexuality is considered as social

stigma, in many countries of the world including India also. In contemporary time, society experiences many changes in customs, traditions, values and mind-sets. Instead of all this, the mind-set of individual towards homosexuality is still not changed. In Indian society, discourses on sexuality and sexual preferences are still taboos. People feel hesitation in discussing the topic like sex education, sexual practices and preventions etc. In such situation, accepting homosexuality openly is very difficult. With the result of this many Lesbians, Gay, Bisexual, and transgender people were found who experiences their childhood with stress. Homosexual individuals mainly experiences violence and society marginalised these kind of Individuals due to their sexual orientation. The negative attitude of society targeted them; range from bulling to social discrimination, physical violence and psychological torture. Due to this unfavourable behaviour towards homosexual particularly homosexual males, there is a higher degree of suicidal deaths and suicidal attempts. With this backdrop, in this research paper, the focus is on understanding homosexuality. Secondly, to understand Socio-legal aspects of homosexuality in India. Finally changing attitude of Indians towards people with different sexual orientation.

Keywords: Homosexuality, Sexuality, Sexual Orientation, Sexual Attraction, Socio-Legal Aspect

Sub-theme: *New Social Intervention Strategies*

Role of Social Workers in Strengthening Participatory Structures among Youth for an Effective Participatory Democracy

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The concept of Participatory Structures is the space in which citizens deliberate about their common issues, problems and is an institutionalized arena of discursive interaction. Discussions in the Participatory Structures would increase a democratic involvement of people especially young population and that can be contributed to grass root level planning of Local Government Institutions. Contribution from Young population in the participatory democracy can give fruitful and fresh thoughts to the whole system of governance. Several theories argue that democracy depends to astonishing degree on the accessibility of physical, public space, even in our purportedly digital world. It also argues that in numerous respects the availability of space for democratic act is under risk and that by overlooking the requirement for such space or at variance against that need we run the risk of under mining some significant circumstances of democracy in the modern world. The study will be an analysis based on the prevailing social worker's intervention in the proposed area in terms of effective governance. Along with that, researcher would examine unfilled gaps, which can be utilized productively by using social work techniques. The paper will also examine the practice of Participatory Structures as an institution of deliberative democracy among youth, which accentuate to identify the existing linkage of public sphere with Participatory democracy.

Keywords: Participatory democracy, youth participation, local governance

Insurance Policies and Govt Insurance Schemes on Mental Illnesses: Where Do We Stand?

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Background: Indian Mental Health Care Act 2017 defines “mental illness” as a “substantial disorder of thought, mood, perception, orientation, or memory that grossly impairs judgment or ability to meet the ordinary demands of life, mental conditions associated with the abuse of alcohol and drugs.” Insurers did not change their policies and even did not yet include the mental illness component to be covered under the insurance policies. The Mental Healthcare Act, 2017 has been enacted since May 29, 2018. Section 21 (4) of the Act states “every insurer shall make provision for medical insurance for treatment of mental illness on the same basis as is available for treatment of physical illness” and now it the responsibility of welfare state to make insurance facility available for all kind of mental illnesses classified in ICD 10/ ICD-11 classificatory systems for Mental disorders. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) in 2018 had directed the Indian insurance companies to cover mental disorders as per the Mental Health Act, 2017. **Materials & Methods:** Researcher has reviewed the articles published in PubMed, PsychINFO, Lancet, Indiankanoon, IRDAI, IndMED, Jurist.org, Research Gate and Google scholar. Reviewed articles and documents published on various websites of IRDAI, Govt of India to collect relevant information and data of insurance policies. **Results and Conclusion:** Results of the policy review documents, Central Govt and few state government schemes covering Mental illnesses in their state health insurance policies will be discussed during presentation. Few states have adopted Ayushman Bharat health scheme and providing insurance policies for the Person with Mental Illnesses, and this article will try to cover these schemes and insurance policies covering Mental Illnesses across India.

Keywords: Mental illness, insurance policy, Mental Health Care Act (MHCA) 2017

An Intervention Based Study on Perceived Stress and its Correlates

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Background: Stress refers to the physical, emotional, cognitive and behavioural responses to events that are appraised as threatening/challenging. Numerous research studies suggest that there is a negative relationship between perceived psychological stress with resilience and quality of life. Psychological interventions may be helpful in dealing with it. **Aim/Objective:**

the study was aimed to explore perceived stress and its relationship with resilience and quality of life in UPSC civil services aspirants and to study and compare the effectiveness of psychotherapy on the aforementioned variables. **Materials & Methods:** The study was prospective, exploratory and pre-post interventional design. The study will be carried out in different coaching institutions who are providing coaching for Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)-Civil services examinations and libraries in Chandigarh, Mohali, Panchkula and Zirakpur. 80 UPSC-civil services aspirants were included for the study which were divided into two groups after randomization viz., intervention and control. Tools/measures used were perceived stress scale, brief resilience scale and WHO quality of life BREF. The test findings were analyzed statistically and discussed. **Results and conclusion:** an inverse correlation was found between perceived stress with resilience and quality of life. Significant difference in post assessment measure was found in reduction on perceived stress scale and vice-versa on brief resilience scale and WHO quality of life BREF. **Keywords:** Perceived stress, Resilience, Quality of Life, Psychotherapy

Social Welfare Schemes for People with Mental Illness

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Background: Disability is interference with activities of the whole person in relation to the immediate environment and it is established fact that disability hamper the daily life of the individuals and caregivers/ family members as well. Severe mental disorders are associated with long-standing functional impairment and disability. The degree of disability varies with diagnosis and environmental constrains. **Objectives:** To elaborate about the resources available for people with mental illness in the state of Haryana. **Findings:** The poster sketches upon the various schemes available for the people with mental disability and their caregivers from the central, state government through welfare measures. The Indian Disability Evaluation and Assessment Scale being administered to measure disability. Although “disability certificate” is necessary to access benefits afforded under the RPWD act 2016 in India. The several facilities were provided from central and state government to reducing challenges caused by environmental and financial aspects.

Keywords-Social welfare schemes, people with mental illness, disability

Family Reintegration of a Person with Chronic Mental Illness (CMI): Digital Support in the Pathways of Community Intervention

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Due to lack of community based infrastructure of rehabilitation services and due to certain socio-cultural reasons, a considerable number of persons with schizophrenia or with chronic mental illness (CMI) continued to stay in the hospital even after recovery. The rehabilitation work for such patients with chronic mental illness is not only very challenging but also very difficult aspect of the mental health field. In order to make a successful rehabilitation work for such persons with CMI, an inter and intra sector collaborative- liaison work is very

essential to implement. Recently with initiation of digital India movement, the rehabilitation professionals become empowered to execute (interstate) psychosocial rehabilitation plan for such persons more effectively than the past decades. In the present discussion efforts are being made to reflect that how the long term psychosocial and community based intervention and the support of current digital technology, may make the challenging task of inter-state collaboration and rehabilitation= work easier and successful. The pathways of community based intervention of a CMI who remained lost from his family for as long as eighteen years], hailing from the state Tamilnadu will be discussed in detail. The work strategies discussed in this study may be considered as effective evidence based model for carrying out rehabilitation services of such difficult cases belonging from an interior village community of India.

Keywords: Chronic mental illness, CBR, liaison work, psychosocial intervention

Sub-theme: Tribal Mental Health

Psychosocial Correlates of Resilience and Mental Health among School-Going Adolescent of Tribal Ethnicity: A Study from North-East India

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Background - Tribal population has greater vulnerability to mental health issues. Child mental health is greatly influenced by many environmental factors like family circumstances, geographical area, culture and ethnic background. **Aim and Objectives:** The present study will be intended to assess the psychosocial correlates of emotional and behavioral problems and resilience among school-going adolescents with tribal ethnicity of north-east India **Methods and Materials:** The researcher will follow a cross-sectional descriptive study design. The present study was done in five states of India with special reference to north-eastern states (Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram). Convenience sampling was used for selecting the schools from each state and the total enumeration method will be applied for the selection of the respondents. A total of 2000 adolescents aged between 13 to 19 years were included in the study. Permission from school authorities and adolescents as well as parental consent will be undertaken. Socio-demographic datasheet and strengths and difficulties questionnaire [SDQ] and Brief Screener for Tobacco, Alcohol, and Other Drugs (BSTAD), Child and Youth Resilience Measures-28 was administered. The study was undertaken with the approval of the scientific committee and the ethical committee of LGBRIMH, Tezpur. **Results:** The results will be discussed at the time of presentation. **Conclusion:** Tribal Adolescents are at risk to face mental health problems. Prompt action is needed to tackle their issues with effective mental health programmes in tribal areas.

Keywords: Mental health, Resilience, Substance use, Tribal ethnicity

Tribal Mental Health Research – North East Perspectives

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There is dispersed information on the prevalence of psychiatric morbidity among tribal population; actual burden, pattern of illnesses and utilization of health service among tribal population are not known especially in north eastern states of India. Tribal communities in general and primitive tribal groups in particular are highly disease prone. Also, they do not have required access to basic health facilities. They are most exploited, neglected, and highly vulnerable to diseases with high degree of malnutrition, morbidity and mortality. As a result, their problems are associated with poverty, illiteracy, ignorance of causes of diseases, hostile environment, poor sanitation, lack of safe drinking water and supernatural beliefs, prevalence of alcohol and tobacco use, make tribal population vulnerable to various diseases especially in rural areas. There is scarcity of reliable information on mental health status among tribal population of in north east part of India. The limited data available suggest that an early detection and adequate intervention are crucial to reduce overall burden and disability associated with psychiatric disorder. Therefore, attention to risk-behaviors in addition to mental health is critical in facilitating prevention and early intervention. However, complex set of barriers exists to prevent them from obtaining appropriate services among tribal population. There is a need to develop a frame work and road map to improve the accessibility, culturally appropriate services, quality and utilization of mental health services among tribal population. Social work Professionals should take lead in developing cultural friendly service model to cater their mental health needs. In this direction, some suggestions and recommendation will be discussed in the presentation.

Keywords: Tribal, mental health, psychiatric social work, community

Menstrual Hygiene among Tribal Adolescent Girls of Kargil, Ladakh: A Study on Knowledge and Practices

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Background: Adolescence in girls has been recognized as a special period which signifies the transition from childhood and adulthood. Menstruation is a natural phenomenon that occurs throughout the reproductive year of every woman. Menstrual hygiene is hygienic practices during menstrual period, good hygienic practices such as the use of sanitary napkin and adequate washing of the genital area are essential during menstruation. The present study attempts to assess the level of knowledge and practices regarding menstrual hygiene among tribal adolescent girls of Kargil district. **Materials & Methods:** The descriptive study carried out among 30 tribal adolescent girls in the age group 13-19 years, from Kargil district of Ladakh, India. The respondents were selected by using convenience sampling method. A self-structured interview schedule was formulated and information on sociodemographic

characteristic, and knowledge and hygiene practices related to menstruation was collected. **Results:** The results revealed that majority of tribal girls (77.3%) attained menarche at age of 13-14 years. (99.3%) had prior information about mensuration before menarche and common source of information about menstruation for the majority (55%) of the girls were mother and friends. There were (96.6%) girls observed several socio-cultural taboos and restriction related to menstruation. The level of personal hygiene and management of menstruation was found to be quite unsatisfactory. (83.3%) of the girls were not bath and (16.6%) girls were not wash their genital area during menstrual period. Sanitary napkin used by (70% of selected girls and (46%) changed absorbent two times in day. **Conclusion:** Present study highlighted that majority of tribal adolescent girls had poor knowledge regarding menstrual hygienic practices. This demonstrates a need to design acceptable awareness creation and advocacy programs to improve the knowledge about menstrual hygiene practices of tribal adolescent girls.

Keywords: Adolescences, menarche, menstruation, menstrual hygiene and practices, tribes

The Role of Community Youth in Ensuring Quality Healthcare in Tribal India

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India being a diverse country is a home to about 104 million indigenous people of more than 700 communities which is being scheduled as tribe. In the era of globalization and inter-connected world, India constitutes with 8.6 percent scheduled tribes (ST) population that is vulnerable and isolated from mainstream India. Government of India in 1975 identify 52 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) tribal communities which were most vulnerable among all the tribal groups. In 1993 the sum of PVTGs increases to 75. Rural health care survey, 2017 reveals that the shortfall of medical institutions is much higher in tribal-dominated area than a non-tribal area. The shortfall for PHCs is 52% in Rajasthan, 53% in Madhya Pradesh, 58% in Jharkhand, 36% in Telangana and 30% in Maharashtra. There is no private health care system that exist in tribals area. Tribal population has is dependent on public health care facilities. At the same time public healthcare system is not capable enough to provide accessibility to all the tribal population because of tough geographical locations, less infrastructure and big disease load in caparison to the medical/paramedical staff. Public Health being a state subject where States/UTs has to insure the accessibility of healthcare services to all the people of the state. This paper is attempted to understand the special provisions by various central and state governments and role of community participation. This is also an attempt to describe best healthcare practices by various state government to enhance the accessibility healthcare.

Keywords Tribal Health, Community Participation, Arogya Mitar, Rural Health Care

Socio-Cultural Norms of Drinking Practices and related Risk Perception and Response among Bodo Tribe in Assam- A Constructivist Grounded Theory Approach

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Introduction: Alcohol drinking is a culturally defined activity. There exists cross cultural variation in the use and drinking practices among groups and subgroups of different ethnic and cultural background. Literature suggests that alcohol related problems can be explained by considerable differences in cultural norms, especially the cultural beliefs regarding appropriate alcohol use. These cultural beliefs and social norms are highly influential and plays a central role in the construction of alcohol as “normal” and, or ‘dependence’. The present research is aimed to explore and understand the socio-cultural norms of drinking practices and related risk perception and response towards alcohol use among ethnic Bodo tribal community in Assam. **Methodology:** A constructivist grounded theory approach as proposed by Charmaz (2006) is employed for the present study. The main instrument for the primary research will be in-depth qualitative interviewing and focused group discussion with the Bodo community. The number of interviews will follow saturation of data until theoretical saturation is obtained. Data will be analyzed through transcripts and coding and substantive theories will be generated. **Results:** The research will result in the emergence of a conceptual model for alcohol addiction and, or dependence in the cultural context and will help to design culturally appropriate health interventions for alcohol and service delivery program. The findings of the proposed study will allow for the exploration of potential implications of cultural variations in drinking patterns for the identification, prevention, and treatment of drinking-related problems. It is anticipated that the findings from the study will have its implications in alcohol research and practice. **Conclusion:** Understanding the phenomenon of problem drinking and related risk and response among the Bodo tribal community will bring insights into the cultural construction of alcohol addiction and treatment seeking among the group. Further, reconstruction of their perceptions into a grounded theory model will help develop empirically based interventions specific to groups.

Keywords: Drinking, practices, problem, alcohol addiction, alcohol dependence, socio-cultural norms, constructivist grounded theory

Saharia Tourism- A Study on the Lifestyle of Saharia Tribes

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The tribal population in the Bundelkhand region is in poor health, particularly among the primitive tribes, due to isolation, and remoteness, and is largely unaffected by the country's developmental processes. Because of their reliance on primitive agricultural practices and the irregularity of food supply, the tribal population is at a higher risk of malnutrition.

Sahariya is a backward tribe found in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh. Sahariya is primarily found in the districts of Morena, Sheopur, Bhind, Gwalior, Datia, Shivpuri, Guna, Vidisha, and Raisen in Madhya Pradesh. This paper is focusing on the tribes living in the Bundelkhand region. The Indian government has classified *Sahariya as a primitive tribal group* (PTG). The Sahariyas have traditionally followed their indigenous socio-cultural rules, customs, and norms, which have an impact on their daily lifestyle. They are currently experiencing low living standards, poor eating habits, hard work, malnutrition, insanitation, a lack of purified drinking water, a low socio-cultural status, an unfavorable environment, and other issues. This study investigates the lifestyle of the Saharia tribe, and

the paper concludes that rural tourism and tribal tourism development could benefit Sahariya tribes.

Keywords: Sahariya, tribes, bundelkhand, saha, saharia, sahariyatourism, tourism, tribal tourism

Participation of women in Panchayati Raj institution: A study of Samba District in Jammu and Kashmir

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Panchyati Raj Institutions have always been viewed as a means to good governance, and the 73rd Constitutional Amendment was passed in the hopes of improving governance and providing political space to marginalized groups such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, minorities, and women. The present study was an effort to know the extent of participation of women elected representatives in Panchayat and the problems faced by them. The sample included 323 people from the village of Phalla in the Samba district of Jammu and Kashmir. The sample was chosen using a purposive sampling technique. An Interview Schedule was the tool used to gather information. The findings of the study revealed that neither the reservation for women nor their actual presence in the Panchyat has made the Panchyat more sensitive to issues of the women in the village. Women who are elected do not always receive the respect they deserve. Many elected women complained that their ideas were not taken seriously and that they were not consulted when decisions were made. Some women felt that their opinions were dismissed solely because they were female. Their husbands sometimes put pressure on them to approve decisions made by male-dominated Panchayats.

Keywords: Women, panchayati raj

Sub-theme: Social Work Approach for Rural India

Theatre and Social Work in India: Field Analysis of Community Based Interventions with Women Leaders in Rural & Tribal Belt

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Theatre as a social art form provides ample scope to be designed, modified, and improvised as per the need of the participants and communities we work with. In social work, we work with various communities, all with different contexts and settings. In this research study, we will explore the scope of theatre as a tool for change and empowerment at the individual and community levels in social work. For the purpose of this research study, the required data has been collected from both primary and secondary methods. In this research study, through the

case studies from the tribal and rural belts of India, it will be highlighted how women at the margins are able to create a space for dialogue and voicing their opinion within the communities where they face oppression in everyday life. The findings in the research study indicate how theatre can help in the mutual empowerment of the social worker and the communities by helping them understand the deep-rooted problems in the community and their collaborative & continuous attempt to find solutions to structural problems.

Keywords: Theatre, Empowerment, Rural, Tribal, Women leaders

Sub-theme: Psychosocial Perspective of Pandemic

Glooming Economic Identity of Informal Sector Workers during Pandemic

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Background: As we all know, the pandemic hit the global economy by shutting down most of the industrial as well as the income-generating activities in the past couple of years and the repercussions made by it may strike in the next few years. **Materials & Methods:** The major research question pointed out by this study is the aspects of identity which directly connected with the economic relations of an individual. In addition to that the economic support system in facing emergencies, the strategies followed by them to deal with financial risks are also taken to study. The respondents selected for the study are both male and female coming under the age group between eighteen and forty. This study opted for a qualitative approach to study the economic aspects of the identity acquired and maintained by the workers who were engaged in informal sector activities on Thiruvananthapuram city premises. A detailed interview was conducted using an interview guide from thirty-five respondents who are residing in the city area and working in different informal sector jobs like construction work, private-sector jobs, self-employment and roadside vending. The interview guide is prepared by the researcher and it consists of open-ended questions pointing out every aspect of their economic relations in the living world. A social constructionism approach was used for the study for a deep understanding of the exact feelings and experiences of the workers about their economic identity. The response about their lived experiences inside the family and workplace were collected and analysed, in addition to those details of their social interactions were tried to understand. **Results:** Thematic analysis has been conducted after collecting data from the face to face interaction with the respondents. Major themes evolved are comprised in the titles like income/ expense, economic emergencies, and economic relations. Almost all of the respondents are reacted that the wage they receiving now is not sufficient for their living, and there are not enough workdays after the beginning of the pandemic; so meeting day to day needs is hard these days. Low income from the job leads to less or maybe no savings for the family to resolve unforeseen emergencies. Friends, non-banking financial institutions, and relatives are the most effective supporting system to rely on during emergencies. Government services, community-level organisations, and LSGs were assisted during pandemic times. Ethical consideration: The researcher completely maintained the

privacy of the respondents. Any personal details like name, political orientation, etc. All respondents were educated about the aims and context of the study. **Conclusion:** The informal sector is considered the largest as well as the less privileged sector of work force, so addressing the issues faced by them with a social work problem resolution perspective will help them to eliminate their problem through interventions at the policy level.

Keywords: Informal sector, Economic identity, Well-being, Economic relations

Psychosocial Interventions for Adjustment Disorders in Tertiary Level Hospital in Northern India

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Background: Stressful events are part of life, may influence one's mental health. These incidents may lead to psychopathological alterations. Adjustment disorder is a very common diagnosis in psychiatry practice, is characterized as a subclinical disorder, yet it affects the quality of life of an individual and influences their perception of their position in life and value systems they live in relation to their goals and expectations. It is essential to enhance psychological resilience of people dealing with stressors of life. It is imperative to explore ways to address psycho-social stressors faced by an individual and enhancing their coping mechanisms. The current study attempted to administer a structured module to see its efficacy and impact on people diagnosed with adjustment disorder. The study tried to examine the need and outcome of brief psychosocial intervention for persons diagnosed with adjustment disorder by establishing its efficacy. **Aim & Objective:** To examine the efficacy and outcome of brief psychosocial intervention for persons with adjustment disorder. **Materials & Methods:** The study was conducted using randomized controlled trial for administering psychosocial intervention, single-blind, having a control group and a study group with a sample size of 30 participants at OPD of department of Psychiatry, GMCH-32, Chandigarh. The study used ADNM, GAF, psychological well-being scale and client satisfaction questionnaire as pre and post test tools. **Findings:** There was significant difference in psychological well-being scores post intervention and their ADNM score were also significantly different post intervention. This implies that psycho-social intervention helps in reducing the impact of stressor and psycho-social intervention helps in developing better coping mechanisms.

Keywords: Adjustment disorder, psycho-social, psychological wellbeing

Caregivers' Perspective about Prohibited Substance Use in De-Addiction Ward

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Aims and objective: The aim was to explore the family member's perspective and reason for supplying substance in de-addiction ward or in-patient setting and its correlation with socio-demographic and clinical variables. **Materials & Methods:** The study was cross sectional hospital based descriptive study in which 50 consecutive family members of the admitted patients of an in-patient de-addiction ward were studied. For the purpose of the study developed a specifically Caregivers' Questionnaire and used socio-demographic and clinical

data sheet. **Results:** Patients dependent on alcohol were also taking secondary substance, usually nicotine. Fifty percent of the caregivers' general attitude about nicotine or tobacco use was very much casual and they do not consider it as a problem who were mostly brought inside the ward. Similarly, around one-third of caregivers can accept if patients takes the substance in a lesser quantity. The centre is practising on complete abstinence approach which could be a major conflict in the case of trying to use substances in lesser quantities as they felt it is not a problem. These two could be reasons for getting discharged on the disciplinary ground. Violent behaviour and patient's furious talk etc might be other factors which forces them to bring substance to the patient in the ward. **Conclusion:** In spite of, all the patients and caregivers were well informed before the starting of the inpatient treatment. Moreover, they were admitted voluntarily with their and their caregivers' consent. Binging substance in the inpatient treatment facility has great bearing on the treatment procedure and affects negatively not only the particulate patient who manages to use substance during their inpatient treatment but also affect negatively to other patients.

Keywords: Caregivers, Substance use

Psychosocial Interventions in Persons with Schizophrenia

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Background: Schizophrenia is a severe and chronic illness that is often one of the most difficult to manage, which have health and economic consequences for patients, families, and communities. Psychosocial interventions aim to change psychological, social, physiological, and functional outcomes by utilizing psychological or behavioral actions. **Objective:** To study the psychosocial needs and outcomes of person with schizophrenia. **Materials & Methods:** Psychosocial intervention was offered to patients with schizophrenia to see the outcomes of intervention. The research design of the study was a prospective intervention study in which intervention was given to patients at Out-Patient Department (OPD) of Department of Psychiatry, Government Medical College & Hospital, Chandigarh. 15 persons with schizophrenia (F20.0-20.9) as per the ICD-10 were included in the study consecutively. The intervention was done in 8 sessions around 1 hour in each session on a weekly basis in 2 months. **Results:** There were certain areas of unmet needs found in every patient. All the areas of impairment in socio-occupational functioning has statistically significant difference on the pre-and post-intervention and patient's adherence to the medication improved. All patients GAF score recorded a significant difference at the 0.001 level. The QOL score was also reported higher in post intervention. The intervention patients showed high satisfaction with the services since the scores obtained on each of the six domains of PAT-SAT. **Conclusion:** It demonstrated the feasibility of the psychosocial intervention in an OPD setting in a tertiary care centre. It also confirmed the various outcomes along with pharmacological intervention.

Keywords: Schizophrenia, Psychosocial, Psychosocial Interventions

Psychosocial Aspects of COVID- 19 Pandemic: Field Report of Maharashtra State

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Background: The first case of the COVID-19 pandemic in the Indian state of Maharashtra was confirmed on 9 March 2020. The largest single day spike (68,631 cases), highest peak in all of India was reported on 18 April 2021. Maharashtra was one of the hotspot that accounts for nearly 22.35 % of the total cases in India as well as about 30.55 % of all deaths. As of 10 May 2021, the state's case fatality rate was nearly 1.49%. Pune city was the worst-affected city in state of Maharashtra, with about 930,809 cases as of 10 May 2021. The total number of cases in Maharashtra reported as of May 2022, is 78, 77,577 consisting of 1, 47,842 deaths and 77,28,756 who have recovered. On 18th March, the Federation of Trade Association of Pune announced that all grocery shops, stores and pharmacies will be shut in the city, and there was closure of up to 40,000 shops. This study intends to explore the Social, Psychological, Psychosocial and related aspects and mental health status of people suffered from COVID-19 during COVID-19 pandemic in Pune City of state of Maharashtra.

Materials & Methods: It is a cross sectional study with descriptive research design. This study was conducted in Pune City and district among the 180 adults suffered from COVID-19. Data was collected using both the quantitative and qualitative methods, such as observation, key informant interviews, and administering self report questionnaire and checklists developed by Karve Institute of Social Service, Pune.

Results and conclusion: Results revealed that emotional distress, loneliness, anxiety, depression, anger outburst and other psychological disturbances were associated with individuals due to few psychosocial aspects and they played major role as predisposing factors in COVID-19 suffering during COVID-19 pandemic. Different psychosocial issues which faced at the individual, family and social levels were assessed and revealed that there was major impact of all the psychosocial aspects on the lives of these individuals suffered from COVID-19

Keywords: COVID-19, COVID-19, psychosocial, stigma, family, social issues

Psychosocial Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on the Life of Students

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An outbreak of the COVID-19 Pandemic since December 2019 has brought havoc in the lives of all sections of people by affecting their social-economic conditions and mental well-being. All sections of society were affected by the pandemic directly or indirectly. The children were affected in many ways, such as sudden changes in their day-to-day life, lack of accessibility to resources for online education, hindrances in the movement for outdoor

activities, and concern for competitive exams. Because of the social, economic and psychological impact of COVID-19 on children, they have been termed as “Biggest Victims” (United Nations. Policy Brief: The Impact of COVID-19 on Children, 2020). The pandemic brought many psycho-social problems among students due to more vulnerability. Many developmental issues have arisen due to COVID-19 pandemic. These issues include increased poverty, learning failure due to prolonged school closures, falling apart of health systems, mental health issues, online child safety and increased violence against children. (United Nations. Policy Brief: The Impact of COVID-19 on Children, 2020). The research (Chawla et al, 2020; World Health Organization, 2020) shows that psychosocial problems in children and adolescents such as anxiety, adjustment problems, fear, aggression, distractions, and depression lead to risky behaviours, self-harm, substance abuse, suicidal attempts. This paper intends to study the psycho-social problems faced by the 135 students of the Hisar district. The data were collected using mailed- questionnaires from the students of private and public schools located in the Hisar District. The major findings show that nearly three- fourth respondents (73%) were feeling hopeless during the pandemic and more than half of respondents were concerned about the serious repercussions of COVID-19 in day-to-day life and overall, on society.

Keywords: COVID-19, Psycho-social problems, life of students

Perceived Stress in Front Line Worriers of COVID-19

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Background: The emergence of the COVID-19 and its consequences has led to fears, stress, worry and anxiety to every individual in worldwide. But this situation was more challenging for healthcare workers. Being the frontline worriers their risks have escalated during the pandemic and they were likely to experience a greater level of stress due their exposure to the virus. **Aim & Objective:** The purpose of this study was to assess perceived stress in front line worriers of Covid-19. **Materials & Methods:** This study was a cross-sectional hospital based study. The study samples were selected through systematic random sampling technique from March to June 2020. The sample size was 57 front line worriers of Covid-19 taken from National Cancer institute, Jhajjar Campus, AIIMS New Delhi. “Perceived Stress Scale (PSS-10) was used for the data collection. Data were analyzed by Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS- 27 version). **Result & Conclusion:** The finding of this study will be discussed at the time of presentation.

Keywords: Perceived Stress, COVID-19, Frontline worriers

Coronavirus Anxiety and Stress of the Health Care Professionals in Tertiary Care Health

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Background: Health care professionals of all types are being held as the frontline warriors against this global crisis. The rapid spread of COVID-19 and the increase in the severity of symptoms has put health care systems under stress even in most developed nations. Despite

familiarity with the disease and illness, healthcare workers are not well prepared with this pandemic and they are not immune to the adverse psychological consequences (e.g., anxiety, stress, depression and feeling of apprehension) of COVID-19 like common men. **Objective:** The aim of the present study is to assess the Coronavirus Anxiety and stress in Health Care professionals in Health setting. **Materials & Methods:** This study is carried out at the Chandigarh. For the purpose of study 50 Health Care Professionals working in Health setting are selected purposively as per the inclusion and exclusion criterion of the study. Written as well as explain informed consent will be taken from the samples of either group before starting data collection. The socio-demographic sheet, Anxiety Scale and Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale - 21 Items (DASS-21) will used for data collection. The appropriate Statistical Package will be use in this study. Results: Result will be discussed in final paper.

Keywords: Health, Coronavirus, Anxiety

Sub-theme: *Wellbeing and Community*

Sacred Groves as a Mean to Imparting Social and Mental Wellbeing in the Community

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Sacred groves are localized areas which are protected by the local communities for their cultural and religious beliefs. These groves link the present and past society through culture, religion and ethnic heritage. Staunch social traditions and taboos incorporating spiritual and ecological values ensure rigorous protection of these sites ensuring that these remain undisturbed leading to richness in biodiversity index. In fact, sacred groves are considered to be a significant model of community-based in situ conservation. Indian sacred groves are generally associated with temples, monasteries, shrines etc. and have developed as important places for local pilgrimage. As many as 14,000 sacred groves are found all over the country under different names such as Sarpa Kavu (Kerala), Pavitraskhetralu (Andhra Pradesh), Deorai/Devrai (Maharashtra), Devarakadu (Karnataka), Thakuramma (Orissa), Kovil Kadu (Tamil Nadu & Puducherry) and Dev Vana (Himachal Pradesh). Sacred groves also provide social and therapeutic support to the tribal by offering places for religious ceremonies, rituals, recreation, and introspection & mindfulness. In addition, these also provide various ecosystem services such as supply of medicinal plants, food and shelter for various birds and small animals. A number of laws have been enacted for the protection of these areas, where hunting, logging and other developmental activities are strictly prohibited. This in turn have also favoured the protection and conservation of tribal communities and their wellbeing by minimizing external influences and preserving their beliefs, traditions and religious practices. Various studies on sacred groves indicate that these are the powerful tool for ensuring community wellbeing and biodiversity conservation.

Keywords: Sacred groves; Conservation; Biodiversity

Scientific Retreat: A Setting to Build Together Science for Society

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Scientific retreats are a crucial part of nowadays science for effective communication and outreach in the community. The concept of the scientific retreat is very dynamic and can vary widely depending on the organization or place one works. It can be in the form of team building activities or in the form of discussing the scientific plan in a very structured way or doing role-play activities. But all these activities are performed outside the day-to-day research setup. At the core, the goal of the scientific retreat is to evaluate and execute the science effectively and achieve the defined project goals. In my talk, I will discuss different forms and aspects of scientific retreats and the impact of scientific retreats on today's science. Finally, I will discuss the potential of scientific retreats to bridge the gap between science and society.

Social and Therapeutic Horticulture: Role in Community Wellness

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With the increasing prevalence of mental health problems, there is a dire need for fostering support to vulnerable people by bringing a change in their day to day living environment. Social and therapeutic horticulture is the process by which people are engaged in plant-related activities to improve their physical, social and psychological wellbeing. This practice is facilitated with the help of trained horticultural therapists who offer people with different plant-based experiences in order to achieve treatment goals for specific illnesses thereby imparting community wellness. A wide range of people such as those with learning or physical disabilities, drug abusers, and those dealing with mental health issues have been reported to have gained immense benefits using therapeutic horticulture. The main goal of this method is to enhance the quality of life and enable social interaction within a community. Various positive outcomes of social and therapeutic horticulture have been reported. These include social inclusion, enhanced self-confidence, heightened self-esteem, improvement in social skills and communication etc. Apart from this, it also creates opportunities like employment generation through gardening-based initiatives. However, despite these numerous evidences of the benefits of social and therapeutic horticulture, there is a need for creating awareness about it in a community setup in order to bridge the gap between the existing healthcare practices and facilitate recuperation and rehabilitation to support community wellness.

Keywords: Social horticulture; Therapeutic horticulture; Community wellbeing

Ethnobotanical Influence of Orchids in Community Wellbeing

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Traditional medicinal plants are an important element of indigenous medical systems across the globe, offering an accessible and affordable healthcare regime. Among the ancient civilizations, India has been known to be a rich repository of medicinal plants known for their curative properties which have been prominently described in various Vedas and Samhitas. Amongst these plants, orchids have been significantly placed because of their therapeutic and restorative potential, in the Indian traditional medicine system. Orchids also form a significant part of the important Ayurvedic restorative herbal formulation, *Ashtavarga*. The genesis of this traditional, complementary and integrative medicine system can be traced to the tribal communities. Indian tribal communities fulfil most of their basic needs from their surroundings and are sources of indigenous knowledge for curing and healing. Ethnobotanically, medicinal plants have contributed immensely in ensuring community wellbeing and sustainable livelihood. However, tribals are facing crisis due to non-sustainable and unregulated practices involving forest medicinal products. Integrated strategies need to be developed for conservation and sustainable use of these products especially medicinal plants, for strengthening traditional medicinal systems and preservation of local knowledge by involving local resource development for education and capacity building which can lead to sustainable community wellbeing.

Keywords: Orchids, ethnobotany, medicinal plants, community wellbeing

Social Work Practice in Field of Sanitation: Special Reference to Public Conveniences in India

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In India, public conveniences have a very adverse image, with the common conception that they are unhygienic, badly designed, unattractive, and often broken. Interestingly, it is revealed from the literature. The least number of public toilets, and existing public lavatories vandalism and cleaning are two major challenges. It encourages the open defecation that leads transmission of various infectious diseases like Cholera, Typhoid, Hepatitis, Polio, Cryptosporidiosis, Ascariasis, and Diarrhea and also enhances the violence against the vulnerable section of society. But social work practice can be a role changer in this area of sanitation that is still unexplored. The social worker advocacy, trainer or facilitator, and fundraiser skills can be remarkable in this field. It also fulfils the social work principles of social justice and human rights.

Keywords: Public conveniences, Sanitation, Social work practice

Exploring Foster Care as an Alternative Family Care Option in India

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The institutionalization of children in need of care and protection has adversely impacted their development and mental health. But most of them are still placed in the child care institutions in India. Covid 19 has intensified the problem, with more than 19 lakh children losing their primary caregivers. With the global push towards non-institutionalized alternative care solutions, specific national and international policies and provisions are formed for orphaned/semi orphaned children. Kinship care is the most prevalent type of alternative family care solution in India. But it is not recognized and included in the policies and programmes for child welfare, due to which the kinship families are left behind with no external support from the government or civil societies. There is a lack of national and international policies and funds for these families and children. This article focuses on understanding the status of kinship care in India and globally through reviewing the existing literature and finding out the different interventions and future humanitarian responses required for their well-being.

Keywords: Kinship care, foster care, vulnerability, children, social work

Wellbeing and Community - Deepening the Perspective from within

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The Concept of wellbeing and Community integrates the parts of studies dealing with Community, wellbeing, community sustainability, practice and engagement. Within its framework, progress towards achieving a healthy community is the biggest goal. Although everyone's combined efforts towards the desired goal helps in building a strong infrastructure towards community and its wellbeing. Therefore, social workers are the pillars of this institution who work dedicatedly to get development done in a desired way. They continually put efforts to construct and give shape to a healthy community. Putting maximum potential and optimum utilization of resources are the key elements for the wellbeing of the community. The significance of a sound community idea has been the community-level endeavours to perceive the linkages between human behavior, the ecosystem and human framework prosperity. Indicators of socio-economic status, education, social support, clean and safe physical environment are used for the assessment of progress towards turning into a healthy community. It attempts the researcher to integrate into the research practices of engagement or participation, community sustainability and wellbeing. Also, community capacity has been identified as an important factor of influencing community wellbeing. To understand the perspective of community wellbeing by adopting various methods and strategies, researchers will use qualitative research methodology and descriptive research design to describe the adopted methodology and strategies for community wellbeing. The study also used primary data to analyze the results

Keywords: Community, Wellbeing, Participation, Healthy community, Development,

Merit Goods and Community Well Being: A Perspective of Haryana

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Subsidies are advocated when the social benefits of a particular commodity or service exceed the sum of the private benefits of the economic agents. This difference between the social benefits and the sum of private benefits is the result of what economists call 'positive externalities'. Primary education, preventive health care, research and development etc. are prime examples of positive externalities. Subsidies are justified when positive externalities are present because in such cases higher social benefits require higher level of consumption than what is obtained on the basis of private benefits only. Because of the presence of externalities, the usual market pricing will not function efficiently and subsidies can provide the necessary correction in such instances. In the present study, the estimates of budgetary subsidies were obtained for selected years during the post reform period for Haryana using Srivastava and Rao (2003) methodology. These subsidies were reclassified into five categories of goods based on the number of positive externalities. Comparative assessment of merit goods was done to arrive at the conclusion.

Keywords: Subsidies, externalities, merit goods

Seva in Action: A Study of Sikh Community and Institution of Gurdwara Engaged in Social Welfare in COVID-19 Pandemic

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During the crisis days of COVID-19, the Sikh community sought to provide every possible help to all they could reach. The Sikh concept of Seva has been a guiding principle for the Sikh community and individuals engaged in acts of social welfare. Sikhism has been introduced through the concept of Seva to many around the world by serving food, clothing, and providing other essential services in times of crisis. Gurdwara, apart from having spiritual significance for the devotees, is a place for organising different acts of Seva. Continuity in this direction for a long has shaped Gurdwara into a place of cooperation and faith by achieving the trust of a diverse group of individuals of different religious, national, political, economic, and social backgrounds. Even though many recognise Seva only for providing Langar (food), for Sikhs, Seva is a vital path towards realisation of society based on justice by acknowledging all forms of natural and human rights. Seva has taken different shapes and forms to achieve justice not only for the human population but also for environmental justice. Covid19 pandemic has revealed how traditional and modern Sikh organisations are branching out to render their services to those in need while practicing the Sikh concept of Seva.

Keywords: Seva, human rights, justice, sikhism

Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on the Livelihood of Employees in Different Sectors

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Employee loyalty is a complex, multifaceted construct that has been defined through numerous perspectives, including philosophical and psychological. This article, we studied the impact of wage recession on employee loyalty, the same was studied by Linz et al, 2013. We decided to study employee loyalty during this pandemic period. Based on this the study objectives are framed to determine the various dimensions of employee loyalty, the impact of wage recession on loyalty and problems faced by employees those who work from home. The study population is college teachers and ITians. In these two sectors adopted a change in their working mode (i.e work from home) and faced wage recession. ITians don't face many issues since it is not new for them but for the teaching community, work from home is an entirely new concept. Teachers try to learn to work in a new platform like google meet, zoom app, cisco Webex meet and give assignments online and conduct exams in virtual mode, leading them to prepare themselves for a changing environment. The work from home created more stress for teachers but for ITians the family intervention and network issues created more stress. Apart from these issues, the employer also reduces the payment from 10% to 50%. Both are the major contributors of employee loyalty. A questionnaire was designed based on the suggestions of HR managers. The data was collected through the virtual mode from 96 professors and 74 ITians in and around Chennai. We measured the key factors which affect employee loyalty like salary, treatment by organization, career focus, job involvement, job satisfaction, wellbeing and work recognition. The study findings revealed that pay reduction does not affect loyalty much. Lack of communication creates more work stress among the employees. This virtual mode of working increased more working hours and responsibility but poor recognition by employers. Our study results reveal that most of the respondents have moderate loyalty and if the work of employees continues to be unrecognized which may decrease the loyalty in future.

Keywords: COVID-19 pandemic, livelihood of employees

Exploring Oriental Roots of Environmental Social Work in Hinduism

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Hindu dharma embraces all aspiration towards the divine or supreme being by all creatures; not only human being but also plants, animals, and other inhabitants in the world. The only religion in the world that talks about the animals, plants, river, and mountains and considered them as the form of God/ divine. This means the presence of divine in everywhere, in people, in rocks, mountains, plant, rivers and the stars as well as the beyond the world. The divine pervades all nature and its any life forms. The Hindu worship of the nature is not a primitive pantheism but part of a greater awareness that recognise the Divine not only in Heaven. Animals are manifestations of the same cosmic energy as the human beings. Animals also have a soul, a mind and a personality. We should honour this divine presence in animals, not

merely look at their bodily characteristics or limitations. Hindu thought honours animals according to the divine being expressing through them. Even animal images appear in Hinduism for their archetypal and poetic value and their place in the cosmic order. If we refuse to recognise God in animals, it only shows that we have not yet come into contact with real divinity, that our God is a human prejudice, not a universal truth. Even some other religion recognise the cosmic meaning of animal forms and use them in their rituals and their artistic expression. Non-Violence is the one of basic philosophy in Hindu religion. The practice of non-violence is not limited to human being but also be non-violent towards plants, animals, or the earth itself (so called nature). According to Hindu religion, the world of nature is the manifestation of the divine being that is our very self. Nature is our own greater body. The entire universe is our manifestation, the reflection in form of the formless truth of who we really are. We not only exist in nature, all of nature exists within us. Nature is the expression of the divine world that is the vibratory power of pure consciousness. The true scripture is nature itself, without being able to read we can't know truth of divinity. In Hindu philosophy, nature is considered as a *Divine Mother*. The divine pervades all nature and its many lie forms. It's not just a material formation but a cosmic power pervaded with a divine presence and following a divine purpose. It is assign of greater sensitivity to the sacred nature of all life. Hindu prayers for peace, happiness and wellbeing for all people, including all the creatures, nature and for the entire world. The Vedas (oldest religious text of Hinduism) talks about the universal peace including the earth, the water, the forest and the whole life. Nature's ecosystem is one of universal peace but we human being have forgotten and ignored in our preoccupation with our separative life and mind. But truth is that, we are destroying the planet and marginalising its species by exploitation of nature. If we view, the nature as our mother, we will certainly use her resources properly, kindly and with discretion. If we will fail to do so, we will face the consequences of this devastating. Honouring the nature mother is essential for the future wellbeing of the planet.

Sub-theme: *Digital Wellbeing*

Nature's Role in Ameliorating Mental Stress caused by Digital Overuse during the Pandemic

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Disease outbreak is usually accompanied with stress and uncertainty throughout the population and depending on the character of a disease outbreak, particular challenges get presented. As a means to contain the COVID-19 pandemic, various stringent measures were taken which led to short term as well as long term psychosocial and mental health implications for all age groups. The Covid-19 pandemic led to an inevitable surge in the use of digital technologies due to the nationwide lockdown and social distancing norms. Nature deprivation, which is the lack of time spent in nature, largely due to hours spent in front of TV or computer screens, has been associated unsurprisingly with depression. Connection with nature has always been considered beneficial for psychological well-being since times

immemorial. Although not a panacea, the importance of spending time in, and engaging with natural environments such as parks and woodlands for physical and mental health is well documented. For example, shinrin-yoku or 'forest bathing' has been shown to reduce blood pressure and anxiety. Urban nature, like gardens and parks supports mental health and wellbeing. Nature's role in enhancing psychological health and overcoming loneliness could include involvement with social and therapeutic horticulture, animal-assisted interventions, care farming, green exercise, environmental conservation & wilderness therapy, green care/ ecotherapy techniques. Experiencing nature inculcates a feeling of wellbeing, happiness, mindfulness which is a requisite for a healthy life.

Keywords: Covid-19 Pandemic, Mental health, Nature deprivation, Stress

Technoference - A Necessary Evil?

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Over the last two decades, the growth of technological devices has been so rapid that these devices have almost become a necessity for human beings. There is an equal shade of advantages and disadvantages associated with digital technology. Enormous literature has been coming out on problematic internet use, gaming disorder, interpersonal relationships, and mental health issues. There has arisen a need to give attention also to the health issues associated with the interference due to technological devices in family and parent-child relationships, especially during this pandemic. This narrative review intends to give more information about 'technoference', its clinical relevance, social work implication and future directions. The researcher has extensively reviewed the scientific literature to meet the objectives. Mental health professionals, especially psychiatric social workers and social workers working with clients, families and the community, have a broader scope for implying direct and indirect intervention methods for addressing this menace.

Keywords: Technoference, phubbing, mental health, social work

Boosting up Student Well-Being in a Digital Learning Environment

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Extensive research has shown that school-based wellbeing interventions can positively impact scholastic and co-scholastic achievement, with significant additional learning gains. Due to the long-lasting COVID-19 situation, schools have undergone various pedagogical experiments with intermittent online synchronous or asynchronous modes of learning. Teachers not only had to cope with shifts in delivery of material and classes, but decreased face-to-face time with students has made it more challenging to understand progress and wellbeing of students. Despite the vast number of guidelines and resources available for schools, earlier evidence of what works best for student wellbeing in a long-term digital learning setting is still limited. Many researchers argue that it may be possible to adapt many of the strategies used to support student wellbeing in face-to-face teaching to a digital

environment. Research evidence has suggested that, when digital courses are designed using pedagogically sound strategies, they may provide learning environments that are just as effective as face-to-face teaching and learning. The paper focuses on three key wellbeing-related areas that should be considered for students' learning in a digital environment: 1. overcoming isolation 2. Boosting learning engagement 3. Improving self-regulated learning skills. For each challenge, a set of promising strategies are identified viz. building a social presence model and peer tutoring to overcome social isolation, gamification and digital stories to boost up learning engagement and meta-cognitive skills and mindfulness to improve self-regulated learning skills and their implications for practice will be discussed.

Keywords: Well Being, Digital, Learning

Deconstructing Customer Expectations from digital Health Apps using Natural Language Processing (NLP) Approach

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Current competitive scenarios have created a paramount stress on people. This stress is expressing itself in the form of anxiety, nervousness, and erratic behaviour along with various other medical conditions. People suffering from such issues, tend to look for easy, affordable and convenient solutions. This growing demand has been matched by the firms by providing application programs supporting and providing solutions for attaining calmness, mindfulness and mental peace. These mobile apps range from games, work schedulers, meditation exercises, group support etc. The reviews of these self-help apps range from usefulness to suggestion for improvements. The objective of this study is to understand the user reviews of these self-help apps proclaiming to help with stress and identify the issues discussed in them. The data for the study was collected from the user reviews of the self-help apps helping with stress from both apple store and google play stores. The qualitative data so collected was analysed using natural language processing (NLP) and latent Dirichlet allocation (LDA) through Python 3.4. The data was pre-processed using techniques like stop word removal, stemming and tokenizing etc. The results were modelled into various topics pertaining to issues discussed by the users. The results were plotted with the help of word cloud. The study can help the firms to identify the problems and issues in the apps and how to rectify them. This also will also help firms capture customer expectations from the self hep apps. This will help in developing app which are more user specific, customised and have ratings.

Keywords: Customer, expectations, digital Health, Apps, Natural Language Processing

Media and Mental Health at the Time of Pandemic

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Media plays a crucial role in shaping our ideas and opinion of the world around us. Mass Media fulfils the function of information, integration and education in bringing the much-needed credible information to the mass audiences and has been playing a crucial role

especially during the time of recent pandemic. While the significance of media cannot be doubted in being a credible source of information, there are scenarios where media coverage of the pandemic has led to anxiety and panic amongst audiences. The present paper is an attempt to analyze the role of media during the pandemic in terms of coverage of pandemic, the choice of language, the choice of visuals, tone and treatment of stories and the reception from audiences. The study suggests that media has the power to influence the minds of audiences. Although the Bullet theory often seeming redundant has shown signs of relevance in mass audiences showing identical and atomic reaction to the news broadcast through Television and social media. The paper also looks at the question of ethics, effective communication and standards of journalistic practice in reporting stories around the Pandemic.

Keywords: Media, mental health, pandemic

Sub-theme: *Women and Mental Health*

A Study to Know the Diet Pattern of Women and Children of A Slum Area of Panchkula

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Background: Dietary patterns are defined as the quantities, proportions, variety, or combination of different foods, drinks, and nutrients in diets, and the frequency with which they are habitually consumed. In recent years, slums have been increasing in the cities due to migration by the search of work. The residents of slum areas have been working under wage, resulting in an increased unmet requirement of adequate food that has been leading the Anaemia in women and malnutrition in children. **Aim:** To find the gaps in the diet of women and children that reveals the malnutrition and anaemia. **Materials & Methods:** A descriptive study design was used, and all 100 participants were chosen with random sampling. Individual interviews were carried out. Data was collected using the kobo toolbox software. Participants in the study included pregnant women, lactating mothers, families with underweight children, and women of reproductive age from Sakteri slum area. **Results:** According to the findings, women and children are unable to consume adequate diet to meet their daily needs as women taking pulses 77.5 grams, green vegetables only 195 grams per week. Similarly, children have low protein and carbohydrate intake, in comparison to their need. **Conclusion:** People are unable to meet their diet requirements as majority of families have only one breadwinner thus low income is a major barrier to complete an adequate diet of the family. Employment for women can help to cover the lacks on financial grounds and social work interventions requires at large teaching them about the nutrition pyramid and a balanced diet.

Keywords: Malnutrition, Poverty, Interventions

Mental Health Status among Rural Pregnant Women- A study from North East India

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Background: Pregnancy is one of the most vulnerable phases in woman's life. Pregnancy is accompanied with psychological changes often leading to mental health issues such as depression and anxiety. To date various studies have explored these changes during pregnancy, however, most of the studies recruited participants from urban population, thus lacking a rural perspective of the same. Also, studies have not explored mental health issues in rural Northeastern states of India. **Aim:** To exploring the common mental health issues among rural pregnant women and its association with pregnancy related factors. **Materials & Methods:** Rural pregnant women (N=394) from two PHCUs of Morigaon district of Assam were recruited through systematic random sampling. Depression Anxiety and Stress-21 (DASS-21) was applied. Descriptive analysis was done. **Results:** Participants belonged to all the three stages of pregnancy, with 26.4% (n=104) in the first trimester, 49.2% (n=194) in the second trimester, and 24.4% (n=96) in the third trimester. Of the total, 63.5% had multigravida pregnancy and 36.5% had primigravida pregnancy. A total of 84 (21.3%) participants reported moderate level of depression, 73 (18.5%) reported moderate level of anxiety and 30 (6.9%) reported moderate level of stress. Moderate depression was relatively high during the first (7.6%) and second trimester (8.4%). Also, 13.2% of participants with multigravida reported moderate level of anxiety compared to 5.3% in primigravida. **Conclusion:** Mental health needs of pregnant women are often neglected. Routine screening for mental health problems among women have to be made mandatory.

Keywords: Rural, Pregnant Women, Mental health

Young Unmarried Women's Apprehensions towards Marriage in Kerala

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Introduction: Marriage is a popular ritual among all religions and cultures in India. It is considered as a traditional norm of safety, security and social status for women. In India, many young women are forced to enter into marriage. However, there are many incidents reported about the safety and security of the women. Looking at the changing society the present study intended to understand the apprehensions of young women in Kerala towards marriage. **Materials & Methods:** The data was collected through the online survey, and the link for the survey schedule was circulated through social media groups. The questions were devised based on the review of the literature. A total of 150 unmarried young women between 18 to 24 years participated in this study. The participants were required to fill out the form anonymously if they satisfied the inclusion criteria. **Results:** The data was analyzed using softwares for quantitative data. It was found that the present generation considers marriage a necessary and a positive practice. It was found that 35 % of participants agreed they have fear on marriage such as trust and mutual understanding related issues, dowry, Sexual violence, etc., Emotional mental torture, Restriction, regulations and customs,

Decision making. The majority of young women also reported that they are afraid of losing their freedom. **Conclusion:** The research participants were mostly from urban area or were from rural area but living in cities for years. The sample was dominated by educated participants. Results of this study indicate that almost half of the participants are apprehensive about marriage. It is suggested that community level programs focusing on interpersonal relations should be available to help the youth in colleges to develop socialization skills. Lectures and talks on marriage and family studies would be beneficial to these students regardless of age, sex, or caste, or religion. Premarital counselling programs and enrichment groups should also be created in community level.

Keywords: Apprehension, Young unmarried women, Marriage

Caregivers Perspective of Female Individual with Severe Psychiatric Illness

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Background: Mental illnesses affect women and men differently some disorders are more common in women, and some express themselves with different symptoms. It is important that women look after their mental health. Traditionally, women have tended to take on the responsibility of looking after the health of members of their family as well as themselves. Although female is having an important role in both of her families but her illness is seen as a burden for both families, present study was aim to identify the family burden and its impact on the family. **Aim:** Present study was aimed to assess the perceived family burden and other psychiatric difficulties of married and unmarried female patients. **Materials & Methods:** 30 unmarried and 30 married female patients with a major Psychiatric illness were recruited from ABVIMS & Dr RML Hospital, New Delhi, Outpatient and Inpatient Department. Tools were used Depression Anxiety and Stress scale (DASS), Mental Health Stigma Scale and Perceived Burden Inventory was administered on their care givers. **Results:** Mean age of participants were 26.71±8.25. Mean age of Caregivers were 41.40±12.90. **Conclusion:** Present study shows the higher level of burden, stigma and depression anxiety and stress, which probes the need of psychosocial intervention focused with educating about illness, handling burden and management skills for the caregivers.

Keywords: Caregivers, Mental illness, Families

Challenges of Caregivers of Young Female Patients with Schizophrenia

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Background: The numbers of people with schizophrenia in the world, particularly in developing countries, are increasing. Caregiving is a health care and persistent activity. Its complexity ranges from an informal level activity to being a major part of the health care system. While taking care of a family member with mental illness, the caregiver has to deal with the behavioral disturbances of the family member including the abusive or violent behavior of the patient. Their social & leisure activities get restricted and it also gets difficult

for them to balance work with family responsibility. **Aim:** To understand challenges faced by caregivers of young female patients with Schizophrenia and their quality of life. **Material and Methods:** A cross-sectional hospital-based research study was conducted in a mental health institute of north India. With the help of purposive sampling, a total of 24 female patients with Schizophrenia diagnosed as per ICD-10 criteria and their caregivers were recruited from OPD/IPD. **Result:** Patients were aged between 18-30 years with the mean age of 28.83 years, 58.3% of them were married and 41.7% were unmarried, 62.5% were from rural area and 37.5% were from urban background. Approx. total duration of illness was 8 years ranging between 2-18 years. Care providers are mostly elders mean age was 46 years and 50 % of them were parents. Caregiver's quality of life was at average level among all the caregivers but it was having slight better among caregivers of the married patients. Care burden was also noticed at alarming level among the caregivers. **Conclusion:** Caregiving of loved one many times become difficult task that effect individuals' personal health and quality of life.

Keywords: Young female patients, Caregivers, Schizophrenia

Women "A Challenging Human" – A Social Work

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A woman is not considered as a human if she is unable to reproduce, reproduction is crucial to women's survival. It is well known fact that women's life is a very challenging life from birth to death. In gender inequality and patriarchal system reproduction is not the end of women's challenging life, rather the biggest challenge is to give birth to a son child. If she gives birth to a girl child, it is supposed to some kind of sin and because of that her lap is also considered impure. So, it's very clear that society cannot sustain without a woman but society gives a very limited space to a woman for her dignified survival as per her choice. A woman is blessed with the capacity to reproduce, but that reproduction behaviour and the process are in the private domain of social life and it supposed to hidden from everyone with so many challenges and grey areas despite knowing the reality. Methodologically this is based on primary as well as secondary source of information. And this paper is an attempt to present women's challenges from view point of critical ground realities, social work learning approaches and field interventions to bridge the existing gaps.

Keywords: Social work, Women, Maternal health, Field work interventions

Role of Women in Water Management of Villages

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Women's critical role in water issues has been recognized for nearly three decades. "Women have a major role in the provision, management, and conservation of water," the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development stated in 1992. Women are the primary collectors, users, and managers of water in India, as well as the cultivators of irrigated and rain-fed crops. As a result, women have amassed a wealth of knowledge about this resource, from its quality and dependability to appropriate storage practices. The benefits

of involving women in water management are imperative. It is important to ensure that the water sector becomes more gender-neutral and communities are made aware of the importance of women's participation

Keywords: Women empowerment, water management, empowering, training women

Psychosocial Correlates of Abortion: A Community Based Study

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Background-Abortion is the most controversial phenomenon that has been deliberated throughout the ages. It can be recapitulated in two terms as Pro Choice and Pro Life. According to World Health Organisation define abortion as procedure for terminating a pregnancy performed by person with medical standard. **Aim and objectives:** The study aim to find out the psychosocial variables of abortion. The objective of the study is to see the relationship between depression, anxiety and psychosocial variables {sexual life, event related trauma, coping strategies, family environment and social support} and attitude toward abortion in women who undergone abortion **Materials and Methods:** - A cross-sectional study based on the private clinics and community in Ranchi was used purposeful sampling. A total 35 aborted women age group belong to 15- 35 years were studied. Tools that was used Attitude toward abortion scale, Impact of Events scale, Ways of coping, Multidimensional Scale of Perceive social support, Family Environment Scale, HAM-D and HAM –A. **Result:** The present study reveal that there were significant positive correlation between Attitude toward abortion and Ways of coping in the domain of distancing and escape avoidance. Significant positive correlation between Attitude toward abortion and Family Environment scale in the domain of expressive was found. Significant positive correlation between attitude toward abortion and impact of event scale in the domain of intrusion was found. **Conclusion:** The study highlights the psychosocial problem of women who had undergone abortion and what are the social issues that she faced. The limitation of the study is the sample size was small, so the study cannot be generalized.

Keywords: Abortion, attitude, life events, coping, social support, family environment, anxiety, depression

Menstrual Hygiene Management: Promoting Sustainable Menstruation Products

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We women use 10,000 sanitary pads during menstruation in our lifetime. These synthetic pads are non-biodegradable and stay in the landfills for almost 100 years, an entire century. The statistics are for one woman, the numbers can be easily calculated for half of the population of the world. Goal 3 of the Sustainable Development Goals focuses on Good Health and Well Being, keeping this in mind promoting eco-friendly menstruation products are the need of the hour! In context to Indian women, the awareness regarding Menstrual Hygiene Management and products like Silicon Menstrual cups, tampons and reusable cloth pad is almost negligible. The reason being that unlike sanitary napkins of various brands,

these products are not advertised anywhere, no television promotions for masses, no mention in awareness programs, no banners or even pamphlet distribution. These products are not only Eco-friendly but are also cost effective and good for personal hygiene.

Keywords: Menstruation, sanitary pads, health, menstruation, sustainable products

Early Age Marriages and Pregnancy Complications in Women in Himachal Pradesh: A Case Study

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As per NFHS-4 (2015-16), 11.9% of the 15-19 year old girls were married before age of 18 years in India, with variations across states. Substantial reduction of child marriage has been observed across states since 2005-06. Prevalence of girl child marriage is found more common in rural areas than urban areas. Wealth index of the households is significantly related to child marriage amongst girls in India. Poorer the households, higher the chance of girls getting married early. Completion of secondary education is much lower amongst married teenage girls than the unmarried girls amongst 15-19 age group across all states. There are 12 states where more than 40 percent of the teenage girls have at least one child or more. In India child marriage has been declining slowly over time but the number of girls and boys getting married before their respective legal ages remain large with 12.1 million child marriages reported by Census 2011. Causes of child marriages are complex and varied based on various customs and traditions across several context and is deeply rooted in existing socio-cultural norms with economic and regional factors playing a significant role in determining child marriages. While it is important to note that child marriage persist amongst boys. Adolescence is a period of growth, during which all the organs and the body are developing and growing. Adolescent pregnancy therefore increase the burden on the body, with a baby fighting for the nutrients needed by the mother. This study examine data related to prevalence of child marriage and teenage pregnancy amongst girls in the age group 15-19 years and 20-24 years in India. An attempt is also made to study the various factor which are involving in early age marriages and pregnancy.

Keywords: Women Health, Pregnant Women care, early age marriages, Pregnancy.

Sub-theme: *Psychiatric Health*

A Systematic Review of Psychiatric Morbidity among University going Students

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Background: The prevalence of mental health problems among university going students exponentially rose during the past decade. Psychological distress among college going students have been reported in many studies. Several studies have been reported that

compared to the general population, university students on average have increased mental health problems such as: depression, anxiety, stress, addictions, risk for suicide, use of psychiatric medications, and other chronic psychiatric disorders. However, there is no systematic review quantified with reviewing overall psychiatric morbidity in India. **Aims:** The purpose of this systematic review is to identify the Psychiatric morbidity among university going students. **Methodology:** The investigator searched major databases such as Google Scholar, PubMed, PsycINFO, Scopus and ISI Proceedings article from the year of 2010 to April 2022, and conducted a detailed review based on selection criteria. **Results:** The results revealed that the majority of the studies included in the review were descriptive in nature and studied, depression, anxiety disorders, stress, suicidal thoughts, substance use disorders among college going students. Academic stressors, poor social support and current substances were significant predictors of mental distress among college students. They used variety of tools to measure psychiatric morbidity. **Conclusion:** This review suggests that university going students experiences various types of psychiatric illness which affect their academic performance. The limited evidence does not allow conclusions to be drawn. Further multi-centric research is needed in India to quantify the psychiatric morbidity. So that collaborative, multidimensional, and culturally sensitive preventive mental health programs can be developed for the students to promote their psychosocial wellbeing and to improve their overall quality of life.

Keywords: Psychiatric morbidity, depression, anxiety, stress, suicide, university students

Comparing Stigma and Well-Being between Offspring of Patients with Schizophrenia and Bipolar Affective Disorder - A Pilot Study

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Background: Needs of the children often get disregarded, if parent develops mental illness. During early adulthood, while striving for establishing their identity and fulfilling responsibilities, mental illness of parents could make them vulnerable in the society due to stigma, associated stress and other negative experiences. This study aims to assess and compare stigma and well-being between the offspring, caring for their parent diagnosed with Schizophrenia or Bipolar affective disorder (BPAD). **Materials & Methods:** It was cross-sectional pilot study, including 15 offspring of patients diagnosed with schizophrenia and 15 of BPAD, using purposive sampling. Participants were 18-30 years of age and residing with parent having psychiatric illness, since past at least 1 year. They were assessed on Affiliate Stigma Scale (ASS) and PGI General Well-being Scale (PGIGWBS). Descriptive analysis included frequency estimation and inferential statistics included Pearson's correlation and Mann-Whitney U test. **Result:** Majority participants were male (83.3%); all were literate; 76.7% were single; 50% were financially independent. Mean scores of ASS was higher in schizophrenia (16.47) than BPAD (14.53), and of PGIGWBS higher in BPAD (18) than schizophrenia (13); however difference was not significant. Scores of PGIGWBS had negative correlation with ASS scores, but did not reach statistical significance. Behavior domain of ASS had significant correlation with sex of the patient ($p=0.045$); cognitive domain of ASS is significantly related to financial dependency of the patient on other family members; and PGIGWBS related to sex of the patient. **Conclusion:** Offspring of patients

with schizophrenia or BPAD experience nearly similar form of stigma, affecting their well-being. Sex and financial dependency of patient appears to have a role in offspring's experience of stigma. Appropriate steps by mental health professionals and policy makers required to create awareness and mitigate stigma prevailing around mental illnesses.

Keywords: Stigma, wellbeing, offspring, parental mental illness, schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder

Factors Facilitating and Hindering Disability Certification of Persons with Schizophrenia

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Background: Mental disability is considered an invisible disability. Many individuals eligible for a disability certificate are either not aware or not willing to acquire the same, and the reason for this remains less explored. This study explores the factors facilitating and hindering disability certification among persons with schizophrenia. **Materials & Methods:** The current study adopts a qualitative approach. Fifty participants referred for disability certification were invited to talk about their experiences with the process of disability certification. They were enquired about factors hindering and facilitating the process of disability certification. The responses were subjected to thematic analysis using a six-phase framework. **Results:** Five major themes emerged from the qualitative analysis such as (i) Benefits of disability welfare counselling, (ii) Factors facilitating disability certification, (iii) Psychosocial factors affecting the process, (iv) Factors leading to a denial of disability certificate and (v) Aspects leading to delayed certification. The majority of the respondents completed the certification process and received the certificate. **Conclusion:** The contextual factors that facilitate disability certification were related to the increased knowledge of the caregivers, handholding in the process and regular follow up by the researcher. Simplifying the process involved in certification and providing awareness related to disability certification can help in minimizing the hindering factors significantly. A mental health professional especially a psychiatric social worker can help out in the process of gaining disability certification and minimize the hindering factors.

Keywords: Schizophrenia, Disability certification, Disability welfare counselling, Facilitating and hindering factors.

Perceived Social Support among Persons with Bipolar Affective Disorder and Alcohol Dependence: A Comparative Study

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Background: Perceived social support (PSS) plays a very crucial role in many disorders and social support is relationship that meets the fundamental interpersonal needs but perceived social support is most potentially and powerfully associated with mental health of the patient's and PSS has a strong protective against the alcohol use. In the context of better outcome of bipolar affective disorder (BPAD) and alcohol dependence syndrome (ADS)

India and other developing country's researcher consider the perceived social support. **Aim:** The aim of this study to explore the perceived social support of the person diagnosed with BPAD and ADS (ICD- 10 DCR) and find out its relationship with socio-demographic variable. **Materials & Methods:** This research study was done at the inpatient and outpatient department of Psychiatry ABVIMS-Dr RML Hospital New Delhi, and data was collected by the purposive sampling technique. The sample was consisting of 60 subjects, equally divided BPAD and ADS (subjects diagnosed as per ICD- 10 DCR). All subjects underwent evaluation through the socio-demographical data sheet, Multidimensional Perceived Social Support (MSPPS) scale with inclusion and exclusion criteria. **Result:** The result indicates that person with BPAD and ADS perceived low level of social support but there are no significant differences between both groups.

Keywords: Bipolar affective disorder, alcohol dependence syndrome, perceived social support

Patients' Experience and Satisfaction with Telepsychiatry Services in a Tertiary Care Centre

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Background: Telepsychiatry provides clinical, consultative, and educational services to populations in remote regions and other isolated groups. It has shown a new hope during the time of the COVID-19 pandemic. **Aim and Objective:** The aim of the study is to assess the patients' experience and satisfaction as well as to assess the unmet needs of the persons attending telepsychiatry services. **Methods and Materials:** The study was cross-sectional in nature. A total of 100 samples using consecutive sampling methods recruited at least three telepsychiatry consultancies aged between 18 to 60 years at the Outpatient department (OPD) of the Department of Psychiatry, Government Medical College and Hospital Sector 32, Chandigarh were included in the study. Socio-demographic datasheet, Clinical Quality Survey, Patient Satisfaction Scale and Psychosocial Needs Checklist was administered. The data were analyzed using SPSS 16 software. The research study was reviewed and approved by the Ethics Committee of the GMCH Chandigarh and CTRI registration was done. **Results:** As results indicate that majority of the patients were highly satisfied with the telepsychiatry services. The main psychosocial needs were identified information on condition and treatment and psychosocial distress. **Conclusion:** Telepsychiatry, comprises one of the largest uses of telehealth nationwide and it is a growing field with the potential to deliver high quality, much-needed assistance in a variety of settings to persons in need of mental health services.

Keywords: Telemedicine, Telepsychiatry, Intervention & Telecommunication

Psychiatric Social Work Intervention for Anorexia Nervosa: A Case Study from the Indian Point of View

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Anorexia nervosa is an eating disorder characterized by an excessive restriction on food intake and irrational fear of gaining weight, often accompanied by a distorted body self-perception. It is clinically diagnosed more frequently in females, with type and severity varying with each case. The current report is a case of a 12-year-old male, child, studying in 7th standard, belonging to Sikh Nuclear family of middle socio-economic status, resident of Punjab (Marvadi); presented to our tertiary care centre with complaints of gradual loss of weight, loss of appetite, irritability, with a total duration of 3 months, with a probable precipitating factor being teasing by peers, family, teachers due to his weight gain. Diagnosis of anorexia nervosa was made, with the body mass index (BMI) being 13.39 kg/m². A multidisciplinary therapeutic approach was used to facilitate remission. The authors of this case study urge general practitioners and other medical practitioners to be aware of the symptomatology of eating disorders, since most patients would overtly express somatic symptoms similar to those described in the case report, to facilitate early psychiatric intervention.

Keywords: Anorexia Nervosa, BMI, eating disorder, somatic complaints, multidisciplinary therapeutic approach.

Self, Proxy and Interviewer Rated Versions of World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule (WHODAS) 2.0 Among the Patients of Bipolar Affective Disorder

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Background: The World Health Organisation Disability Assessment Schedule (WHODAS 2.0) is an International Classification of Functioning based multidimensional instrument was developed for measuring disability among the patients with bipolar affective disorder.

Objective: The present study aims to check the concordance amongst the self, proxy and interviewer administered version of the WHODAS 2.0 among the patients with bipolar affective disorder. **Materials and Methods:** The study was cross sectional in nature. Thirty samples of patients with bipolar affective disorder as per ICD-10 criteria were selected using a consecutive sampling technique. Patients above 18 years of age with total duration of illness of at least more than 2 years were included. Those who refused consent for the study were excluded. The study was conducted at Outpatient department (OPD) of Mental Health Institute (MHI) and Department of Psychiatry, Government Medical College and Hospital Sector 32, Chandigarh and used self, proxy and interviewer administered version of WHODAS 2.0. The data was analyzed using SPSS-23.0 software. **Results:** The study indicated that there was no significant difference found among the self, proxy and interviewer-based assessment for most of the items however the mean score of interviewers rated version was higher in comparison to self and proxy rated versions of WHODAS 2.0.

Conclusion: The overall inter-reliability of WHODAS 2.0 among the self, proxy and interviewer was moderate. There was no significant difference among the self, proxy and interviewer assessment for most items. This study highlights the fact that service users can also carry out an objective self-assessment of disability thus upholding the principles of advanced directives as envisaged under Mental Health Care Act, 2017.

Keywords: WHODAS 2.0, Bipolar affective disorder, Self, Proxy, & Interviewer

Perceived Stress, Burnout and Compassion Fatigue among Frontline Health Workers during COVID-19 Pandemic

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Background: Among all groups, frontline health workers are at high risk of work-related stress, burnout and secondary traumatic stress during the COVID-19 Pandemic. **Objectives:** To assess the level of perceived stress, burnout, compassion fatigue, to see the association of these variables and to predict the value of the perceived stress and burnout for compassion fatigue among frontline health workers during the COVID-19 pandemic. **Method:** The study was a web-based cross-sectional study on 79 participants who were working as frontline health workers in any organization/hospital during the COVID-19 pandemic. Participants were included in the study using the snowball sampling method. To assess perceived stress, compassion fatigue and burnout, Cohen's Perceived Stress Scale and Compassion Fatigue/Satisfaction self-test were used. **Results:** About 50.6% had moderate stress, 65.8% of total participants had an extremely low risk of burnout and 51.9% had an extremely high risk of compassion fatigue. The result showed a positive correlation between perceived stress and compassion fatigue (0.46), burnout and compassion fatigue (0.78), perceived stress and burnout (0.55) at $p < .01$. Considering the finding of this study it is concluded that major steps need to be taken to improve the mental health of the frontline health care workers during the pandemic. To improve the current scenario of health care workers in regards to mental health, several steps need to be taken e. g. policy-making could be a good step, psychological intervention can be given to those health care workers who need it.

Keywords: COVID-19, perceived stress, burnout, compassion fatigue, frontline health worker

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