



Soviniour

**XXXIX Annual National Conference of
Indian Society of Professional Social Work (ISPSW)**

18th to 20th March 2021
(Thursday, Friday & Saturday)

Fields of Social Work: Challenges Practice & Wellbeing



Organized by
Department of Psychiatric Social Work
Maharashtra Institute of Mental Health (MIMH)
Pune, Maharashtra



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Fields of Social Work: Challenges, Practice & Wellbeing

Souvenir XXXIX Annual National Conference of Indian Society of Professional Social Work

Editors: Praful Kapse, Shrikant Pawar, Kamlesh Kumar Sahu

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Editors

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INDIAN SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL SOCIAL WORK

The Indian Society of Professional Social Work (ISPSW), the oldest association of Professional Social Workers in India, is working relentlessly to meet the challenges of present-day social work practice and to create a platform for information exchange among fellow professionals. The Society was earlier known as Indian Society of Psychiatric Social Work established in the year 1970 by Dr. R.K. Upadhyaya and his colleagues Dr. A. N. Verma and others from the Department of Psychiatric Social Work, Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi. The society was renamed as Indian Society of Professional Social Work in the year 1988 at Kolkata Conference, because of an increased representation of social work educators, practitioners and researchers of all specialization of Professional Social Work. The society primarily focuses on uniting the professional social workers to debate, discuss and develop conceptual frameworks for evolving suitable interventions of social work practice in India. With this aim and objectives, the ISPSW has conducted 38 Annual National Conferences, Workshops, Seminars and Symposia on various social issues in different parts of India. Many Life Members of the ISPSW are representing and participating in the ISPSW conferences from reputed National and International Organizations from India and Abroad.

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THE ORGANIZERS

Maharashtra Institute of Mental Health (MIMH) is a state level, apex government institute, established in 1991 by Government of Maharashtra. This institute works under the administrative control of the Medical Education and Drugs Department of State Government. This institute is recognized as a 'Centre of Excellence' in the field of mental health by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

MIMH provides comprehensive and holistic mental health services for the prevention & treatment of mental health disorders and also for the promotion of positive mental health in society. MIMH provides tertiary mental health care, to patients all over Maharashtra and adjoining states. Institute caters to the clinical needs of both acute and chronic persons with mental illness, through inpatient and outpatient services using clinically relevant multidisciplinary approaches. There is a special outpatient department for the assessment & certification of children with psychological disabilities. A daycare centre for the psychosocial rehabilitation of patients with psychiatric disorders is also available. Psychometric testing and counselling are also being carried out routinely. It provides high quality forensic psychiatric and legal mental health evaluation & treatment for prisoners and criminal offenders with psychiatric disorders sent from court or prisons. The institute offers consultation-liaison services since it is attached to Sassoon General Hospital, Pune. MIMH runs different courses in mental health for the development of trained manpower in Psychiatric Social Work, Clinical Psychology and Psychiatric Nursing.

The Department of Psychiatric Social Work conducts state government approved '**Certificate Course in Post treatment care and Psychosocial Rehabilitation**' since 1995. The department has recently started '**M. Phil in Psychiatric Social Work**' course in affiliation with Maharashtra University of Health Science, Nashik. Department is extensively involved in providing psycho-social rehabilitative daycare services with the pre-primary vocational therapy unit. Psychiatric Social Work department conducts various psychosocial interventions such as psycho-education, supportive counselling, motivational enhancement therapy and activity scheduling at the individual and group level. Marital & family counselling, family therapy, social skills training, psychodrama and music therapy are also provided. Awareness programs and community orientation programs on mental health are regularly organized in selected communities. Psychiatric Social Work department also liaisons with a number of non-government organizations (NGOs) for outreach programs to create awareness about mental health in the community.

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THEME : Fields of Social Work: Practice, Challenges & Wellbeing

SUBTHEMES

1. **Social Workers in Pandemic:** Identifying psychosocial issues during the pandemic in India, psychosocial interventions in the pandemic.
2. **Social Work in Disaster Situation and Humanitarian Emergencies:** Social work practice in post-disaster situations with migrants and refugees, psychosocial care programs, trauma care, armed conflicts and contemporary global issues due to disaster.
3. **Social Work in Family Counseling Center:** Scope, challenges and practice of social work in family counseling centers.
4. **Social Work in Health & Mental Health:** Innovation in clinical social work / psychosocial intervention, palliative care and alternate care models, barriers in health care.
5. **Social Work in Education and Policy:** Innovative teaching & research, updates/ need of act/bills in fields of social work, welfare programs and policies.
6. **Social Work in Women and Child Welfare:** Program policies, work with women, children and adolescents, correctional settings, school social work, welfare programs and policies.
7. **Social Work in Human Resource Management:** Manpower development in social work; Social work administration; Capacity building; Human rights, Industrial social work; Work-life balance; Employee Assistance programs; Corporate social responsibility; Issues and concerns in the workplace; Workplace interventions; Issues in unorganized sectors and Preservation of positive traditional practices.
8. **Social Work in Youth Development:** Recent trends of globalization and youth lifestyle with youth development welfare programs and policies.
9. **Social Work in Aging and Old Age:** Impact of aging, Geriatric health care, Development challenges, Practice in old age group & wellbeing of aged.
10. **Social Work in Community Setting:** Recent advances, The process of urban, rural and tribal community development; the present scenario of socio-cultural influence.
11. **Social Work Practice in Disability & Rehabilitation:** Issues related to persons with disability, Supporting for employment, Vocational rehabilitation, Community Based Rehabilitation, Skill development programs in NGO settings.
12. **Mental Health Practice, Innovation & Technology:** Biological prospective, Psychological perspective, Nursing perspective, Social perspective, Yoga and Ayurveda perspective, Innovation and technology for mental health wellbeing.
13. **Social Work Practice in Correctional Settings :** Program policies, Scope, challenges and practice of social work in Correctional Settings.
14. **Research in Social Work :** Scope, challenges and practice of social work in Research in Social Work.

ISPSW AWARDS FOR BEST PAPERS

1. ISPSW Best Paper Award for Social Work Faculty
2. ISPSW Best Paper Award for Social Work Practitioner
3. ISPSW Best Paper Award for M. Phil/ Ph.D Scholars of Social Work
4. ISPSW Best Paper Award for MSW/MA Social Work Student(s)
5. Visva Bharati Best Paper Award for Practitioner in the field of Persons with Disabilities
6. Roshni Nilaya, School of Social Work Best Paper Award for MSW/MA Social Work Student(s) in Child Mental Health
7. Dr. G. S. Udaya Kumar Memorial Best Paper Award for a Social Work Practitioner in Family Studies.
8. Dr. M. Chandrasekhar Rao Memorial Best Paper Award for M. Phil/Ph.D Scholars in the field of Social Work Research

Norms for Submission and Adjudication of Papers for Award

1. All ISPSW Life members and MSW Student (Non Member) are eligible to contest for various Awards.
2. The soft copy of full paper having APA 6 referencing style along with covering letter mentioning the name of award should reach on or before 10th March 2021 through mail ispsw2021@gmail.com
3. A member who has already received an award is not eligible to apply under any category for a period of 3 years after receiving the award.
4. The award paper should be presented by first author.
5. The first author should give a written declaration that the paper has not been published in Journal/Magazine or presented in any of the Conferences/ Seminars, either in part or full.
6. There should be a minimum two entries and two presentations for contesting the award. In case there is only one paper under any category, the author will be allowed only to make the presentation and the award will be deferred.
7. A three-member committee consisting of ISPSW senior members and professionals from allied disciplines suggested by the Executive Committee of ISPSW will evaluate the merit of each paper under the categories of different awards. However, the Executive Committee will take care of choosing the experts who are not authors (either first or subsequent) of the contesting papers.
8. The evaluation Proforma includes the following components:
 - a. The importance of the study– undertaken in the present context -20%
 - b. The materials and methodology adopted - 20%
 - c. Presentation of results - 20%
 - d. Conclusion and recommendations - 20%
 - e. The method of presentation and discussions followed - 20%.
9. The decision of the Judges will be final; however, the Society has the right to decide about the presentations of an award with quoting the reason thereof:
 - a. Faculty Members: Faculties working on full time/ regular/contract basis in any recognized college/university.
 - b. Research Scholars: Pursuing M.Phil or Ph.D. on fulltime/part-time basis.
 - c. Students: First or Second year full-time MSW students from Colleges/Universities.
10. Abstracts and full papers not following the norms will be rejected

Deadline for submission of Abstracts and full papers

Last date for abstract submission of all papers	5th Mar. 2021
Full paper submission for ISPSW award categories	10th Mar. 2021

(Estd.1970)



INDIAN SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL SOCIAL WORK

Registered office: Dept. of Psychiatric Social Work, NIMHANS, Bangalore
Secretariat: Mental Health Institute (MHI), Adjoining Punjab Police Institute,

Reg. No. 340/90-91

Sector 32 C, Chandigarh – 160030 India

Email: contact.ispsw@gmail.com Website: www.ispsw.net

Date: 14/03/2021

Dear Colleagues and Friends,

Greetings from the Indian Society of Professional Social Work (ISPSW)!

It gives me immense pleasure to welcome you all to the XXXIX Annual National Conference of the ISPSW. The society has reached to age which we founded five decades ago at the Central Institute of Psychiatry (CIP), Prof. R. K. Upadaya has the vision of this initiative which was actively supported by me and our trainees and staff there. Last year during the XXXVIII annual national conference of the society as well as golden guile celebration of ISPSW and Department of Psychiatric Social Work, CIP, Ranchi once again we were entrusted to serve the society. We have been trying hard to maintain the glory and also to begin various new initiatives with courageous and active initiation by Dr. Kamlesh Kumar Sahu, Hon. General Secretary, all the executive committee members and many supports and well-wishers.

In many ways, it will be a milestone event as it is a first-ever annual conference happening in the virtual mode due to Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic situation. In spite of many hardships, this can be considered a positive outcome which will have a long-lasting outcome not only for the ISPSW but at large professional social work practice.

The theme 'Fields of Social Work: Challenges, Practice & Wellbeing' is very apt along with a wide range of subthemes which will have greater scope to accommodate all area of research and practice. 'Social Workers in Pandemic' is a burning area to learn practices and research which is also a subtheme of the conference; hope it will give us a new insight.

I would like to congratulate Dr. Ajay Chandanwale, the Organizing Chairperson, Mr. Shrikant Pawar Organizing Secretary, Dr. Praful Kapse, Mr. Chetan Diwan and each and every one in his team for the hard work I am sure that the organizing committee will provide an enriching experience for all the delegates. The Department of Psychiatric Social Work, Maharashtra Institute of Mental Health (MIMH) Pune, Maharashtra will be remembered for this event.

I am looking forward to meet all of you virtually.

Happy learning! Warm regards!!

(Dr. A.N. Verma)
President ISPSW

(Estd.1970)



Reg. No. 340/90-91

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My Dear Colleagues and Friends,

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It gives me immense pleasure to welcome you all to the XXXIX Annual National Conference of the ISPSW, scheduled to be held online/virtually from 18th to 20th March 2021 organized by the Department of Psychiatric Social Work, Maharashtra Institute of Mental Health (MIMH) Pune, Maharashtra.

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has imposed lots of challenges for us all over the world for the past 12 months. Despite this, it has set in motion to many new developments especially the use of the digital mode of academic programmes collaboration and mass virtual connection. So, this annual conference of ISPSW is the first online/virtually annual conference of the society. Though, it was planned for hybrid mode conventional along with virtual mode but finally happening virtual-only for the obvious reasons.

It is not the first virtual event we have successfully organized more than 20 webinars in the past one year and various meetings and consultations happened in virtual mode. Defiantly it has given much wider visibility to the ISPSW and the opportunity to participate in society's activities for all the members and other professional social workers.

I would like to congratulate Dr. Ajay Chandanwale, the Organizing Chairperson, Mr. Shrikant Pawar Organizing Secretary and each and every one in his team for the unconditional hard work I am very confident that the highly committed conference organizing committee will provide an enriching experience for all the delegates.

Looking forward to meet all of you virtually.

Thanking you with Warm regards

Your's sincerely

(Dr. Kamlesh Kumar Sahu)

Hon. General Secretary, ISPSW

My Dear Colleagues and Friends,

Greetings from the Maharashtra Institute of Mental Health, Pune and Indian Society of Professional Social Work (ISPSW)!

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I would like to thank Dr. A. N. Verma, President of ISPSW, Dr. Kmlsh Kumar Sahu, General Secretary of ISPSW and Prof. Dr. Ajay Chandanwale, Director of MIMH, Pune, Dr. Praful Kapse, Mr. Chetan Diwan, Dr. Nitin Abhivant, Dr. Krishna Kadam, and my colleagues Asst. Prof. Ashwini Dhembare, Mr. Narendra Sale, Ms. Pooja Khandizod and all M. Phil scholars of our institute, all faculty and office staff and each and every one in my team for the unconditional hard work I am very confident that the highly committed we will provide an enriching experience for all the delegates.

Looking forward to meet all of you virtually.

Thanking you with Warm regards.....

MESSAGE:-

***“FOCUS ON BEING WISE AND HUMBLE
ENOUGH TO KNOW WHEN THE SERVICE
YOU CAN OFFER IS TO GUIDE THEM.”***

Your's sincerely

Shrikant Pawar,
Organizing Secretary
Asst. Prof. & HOD, Dept. of Psychiatric Social Work,
MIMH, Pune.

Dear all,

I am very happy to say that, welcome you all to the XXXIX Annual National Conference of the ISPSW. The theme 'Fields of Social Work: Challenges, Practice & Wellbeing' is very apt along with a wide range of subthemes which will have greater scope to accommodate all area of research and practice. 'Social Workers in Pandemic' is a burning area to learn practices and research which is also a subtheme of the conference; hope it will give us a new insight.

I would like to congratulate Mr. Shrikant Pawar Organizing Secretary, and each and every one in his team for the hard work I am sure that we will provide an enriching experience for all the delegates. The Department of Psychiatric Social Work, Maharashtra Institute of Mental Health (MIMH) Pune, Maharashtra will be remembered for this event.

All the Best.....

Prof. Dr.Ajay Chandanwale

Director, MIMH, Pune

XXXIX Annual Conference of ISPSW
Organized by Department of Psychiatric Social Work, MIMH Pune
Scientific Program

Day1: THURSDAY, 18th March 2021		
Time	Topics	Presenter
10.20 am to 11.20 am	Plenary Session 1: Mental health crisis's during COVID -19	Dr. Kalindi Ranbhare
Session1: Topic Social Workers in Pandemic and Disaster <i>Chair Person: Dr. Praful Kapase and Dr. Pankaj Das</i>		
11.30 am to 11.37am	A Paper on Social Responsibility Towards Society-Issues and Challenges: During 'Corona Pandemic Crises'	Dr. Sharmila Ramteke
11.38 am to 11.45 am	Yoga Prana Vidya (YPV) Distance healing intervention for COVID -19 patients: An outcome case study of 414 patients served between April 2020 and March 2021	N Jayachander Reddy
11.47am to 11.54am	To Assess Depression Anxiety and Stress among the engineers who lost their job due to COVID-19 Pandemic.	Ms Pooja Bhalerao
11.56 am to 12.03 pm	Life In The Time of Pandemic: An Explorative Study on Social Networking Pattern And Life Satisfaction of Institutionalized Children	Mr. Raneesh. C
12.05am to 12.12pm	Social Work during Pandemic: Identifying psychosocial issues & integration of Spirituality as an intervention	Mr. Stan Lobo
12.14 pm to 12.21.pm	Suicides during Coronavirus (Covid-19) in India: A Systematic Analysis of Media reports	Mr. Zahid Maqbool Pandit
12.23pm to 12.30pm	Psychological Health among unemployed youth after COVID-19 pandemic	Mr. Deendayal Gond
12.32 pm to 12.39	Prevalence of Delayed Stress Disorder in People Strained by Flood in Lasjan Srinagar	Mr. Fayaz Ahmad Paul
12.40pm to 12.47pm	Impact of COVID-19 on individuals with substance dependence	Mr.Sajeev Mishra & Dr. Bhupendra Singh
Session 2: Social work with Family <i>Chair Person: Dr. Durgesh Valvi and Dr. Kalindi Ranbhare</i>		
12.49 to 12.56pm	Psychosocial Problems In Caregivers Of Persons With Mental Illness: A Meta-Analysis Review	Mr. Abhijeet Singh
12.59 to 1.06pm	Family Pathology And Emotion Recognition In Patient With Schizophrenia	Mr. Rammurat Upadhyay
1.09 to 1.16pm	Family Functioning and Life Satisfaction in families of person with obsessive-compulsive Disorder	Mr. Rohit Gupta
1.19 to 1.26pm	Assess the association between marital Adjustment Quality of life of person with alcohol Dependence syndrome	Ms. Sandhya Kumari
1.28 to 1.35pm	A Study on Injury-Related Disability among the Adolescents of South West Garo Hills, Meghalaya	Ms. SerahTerima Ch. Sangma
1.38 to 1.45pm	The Study On Opinion Of Settle Couple From Family Counselling Centre.	Ms Diksha S.
1.48 to 1.55pm	A Study On Parenting Styles And Emotional Wellbeing Of Youth In Kasargod, Kerala	Mr Varghese Evin
Session 3: Social Work with Women <i>Chair Person: Dr. Sandip Jagdale and Dr. Jitendra Gandhi</i>		
2.07 to 2.14pm	Significance Of Life Skills Education Among Adolescents	Ms Pomi Mahanta
2.17 to 2.24pm	A Study Of Depression In Women At Post Menopause and Its Association With Their Family Support	Ms. Dhanashree Veerkar

2.26 to 2.33pm	Risk and protective factors on mental health of children living in alcohol affected families	Mr Nilesh M. Gujar
2.35 to 2.42pm	Resilience in children of parents with mental illness	Ms Rini Gogoi
2.44pm to 2.51 pm	Study of Educational and Mental health status of girls from Government Tribal girls Hostel”	Mr.Sangita Gaikwad
2.53 to 3.00pm	Sustainable Development Goals towards achieving Child Development	Ms Sarita Patil
3.05 pm to 4.15 pm Inauguration Program Chief Guest: Dr. Nitin Karmalkar, Vice-chancellor of Pune University and Maharashtra University of Health Sciences and Dr B. T. Lawani, Retired Director- Prof. Bharti Vidyapeeth, Pune, In Presence of Prof. Dr. Ajay Chandanwale director MIMH, Pune, Dr. A. N. Verma, president of ISPSW, Dr. Kamlesh Kumar Sahu, General Secretary of ISPSW		
4.20 pm to 5.20	Plenary Session 2: Role of Clinical Social Work	Dr. Sonia Rajput
Day 2: FRIDAY, 19th March 2021		
Time	Topics	Presenter
10.20 am to 11.20 am	Plenary Session 3: Intervention of professional social work perspective for better outcome in industrial relationship	Dr. Shaly Joseph
11.30 am to 4.10 PM ISPSW Award Paper Sessions		
3.10 pm to 4.10pm	Plenary Session 3: Internationalization of Indian Social Work	Dr. Devannand Shinde
Session11: Social work in Health and Mental Health <i>Chair Persons: Dr. Senthil and Mr. Chetan Diwan</i>		
4.13 pm to 4.20pm	Experiences, Burnout and Coping Strategies Adopted by Psychiatric Social Workers	Ms Anupa Raichel Mathew
4.21pm to 4.28	Case Report of a young female patient with Paranoid Schizophrenia	Ms Naynee Singh
4.30pm to 4.37 pm	The persons with schizophrenia have moderate disability.	Ms Rituporna Dhar
4.39pm to 4.46pm	To assess and compare the emotion regulation and empathy among caregivers of patients with Schizophrenia and Bipolar Affective Disorder	Ms Aleena Mathai
4.47 pm to 4.54pm	Emotional Intelligence, Psychological Wellbeing And Self Esteem Among Patients With Depression And Mania.	Mr Bhavtosh Dhar
5.08pm to 5.15 pm	Medication Adherence in Person with Bipolar affective Disorder: a case study	Ms Gitasri Talukdar
4.55 pm to 5.02pm	Supportive case work intervention in Caregiver of person with Schizophrenia	Ms Bipasa Kumari
Session11 (B) :Social work in Health and Mental Health <i>Chair Persons: Dr. Shakti Prabha and Dr. Devanaand Shinde</i>		
5.03pm to 5.10pm	Psycho Social Intervention of a person with Recurrent Depressive Disorder	Mr Mohd Zaid

5.12.pm to 5.19 pm	Role of Gender in Body Image Distortion	Ms. Indu Nair V
5.20pm to 5.27 pm	Predictors Of Violence And Its Manifestation On Care Givers Of Person With Psychiatric Disorders	Mr Upendra Singh
5.28pm to 5.35 pm	Mental Wellbeing and Mental Health Professionals	Dr. PravinYannawar
5.37.pm to 5.45pm	Exploring Connections between Democracy and Mental Health	Dr. Sandeep Jagdale
5.47pm to 5.52pm	Increasing Access To Mental Health Care For Distressed Farmers/Persons With Mental Illness (Pwmi) In India: A Psychosocial Response From Tata Trusts	Dr. Praful Kapse
5.54pm to 6.01 pm	ADIP Scheme: A boon for the Person with Disabilities in the State of Goa	Mr Shri. Sudesh Gaude
6.02pm to 6.09 pm	Perceived Expressed Emotions and Self-Esteem in Persons with Obsessive Compulsive Disorder	Mr. Lokesh Kumar Ranjan
Session11 (C) :Social work in Health and Mental Health <i>Chair Persons: Dr. Prakash Yadav and Mr. Narendra Sale</i>		
6.10pm to 6.17 pm	Perceived Parenting Styles & Self Esteem of Youth among Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	Mr Vikas Jangra
6. 19 pm to 6.26pm	Attitude Towards Mental Illness Among Rural And Urban Community Setting: A Comparative Study	Mr. Nikita
6.27 pm to 6.34 pm	Psychosocial Concerns in Substance Abuse among Adolescents	Adarsh Sinha
6.35pm to 6.42pm	Obsessive Compulsive Disorder with Comorbid Depressive Episode: A Case Study	Satyabhama Nayak
Session11 (D) :Social work in Health and Mental Health <i>Chair Persons: Mr. Upendra Singh and Mr. Lokesh Ranjan</i>		
5. 33 pm to 5. 40pm	Psychosocial intervention with a person with Paranoid Schizophrenia as an intervention	Ms. Jatwinder Kaur Gaga
5. 41pm to 5.48	Psychosocial Management of Drug Addict: A Case Study	Fayaz Ahmad Paul
5.49pm to 5.56 pm	Study On Impact Of Children With Intellectual Disability On Family Functioning And Quality Of Life	Yogeshor Watane
Day 3: SATURDAY, 20th March 2021		
Time	Topics	Presenter
10.00 am to 11.00 pm,	Plenary Session 4: Yoga Prana Vidya (YPV) Distance healing intervention for COVID -19 patients	N Jayachander Reddy
11.00 am to 12.00 pm,	Plenary Session 5: Patriarchy Woman Rights and Mental Health.	Dr. Nisha Waghmare
Session12: Social work in child and adolescent <i>Chair Persons: Dr. Manisha Kiran and Dr. Jahan Ara</i>		
12.05am to 12.12pm	Significance Of Life Skills Education Among Adolescents	Ms Pomi Mahanta
12.14 pm to 12.21.pm	Child Mental Health	Mr. Kalpesh R Patil

Session13 :Social work in old age & Ageing (other)		
<i>Chair Persons: Dr. Bhupendra Singh, Dr. Shatabdi Chakravarti and Dr. Swamlata Singh</i>		
12.23 pm to 12.30pm	Psychosocial Issues of Ageing Population & Possible Social work Intervention	Dr. Qurratul Aein Ali
12.32pm to 12.39	Lived Experiences of Caregivers of Persons with Alzheimer's Disease	Ms. Smitakhi Mahanta
12.40pm to 12.47pm	Medical Social Worker's Role In Palliative Care	Mrs. Sangeeta Kamble
12.49pm to 12.56pm	Occupational stress and psychological distress among Lawyers in Sonitpur District, Assam	Debashree Biswas
12.57am to 1.03pm	Violence against Female with Schizophrenia and It's Impact on Adjustment and Psychological Well Being	Shraddha Singh
1.05pm to 1.12pm	Association between Family pathology and Quality of Life among Patient with Schizophrenia	Sawan Kumar Chaudhary
1.14pm to 1.22pm	Role of Supportive Supervision in Service Delivery Mechanism	Mohd. Uzair
Session14:Social work in youth , Marriage & Community (other)		
<i>Chair Persons:Dr. Pravin Yannawar and Ms.Samta Jeevan</i>		
12.23 pm to 12.30pm	Scope of Professional Social Work Practice with Marine Fishing Communities in India	Remya Ramakrishnan T
12.32pm to 12.39	Body image satisfaction & self-esteem among adult Gym users and Non-Users	Mrs. Mamata Rani Swain
12.40pm to 12.47pm	Contribution of Marital communication and conflict to marital quality among the couples in their early stage of marriage": A community based study	Athelrine Horo
12.49pm to 12.56pm	Youth Crime : Causes And Impact To Society At Chandrapur District, (Mh)	Ms Shubhangi Meshram
12.57am to 1.03pm	Family Pathology And Emotion Recognition In Patient With Schizophrenia	Mr.Rammurat Upadhyay
1.05pm to 1.12pm	Assess the association between marital Adjustment Quality of life of person with alcohol Dependence syndrome	Ms.Sandhya Kumari
1.14pm to 1.22pm	A Paper on Social Responsibility Towards Society-Issues and Challenges: During 'Corona Pandemic Crises'	Dr. Sharmila Ramteke
1.35 pm to 2.45 pm Valedictory session		
Chief Guest: Mrs. Minakshi Kumkar		



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

18th to 20th March 2021



**Department of Psychiatric Social Work
Maharashtra Institute of Mental Health (MIMH) Pune, Maharashtra**

Theme: Fields of Social Work: Challenges, Practice & Wellbeing

ISPSW Best Paper Award on Day 2 (19th March 2021: between 11.30 am to 4.10)

Sl. #	Name	Paper Title
Session 4: Dr. G. S. Udaya Kumar Memorial Best Paper Award for a Social Work Practitioner in Family Studies		
Chairpersons: Dr. Shazia Manzoor & Mr. Ashok Kumar		
1	Nibedita Sarkar	Perceived Stigma, Quality of Life And Mental Health of Family Caregivers of Persons with Severe Mental Illness
2	Vishvajeet Dutta	Knowledge Attitude Practices and Burden among Family Caregivers of Elderly Persons with Mental Illness
Session 5: Dr. M Chandrashekar Rao Memorial Best Paper Award for M.Phil/Ph.D Scholars in the field of Social Work Research		
Chairpersons: Dr. R. Sakthi Prabha & Dr. Apurba Saha		
3	Mary Bosco	Social Work in Child Welfare: Working with Adolescents during Pandemic
4	Shreya Pandey	Parenting Dimensions and its Relationship with Problems among Children of Parents having Mental Illness
Session 6: ISPSW Best Paper Award for M.Phil/Ph.D Scholar of Social Work		
Chairpersons: Dr. Arif Ali & Dr. Dhananjay B. Lokhande		
5	Monisha.L	A study on Resilience among Children in Street Situations
6	Bhavtosh Dhar	Emotional Intelligence And Psychological Wellbeing Among Patients With Depression And Mania
7	Sanchita Jain	A Study on Parenting Style in Relation to Social Adjustment among School Going Adolescent
8	Rizwan Ahmed	Mental health literacy in community setting: A Descriptive study
Session 7: ISPSW Best Paper Award for Social Work Practitioner		
Chairperson: Dr. Sushma Kumari & Dr. Shivani D. Mishra		
9	Sudhir Tanwar	Clinical Correlates of Coping Strategies employed by Patients with Severe Mental Illness
10	Pooja Subhash Khandizod	A Study On Impact of Facebook Using on Family Environment And Individuals Stress, Anxiety & Depression
11	Sale Narendra	Impact of Drug Adherence on individuals with Schizophrenia and their family

Session 8: ISPSW Best Paper Award for Social Work Faculty**Chairperson: Dr. Koteswara Raju & Dr. Sanjay Bhatt**

12	Rex Sahayaraj	Impact of Economic Condition on Psychological Wellbeing among Elderly People Living in Old Age Home
13	Chittaranjan Subudhi	Perceived beliefs about etiology of mental illness among tribal patients in India
14	Bhupendra Singh	Structural family therapy with families of adolescents with dissociative disorder

Session 9: ISPSW Best Paper Award for MSW/MA Social Work Students**Chairperson: Dr. Nand Kumar Singh & Dr. Bornali Das**

15	Karuna Jadhav	A Study of Awareness of Sexual Harassment among Women Employees Working in Chakan MIDC, Pune
16	Satish Shinde	A study on psychological problems of prisoners with references to Kalamba jail, Kolhapur
17	Prasenjit Sakhare	Attitude of Nursing Professionals towards person with Mental Illness
18	Leslie Dsouza	Causes, Effects, and possible Remedies for Deforestation in the Aarey region

Session 10: ISPSW Best Paper Award for M.Phil/Ph.D Scholar of Social Work**Chairperson: Mr. Ravi Kishan Jha & Dr. Dilip Kumar**

19	Nitin Kamble	A Study on Social Economical Status Related Towards Schizophrenia & Mood Disorder Patients
20	Sameer Thanekar	Impact of psycho education on expressed emotion, family environment, drug adherence and illness outcome of individual with schizophrenia
21	Ashfaq Ahmad Dangroo	Psychosocial Intervention Needs of Person with Schizophrenia Attending Psychiatric Out Patient Clinic

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I AM BECAUSE WE ARE: RELEVANCE OF SOCIAL WORK METHODS

Dr. Praful Kapse

This year as The International Federation of Social Work is Observing the World Social Work Day on March 16th worldwide. It is event when professional social workers across world stand together to share common message globally. This is the first theme of the decade 2020 to 2030 Global Agenda for Social Work and Social Development This theme derives from Ubuntu is a foreign concept meaning “I am because you are.” It embraces the idea that humans cannot exist in isolation. We depend on connection, community, and caring — simply, we cannot be without each other. This philosophy requires a conscious shift in how we think about ourselves and others, especially at a time when our nation is more divided than ever. Ubuntu’s powerful meaning comes with a dark history. The ancient African concept was adapted into a philosophy in post-apartheid South Africa, a place that is still recovering from a long period of political, economic, and cultural turmoil that left highly divided and unequal social systems. The philosophy developed as a way to overcome these tensions plaguing the society. By focusing on the humanness of each individual, whether victims or perpetrators, South Africans aim to come closer to creating a democratic country. As South African social rights activist and Archbishop Desmond Tutu explained, “My humanity is bound up in yours, for we can only be human together.” He understands that the potential of human beings working collectively to achieve goals is infinitely greater than the potential of any individual.

Social work methods and professional workers across globe is still imperative and recent advancements in therapeutic interventions are relevant. Social work methods includes

- 1) Social Case Work: “Social Case Work is an art of doing different things for an with different people by cooperating with to achieve at one and the same time their own and society’s betterment” defined by Mary Richmond in 1915
- 2) With practices and advances in the case works in 1957 Perlman have defined it social case work as “Social Case work is a process used by certain human welfare agencies to help individuals to cope more effectively with their problems in social functioning”

It has Component of A Person, A Problem, A Place, A Process

A Person is one who is presented to social workers with a problem can be anything which causing may be psychosocial difficulties at place what follows further is process of psychosocial intervention. The process of social case work includes 1) Intake, 2) Case Study, 3) Diagnosis, 4) treatment 5) Termination 6) Follow Up. The core principle of social case

work are individualization, Acceptance, Confidentiality, Non-judgemental attitude, purposeful expression of feeling, Controlled emotional involvement, Self-determination.

Social Case work adopts various therapeutic approaches which includes 1) Psychoanalytical model 2) Psychosocial theory 3) Problem-solving 4) Functional Theory 5) Existential social work 6) Client centered treatment 7) Cognitive Theory 8) Task Centered Treatment 9) Behaviour Modification 10) Transactional analysis

Social Group Work is method of social work dealing with group situations. The objective of social group work includes Individualization Developing sense of belonging Capacity building for participation, contribute to decision making on ground of rational thinking and through group deliberation Increase respect for differences among people Development of warm and accepting social climate. "Social Group Work is a psychosocial process which is concerned no less than with developing leadership ability and cooperation than with building on the interests of the group for a social purpose. (Hamilton, 1949) "Social group work is to help individuals to enhance their social functioning through purposeful group experiences and to cope more effectively with their personal, group or community problems" (Konopka, 1963)

The core principles of social group work includes planned group formation, Specific objective

Purposeful worker group relationship, Continuous individualization, Guided group interaction, Democratic group, Self-determination, Flexible functional organization, Progressive program experiences, Resource utilization, Evaluation. The Group Work Models 1) Social Goals Model

3) The Remedial Model 3) The Reciprocal Model

Community Organization is core method of social work Ross have defined Community organization is a process by which a community identifies its needs or objectives, order (or ranks) these needs or objectives, develop the confidence and will to work at those needs or objectives, finds the resources (internal or/and external) to deal with these needs or objectives, takes action in respect of them, and in so doing extends and develops cooperative attitude and practice in the community. The key objectives includes 1) The discovery and definition of needs. 2) The elimination and prevention of social needs and disabilities. 3) The articulation of resources and needs, and constant readjustment of resources in order better to meet changing needs.

The core principle of community organization includes Development of association, Specific problem, Leadership, Goals and methods, Communication, Cooperation, and Decision

making Capacity building the steps of community organization are 1) identification, 2) Problem facts and data 3) Structural and functional analysis 4) Beneficiaries profile 5) Action Plan 6) Action Plan 7) Determination of Strategy 8) Linking 9) Implementation and Evaluation 10) Building Counter System

Secondary methods of Social Work are Social Work Research Social work research is the systematic, critical investigation of question in the social welfare field with purpose of yielding answers to problems of social work, and of extending and generalizing social work knowledge and concept. (Friedlander, 1957) following are the steps in Social Work Research

- Identification of Problem
- Formulating problem
- Setting Objectives
- Review of problem identified
- Hypothesis
- Methods and material
- Collecting data
- Treatment
- Analysis and interpretation
- Results and conclusion
- Implication in practice

Research Design Includes

- Baseline research design
- Historical research design
- Descriptive research design
- Exploratory research design
- Observational research design
- Experimental research design

Social Action is secondary method of social work “Social Action is mass betterment through propaganda and social legislation”. (Mary Richmond, 1922)

“Social action is individual, group or community effort, within the framework of social work philosophy and practice that aims to achieve social progress, to modify social policies and to improve social legislation, health and welfare services”. (Friedlander, 1963)

- Principle of social action includes Principle of Credibility Building
- Principle of Legitimization

- Principle of Dramatization
- Principle of Multiple Strategies
- Principle of Dual Approach
- Principle of Manifold Programs

Process of social Action

- Developing Awareness
- Organization
- Strategies
- Action

Strategies of Social Action

- Collaboration
- Competition
- Disruption

Social Welfare Administration: Social Work is professional service to people for assisting them. Administration is a process of direction, oversight, coordination and stimulation in an agency designed to carry out some agreed purpose with economy and effectiveness in the means employed and with all possible regard for the individuals involved. Functions of Social welfare administration includes Formulating Agency's objective

- Provision of a Formal Structure
- The Promotion of Cooperative Efforts
- Finding and Deploying Resources
- Supervision and Evaluation

All these social work methods are highly relative and important. Providing client services and social work interventions in various fields. Social case work and group work and research are foundation and key interventions by social workers in the various field government also adopted the social work services in to health care services, clinical and non-clinical services, community based services, psychosocial interventions with patients, usage of social work methods. Hence it is imperative to say social work methods is highly relevant and needed.

Dr. Praful Prabhuappa Kapse

Scientific and Souvenir Committee

ANCISPSW 2021

Abstracts

ROLE OF SUPPORTIVE SUPERVISION IN SERVICE DELIVERY MECHANISM

Mohamad Uzair

Supportive supervision is an approach to guide, mentor and solve problems jointly. The supportive supervision approach is instrumental in strengthening the implementation of any programme and scheme. Many public health programs have been successful through supportive supervision. In a healthcare system, supportive supervision empowers the health care system to function effectively through enhanced teamwork and monitoring. Any programme can be successfully implemented through supportive supervision at multiple levels. It can strengthen service delivery at the facility level, program implementation at the sub-national level, and program administration, monitoring, and evaluation at the national level. Supportive supervision ensures building the programme's capacity by setting standards and facilitate problem-solving for quality and process improvement.

This paper explores the pertinence of supportive supervision in health care programme. Further, this paper has also discussed a successful case study of a health programme through supportive supervision. Lastly, various suggest measures for successfully implementing a programme and scheme through supportive are also discussed in this paper.

Keywords: Supportive Supervision, Public Health, Service Delivery, Monitoring

CASE REPORT OF A YOUNG FEMALE PATIENT WITH PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENIA

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Introduction: Schizophrenia is a psychiatric disorder, which is characterized by slow functional deterioration and episodes of relapse or acute exacerbation of psychotic symptoms. The mean age of onset is in early adulthood, deterioration in patients' activities of daily living and ability to sustain employment, and the propensity of the disorder to affect insight leave many patients requiring assistance and care for an extended period of time. Families play key roles in the early stages of the disease when help is first being sought. In addition, families provide long-term care and continued support for people experiencing schizophrenia with most of patients continuing or returning to live with relatives. Within an interactive model of schizophrenia, social support is postulated to serve as a protective factor that facilitates coping and competence, thus modulating the deleterious effects of social and environmental stressors.

Aim: To discuss the case report of a young female patient with paranoid schizophrenia emphasizing the role of social support in the treatment

Case Study A 29 years old female, youngest among two siblings belonging to a middle socio-economic status class was diagnosed with Paranoid Schizophrenia (ICD 10 classification) with 9 years of total duration of illness, insidious onset and continuous course presented with problems of self-muttering, smiling, irrelevant talks, reduced sleep, and absconding behaviour. Issues of medication non-compliance, inadequate social support and family burden have impacted the treatment progress of the patient. Interventions included drug therapy, supportive therapy, psychoeducation and occupation therapy with simultaneous discussions on patient's rehabilitation into the community with enhanced social support networks.

Conclusion: People with persisting psychotic disorders need adequate and uninterrupted treatment in a stable, safe and stimulating environment

Keywords: Case Work report, schizophrenia

SIGNIFICANCE OF LIFE SKILLS EDUCATION AMONG ADOLESCENTS

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Background: Adolescence is a period of transition that bridges childhood and adulthood, where there are biological, psychological & social changes. Adolescents are not able to cope with the changes due to various challenges and emerging issues. Imparting life skills can help the adolescents to cope with the problems effectively. Life skills education is not introduced in the regular curriculum in majority of the schools in India. The introduction of life skills training will arrest the problem of adolescents at its nascent stage and will prevent its occurrences from happening.

Objectives: The objective of this review paper is to understand life skills and significance of life skills education.

Methodology: Articles related to life skills and adolescents, implementation of life skills education, school mental health were searched. The key words used were adolescents, life skills, health promotion using life skills, school mental health. Search engines Pub Med, Google Scholar, PsycNet were being used. Relevant article were collected and reviewed. Unpublished articles and case studies were not included in this article

Results: Life skills have significant impact in the overall development of the adolescents. Imparting life skills education is the need of the hour. There is dearth of studies related to life skills from the North Eastern part of India.

Conclusion: Introducing life skills in the early stage of adolescence will aid in the development and enhanced psychosocial competence. Emphasis should be given on introducing life skills education programs as a part of School Mental Health Program (SMHP).

Keywords: Life skills, adolescents, life skills education

PSYCHIATRIC DISABILITY IN PERSONS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA AND MARITAL ADJUSTMENT IN THEIR SPOUSES

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Introduction: Disability is defined as “the outcome or result of a complex relationship between an individual’s health condition and personal factors and of the external factors that represent the circumstances in which the individual lives” WHO-ICF (International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health, 2002). Schizophrenia is known as a chronic illness with a variable, but always destructive, pattern affecting the perceptual, cognitive, interpersonal and emotional aspects of the affected patients (Sadock & Sadock, 2005).

Objectives: (a) to assess the socio-demographic profile of persons with schizophrenia having psychiatric disability. (b) To examine psychiatric disability in persons with Schizophrenia. (c) To assess marital adjustments in the spouses of the persons with Schizophrenia (d) To determine the relationship between socio-demographic profile, psychiatric disability and marital adjustments in persons with Schizophrenia

Methodology: The present study followed descriptive research design. Fifty (50) spouses of the persons with schizophrenia (ICD-10 DCR) were selected using purposive sampling method from LGBRIMH, Tezpur, Assam. Written consent was taken from the respondents who fulfilled the inclusion criteria and clarifications were given to them before the administration of the scales. Socio demographic data sheet, Indian Disability Evaluation Scale (IDEAS) and Revised Dyadic Adjustment Scale (RDAS) were administered.

Results: The results reveals that majority of the persons living with Schizophrenia has moderate level disability 66%. It was also found that the global score of disability has significant positive correlation with total duration of illness $r=.839$ and negative correlation with age of onset. Among all the respondents 48% has distressed marital relation and 52% has non-distressed marital relationship.

Conclusion: To conclude, in the study it was found that majority of the persons with schizophrenia have moderate disability. Understanding the disability will help in the rehabilitation process of the persons with schizophrenia. Their disabilities have prevent them from doing jobs. Better marital adjustment would help to enrich better marital relationship. Therefore, it is important to educate the spouses, regarding the illness and how to take care of them in the long run of their life. Awareness programs may help significantly and interventions should be planned.

Keywords: Psychiatric disability, schizophrenia, marital adjustment, spouses

EMOTION REGULATION AND EMPATHY AMONG CAREGIVERS OF PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA AND BIPOLAR AFFECTIVE DISORDER

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Introduction: Mental illness is not only having an impact on the wellbeing of the patient but also the whole family.

Aim: To assess and compare the emotion regulation and empathy among caregivers of patients with Schizophrenia and Bipolar Affective Disorder. Hypotheses: There will be no significant difference in emotion regulation and empathy among caregivers of Schizophrenia and Bipolar Affective Disorder. And there will be no significant relationship between emotion regulation and empathy among caregivers of schizophrenia and Bipolar Affective Disorder.

Methodology: It was a cross sectional comparative study, the samples were selected using purposive sampling technique. The sample size was 60 out of which 30 were the caregivers of Schizophrenia and remaining were caregivers of Bipolar Affective Disorder.

Results: There is no significant difference between empathy and emotion regulation in the caregivers of schizophrenia and Bipolar Affective Disorder. There is no significant relation found between emotion regulation and empathy among both the group.

Keywords: Mood disorder, care givers, emotion regulation, interpersonal reactivity, schizophrenia

**CONTRIBUTION OF MARITAL COMMUNICATION AND CONFLICT TO
MARITAL QUALITY AMONG THE COUPLES IN THEIR EARLY STAGE OF
MARRIAGE: A COMMUNITY BASED STUDY.**

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Introduction: Marriage is a union between man and women who committed each other as spouse. Most of the couple they face some or the other problems related to their marriage in the late or early stage of marriage. The current study wants to see the contribution of marital communication, marital conflict to marital quality among the couples in their early stage of marriage.

Methodology: The current study will be descriptive cross-sectional. Statistical population included 100 couples (50 wives and 50 husbands). The couple those who have completed 6 months to 2 years of their marriage between the age group of 25 to 35 years from Tezpur, Sonitpur, Assam, Simple random sampling technique is used for data collection.

Result: The result will be discuss in the time of presentation.

Conclusion: Conflict is a natural part of human life. Communication plays a vital role towards marital conflict. Good marital quality is closely related with communication and conflict among the couple. Marital issues can be managed through couple's therapy

Keywords: Marital adjustment, conflict, communication, couples, population, problems

SUPPORTIVE CASE WORK INTERVENTION IN CAREGIVER OF PERSON WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA

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Background: Schizophrenia is a chronic mental illness which affects the process of care giving. Enhancing knowledge regarding illness and providing supportive intervention enables the caregivers to cope up with the illness and to deal with psychosocial issues very effectively; henceforth it is helpful in improving the process of recovery.

Aim and objectives: To assess the Knowledge, care burden and expressed emotion in Caregiver of person with Schizophrenia and to see the effectiveness of supportive case work intervention in caregiver.

Methodology: It used a single case study design and compares pre and post-intervention data. The case with chronic schizophrenia was purposefully selected from the inpatient department of LGBRIMH, Tezpur. Tools used for are Knowledge of Schizophrenia Interview (KASI), Mayor gross Social History Performa, The Zarit burden interview and The Family Questionnaire (FQ). After assessment, Supportive case work intervention was provided to the caregiver.

Results: The finding shows that caregivers were having poor knowledge regarding illness. In family dynamic, boundary was close and rigid, switch board communication was present, role strain was present, high expressed and moderate to severe care burden was present. There was change in pre and post score in Knowledge of Schizophrenia Interview (KASI), The Family Questionnaire (FQ) and The Zarit burden interview after intervention.

Conclusion: Supportive case work can be effective in improving the knowledge, handling expressed emotion and dealing care burden issues.

Keywords: Knowledge, schizophrenia, family psychoeducation, caregiver burden and expressed emotions, supportive intervention, case work

A STUDY OF DEPRESSION IN WOMEN AT POST MENOPAUSE AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH THEIR FAMILY SUPPORT

Dhanashree Veerkar¹, Anuradha Patil²

Introduction: Depression affects 264 million population of the world. More females come up with depression rather than males (WHO 2020). The phase of menopause in women's life is a challenging phase. This challenging phase affects the health of her as individual and her family also. This research has demonstrated that importance of family support is crucial to face this phase in women's life.

Aim: To assess the perceived family support to woman and menopause concerning the depression.

Setting and design: Quantitative study of the women at menopause considering depression undertaken at the community based setting.

Methods: Total numbers of 100 women were assessed as an universe of this study to assess their level of depression and perceived social support who get stopped their menstruation naturally and permanently for 1 year to 5 years from Pune city is the universe for this study. PHQ9 tool has been used to assess the level of depression and Procidano and Heller's scale has been used to assess the perceived social support by researcher.

Statistical analysis: Quantitative analysis of the study has done with the help of SPSS software and qualitative analysis done manually.

Results: There is significant negative correlation between depression and perceived family support in woman at post menopause.

Conclusion: The researcher found that family support is important in post menopause transition concerning to depression.

Keywords: Menopause, Depression, perceived family support

**INCREASING ACCESS TO MENTAL HEALTH CARE FOR DISTRESSED
FARMERS/PERSONS WITH MENTAL ILLNESS (PWMI) IN INDIA: A
PSYCHOSOCIAL RESPONSE FROM TATA TRUSTS**

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Background: Agriculture is the life of Indian economy, farming and allied areas contribute almost 14 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India. 65 to 70 per cent of the population have agriculture as main occupation. Vidharba region was once known as the cotton capitol however over last 2 decades it has witnessed highest farmer suicides. In 2014 - 1,31, 666 suicides reported in country, of which 5650 (4.3%) were farmer suicide, 2568 (45.5%) were from Maharashtra (NCRB, 2015). Farming related economic hardship (17.2%), Bankruptcy/indebtedness (20.6%), family problems (20.1%), illness (13.2%), Substance Use (4.4%) were the major causes of suicide (NCRB, 2015). 10 farmers in every 100,000 farmers commit suicide, this is higher than national suicide. 95% farmers in vidharba are struggling with massive debt and distress and farm become loss making proposition (P. B. Behere, 2008).

Methodology: The major aim of the program was to increase access to quality mental health care for distressed farmers/Persons with Mental Illness. Experimental research design adopted.

Participants and tools: The program intended to cater psychosocial support and treatment services to all people above 18 years of age presenting with distress or any type of mental illness. PHQ9, IDEAS and Brief Quality of life was used

Results: indicated that study participants have significant amount of change in the PHQ9 score in post assessment

Conclusion: It is concluded that community based mental health program is imperative. Considering the geography with high suicides rates psychosocial social interventions to be planned.

Keywords: Psychosocial interventions, suicide, depression.

PREVALENCE OF DELAYED STRESS DISORDER IN PEOPLE STRAINED BY FLOOD IN LASJAN SRINAGAR

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Background: Disaster is defined as a severe disruption and sudden unexpected event, in which protective mechanisms of society are likely to fail and which results in major losses in the ecological, economical and psychosocial spheres. Psychological reactions after any disaster can vary from individual to individual and from disaster to disaster depending upon the level of exposure, extent of loss, coping mechanisms, and social support available at that time. The prevalence of psychological problems is witnessed in very high proportion of the survivors ranging from 20% to 35% after a natural disaster.

Methodology: Aim: This study will examine the prevalence of delayed stress disorder among flood affected population in Lasjan Srinagar Kashmir. The study was conducted in the area of Lasjan Srinagar which was most affected during flood of September 2014. Two hundred individuals were assessed who had been directly exposed to floods and the study was conducted three month after the flood. People were assessed at their homes, and at their relative's houses. Semi structured pro-forma and few standardized questionnaires were used to collect information regarding socio-demographic details such as age, gender, socioeconomic status, residence, education.

Results: Out of two hundred victims who participated in our study, majority of our participants were in the age group of 20-50 years of age. Prevalence of Symptoms of anxiety was present in (26.2%), Symptoms of Depressive symptoms were present in (30.6%), and delayed stress disorder were present in (15.8%).

Conclusion: In this study it was seen that individuals who were not evacuated from their homes during the floods had more delayed stress disorder than who were evacuated. They remained in their houses and continuously suffered from stress because of fear of death.

Keywords: Floods, delayed stress disorder affected people.

MEDICATION ADHERENCE IN PERSON WITH BIPOLAR AFFECTIVE DISORDER: A CASE STUDY

Gitasri Talukdar¹, Arif Ali²

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Background: Medication adherence refers to the active and voluntary involvement of the patient in the treatment procedure in order to achieve therapeutic and goals. Adherence Therapy aims at enhancing the adherence towards the treatment in order to avoid adverse effects and to bring about significant improvement in reducing the problem symptoms.

Aim and objectives: This study aims to enhance the patient's insight and attitude towards the treatment and further enhancing adherence.

Methods: This study was a single case study design done in the in-patient department of LGBRIMH, Tezpur. A case diagnosed with bipolar affective disorder, current episode manic with psychotic symptoms (F31.2), according to 10th revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems criteria (ICD 10), was selected. Clinical Interviewing, The Medication Adherence Rating Scale (MARS), Checklist for non-adherence, Concordance Assessment were administered. Adherence therapy and motivational interviewing was done to deal with adherence issues.

Results: The assessments revealed that the patient has earlier stopped medication as he felt better and his idea of taking medication relies at times when he is very sick. Lack of information about illness and need for adherence, poor family support and high cost of treatment were the factors that contributed towards his non adherence. The patient knowledge regarding the illness and the treatment procedure was poor. Accordingly, adherence therapy was provided to the patient in order to improve the adherence towards the treatment. Motivational interviewing was used as an approach in addressing the adherence and psychoeducation was also a part of the therapy procedure. After the psychosocial intervention, there was significant improvement observed in the understanding of the patient regarding the mental illness. The insight of the patient was improved. This approach helped in improving the patient's adherence to the treatment and medication. There was significant improvement seen in the patient's motivation to adhere. Conclusion: Non-adherence can have a significant impact on the patient's well-being and further can act as a major reason behind the recurrence of the symptoms, relapse and re admission in the hospital. Motivational interviewing as an approach to adherence therapy has been found to be efficacious in promoting treatment adherence. It explores the patient's concerns and expectations in further eliciting the internal motivation of the patient in changing and adhering to the medication and treatment.

Keywords: Adherence therapy, motivational interviewing, bipolar affective disorder

ROLE OF GENDER IN BODY IMAGE DISTORTION

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Background: The concept of body image has become a centre of attention among adolescents for the last few decades. Body image is a multidimensional concept that defines a person's perceptions as well as attitude towards their own body. The conflict in body image usually occurs during adolescent period and it is considered more as feminine. Gender differences will be there in any adolescents' emotions, perceptions and behaviour. This may reflect in their body image perception also. Historically, body image issues are more prevalent among women than men. But the recent research studies are showing that it is increasing among men too.

Aim & Objectives: With an aim of knowing the gender differences in body image perception and dissatisfaction in Indian context, relevant research articles have been reviewed. A systematic review has done for analyzing the facts. This review paper majorly analyzed the subject matter with the objectives of exploring the role of gender in body image perception of adolescents, the effect of body image perception in eating disorder onset, and also to discuss the scope of future studies in this area of research.

Findings & Conclusion: Based on the review of literature it was found that body image is affected by variables such as culture, social status, gender and personality differences, but there is a lack of sufficient literature in Indian context to explain the same. It was also indicated in many of the reviews that body image has significant relationship with adolescents' psychological wellbeing and the body image dissatisfaction has harmful effects on development of eating disorders, depression, low self-esteem, emotional disturbances and appearance rumination. The level of body image distortion is varying among both genders as per certain variables, so that it can be said that both male and female adolescents have body image distortions.

Keywords: Gender, adolescents, body image, eating disorders

YOGA PRANA VIDYA (YPV) DISTANCE HEALING INTERVENTION FOR COVID -19 PATIENTS: AN OUTCOME CASE STUDY OF 412 PATIENTS SERVED BETWEEN APRIL 2020 AND MARCH 2021

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Introduction: There is no definitive proven treatment for COVID patients. For prevention of COVID onset, some vaccines have been developed and being administered to people in phases. The authors have applied Yoga Prana Vidya (YPV) system of healing, a non-touch non-drug healing treatment, known to be complementary and alternative medicine, to treat over 1600 COVID patients between April 2020 and March 2021 in India and few abroad, This paper presents documented outcome from a sample of 412 healed and recovered patients.

Material & Methods: This is a case study method, collecting data from 412 cases of COVID patients who were given energy healing distantly. A group of YPV healers was set up to give energy healing to the patients using appropriate protocols matching the conditions and symptoms of each patient. Documented patient data with dates of onset of symptoms to recovery and patient feedback responses were collected.

Results: Categorized data analysis of the sample 412 patients shows that most hospitalised YPV- healed patients recovered within 15 to 17days. About 30% of them recovered within 3 to 7 days. In case of quarantined YPV- healed patients, most recovered within 7 to 10 days. Few patients with comorbidities took 3 to 4 weeks to recover. Qualitative analysis shows that all patients at start of YPV healing were found severely worried, stressed and with depression. After healing started, they experienced miraculous changes and improvements day after day, and experienced rapid recovery and relief and many could get on to work immediately. Further, self-help practices by using YPV Sadhana app helped them improve and sustain their condition. Many organizations and Institutions of frontline workers and others have given appreciative feedback on using YPV techniques that their members sustained pandemic conditions with good health and confidence and continued their duties efficiently.

Conclusions: Yoga Prana Vidya (YPV) system of healing has worked well as complementary medicine to hospitalised patients and alternative medicine to quarantined patients in treating and saving the lives of COVID affected people. Targeted scientific research on the application of YPV system with large sample of COVID/Other infected patients is recommended. Meanwhile, YPV system is to be promoted to be adopted by all frontline workers and all families on priority as a preventive and complimentary measure.

Keywords: COVID 19, treatment, patient recovery, yoga prana vidya, complementary, alternative medicine.

SOCIAL WORK IN CHILD WELFARE: WORKING WITH CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS DURING PANDEMIC

Mery Bosco

Introduction: “The problems of most adolescents as arising from a “tension between self and society” from a lack of fit between who they feel they are and what they feel society wants them to be, supporting and understanding of parents and society during adolescence phase is critical in enabling them to meet new challenges” (Keniston 1975) (WHO 1997)

India has the largest adolescent population in the world. Mental health problems are one of the neglected issues that exist in the adolescent population. Parents and teachers having a greater responsibility in supporting their children during the stressful environment around them. The research has a close look on the parents and teacher's version of understanding of the stress and coping of the adolescents in this time of a pandemic across the globe. The research, exploring the concept of stress and storm, the terms “stress and storm” was coined by Stanley Hall in *Adolescence*, written in 1904. Hall used this term because he viewed adolescence as a period of inevitable turmoil that takes place during the transition from childhood to adulthood. ‘Storm’ refers to a decreased level of self-control and ‘Stress’ refers to an increased level of sensitivity. Hall’s perception of adolescence influences our view of this period of development.

The research study conceptualizes the concept of stress and coping mechanism by adolescents during COVID 19. The research focuses on the experience of the adolescents during the lockdown, the family situation of the adolescents, the fears about the pandemic, the support system available for the students from the family and from the schools for the adolescents during the Covid 19. The adolescents in the higher secondary schools, Alappuzha one of the southern districts in the state of Kerala is chosen for the data collection

This is an exploratory research study chosen to understand the stress and coping mechanism by the adolescents during the time of pandemic. The study focusses on what are the stressful factors and how are they affecting the students, also the coping mechanism used by the students to de-stress themselves. This research study aims to highlight the environment around adolescents in one of the districts of Kerala by collecting the data from two of the schools in the Alappuzha district of Kerala.

Moreover, the research also has a close look on the mental health issues, the psychosocial distress of the adolescents during the pandemic. At the same time, exploring for the understanding of the psychosocial and physiological changes happens during this stage of the adolescent and how the individual responds to stressors at this time of the life. The pandemic creates prolonged stressors and that stress leads to high blood pressure and also it can weaken the immune system. The impact of COVID 19 on adolescents creates a stressful environment for many students like online classes, expectations and pressure to do well during the classes, many students cannot make it because they don’t have the accessibility to network, electricity and online materials.

Addressing the mental health and psychosocial support needs, encouraging adolescents to discuss their concerns and questions aren’t given importance by the school authorities. Explaining that it is normal that they may experience different reactions and encourage them to talk to teachers if they have any question or concerns are rarely looked upon. Guiding students to how to support their peers and prevent exclusion and bullying, supporting the

vulnerable populations during the pandemic is something that is much needed at this time of pandemic. It is also important to look for any specific implications for girls that may increase their risk, such as responsibility for taking care of sick at home or exploitation by others or if any domestic violence faced by them.

This research is done with the intent of studying the stress and coping mechanisms of adolescents during the time of COVID 19 pandemic in the state of Kerala. According to SCRB statistics in 2014, 330 children died by suicide in the state of Kerala. In 2015, the number was 297 and in 2016 it was 242. The news of 15 y r old student in Malappuram district dying by suicide over not being able to attend classes telecast through the victors channel had created ripples. There have been reports of Kerala's covid cases surged due to community spread, hence it has become important to understand the stressors of adolescents and the coping mechanisms used by them during the time of COVID 19. The study will also help to provide some meaningful changes that can be suggested for policies and programs related to the education system.

PSYCHO SOCIAL INTERVENTION OF A PERSON WITH RECURRENT DEPRESSIVE DISORDER

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Background: Recurrent depressive disorder is one of the most common forms of psychopathology, one that will affect approximately one in six men and one in four women in their lifetimes. It is also usually highly recurrent, with at least 50% of those who recover from a first episode of depression having one or more additional episodes in their lifetime, and approximately 80% of those with a history of two episodes having another recurrence.

Methodology: The case presented here was a 30 year female, unmarried, Diploma drop out in music, belongs to middle socio economic status, resident of Sikh joint family, having a non-compliance issues through a in depth case study using one to one interview with the client and rest of her family member. A case formulation was prepared and psychosocial intervention was further associated and the problems were discussed.

Result: Findings of the study highlights the nature of the psychosocial issues in a case of person who is suffering from recurrent depressive disorder with catatonia. Psychosocial intervention awareness understanding about the illness and various other psychosocial problems.

Conclusion: In this case study it was demonstrated that psychosocial intervention is a good option for intervention for the same.

Keywords: Recurrent depressive disorder, psycho social assessment, non-compliance

RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS ON MENTAL HEALTH OF CHILDREN LIVING IN ALCOHOL AFFECTED FAMILIES

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Background: Family member's alcohol dependence had adverse influence on family member's especially physical and mental health. The children in alcohol families affected face numerous stress situations which affect their physical and emotional wellbeing. Understanding the presence of risk and protective factors can help to formulate preventive programs to enhance resiliency among children.

Aim and objectives: Present study aimed to assess impact of risk and protective factors on mental health of children living in alcohol affected families.

Methods: This is a scientific review collected empirical evidences to understand the risk and protective factors and their impact on mental health of children living in alcohol affected families. The study used published articles available on the scientific platforms like PubMed and Google scholar. The collected articles used to conceptualize the problem and establish relation between risk and protective factors with mental health of children.

Results: The mental health of children of persons with alcohol dependence found related with risk and protective factors they live in. The risk and protective factors present at individual, peer, family, neighbourhood and community level. The risk factors can have long term problem behaviour in children if not controlled with protective factors. Enhancing protective factors helps children to deal with parental substance use and personal development.

Conclusion: The risk and protective factor can help to understand the emotional and behaviour problems among children. The preventive intervention program can be built to help children to enhance mental wellbeing and coping while living in alcohol affected families.

Keywords: Children, alcohol, risk and protective factors, mental health, parental alcohol dependence

FAMILY PATHOLOGY AND EMOTION RECOGNITION IN PATIENT WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA

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Background: In the current scenario there have been major changes in the delivery of mental health services over the past decade. Practice has shifted from an instrumental model of care to community based and family involvement based techniques. Family pathology refers to the dysfunction in the family that affects the overall family environment. Emotion recognition is the process of identifying human emotions. Schizophrenia is a serious mental disorder which affects the overall functioning of the patient.

Methodology:

The aim of this study was to examine family pathology and emotion recognition in patient with schizophrenia. The sample consisted of 50 patients with schizophrenia, who was selected through purposive sampling technique at Institute of Mental Health and Hospital, Agra. Emotion recognition, family pathology scale was used.

Result and application will be discussed during presentation.

Keywords: Family pathology, emotion recognition, schizophrenia

LIFE IN THE TIME OF PANDEMIC: AN EXPLORATIVE STUDY ON SOCIAL NETWORKING PATTERN AND LIFE SATISFACTION OF INSTITUTIONALIZED CHILDREN

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Introduction: The disastrous impact of covid-19 pandemic is multifaceted in the life of peoples; the effect is multiplied in the case of underprivileged sections of the society. The daily lives of people are largely constrained due to the different measures taken by the government to prevent the pandemic. The lives of institutionalized children are already suffered a lot due to the structural position of their existence and this pandemic multiplied this plight. The life of a child in the institutions is already constrained along with that the pandemic control measures limited their access to the outside society.

Methodology: This study proposed the life satisfaction of institutionalized children in relation with their social networking pattern during the time of Covid -19 pandemic. (2020-October to 2020 December). To accomplish this purpose the researcher selected one child care institution from the Kasargod district of Kerala, based on purposive sampling. The data were collected with the help of a non-square matrix along with a life satisfaction scale.

Result: The collected data will be analyzed with the help of UCINET Software and SPSS. The study would be revealing the interaction pattern of children with outside the institution during the time of lockdown. This may be family members, teachers and friends who were residing outside the institution. The study also indicates the relationship of social network patterns and the life satisfaction of the children.

Keywords: Covid-19, Institutionalized Children, Social networking pattern, Life satisfaction.

RESILIENCE IN CHILDREN OF PARENTS WITH MENTAL ILLNESSRini Gogoi¹, Arif Ali²¹Assistant Professor, School of Social Sciences, Kaziranga University, Jorhat, Assam, India²Assistant Professor, Department of Psychiatric Social Work, LGB Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur, Assam, India

Background: Children of parents with a mental illness (COPMI) are at greater risk of psychological and physical ill-health, increased behavioral and developmental difficulties, educational underachievement, and lower competency than their peers compared to children of healthy parents.

Aim of the study: To study resilience in children of parents with mental illness (COPMI).

Methodology: Descriptive Correlational study design was utilized in the study. The sample consisted of 30 children of parents with mental illness according to ICD-10 DCR criteria attending the Out-patient department of LGB Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur, Assam. The purposive sampling technique was applied to select children of parents with mental illness within an age group of 11-18 years, both gender, considering either of the biological parents were diagnosed with severe mental illness (Schizophrenia and Bipolar affective disorder ICD-10). The consent was obtained from the parents and assent was obtained from the children. Socio-demographic datasheet, Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC), Social Connectedness Scale, Brief COPE Scale, KIDSCREEN- 27 (Quality of Life), Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) were administered. The study was conducted with the permission of the Scientific Committee and Institute Ethics Committee of LGBRIMH, Tezpur.

Results: The mean score of the resilience of children of parents with mental illness was 65.77 (SD= 6.59), 33% of respondents were having a low level of resilience, 40% had medium, 26.7% had a high level of resilience. The prevalence of overall emotional and behavioural problems was 73.3%, 40% of emotional problems, 10% of conduct problems, 30% of hyperactivity problems, 3.3% of peer problems, and 6.7% of prosocial behaviour problems based on SDQ (abnormal level). Resilience had significant positive correlation autonomy and parents ($r=0.556$; $p<0.01$) and positive school environment ($r=0.472$; $p<0.01$). Resilience had significant positive correlation with prosocial behavior ($r=0.446$; $p<0.05$) and significant negative correlation with hyperactivity problem ($r=-0.604$; $p<0.01$). Social connectedness had a significant positive correlation with pro-social behaviour ($r=0.393$; $p<0.05$).

Conclusion: Children of parents with mental illness are found at risk of developing emotional and behavioral problems. There is a need for early identification and intervention at the school or family level among children of parents with mental illness. Resilience-based intervention is required at the school and community level for mental health promotion among children.

Keywords: Resilience, COPMI, social connectedness, quality of life, coping strategies, emotional and behavioural problems.

FAMILY FUNCTIONING AND LIFE SATISFACTION IN FAMILIES OF PERSON WITH OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER

Rohit Gupta

Background: Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) is a type of psychiatric illness, which impact individual social and occupational, and personal life. OCD influences not only patients but also family members and it is a chronic disabling condition characterized by recurrent obsessions and/or compulsions that cause marked distress and significant impairment in daily functions. OCD can have a direct impact on family functioning. Literature on family dysfunction in anxiety disorder is limited. Role of family and its functioning in obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) may help in better understanding of the role of social factors in OCD.

Aim: To assess the Family Functioning and Life Satisfaction of a person with Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder.

Methodology: Cross sectional hospital based study design. A total of 110 participants of Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder was included who will qualify the inclusion and exclusion criteria based on the Purposive Sampling Technique. Tools used in the study self prepared Socio demographic data sheet, Family Functioning Scale and Life Satisfaction Scale.

Results & Conclusion: Result found that individual with obsessive compulsive disorders having significant relationship with self-esteem. Family dysfunction is an indirect factor leading to the relapse of psychological disorders.

Keywords: Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder, Family Functioning, Life Satisfaction.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS TOWARDS ACHIEVING CHILD DEVELOPMENT

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Various issues related to children have been raised with their goals and targets in Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 2015 but still some issues were silent in MDGs such as reducing inequality, ending violence against children and combating child poverty. There are 472 million children in India under the age of 18 years. This constitutes 39% of the total population in the country (Census 2011) From last so many years many countries are implementing various programmes, schemes and projects through income supports, social insurance policies, childcare, education and health policies. But less investment in child development is done on a fundamental aspect of social and economic development. Hence, sustainable development Goals 2030 has recognized and addressed those issues right from the introductory text for children, youth and future generations. SDGs were framed keeping in mind the following key features such as:

- 5 Ps are people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnerships
- SDGs are “integrated and indivisible, global in nature and universally applicable.
- SDGs are “unprecedented in scope and significance.

Sustainable development should be in all aspect related to social, economic and environmental development. This has to be achieved through protection of child rights and child development at individual, group and community levels. SDGs focuses on child friendly and healthy environment for children to live. Nine goals of SDG are directly or indirectly targeting the development of children. The current paper tries to map out the concerns of children in India and a means by which child investment can be strategized with a view to long term social progress through governmental schemes and policies for child development.

A STUDY ON INJURY-RELATED DISABILITY AMONG THE ADOLESCENTS OF SOUTH WEST GARO HILLS, MEGHALAYA

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The present study attempts to highlight the impact of the injury related to disability among the adolescents in South West Garo Hills, Meghalaya. The objectives of the study are to identify the problems of disability faced by adolescents due to past chronic injury and to examine the episodes of chronic injury which leads to financial impacts for the adolescents and their family members. Qualitative method has been adopted for the study using descriptive research design. The sample size of the study consisted of 4 participants for qualitative approach between the age group of 12-18 years. The data was collected using self-structured questionnaire, telephonic interview schedule and case study method interviewing the participants using snow balling sampling design. From secondary data it is found that the adolescents from Ampati goes through the trauma after the tragedy, the youth become un-adjustable to the new environment of schools as well as in the society to adjust beside this, the youth depends on their family member for social support and overall support system.

Keywords: Adolescents, chronic injury, effects, financial, psychosocial, family problem

**SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY TOWARDS SOCIETY-ISSUES AND CHALLENGES:
DURING ‘CORONA PANDEMIC CRISES (WITH SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO
MAHARASHTRA STATE)**

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‘Giving back to Society’ traditionally our societies have been witnessing “giving”, in one form or the other, by companies or industries located within. This giving by, “corporate, have evolved from different types of mind set, possessed by the owners or top management bodies of the companies. The author would be reflecting upon the contributions made in cash and kind by different people during the on- going crises situations. We have witnessed the manifold crises which compelled the corporates and the social givers to extent help as much as possible. Apart from creating social awareness the distribution of grains and food kits by many is valuable Also, this paper has looked at the crises faced by migrants during the COVID19 due to lockdown phases and the challenges in near future.

Keywords: Social Responsibility, Funding, CSR, Migrants, Issues Challenges.

LIVED EXPERIENCES OF CAREGIVERS OF PERSONS WITH ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

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Introduction: Caregivers of Persons with Alzheimer's disease have different experiences of providing care. Stress and other mental health problems are common among them. Understanding their lived experiences of caregiving helps to develop caregiver centric service programme.

Aims and Objectives: The present study was an attempt to assess the lived experiences of the caregivers in terms of their understanding about Alzheimer's disease special focus was given to study the issues they faced in providing care and how they overcame these difficulties.

Methodology: The study was carried out among 7 caregivers of persons with Alzheimer's disease. Qualitative in-depth interviews were conducted using purposive sampling method. The study was conducted at the Out Patient Department of LGB Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur. Thematic Analysis of the data was done.

Results: The mean age of the caregivers were found to be 40.6 years. Four themes were generated. The themes are; knowledge about Alzheimer's disease, psychosocial impact of caregiving on caregivers, response to stress, and coping with stress. It was found that they had limited knowledge about Alzheimer's disease. The caregivers faced difficulties related to overburden of responsibilities, feeling stressed and burnt out. It was also found that it was difficult for most of them to cope with the stressful situations.

Conclusion: Caregiving has direct impact on the caregiver's overall wellbeing and they require attention in order to enhance their coping skills and improve the quality of life.

SOCIAL WORK DURING PANDEMIC: IDENTIFYING PSYCHOSOCIAL ISSUES & INTEGRATION OF SPIRITUALITY AS AN INTERVENTION

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Over the last 20 years, Social work as a profession across the globe has been accumulating clinical and research evidence to suggest that the aspects of Spirituality play an important role in effectiveness of social work profession and also influences the settings in which the social worker, client/s, community interact and connect. This paper examines how values of social work in respecting the worth of each individual in a wide variety of cultures, values, ideological perspectives can be now efficiently managed with the universally accepted ethos of Spirituality, which if incorporated into the social work profession, could help students & practitioners with a means and a method to help the client/s to heal themselves.

This paper suggests that wellbeing as the focus of Social work profession has elements of self-acceptance, compassion, mindfulness, and self-healing which are part of spirituality and are key for social work as a professional practice. The Covid situation today in the world today is seeing increased stress levels, fear, anxiety, stress due to the disintegration of the family, issues relating to inclusion and diversity which has further escalated the challenges which social work as a profession needs to pay attention. As a result, in today's world of human services of social work, psychology, and psychiatry have a definite role to play in terms of providing various healing & transformative methods to our clientele as we are challenged to honor the spiritual issues woven into the concerns clients bring to us, which could impact wellbeing of our clients and service seekers.

This paper analyses the previous studies done by various stalwarts who have promulgated Wellbeing & Spirituality as the source of inspiration for social workers across the globe. It explores the relevance and significance of integrating Spirituality into social work practice. In conclusion the paper raises questions for reflection on what Indian social work fraternity needs to do to implement its inclusion practice, for striving towards human wellbeing.

Keywords: Wellbeing, Spirituality, Social Work, Holistic, Mindfulness, Compassion

ADIP SCHEME: A BOON FOR THE PERSON WITH DISABILITIES IN THE STATE OF GOA

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The 2011 census estimated that the number of people with disabilities in India is close to 2.68 crore (or 2.2% of the population). Whilst there are 33,012 persons with disability in the state of Goa. Out of which 17016 are male and 15,996 are females. Many of them come from low-income groups. Disability restricts their opportunities for leading functionally productive lives. From the application of modern technology, there have emerged a number of aids, which can reduce the effects of disabilities and enhance the economic potential of the disabled. Aids and appliance such as wheel chair, an artificial limb, crutch, walker can greatly improve the mobility of Person with Locomotor disability. Similarly, with the help of a Digital hearing aid, persons with some residual hearing can be helped to carry on many activities of daily living. Smart cane, Smart Phone, enable the visually impaired people to undertake other activities resulting in their rehabilitation. Large number of disabled persons are deprived of the benefits of these appliances because of their inability to find funds to purchase them. The Government has been constantly working towards providing the disabled persons with aids/appliance, which are essential for their social, economic and vocational rehabilitation. The Central Government is implementing the Scheme of Assistance to disabled persons for purchase/ fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) with the objective to assist the needy disabled persons in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances to promote physical, social, psychological rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities by reducing the effects of disabilities and at the same time enhance their economic potential. Assistive devices are given to Person with Disabilities with an aim to improve their independent functioning, and to arrest the extent of disability and occurrence of secondary disability. However there are certain limitation in effective implementation of the Scheme such as lack of awareness about the scheme, the frequency of conducting the ADIP camp in a district once in a three year, Income limit of family of beneficiary. Logistic limitation such as transportation, distance of camp site, Infrastructure etc.

The present paper tries to analyses the age, gender, residence, type of aids and appliances distributed and disability wise profile of beneficiaries of ADIP scheme in the state of Goa .It further highlights the implementation strategy of the scheme and its limitation and will provide suggestive measures for effective implementation of the scheme to reach out to the eligible beneficiaries in a time bound manner.

Keywords: Person with Disabilities, Aids and Appliances, ADIP, Impairment.

PREDICTORS OF VIOLENCE AND ITS MANIFESTATION ON CARE GIVERS OF PERSON WITH PSYCHIATRIC DSORDERS

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Background: Individual's diagnosed with psychiatric disorders are not always violent or make violent responses. However, psychiatric disorders like schizophrenia, mania, Depression and OCD are associated with violent acts of patients' in various forms as physical, verbal and emotional violence. The victims to these violent acts by individuals suffering with schizophrenia or BAD are the caregivers most of the times. Also treating team has experienced violence by psychiatric patients during their stay in the hospital, especially the initial days of hospitalization.

Methods: The study was a cross-sectional descriptive research. Total 208 caregivers were selected for the study as per inclusion and exclusion criteria. Socio-demographic and clinical details were collected through semi-structured interview schedule. Data was collected using with socio-demographic details, Family Violence Scale, Family Burden Interview Schedule and Depression Anxiety and Stress Scale.

Result: The study states that caregivers of individual diagnosed with schizophrenia or BAD experience overall burden. The experience is associated with being victim of violence made by the relative suffering with psychiatric disorder. Also the events of violence create adverse impact on psychological wellbeing of the caregivers causing stress, anxiety and depression.

Conclusion: The study clearly indicates the need to attend the psychological needs of the caregivers of individuals suffering with psychiatric disorders.

Keywords: Burden, Manifestation, Impact, Schizophrenia, Violence

A STUDY ON PARENTING STYLES AND EMOTIONAL WELLBEING OF YOUTH IN KASARGOD, KERALA

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Families play a vital role in the forming process of youth, mainly their parents. Children who are the carriers of the value certainly have an important role in the family system. Youth sum up their culture and values within the close relation and observation in the family and family members. As, this communication process of day to day living in families are two way in nature, therefore, parents convey the messages to their children, but their children mainly the youth vary in their level of receiving, accessibility, and internalization of these messages. Scholars are always absorbed in considering and separating the workings of parenting attempt to transmit their morals, goals, aids, and arrogances to their children. In the works of Baumrind on children and youth which resulted into a paradigm shift in looking after the ongoing process of youth. She gave three parenting typologies: authoritative, authoritarian and permissive. These three parenting styles differ in behaviours, morals, and ethics which parents expect their offspring to accept. The three parenting styles have dissimilar significances on children cognitive and communal capability development. Baumrind suggested that authoritative parents are sincere and receptive, providing their youth with warmth and care in their examinations and quest of interests. Twenty-five youth of the age 17 years to 30 years and twenty-five parents from north Kerala mainly were selected for the study. They were responded to Parenting Style, Mental Health Scale and Disturbances in Emotion Regulation Scale Questionnaire. Correlation between the perceived parenting styles, difficulties in emotion regulation and mental health was carried out. The mediating result of complications in emotion guideline on the affiliation between perceived parenting styles and mental health was analysed. The results indicated that difficulties in feeling regulation has a mediating effect in the connection of perceived parenting styles with mental health.

Keywords: Youth, parenting styles, family, emotion, behaviour, emotion regulations

PERCEIVED PARENTING STYLES & SELF ESTEEM OF YOUTH AMONG ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE SYNDROME

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Background: Alcohol dependency is one of the severe global outcomes of death and disability and disrupts functioning of the family. Parents can play an important role in the development of the drinking patterns of their children. Parenting style has been recognized as one of the most important risk and defensive factors for alcohol use in youth. Evidence suggests that the influence of each parenting style on youth alcohol use varies across their rearing. Alcohol usages can briefly increase or decrease self-esteem, but in the long-term, it usually produces lower self-esteem.

Aim: The aim of the current study was consisted in assessing the Perceived Parenting Styles and Self Esteem of Youth among Alcohol Dependence Syndrome.

Methodology: Total 70 patient from Dr R.M.L. Hospital of Alcohol Dependence Syndrome were included who were eligible the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Cross Sectional Hospital Based Descriptive Observational Research Design was used based on Purposive Sampling Technique. They were evaluated by Parental Authoritative Questionnaire scale (PAQ), Rosenberg Self Esteem scale and AUDIT Scale (Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test).

Result and Conclusion: Youth to perceive their parents as permissive had higher risk of developing an alcohol use disorder. Alcohol and self-esteem influence one another in a common way.

Keywords: Alcohol Dependence Syndrome, Perceived Parenting Styles, Self Esteem, Youth

SUICIDES DURING CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) IN INDIA: A SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS OF MEDIA REPORTS

Zahid Maqbul

Background: Coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic has led to huge number of deaths throughout the world and the number is increasing day by day. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared Covid-19 as the ‘global pandemic’ due to its sudden emergence and expansion around the world. Globally as on March 4, 2021 there have been 11, 46, 53,749 confirmed cases including 25,50,500 deaths as reported to WHO. However, all the deaths are not due to the virus rather some are attributed to the lockdown and restrictions imposed to reduce its spread. Among these deaths, suicide is one of the undesirable consequences of Covid-19 pandemic. Since the imposition of lockdown, suicides have increased globally due to a number of factors that have aggravated anxiety, depression, isolation, mental health problems and social distancing among people. In India, lockdown was announced to combat this pandemic but it led to many other consequences affecting the mental health and well-being of people thereby leading to suicides.

Aims: The aim of the study is to undertake systematic analysis of suicide deaths in India that occurred during the lockdown period imposed due to Covid-19 pandemic outbreak.

Methods and Material: Suicides committed during the lockdown period as reported by various newspapers, social media posts throughout the country were analysed using content analysis approach. The suicide deaths reported in different national and regional online version of newspapers and social media platforms during the period from 19 March to 13 June 2020 were taken for the purpose of this study.

Results: It was found that the suicides constitute the major portion of non-covid virus deaths in India. Suicide is spatially distributed throughout the country with Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat recording highest number of deaths. Suicides were prevalent mostly in the age group of 30-40 years. Financial distress/ Unemployment/Inability to go home, fear of infection, alcohol withdrawal were the dominant reasons for committing suicide.

Conclusions: Covid-19 imposed lockdown though helped in reducing the transmission of this pandemic but it lead to many other undesirable consequences. Rise in mental health issues and suicides were some of these undesirable consequences. Covid-19 pandemic increased the vulnerabilities of people and exposed them to unprecedented situations leading to stress, anxiety, loneliness, depression and suicide. Thus the need of the hour is to take comprehensive steps at macro and micro levels to reduce the vulnerabilities of people thereby preventing suicides.

Keywords: Suicide, Coronavirus, Non-Covid-19 related deaths, mental health problems.

EXPERIENCES, BURNOUT AND COPING STRATEGIES ADOPTED BY PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKERS

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Background: Psychiatric Social Workers are the ones who deal closely with clients and their emotions. They are subjected to a lot of emotional and mental exhaustion in their profession. As a result of this feel burnout and the factors contributing to it are various. This study aims to assess burnout and coping strategies adopted by Psychiatric social workers.

Methodology: The research design was a qualitative case study approach. Purposive sampling was used and 9 Psychiatric Social Workers from Centres of Excellence were interviewed. Semi-Structured interview guide was used for conducting the interview.

Results: The study revealed that the signs of burnout were physical, behavioural and emotional. The major findings were that the contributing factors were not only work related but also individualistic and client related. The coping strategies were quite simple and social support something that they majorly relied on.

Conclusion: The study helped identify the significant factors and signs of burnout. It helps the Psychiatric Social Workers to identify burnout at an earlier stage and take suitable measures to overcome the same. The study also provides future prospects to devise evidence-based models for coping with burnout.

Keywords: Burnout, experiences, coping strategies, psychiatric social workers

PSYCHOSOCIAL PROBLEMS IN CAREGIVERS OF PERSONS WITH MENTAL ILLNESS: A META-ANALYSIS REVIEW

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Background: Mental illness may cause a variety of psychosocial problems in care givers. Aim and objective: To review caregiver studies in persons with mental illness, in India and outside India, in last two decades, and to find out potential challenges associated with caregiving. Methods: Using keywords, we performed searches of electronic databases (PubMed, IndMed, PsychInfo, Science-Direct, Science Hub and Google Scholar) and internet sources, as well as and a manual search in the bibliography of the retrieved articles to identify potential original research articles on care giving in mental illnesses. Results: Out of 714 studies only 83 studies included in the meta-analysis. The sample size of the caregiver studies ranged from 20 to 500, with majority of the hospital-based studies, conducted in major mental illness. Challenges of caregiving highlighted were physical problems (like complaints of palpitation, dizziness, insomnia), psychological problems (irritability, anxiety, depression), social problems (stigma, decreased social support, diminished reputation in the society) and familial problems (poor family functioning, poor coping). Care givers of persons with mental illness may undergo considerable amount of stress and burden that can affect their own health (both physical and psychological), quality of life and impair the functioning of the family. But, if family members are resilient, they can overcome stress, anxiety and negativity associated with caregiving of their relative with mental illness and thus in long run can alleviate their distress and can contribute smother functioning of the family. Conclusion: Our findings broadly support the need for interventions for enhancing social support and improving overall quality of life in caregivers. Further to prevent or alleviate psycho social problems in caregivers of person with mental illness various psycho social care programmes are needed.

Keywords: Psychosocial Problems, caregivers, mental illness, meta-analysis.

PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH AMONG UNEMPLOYED YOUTH AFTER COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Background: Unemployment is one of major social issue at present after COVID-19 pandemic. The study seeks to explain how unemployment affects psychologically capable youth who have various skills and degree. In India youth have academic qualification and want to do work but due to various issues like lower economic output, low rate of employment, caring of old age parents, loss of job, they are unable to find suitable work due to COVID-19 pandemic. All that reason can impaired youth functioning and disturb emotionally.

Aim: Aim of the study was assessing self-esteem, stress and depression among unemployed youth at Varanasi.

Methodology: Cross sectional descriptive study design was used. Simple survey method was used for data collection. Total 100 participants selected who were unemployed and turn back in his home because there is no work in market. Socio-demographic datasheet, Rosenberg self- esteem and depression anxiety stress scale were used.

Result: result shows that this led to long unemployment spells, stress, poor self-esteem and moderate level of stress, hopelessness, and feeling uselessness.

Conclusion: In this study we find that unemployment was connected directly or indirectly youth's psychosocial health after COVID-19 pandemic. Unemployment can impact on youth health and social characteristics. Can create suicidal thought, or engage in illegal activity.

Keywords: COVID-19, psychological health, self-esteem, unemployment, youth

**A PAPER ON SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY TOWARDS SOCIETY-ISSUES AND
CHALLENGES: DURING CORONA PANDEMIC CRISES**

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Karve Institute of Social Service, Hillside Karvenagar, Pune

Introduction - ‘ Giving back to Society’ Traditionally our societies have been witnessing “giving”, in one form or the other, by companies or industries located within. This giving by, “corporate, have evolved from different types of mindset, possessed by the owners or top management bodies of the companies. The author would be reflecting upon the contributions made in cash and kind by different people during the on- going crises situations .We have witnessed the manifold crises which compelled the corporates and the social givers to extent help as much as possible. Apart from creating social awareness the distribution of grains and food kits by many is valuable Also, this paper has looked at the crises faced by migrants during the covid due to lockdown phases and the challenges in near future.

Keywords: Social Responsibility, Funding, CSR, Migrants, Issues Challenges.

MENTAL WELLBEING AND MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

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In India, Mental Health has been one of the key areas of focus in health sector since last two decades. Not only India, but the entire world has witnessed complex emergencies and humanitarian crises at rise, many health professionals have become increasingly exposed to stress and trauma for protracted periods. This type of stress and psychological trauma can be further defined as primary or secondary: primary stress and psychological trauma involves direct dangers or events that happen to one's self while secondary stress and trauma results from exposure to the experiences of others.

The importance of taking care of the wellbeing of the Mental Health Professional is equally important while taking care of the persons with mental illness. Since the 1960s, the social sciences have made great progress in the field of well-being research. Statistics about satisfaction, happiness and well-being have been developed for people across different countries, professions, religions and social and economic groups. While the field of psychology has turned its attention towards studying well-being and happiness since the turn of the century, the construction and levels of well-being and happiness of Mental Health Professionals (MHPs) have been largely overlooked. While the entire health workforce can experience stress and distress, those who have known personal injustice may be at the highest risk. Health workers who have experienced paternalism, harassment, racism, homophobia, religious persecution, or any other perceived injustice may be predisposed to feeling overwhelmed or traumatized when they witness abuse during a field assignment.

Mental wellbeing can be influenced by multiple factors including biological, psychological, social and environmental factors which interact in complex ways. The present paper will focus towards discussing how mental health professionals can keep their mental wellbeing intact and provide the services with the same enthusiasm and vigor.

Keywords: Stress, mental health, mental wellbeing

EXPLORING CONNECTIONS BETWEEN DEMOCRACY AND MENTAL HEALTH

Sandeep Jagdale

The present study aimed at understanding the connections of democracy and mental health of people with reference to urban dwellers of Solapur city. The sample consisted of 231 adults (117 male and 114 female), in the age range of 18 to 65 years. The participants were administered the Democracy indicators developed by National Democratic Institute, Iraq (2007) after voluntary consent. The result of percentages shows that less than two-fourth of respondents opened that they have more democratic state, more than two-fifth said they have less democratic state, less than one-tenth of them opined that they have least and most democratic state respectively. It has found that the opinions are not associated with their age, gender and earnings. However the study made an attempt to explore connections of democracy and mental health of people in the context of eleven subscales of democracy index. The article intends to raise the debates and deliberations around democracy and mental health.

Keywords: mental health, democracy, connection, social rights.

PREVALENCE OF DELAYED STRESS DISORDER IN PEOPLE STRAINED BY FLOOD IN LASJAN SRINAGAR

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Disaster is defined as a severe disruption and sudden unexpected event, in which protective mechanisms of society are likely to fail and which results in major losses in the ecological, economical and psychosocial spheres. Psychological reactions after any disaster can vary from individual to individual and from disaster to disaster depending upon the level of exposure, extent of loss, coping mechanisms, and social support available at that time. The prevalence of psychological problems is witnessed in very high proportion of the survivors ranging from 20% to 35% after a natural disaster. Mental disorders such as delayed stress disorder and depressive illness are the common psychological effects among survivors of natural disaster. This study will examine the prevalence of delayed stress disorder among flood affected population in Lasjan Srinagar Kashmir. The study was conducted in the area of Lasjan Srinagar which was most affected during flood of September 2014. Two hundred individuals were assessed who had been directly exposed to floods and the study was conducted three month after the flood. People were assessed at their homes, and at their relative's houses. Semi structured proforma and few standardized questionnaires were used to collect information regarding socio-demographic details such as age, gender, socioeconomic status, residence, education. Results out of two hundred victims who participated in our study, majority of our participants were in the age group of 20-50 years of age. Prevalence of Symptoms of anxiety was present in (26.2%), Symptoms of Depressive symptoms were present in (30.6%), and delayed stress disorder were present in (15.8%). In this study it was seen that individuals who were not evacuated from their homes during the floods had more delayed stress disorder than who were evacuated. They remained in their houses and continuously suffered from stress because of fear of death.

Keywords: Floods, Delayed Stress Disorder Affected people.

ROLE OF GENDER IN BODY IMAGE DISTORTION

Indu Nair V¹, Suphala Kotian

Background: The concept of body image has become a centre of attention among adolescents for the last few decades. Body image is a multidimensional concept that defines a person's perceptions as well as attitude towards their own body. The conflict in body image usually occurs during adolescent period and it is considered more as feminine. Gender differences will be there in any adolescents' emotions, perceptions and behavior. This may reflect in their body image perception also. Historically, body image issues are more prevalent among women than men. But the recent research studies are showing that it is increasing among men too.

Aim & Objectives: With an aim of knowing the gender differences in body image perception and dissatisfaction in Indian context, relevant research articles have been reviewed. A systematic review has done for analysing the facts. This review paper majorly analysed the subject matter with the objectives of exploring the role of gender in body image perception of adolescents, the effect of body image perception in eating disorder onset, and also to discuss the scope of future studies in this area of research.

Findings & Conclusion: Based on the review of literature it was found that body image is affected by variables such as culture, social status, gender and personality differences, but there is a lack of sufficient literature in Indian context to explain the same. It was also indicated in many of the reviews that body image has significant relationship with adolescents' psychological wellbeing and the body image dissatisfaction has harmful effects on development of eating disorders, depression, low self-esteem, emotional disturbances and appearance rumination. The level of body image distortion is varying among both genders as per certain variables, so that it can be said that both male and female adolescents have body image distortions.

Keywords: Gender, Adolescents, Body image, Eating disorders

BODY IMAGE SATISFACTION & SELF-ESTEEM AMONG ADULT GYM USERS AND NON-USERS

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Background: Body image is denoted to individual's own perception regarding his/her looks, feels and moves .It is shaped by perception, emotions, physical sensations, and is not static, but this change can affect mood, physical experience, and environment. Body image disturbances often viewed as a continuum of satisfaction and dissatisfaction with physical appearance and its link to depression is well established. Individuals engaging in regular exercises such as gymming, swimming etc have better self-esteem and better body image satisfaction. Body dissatisfaction on the other hand, is a person's negative thoughts about his or her feelings and these feelings are largely determined by social experiences.

Aim & Objective: The aim of the present study was to find out the difference in body image, satisfaction and self-esteem among adult gym users and non-gym users.

Methodology: The sample consisted of 30- adult Gym user and 30 adult non-Gym user mental health professionals. Adult gym users were selected purposively from Center of Rehabilitation sciences, LGBRIMH and the Non-gym users were from LGBRIMH campus. Tools: - Semi-structured questionnaire was used to collect the socio-demographic profile of the respondent, body shape questionnaire(Cooper et al., 1987) was used to measure the concerns related to one's body shape and Self esteem scale (Rosenberg, 1965) was used to assess the self esteem of the respondent.

Result & Discussion: The findings of the study will be discussed at the time of presentation.

Conclusion: The findings of the study help the mental health professionals working towards the wellbeing of individuals. Body image and satisfaction plays a crucial role in physical look of adults. Body image satisfaction has persistent effects on individual psychological and physiological health.

Keywords: Body image, satisfaction, self-esteem, and gym users.

PSYCHOSOCIAL PROBLEMS IN CAREGIVERS OF PERSONS WITH MENTAL ILLNESS: A META-ANALYSIS REVIEW

Abhijeet Singh¹, Arif Ali²

¹Ph.D. Scholar, ²Assistant Professor, Department of Psychiatric Social Work, Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi, Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur, Assam, India.

Background: Mental illness may cause a variety of psychosocial problems in care givers.

Aim and objective: To review caregiver studies in persons with mental illness, in India and outside India, in last two decades, and to find out potential challenges associated with caregiving.

Methods: Using keywords, we performed searches of electronic databases (PubMed, IndMed, PsychInfo, Science-Direct, Science Hub and Google Scholar) and internet sources, as well as and a manual search in the bibliography of the retrieved articles to identify potential original research articles on care giving in mental illnesses.

Results: Out of 714 studies only 83 studies included in the meta-analysis. The sample size of the caregiver studies ranged from 20 to 500, with majority of the hospital-based studies, conducted in major mental illness. Challenges of caregiving highlighted were physical problems (like complaints of palpitation, dizziness, insomnia), psychological problems (irritability, anxiety, depression), social problems (stigma, decreased social support, diminished reputation in the society) and familial problems (poor family functioning, poor coping). Care givers of persons with mental illness may undergo considerable amount of stress and burden that can affect their own health (both physical and psychological), quality of life and impair the functioning of the family. But, if family members are resilient, they can overcome stress, anxiety and negativity associated with caregiving of their relative with mental illness and thus in long run can alleviate their distress and can contribute smother functioning of the family.

Conclusion: Our findings broadly support the need for interventions for enhancing social support and improving overall quality of life in caregivers. Further to prevent or alleviate psycho social problems in caregivers of person with mental illness various psycho social care programmes are needed.

Keywords - Psychosocial Problems, caregivers, mental illness, meta-analysis.

IMPACT OF COVID 19 PANDEMIC ON QUALITY OF LIFE OF I.T PROFESSIONALS

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Background: The lockdown instituted in many countries have also invited vulnerability and risk within families. During the Covid 19 pandemic some of the I.T professional had to do “work-from-home” and because of that there Quality of Life has been affected.

Aim: Evaluating Quality of Life of IT Professionals during Covid 19 pandemic.

Methodology: Sixty samples were selected by using Probability Sampling (Simple Random Sampling Method) and tools used for assessment were semi-structured socio-demographic data sheet and World Health Organization Quality of Life Scale (WHOQOL).

Results: Result will be discuss on the time paper presentation.

Keywords: Covid 19, quality of life

YOGA PRANA VIDYA (YPV) DISTANCE HEALING INTERVENTION FOR COVID -19 PATIENTS: AN OUTCOME CASE STUDY OF 414 PATIENTS SERVED BETWEEN APRIL 2020 AND MARCH 2021

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Introduction: There is no definitive proven treatment for COVID -19 patients. For prevention of COVID onset, some vaccines have recently been developed and being administered to people in phases. The authors have applied Yoga Prana Vidya (YPV) system of healing, a no-touch no-drug healing treatment, known to be complementary and alternative medicine, to treat over 1600 COVID patients between April 2020 and March 2021 in India and few abroad. This paper presents documented outcome from a sample of 412 healed and recovered patients. Additionally, large number of frontline workers and others from many institutions and organizations were healed and supported as a preventive measure.

Material & Methods: This is a case study method, collecting data from 414 cases (412 cases of successful healing and 2 cases of death) of COVID patients who were given energy healing distantly. A group of YPV healers was set up to give energy healing to the patients using appropriate protocols matching the conditions and symptoms of each patient. Several patients learnt and practiced YPV self-practice techniques also. Documented patient data with dates of onset of symptoms to recovery and patient feedback responses were collected.

Results: Categorized data analysis of the sample 412 patients shows that most hospitalized YPV- healed patients recovered within 15 to 17 days. About 30% of total sample recovered within 3 to 7 days, while 18% of hospitalized patients from the sample recovered within 3 to 7 days. In case of quarantined YPV- healed patients, most recovered within 7 to 10 days. Few patients with comorbidities took 3 to 4 weeks to recover. Qualitative analysis shows that all patients at start of YPV healing were found severely worried, stressed and with depression. After healing started, they experienced miraculous changes and improvements day after day, and experienced rapid recovery and relief and many could get on to work immediately. Further, self-help practices by using YPV Sadhana app helped them improve and sustain their condition. Many organizations and Institutions of frontline workers and others have given appreciative feedback on using YPV techniques that enabled their members sustain pandemic conditions with good health and confidence and continued their duties efficiently.

Conclusions: Yoga Prana Vidya (YPV) system of healing has worked well as complementary medicine to hospitalised patients and alternative medicine to quarantined patients in treating and saving the lives of COVID affected people. YPV healing practice is helpful to boost immunity at low cost and ease of access without barriers. Targeted scientific research on the application of YPV system with large sample of COVID/Other infected patients is recommended. Meanwhile, a safe process like YPV system is highly recommended to be promoted to be adopted by all frontline workers and all families on priority as a preventive and complementary measure.

Keywords: COVID 19, treatment, patient recovery, Yoga Prana Vidya, complementary, alternative medicine.

IMPACT OF DRUG ADHERENCE ON INDIVIDUALS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA AND THEIR FAMILY

Sale N¹, Shrikant P.², Ashwini D.³

Background: Lack of adherence to medication is common among people with schizophrenia and is due to a variety of factors including lack of knowledge, psychopathology, substance use disorder etc. In this population, non-adherence is difficult as it can lead to increase in symptoms, it causes relapse and results in rehospitalization. It has been observed that there is significant relation between Medication adherence and Family functioning.

Aim: To Assess the impact of Drug Adherence of individuals with schizophrenia on psychopathology and their family functioning.

Methods and Materials: It's a descriptive research. 60 chronic psychiatric patients have been selected by purposive sampling method. It is hospital based study. Schizophrenic patient and his caregiver have been assessed in outpatient department at Department of Psychiatry and Maharashtra Institute of Mental Health Pune. The primary data has been collected by direct personal interview. The scales used for this study was Mc Masters Family Functioning Scale, PANSS and MARS. Follow-up assessments have also been done.

Conclusion: The present study shows that 43.3% of people with schizophrenia had non-adherence and 56.7% of people with schizophrenia had adherence to their medication. The present study shows that individuals with schizophrenia who have received treatment and have good medication adherence their family functioning was good.

Keywords: Medication Adherence, family functioning, Schizophrenia.

**TO ASSESS DEPRESSION ANXIETY AND STRESS AMONG THE ENGINEERS
WHO LOST THEIR JOB DUE TO COVID-19 PANDEMIC.**

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Background: According to a joint report by The International Labour Organization (ILO) and The Asian Development Bank (ADB) reported estimated job loss for 4.1million people During the COVID19 Pandemic. And because of that some of suffering from anxiety, stress and depression like disorder.

Aim: To assess the depression, anxiety and stress among the engineers who lost their job due to COVID-19 Pandemic.

Methodology: thirty samples purposively selected and tools used for assessment were a semi-structured socio-demographic data sheet and Depression anxiety and stress scale-21 (DASS-21). **Results:** Result will be discuss on the time paper presentation.

Keywords: COVID-19 Pandemic, Depression, Anxiety, stress.

**A STUDY ON IMPACT OF FACEBOOK USING ON FAMILY ENVIRONMENT
AND INDIVIDUALS STRESS, ANXIETY & DEPRESSION**

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Background: Mental health- Not only social media been proven to cause of sad or unhappy, but it can also lead to the mental health problems like Depression, Anxiety, Loneliness, Social withdrawal when used is of Facebook is not in the limits or without any precautions.

Aim of the study: To assess prevalence of Facebook use and its impact on family environment as well as individuals stress, Anxiety & Depression,

Methodology: Presented study is Non-experimental descriptive design research on Impact of Facebook using on Family Environment and individuals Stress, Anxiety and Depression. Sample Consisting of 141 Samples. Samples were selected from Community of Pune District, by following inclusion and Exclusion Criteria. In tools Socio – demographic sheet, Bergen Facebook Addiction Scale, Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale, Family Environment Scale were administered on the sample. First and foremost, researcher took permission from the Director of the Institute for conducting the present study.

Conclusion: The purpose of the study of the present study assess prevalence of Facebook use and its impact on family environment as well as individuals stress, Anxiety depression, in this study found most significant correlation between Facebook use and Depression, Anxiety and Stress. There was no significant correlation found between Facebook use and Family environment.

Keywords: Facebook use, family environment, depression, anxiety, stress.

ASSESS THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN MARITAL ADJUSTMENT QUALITY OF LIFE OF PERSON WITH ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE SYNDROME

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Background: Alcohol dependence is a chronic disease that effect individual's relationship in family, society and office. The World Federation of Mental Health has assessed the due alcohol dependence was disrupt marital relationship and poor quality of life of individual.

Aim: The research study was to study the association between marital adjustment, and quality of life of individual with alcohol dependence.

Method: Study was cross sectional hospital based observation research. 30 participants diagnosed with alcohol dependence syndrome as per ICD-10 hospitalized in tertiary care hospital in Uttar Pradesh were selected for study.

Result: Negative correlation found between SAD-Q and QOL with environmental domain. Negative correlation between SAD-Q and marital adjustment with emotional adjustment.

Conclusion; The study concluded that quality of life was affected by the severity of alcohol use. The study concluded that male alcoholics perceived poor emotional adjustment and higher dissatisfaction in their marriage

Keywords: Alcohol dependence, Quality of life and marital adjustment.

A STUDY ON PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF PRISONERS WITH REFERENCE TO KALAMBA JAIL, KOLHAPUR

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¹M.Phil, ²Asst. Prof. Siber College, Kolhapur

Background: Plenty of research has examined preparation of inmates for life outside prison, but few studies have examined supporting them while they're in prison. There's a great need for these folks to receive psychological services. Many early researchers concluded that imprisonment had negative psychological and physical effects on its inmates. The use of prison was originally designed to allow prisoners to rediscover their own conscience and better voice through spiritual conversion. Unfortunately, it was later discovered that it is a form of torture. Because it ended up causing within many prisoner's adverse psychological effects.

Aim: The aim of the present study was to investigate the adjustment and the mental health problem and its relation in the prisoners.

Methodology: The present study tries to find psychological problem faced by the prisoners so, researcher will use descriptive research design for the purpose of study. Researcher selected sample size of 30 respondents out of 120 prisoners registered in one particular month. The accidental Simple random method was used for data collection. The purpose of the data collection is to collect relevant data in according to the subject of investigation. The data required for the study was made a reliable from the sources. The first-hand information i.e. primary data collection will be from the Respondents through direct personal interview with the help of structured interview schedule and discussion.

Results: The majority of the respondents were illiterate and came from nuclear family. And their family income is low and they were addicted to tobacco. The 40% respondents are belongs to Depression. The most of the 43% respondents are saying about emotional stress. The 30% of the respondents are illiterate who are prisoners in an Kalmmba jail. Majority of the respondent are depressed but positively they were not self-harmed.

Keywords: Prisoners, Psychological problems

**ASSOCIATION BETWEEN FAMILY PATHOLOGY AND QUALITY OF LIFE
AMONG PATIENT WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA**

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Background: Family pathology and quality of life play an important role in relapses of mental disorder. Family pathology implies various risk situations (e.g. dysfunctional family structure, dysfunctional family functioning, faculty family relationship and communication patterns, etc). Present study to assess the family pathology and quality of life among patient with schizophrenia.

Material and Methods: 30 participants diagnosed with schizophrenia as per ICD-10 hospitalized in tertiary care hospital in IMHH, Agra were selected for study. As series of socio demographic data sheet, Family pathology scale, Quality of life scale.

Result: Present study indicate that quality of life has positive correlation with family pathology among patient with schizophrenia

Keywords: Schizophrenia, Family Pathology, Quality of life

PSYCHOSOCIAL CONCERNS IN SUBSTANCE ABUSE AMONG ADOLESCENTS

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Background: Adolescence is a transitional period, a bridge between childhood and adulthood. It is the time of rapid development of growing to sexual maturity, discovering one's real self, defining personal value and finding one's vocational and social direction. Substance dependence has always been having close relationship with various adverse consequences in terms of Biological, Social and Personal areas of the individual. Psychological as well as socio-cultural factors that drive the individual for taking substances i.e. peer pressure, stressful life, familial factors etc. This substance taking behavior affects the individual's coping ability & self-esteem. Recurring use of substance in physically hazardous situations. This paper throws light to know the psycho-social concerns in substance abuse among adolescents.

Keywords: Psycho-Social, Abuse and Adolescents

OCCUPATIONAL STRESS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS AMONG LAWYERS IN SONITPUR DISTRICT, ASSAM

Debashree Biswas*¹, Arif Ali², Sobhana.H³

Background: The legal profession demands higher qualification, skills, knowledge to maintain the prestige, income and job security and as a result, it affects their physical and mental health. **Aim and objectives:** To assess occupational stress and psychological distress among lawyers and to see the relationship between occupational stress and psychological distress. **Methodology:** A cross-sectional study was conducted at Sub-Divisional Judiciary of Sonitpur District. The present study used convenient sampling technique to select lawyers registered at Tezpur Bar Association of Sonitpur district. Both the gender, having a minimum of 6 months of work experience was included in the study. A total of 90 participants were selected. Depression anxiety stress scale (to measure anxiety, depression and stress); occupational stress index (to measure role-overload, role-ambiguity, role conflict, group, and political pressure, responsibility for persons, under participation, powerlessness, poor peer relationship, intrinsic impoverishment, low status, strenuous working conditions and unprofitability) was administered. Data analyzed using statistical tools of Statistical Package for the social sciences (SPSS) version 25.0. **Results:** The findings shows that 24.4 % of the respondents were having severe level of Anxiety, 18.9% of the respondents were having severe level of stress and 11.1% of the respondents were having severe level of depression. The finding shows that 86.7% of the respondents were having moderate level of occupational stress. Occupational stress has a significant positive relationship with anxiety($r=.208$, $p=0.05$) and stress($r=.220$, $p=0.05$). **Conclusion:** The occupational stress experienced by lawyers, required organizational wellness programs and stress management intervention.

Keywords: Occupational stress, depression, anxiety, stress, lawyers, and mental health

BODY IMAGE SATISFACTION & SELF-ESTEEM AMONG ADULT GYM USERS AND NON-USERS

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Body image is denoted to individual's own perception regarding his/her looks, feels and moves. It is shaped by perception, emotions, physical sensations, and is not static, but this change can affect mood, physical experience, and environment. Body image disturbances often viewed as a continuum of satisfaction and dissatisfaction with physical appearance and its link to depression is well established. Individuals engaging in regular exercises such as gymming, swimming etc have better self-esteem and better body image satisfaction. Body dissatisfaction on the other hand, is a person's negative thoughts about his or her feelings and these feelings are largely determined by social experiences. **Aim & Objective** The aim of the present study was to find out the difference in body image, satisfaction and self-esteem among adult gym users and non-gym users. **Methodology:** The sample consisted of 30- adult Gym user and 30 adult non-Gym user mental health professionals. Adult gym users were selected purposively from Center of Rehabilitation sciences, LGBRIMH and the Non-gym users were from LGBRIMH campus. **Tools:** - Semi-structured questionnaire was used to collect the socio-demographic profile of the respondent, body shape questionnaire (Cooper et al., 1987) was used to measure the concerns related to one's body shape and Self-esteem scale (Rosenberg, 1965) was used to assess the self-esteem of the respondent. **Result & Discussion:** The findings of the study will be discussed at the time of presentation. **Conclusion:** The findings of the study help the mental health professionals working towards the wellbeing of individuals. Body image and satisfaction plays a crucial role in physical look of adults. Body image satisfaction has persistent effects on individual psychological and physiological health.

Keywords: Body image, satisfaction, self-esteem, and gym users

**SCOPE OF PROFESSIONAL SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE WITH MARINE
FISHING COMMUNITIES IN INDIA**

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Marine fishing Communities depends sea for their livelihood. They have indigenous knowledge and skills in fisheries. At the eve of independence, Indian marine fisheries was at subsistence level which was managed and regulated by traditional fisherfolk. Later rapid growth and development occurred in fisheries sector as a consequent of state interventions. Indeed, the marine fisheries sector has developed into industrial level, the socio-economic conditions and standard of living of fisherfolk has not improved commensurately. They are struggling in poverty with low income level and high indebtedness. The literacy rate and educational status of marine fishing communities are lower than the national average. The developmental efforts initiated by the state have impacted their livelihood pattern adversely. Along with the lower socio-economic conditions, threat from natural disasters also make the fishing community a vulnerable group. Here, the paper attempts to understand the scope of professional social work practice in marine fishing communities, one of the marginalized communities in India.

Keywords: Professional Social Work, Marine fishing Communities, Marginalization

A STUDY ON PARENTING STYLES AND EMOTIONAL WELLBEING OF YOUTH IN KASARGOD, KERALA

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Families play a vital role in the forming process of youth, mainly their parents. Children who are the carriers of the value certainly have an important role in the family system. Youth sum up their culture and values within the close relation and observation in the family and family members. As, this communication process of day to day living in families are two way in nature, therefore, parents convey the messages to their children, but their children mainly the youth vary in their level of receiving, accessibility, and internalization of these messages. Scholars are always absorbed in considering and separating the workings of parenting attempt to transmit their morals, goals, aids, and arrogances to their children. In the works of Baumrind on children and youth which resulted into a paradigm shift in looking after the ongoing process of youth. She gave three parenting typologies: authoritative, authoritarian and permissive. These three parenting styles differ in behaviours, morals, and ethics which parents expect their offspring to accept. The three parenting styles have dissimilar significances on children cognitive and communal capability development. Baumrind suggested that authoritative parents are sincere and receptive, providing their youth with warmth and care in their examinations and quest of interests. Twenty-five youth of the age 17 years to 30 years and twenty-five parents from north Kerala mainly were selected for the study. They were responded to Parenting Style, Mental Health Scale and Disturbances in Emotion Regulation Scale Questionnaire. Correlation between the perceived parenting styles, difficulties in emotion regulation and mental health was carried out. The mediating result of complications in emotion guideline on the affiliation between perceived parenting styles and mental health was analysed. The results indicated that difficulties in feeling regulation has a mediating effect in the connection of perceived parenting styles with mental health.

Keywords: Youth, parenting styles, family, emotion, behaviour and difficulties in emotion regulations

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON INDIVIDUALS WITH SUBSTANCE DEPENDENCE

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Introduction: Outbreak of COVID-19 was adversity for all mankind, causes several difficulties for all. Lockdown was used as a strategy to control the spreading of the deadly virus but this created hurdle in treatment seeking and procuring the medications for ongoing treatment.

Aim: to study the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on patient with substance abuse and awareness from the treatment in State Drug Dependence Treatment Center. **Methodology:** With the purposive sampling technique 30 individuals taking treatment from State Drug Dependence Treatment Center for Alcohol or Opioid dependence were included in the study. Data collection was done with the Semi-structured interview Questionnaire and The perceived need for care questionnaire. **Result:** Mean age of participants were 33(SD=11.27) years, all male, 70% of them were married, educated up to Graduate, and monthly family income was around INR 10,000, diagnosis was 50% for both the groups but parallel use of alcohol (76.7%), opioid (56.7%) and other substance (73.3%) was reported. Most of them were having psychological consequences, followed by occupational consequences, average financial consequences was INR 1150 per day.

Conclusion: Findings reveals that individuals with substance use dependence faced several difficulties for continuing treatment and managing themselves in the Pandemic era.

Keywords: Alcohol dependence, Opioid Dependence, Lock Down, Pandemic

YOUTH CRIME: CAUSES AND IMPACT TO SOCIETY AT CHANDRAPUR DISTRICT, (MH)

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Background: Youth crime is major problem in Chandrapur district. Lack of education and problems of employment are there that's why I select this research topic for research in this area. Chandrapur district is industrial area many factories and companies are here therefore migrate workers are coming every year in Chandrapur district for work on near areas of district. Alcoholism and unemployment is main reasons for youth crime, because lack of awareness, impact of youth crime, effects of relationship of each other. Therefore research of youth crime in Chandrapur area is most important. Slum and other blocks area of youth crime in this district.

Aim: To identify the psychology behind the youth to involve in crime so likely as the want to do that in mind.

Methodology: This Research would be Qualitative in nature.

Research Designs: This would be mainly exploratory Research design, many of studies had done on the similar topics so it is hard to find research gap in particular topic. However the researcher wants to various methods of research like observation, interview and case studies of various people.

Sample: Researcher will going to take offenders, victim, family, neighbour, police, and social welfare office and social activist.

Profile of the Sample: Researcher is will be going to various slum areas in Chandrapur district their youth crimes.

Sample Size: Sample will be 24 and in that 4 offenders 4 victim 4 family members 4 neighbourhood 4 police department authority, 4 social activist.

Sample Frame: In this study I will use quota sampling, snowball sampling.

Result: Studied and understood link between youth employment and crime. To traist the social and economic background involved in youth crime, And maped the youth in crime and its impact on the family. Also understood the role of judiciary, police and civil society in mitigating the youth involvement in crime.

Keywords: Causes, impact, youth, crime

THE STUDY ON OPINION OF SETTLE COUPLE FROM FAMILY COUNSELLING CENTRE

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Background: The concept of family counselling was conceptualized by the Central Social welfare Board (CSWB) in 1980s when there was a spate of dowry deaths. The Board spearheaded the campaign by setting up Voluntary Action Bureaus, which subsequently took the shape of Family Counselling Centres. The objective of the Family Counselling Centres is to provide preventive and rehabilitative services to women and families who are victims of atrocities and family mal-adjustments through crisis intervention and systematic counselling. The centres also create awareness and mobilize public opinion on social issues affecting status of women.

Aim: The study on opinions of settle couple from Family Counseling Centre.

Methods: Present study descriptive study Samples will be selected by using purposive sampling methods Total sample selected for the study 99 samples. This conducted at Akola city.

Results: The results of the study as per participants the family the majority of the respondents said that the increasing suspiciousness between each other become reason of divorce and family conflicts. The Family Counseling Centre was useful to solve the family conflicts. Majority of the respondents said that inter cast and inter religion marriage causes family conflicts. Majority of the respondents said that if the fails to reunion then it impacts on their Mental Health.

Keywords: Family Counseling centre, reunion of couples

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN FAMILY PATHOLOGY AND QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG PATIENT WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA

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Background: Family pathology and quality of life play an important role in relapses of mental disorder. Family pathology implies various risk situations (e.g. dysfunctional family structure, dysfunctional family functioning, faulty family relationship and communication patterns, etc). Present study to assess the family pathology and quality of life among patient with schizophrenia.

Material and Methods: 30 participants diagnosed with schizophrenia as per ICD-10 hospitalized in tertiary care hospital in IMHH, Agra were selected for study. As series of socio demographic data sheet, Family pathology scale, Quality of life scale.

Result: Present study indicate that quality of life has positive correlation with family pathology among patient with schizophrenia

Keywords: Schizophrenia, family pathology, quality of life

PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES THROUGH PALLIATIVE DAY CARE CENTRES IN MALAPPURAM DISTRICT OF KERALA

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Malappuram has a larger population in the state of Kerala compared to other regions of the state. For the same reason the number of psychiatric illness cases reported from this district is also comparatively higher. Most of the well-known palliative care centers in Malappuram district gives paramount importance in mental health of people by providing mental health services in the form of free psychiatric consultation, free medicines, day care facility etc. Effectiveness of such model of care has not been studied much and hence this study aims to study the functioning and structures of mental health services provided through palliative care centres.

This study is an observational cum exploratory research on psychiatric services provided by palliative Care Centres in Malappuram district. Quantitative as well as qualitative data were collected during the period of study. A self-prepared questionnaire with both open ended and closed type of questions was used in this study to collect data on the structure and functioning of psychiatric day care centres. For collecting data on the experience and opinion of staff members in the day care centres and to collect recommendations from professionals, the researcher conducted FGD (Focus Group Discussion) with a team of palliative care volunteers and mental health professionals.

Findings of the study shows that psychiatric day care services based on palliative clinics show a huge success within 10 years of their working experience, that too within their limited resources. However, there are a few areas which needs immediate attention there by an up gradation of these centres to an international standard of psychiatric rehabilitation could be happened.

Keywords: psychiatric day care centre, palliative care clinics, rehabilitation services.

PERCEIVED STIGMA, QUALITY OF LIFE AND MENTAL HEALTH OF FAMILY CAREGIVERS OF PERSONS WITH SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS

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Background: Caregiving involves intensive involvement with the persons of mental illness which adversely affects the social network of the primary caregivers. Associated stigma with mental illness further worsens the quality of life of the caregivers leading to frequent complains of anxiety, depression and higher levels of distress. Aim and objectives: To assess perceived stigma, quality of life and mental health of family caregivers of persons with severe mental illness (PSMI). To study perceived stigma among caregivers of PSMI, their quality of life, mental health status; to find association among perceived stigma, quality of life and mental health of family caregivers and selected socio-demographic variables.

Methodology: 60 PSMI and Caregivers were recruited through purposive sampling. BPRS (on PSMI); Stigma section of Family Interview Schedule; DASS-21 and WHO Quality of Life-brief (WHOQOL –BREF) were administered. SPSS version 25 was used for analysis.

Results: All caregivers reported stigma. Quality of life of the caregiver was poor in the domains of social relationship, psychological health, physical health and environment. Stigma had significant positive correlation with stress ($r=.642$, $p<0.01$), anxiety ($r=.578$, $p<0.05$) and depression ($r=.693$, $p<0.01$) and significant negative correlation with physical health ($r=-.499$, $p<0.01$), psychological health ($r=-.390$, $p<0.01$), social relationship ($r=-.566$, $p<0.01$) and environment ($r=-.369$, $p<0.01$).

Conclusion: Caregiving of PSMI experience stigma, have poor the quality of life and mental health. The finding of the study has clinical, research and policy implications. Caregiver centric interventions need to be developed and promoted.

Keywords: Stigma, severe mental illness, mental health, quality of life, caregiver.

KNOWLEDGE ATTITUDE PRACTICES AND BURDEN AMONG FAMILY CAREGIVERS OF ELDERLY PERSONS WITH MENTAL ILLNESS

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Background: Despite improvements in mental health literacy, public knowledge and attitudes have remained stable over time. The caregivers of elder persons with mental illness face significant burden of care hence the understanding of caregiver burden and practices to deal with the same is very crucial in formulating a comprehensive care plan especially in those elder with mental illness. **Objectives:** To study knowledge, attitude and practices towards mental illness among family caregivers of elderly persons with mental illness and to assess family burden and wellbeing among them.

Methods & materials: It was a cross-sectional institution based descriptive study. Using consecutive sampling method on 50 caregivers, fulfilling the selection criteria and give written consent to participate in the study were recruited and assessed using tools Family Burden Scale, Public Perception of Mental Illness Questionnaire, Carer Experiences Scale, Screening Tool for Assessment of Psychosocial Problems and PGI General Wellbeing Scale. Ethical clearance was sought from the institutional ethical committee.

Result: Men on average are more likely to be involved as caregivers and felt significant burden due to disruption in routine family activities. Knowledge and awareness was found poor among caregivers, followed by social support and expressed emotions. Negative life events were perceived to be the main cause of mental illness as there was little knowledge and awareness about it. The negative experience of caregivers is highest in assistance from government and non-government organisation and activities outside caring. More than half of the caregivers had lower wellbeing.

Conclusion: There is a need to address lack of knowledge, negative attitude and practices and high burden among family caregivers of elderly persons with mental illness.

Keywords: Knowledge, attitude, practices, burden, family caregivers, elderly, mental illness

SOCIAL WORK IN CHILD WELFARE: WORKING WITH DOLESCENTS DURING PANDEMIC, COVID 19

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The research study conceptualizes the concept of stress and coping mechanism by adolescents during COVID 19. The research focuses on the experience of the adolescents during the lockdown, the family situation of the adolescents, the fears about the pandemic, the support system available for the students from the family and from the schools for the adolescents during the Covid 19. The adolescents in the higher secondary schools, Alappuzha one of the southern districts in the state of Kerala is chosen for the data collection. This is an exploratory research study chosen to understand the stress and coping mechanism by the adolescents during the time of pandemic. The study focuses on what are the stressful factors and how are they affecting the students, also the coping mechanism used by the students to de-stress themselves. This research study aims to highlight the environment around adolescents in one of the districts of Kerala by collecting the data from two of the schools in the Alappuzha district of Kerala.

Methodology: An exploratory study on adolescents during pandemic is studied for understanding the stress, coping mechanisms, welfare, and other facilities available for the adolescents during covid 19. The mixed methodology is used for this paper. The scales used in the research are Cope Inventory, Perceived stress questionnaire, Ways of coping questionnaire. The 130 participants each from two schools had participated for the research purpose.

Results: The stress level among the students was calculated using the perceived stress scale and the results showed that 52.3% students showed moderate stress level, 39.2% students showed high stress level and 8.5% students showed low stress level. The results showed that 44.6% and 33.8% subjects from the schools showed high stress level, 47.7% and 56.9% subjects showed moderate stress level and 7.7% and 9.2% subjects showed low stress level.

Conclusion: The welfare for the child is mandatory during the time of pandemic, COVID 19 as there is a significant correlation between stress and coping mechanism of adolescents during the pandemic, the facilities from government and schools helps students for their wellbeing and it must be equally distributed to avoid the digital divide.

**PARENTING DIMENSIONS AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH PROBLEMS
AMONG CHILDREN OF PARENTS HAVING MENTAL ILLNESS**

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Background: Children having parents with a mental illness are in danger of creating emotional well-being issues. Specifically, absence of secure connection among mother and child can add to huge learning and developmental issues in the child. *Objectives:* To assess the Parenting dimensions of families with one parent diagnosed either with schizophrenia or bipolar affective disorder. To assess the relationship of parenting dimensions with cognitive, emotional, and behavioral problems among their children. *Methods & Materials:* The study was a cross-sectional comparative study. Using Consecutive sampling method 30 parents were having either Schizophrenia or Bipolar Affective Disorder as per ICD-10 at least for one-year attending the Psychiatry OPD of the Department of Psychiatry, Government College. Second parent (without known any psychiatric diagnosis disorder) should have a GHQ score less than 3 were recruited for the study with their consent and the Socio-demographic and Clinical Data Sheet, Alabama Parenting Questioner and Pediatric Symptoms Checklist was administered on both parents. Ethical clearance was sought from the institutional ethical committee. Data was analyzed using appropriate statistics with the help of SPSS 16. *Result & conclusions:* It will be discussed during the presentation. *Result:* There are indications of lack of positive parenting in parents with mental illness and there is little involvement with children and requires measures to educate and aware parents about healthy parenting and parenting styles. *Conclusion:* There is a need to enhance parenting practices so that child's risk and poor child parent's communication pattern can be addressed as mental illness in parents can have different effects on children like incidence of cognitive, emotional and behaviors problems.

Keywords: Parenting dimensions, emotional behavioral problem, children, bipolar affective disorder, schizophrenia

EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE, PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLBEING AND SELF ESTEEM AMONG PATIENTS WITH DEPRESSION AND MANIA

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Emotional intelligence refers to an ability of an individual to guide his or own feeling, rationalize among those feelings as well as incorporate such feelings into thinking and actions. Psychological well-being is an important phenomenon which determine one's wellness or perceiving one's life to be happy. Self-esteem is a way of thinking, feeling and acting that implies that you accept, respect and believe in yourself. Depression and Mania is a serious mental disorder cause's serious disturbance in overall functioning of the patient. The aim of this study was to examine emotional intelligence, psychological well-being and self-esteem among patient with depression and mania. The sample consisted of 50 patients with depression and mania (25 depression and 25 mania), who was selected through purposive sampling technique at Institute of Mental Health and Hospital, Agra. Emotional Intelligence Scale, Ryff Scale of Psychological Well-being and Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale were used. Results indicated that there was no significant difference among patient with depression and mania on emotional intelligence, psychological well-being and self-esteem.

Keywords: Emotional intelligence, psychological well-being, self-esteem, depression, mania

**A STUDY ON PARENTING STYLE IN RELATION TO SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT
AMONG SCHOOL GOING ADOLESCENT.**

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“Parenting is the easiest thing in the world to have an opinion about, but the hardest thing in the world to do. -: Walsh”

Background: Parenting is natural and it seems that one does not need to learn the art of parenting. Parenting is considered to be a combination of biological and social process. In India adolescent family practices essential need to be seen beyond the western beginning of relationships mother is measured to be the primary caregiver who emotionally promises and upbringing the child and father is professed to be leading and earning. According to sociological explanation of the word adolescence, it is a provisional period between a childhood and adulthood. Social adjustment is an exertion made by an individual to manage with ethics, values and desires of a society in order to be accepted. It can be defined as a psychological procedure. It includes surviving with new ethics and values.

Material and Method: 50 parents and school going adolescents selected from Agra. A series of socio demographic data sheet, Parenting style scale, Social adjustment scale, GHQ for the purpose of data collection.

Result: revealed that positive and negative correlation between parenting style and social adjustment among school going adolescent.

Keywords: Parenting style, School going adolescent, social adjustment

MENTAL HEALTH LITERACY IN COMMUNITY SETTING: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

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Background: Mental health literacy is important for all societies, it will be help for reduce treatment gap. Mental health campaign can reduces chronic city of psychiatric disorder, illness can treat as earliest as possible. Community awareness of Psychiatric Disorders helps to reducing stigma, discrimination, sensitization, treatment and social inclusion.

Aim: Aim of the current study was to assess literacy level of Mental Illness among the community setting.

Methodology: study was conducted at rural health training center Najafgarh, Delhi. Simple survey methods was used for data collection. Total 306 individual selected for the study. Researcher inform to community people with help of ASHA worker to come RHTC, Najafgarh. Participants were asked to complete a questionnaire which was designed specifically for Indian contexts and was translate in Hindi. Tools were used for the study Socio-demographic data sheet and The public perceptions of mental illness questionnaire applied which assess area of previous contact with people with mental health issues, understanding of psychiatric disorder, knowledge of psychiatric illness and attitude towards individual with mental problems. The questionnaire was translated into Hindi, and independently back translated by research experts in mental health field.

Result: Result show understanding of mental health among the community participants negative perception was higher. Less mental Health services availability reported in community.

Conclusion: Mental health awareness is one of the most important phenomenon's for increased literacy and reducing treatment gap related Mental Health. Stigma and discrimination and unawareness are main points which need to discussed and reduce in Indian community.

Keywords: Mental Illness. Community, Awareness, Treatment Gap

CLINICAL CORRELATES OF COPING STRATEGIES EMPLOYED BY PATIENTS WITH SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS.

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Background: Coping strategies are the behavioural and cognitive efforts directed to manage stressful demands of life. Coping is generally believed to be constructive and adaptive effort, which an individual consciously employs to minimize or reduce stress. The aim of the study was to assess the coping strategies employed by patients with Severe Mental Illness (SMI) and evaluating the relationship between level of insight, severity of illness and socio-occupational functioning with coping strategies.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted with 60 outpatients of SMI who were inducted from rehabilitation subunit of Department of Psychiatry of Government Medical College & Hospital, Sector 32, Chandigarh. Patients were assessed on Ways of Coping Checklist-Hindi Adaptation (WCC-HA), Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (BPRS), Schedule for Assessment of Insight (SAI-E), Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) and Socio-occupational Functioning Scale (SOFS).

Results: On WCC-HA scale, the mean score of seeking social support was 10.48 ± 3.80 , avoiding situation 15.11 ± 5.43 and problem focused 5.03 ± 3.11 . There was no significant difference between the types of coping employed by patients with SMI on ANOVA. Avoiding Situation strategies of coping shows a significant positive correlation ($r = 0.465$, $p = 0.01$) with severity of illness (BPRS). Adaptive coping strategies showed a significant positive correlation [seeking social support ($r = 0.430$), and problem focused ($r = 0.546$) both at $p = 0.01$] with insight of illness (SAI-E). No significant correlation was found between coping and socio-occupational functioning of patient of SMI. avoiding situation ($r = .239$), seeking social support ($r = .025$), problem focused ($r = -.429$)

Conclusion: Coping strategies of patients SMI varied with their levels of psychopathology and insight. Those with comparatively severe psychopathology and poorer insight tended to use avoidant or maladaptive coping strategies more often.

Keywords: severe mental illness, coping strategies, insight

A STUDY ON IMPACT OF FACEBOOK USING ON FAMILY ENVIRONMENT AND INDIVIDUALS STRESS, ANXIETY & DEPRESSION”

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Background: Mental health- Not only social media been proven to cause of sad or unhappy, but it can also lead to the mental health problems like Depression, Anxiety, loneliness, Social withdrawal when used is of Facebook is not in the limits or without any precautions.

Aim of the study: To assess prevalence of Facebook use and its impact on family environment as well as individuals stress, Anxiety & Depression,

Methodology Presented study is Non-experimental descriptive design research on Impact of Facebook using on Family Environment and individuals Stress, Anxiety and Depression. Sample Consisting of 141 Samples. Samples were selected from Community of Pune District, by following inclusion and Exclusion Criteria. In tools Socio – demographic sheet, Bergen Facebook Addiction Scale, Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale, Family Environment Scale were administered on the sample. First and foremost, researcher took permission from the Director of the Institute for conducting the present study.

Conclusion: The purpose of the study of the present study assess prevalence of Facebook use and its impact on family environment as well as individuals stress, Anxiety depression, in this study found most significant correlation between Facebook use and Depression, Anxiety and Stress. There was no significant correlation found between Facebook use and Family environment.

Keywords: Facebook use, family environment, depression, anxiety, stress.

IMPACT OF DRUG ADHERENCE ON INDIVIDUALS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA AND THEIR FAMILY

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Introduction: The study regarding poor adherence to medications in schizophrenic patients, a report was done by the World Health organization submitted in 2003 that report shows schizophrenic patients were found to be the most non-adherent 75.7% the difference between the findings may be due to the coverage of sampling. The World Health organization report also shows that based on the MARS (Medication Adherence Rating Scale), out of total respondents, half of them (50.2%) were found non-adherent to their medication. The relative risk of residence on adherence odd ratio equals 0.962 (95% CI; 0.766–0.206) for rural areas and the odds ratio equals 1.058 (95% CI; 0.765–1.463) for urban.

Aim: To assess the impact of Drug Adherence of individuals with schizophrenia on psychopathology and their family functioning.

Methodology: It was a hospital-based study using a descriptive research design with 60 chronic schizophrenic patients have been selected by the purposive sampling method. The schizophrenic patient and his caregiver have been assessed in the outpatient department at the Department of Psychiatry and Maharashtra Institute of Mental Health Pune. The data has been collected by direct personal interviews of patients and family members that scales used for this study were self-prepared socio-demographic data sheet Mc Masters Family Functioning Scale, PANSS, and MARS. The procedure was applied to their caregivers giving informed cons were as selected for the study. After data collection using SPSS statistical analysis methods for data analysis results have been arranged in tables.

Results: study findings suggested poor drug adherence associated with psychopathology and family functioning of the patients.

Keywords: Medication Adherence, family functioning, Schizophrenia.

IMPACT OF ECONOMIC CONDITION ON PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLBEING AMONG ELDERLY PEOPLE LIVING IN OLD AGE HOME

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The study aims to describe the status of psychological wellbeing of elderly people living in old age homes in the view of their economic status. Old Age homes are more prevalent now days in cities due to decline in joint family system and younger generation feel they are burden to them. At this stage of human development there is physical distortion which evident but also there is also possibility for psychological welling being disturbed. Hence, this study focuses on analyzing psychological wellbeing of the respondents in the aspect of Positive Wellbeing, Self-control, Anxiety, Depression, Vitality and General health and how these areas are affected by the Economic Condition of the respondents. In this study economic condition are described as respondents' previous employment, presents annual income, pattern of Expenditure along with social demographic variables. This study conducted in old age homes in Chennai. The researcher used self-prepared interview schedule along with Psychological Wellbeing Scale to conduct the study and collect data. The sample size of the study is 294 from the 6 old age homes in Avadi Municipality, Chennai.

Keyword: Elderly, wellbeing, old age home

PERCEIVED BELIEFS ABOUT ETIOLOGY OF MENTAL ILLNESS AMONG TRIBAL PATIENTS IN INDIA

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Introduction: Cultural dynamics play an important role in shaping the perceptions, beliefs and practices of people towards mental illness and its treatment. Cultural relativists mention that the explanation of mental illness can't stay isolated from the individual's social and cultural context. Every culture has its own way of explaining mental illness which is based on a set of beliefs and practices.

Objective: To explore the perceived beliefs about the etiology of mental illness among the tribal patients visiting a psychiatric setup.

Methods: The study has followed qualitative method to achieve the objective. Qualitative content analysis has been used for data management and analysis.

Results: The etiology of mental illness has been categorised into four types, i.e. stress, western physiology, non-western physiology and supernatural. Data shows that 44% (22) of patients reported, 'stress' as the main cause of mental illness whereas 40% (20) of the patients believe in the supernatural causes as the etiology.

Conclusion: Supernatural beliefs are highly dominated on deciding the etiology of mental illness among the patients in this 21st century which is required immediate actions and creating awareness to educate the people.

STRUCTURAL FAMILY THERAPY WITH FAMILIES OF ADOLESCENTS WITH DISSOCIATIVE DISORDER

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Structural family therapy is one of the most widely used family therapy model which focuses on bringing change in structural and functional aspect of the family. This article focuses on the use of structural family therapy with 5 adolescents diagnosed with dissociative disorder. In-depth analysis of the cases was done by using case study design. Case studies were presented with client's background, personal assessment, family assessment, treatment plan with techniques and outcome of interventions. Personal assessment showed that clients faced trauma in forms of sexual assault/ abuse, have low self-esteem, poor problem solving skills, lack of confidence, interpersonal conflict with parents and insecure attachment. Family exploration revealed they were never get support from parents, fathers were working outside and mothers are functional head of the family. It's less likely when they enjoyed the presence of parents in healthy way. It was also noticed that two boys were getting unnecessary criticism from father but opposite three girls were facing high level of criticality from their mothers. Social case work was focused on enhancing adolescent's social skills, for functionality, coping, assertiveness and acceptance. Structural Family Therapy accentuated on reframing unhealthy family boundaries by regulating power dynamics, treating dysfunctional hierarchies. The Outcome of intervention was improvement in individual capabilities, omitted dissociation, good family functioning, interaction pattern and balanced power dynamics within relationship.

Keywords: Dissociative disorder, trauma, structural family therapy

**AWARENESS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT AMONG WOMEN EMPLOYEES
WORKING IN CHAKAN MIDC PUNE**

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Background: Sexual harassment at a workplace is considered a violation of women's right to equality, life, and liberty. In 2013, the number of sexual harassment at the workplace increased rapidly, it is important to know the awareness level among women employees of "Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013".

Aim: To study the level of awareness and perception about the implementation and prevention of sexual harassment at the workplace.

Methodology: Sixty samples were selected by using Probability Sampling (Simple Random Sampling Method) and tools used for assessment were a semi-structured socio-demographic datasheet and a Self-made questionnaire.

Results: Results will be discussed at the time of the paper presentation.

Keywords: POSH, Awareness level, Sexual Harassment

**A STUDY ON PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF PRISONERS WITH
REFERENCES TO KALAMBA JAIL, KOLHAPUR**

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Background: Plenty of research has examined preparation of inmates for life outside prison, but few studies have examined supporting them while they're in prison. There's great need for these folks to receive psychological services. Many early researchers concluded that imprisonment had negative psychological and physical effects on its inmates. The use of prison was originally designed to allow prisoners to discover their own conscience and better voice through spiritual conversion. Unfortunately, it was later discovered that it is a form of torture. Because it ended up causing within many prisoner's adverse psychological effects.

Aim: The aim of the present study was to investigate the adjustment and the mental health problem and its relation in the prisoners.

Methodology: The present study tries to find psychological problem faced by the prisoners so, researcher will use descriptive research design for the purpose of study. Researcher selected sample size of 30 respondents out of 120 prisoners registered in one particular month. The accidental simple random method was used for data collection to collect relevant data in according to the subject of investigation. The data required for the study was made a reliable from the sources. The first-hand information i.e. primary data collection will be form the respondents through direct personal interview schedule and discussion.

Results: The 40% respondents are belongs to Depression.² The most of the 43% respondents are saying about emotional stress. ³The 30% of the respondents are illiterate who are prisoners in an Kalamba jail. ⁴Majority of the respondents are depressed but positively they were not self-harmed.

Keywords: Prisoners, psychological problems

CAUSES, EFFECTS, AND POSSIBLE REMEDIES FOR DEFORESTATION IN THE AAREY REGION

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Background: Forests are essential for life on earth. Three hundred million people worldwide live in forests and 1.6 billion depend on them for their livelihoods. Forests also provide habitat for a vast array of plants and animals, many of which are still undiscovered. Aarey Colony is located adjacent to the Sanjay Gandhi National Park, the only national park in the world within the city limits of a metropolis. Not only is this forest rich in biodiversity, but it is also home to the Adivasi community who have been living here for generations. This community has borne the brunt of development projects which ended up displacing them and packing them into matchbox-sized, inconvenient Slum Rehabilitation Authority buildings. *Methodology:* A study was conducted to understand the impact of deforestation in the Aarey Forest has had on Katakari, Warli and Kokna tribes were selected in our research and what they feel about the phenomenon of such a kind of deforestation. The method followed for data collection was through the discussion with the local people and personal interviews. The information was collected by people through a questionnaire. *Results:* From the study it was understood that due to the deforestation in the Aarey Forest there has been observed a rise in the extinction of endangered species, increase in heat, flooding during monsoon, and majorly affected rainfall. Apart from the massive deforestation, FORCE 1 and the developing film city and resorts are the major reasons for tree felling in the region. *Conclusion:* With collaboration with the local residents, NGO's and experts in the field we can spread awareness about the importance of the prevailing issue and further take this to a greater advocacy level focusing on the responsibility of the govt. and a citizen as a whole.

Keywords: Aarey forest, deforestation, adivasi pada

A STUDY ON SOCIAL ECONOMICAL STATUS RELATED TOWARDS SCHIZOPHRENIA & MOOD DISORDER PATIENTS

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Introduction: Schizophrenia can be defined as a serious mental disorder with some combination of hallucinations, delusions, and extremely disordered thinking and behavior that prejudices daily functioning, and can be disabling.

Mood disorders can cause changes in your behaviour and can affect your ability to deal with routine activities, such as work or school. Anyone can feel sad or depressed at times. Children, teens, or adults who have a parent with a mood disorder have a greater chance of also having a mood disorder. These life events and stress can bring on feelings of sadness or depression or make a mood disorder harder to manage.

Methodology: The aim of the study is to investigate the impact of SES on quality of life in Schizophrenia disorder & mood disorder in urban and rural area in patients. This is hospital based cross sectional comparative study design to assess and compare socioeconomic condition and its impact on person with schizophrenia disorder and mood disorder. Purposive sampling method was used. Total 120 patients were recruited which were further divided in two groups.

Result: Study results shows that schizophrenia patients are belonging from lower middle socioeconomic status and mood disorder patients are belonging from lower class and lower middle class. The socioeconomic status of schizophrenia and mood disorder patient's different socioeconomic status in geographical area there is significant difference found in rural and urban area; rural area socioeconomic status is good compared to urban area and have good quality of life of rural area patients compare to urban area it shows there is good prognostic factors of rural area patient because have good socioeconomic status and quality of life. The socioeconomic status and quality of life schizophrenia and mood disorder patient have interdependent on each other if their socioeconomic status is good it improve / reflect good quality of life.

Conclusion: There is a slightly difference in socio economic status and quality of life of the schizophrenia and mood disorder patients. There is statistically no any significant difference in a both groups.

Keywords: Schizophrenia, mood disorder, socio economic status

IMPACT OF PSYCHO EDUCATION ON EXPRESSED EMOTION, FAMILY ENVIRONMENT, DRUG ADHERENCE AND ILLNESS OUTCOME OF INDIVIDUAL WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA

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Background: Psycho education can be implemented in a number of different formats and settings. The format depends entirely on the disorder, the developmental age of the individual and their individual needs. Individual based, Family based, Group based .Psycho-education most commonly involves the individual with the disorder, the patient or client, but in some situations psycho education is implemented only to the people who deal with the patient on a day to day basis such as family, friends, teachers or caretakers.

Aim: To assess the impact of psycho education on expressed emotion, family environment, drug adherence and illness outcome of individual with schizophrenia.

Methodology: It will be hospital based intervention study. Pre-post-test control group research design.

Research design: Pertest- post-test control group research design

This study has been conducted to evaluate the efficacy of psycho education on different outcome variables

Results: As the psycho education before intervention family environment ,expressed emotions and poor drug adherence in area of cohesion ,expressiveness ,acceptance and caring ,independence, active recreation, Organization, Control, critical comment, Hostility, Dissatisfaction, Warmth emotional over involvement but after the intervention found that family environment and drug adherence improved and reduced expressed emotions. So in schizophrenia role of psycho education is important .its improve family environment, reduced expressed emotions and improved drug adherence.

Keywords: Medication Adherence, MARS, Family Environment, Attitude

PSYCHOSOCIAL INTERVENTION NEEDS OF PERSON WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA ATTENDING PSYCHIATRIC OUT PATIENT CLINIC

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Abstract Background: Schizophrenia and related disorders are commonly associated with impairment in socio- occupational functions. Various unmet needs are common in persons with schizophrenia. There is need to address these unmet needs of the patients through a range of psychosocial intervention besides the medicine for better outcomes.

Objective: The purpose of the study was to attempt to identify the psychosocial intervention needs of individuals with schizophrenia.

Methods: There were 26 persons with schizophrenia (F20.0-20.9) as per the ICD-10 recruited consecutively coming to Out Patient Department (OPD) of Department of Psychiatry, Government Medical College & Hospital, Chandigarh.

Results: The results show significant areas of unmet needs identified by patients were self-care, day time activities and company of other people (100%) followed by information on condition and treatment (92.3%). There is significant lower mean was reported in environment domain and psychological domain (5.44%).

Conclusion: There are various unmet psychosocial intervention needs of persons with Schizophrenia attending psychiatric outpatient clinic were reported which needs psychosocial intervention service in a comprehensive manner.

Keywords: Schizophrenia, quality of life, psychosocial needs

Conference Report

Shrikant Pawar^{1*}, Kamlesh Kumar Sahu²

The Indian Society of Professional Social Work (ISPSW) 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 XXXIX Annual National Conference of the Indian Society of Professional Social Work (ISPSW) was held at the Department of Psychiatric Social Work, Maharashtra Institute of Mental Health, Pune from 18th to 20th March 2021 in online or virtual mode. The conference theme was 'Fields of Social Work: Challenges, Practice, and Wellbeing'. There was a lot of uncertainty regarding holding the conference offline due to the COVID-19 situation and keeping in view of guidelines to adhere to, finally happened online.

The inauguration program was on Thursday, 18th March 2021. The chief guest of the program was Dr. Nitin Karmalkar, the Vice-chancellor of Pune University and Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Dr. B. T. Lawani, retired Director- Prof. Bharti Vidyapeeth, Pune, Prof. Dr. Ajay Chandanwale director MIMH, Pune, Dr. A. N. Verma, president of ISPSW, Dr. Kamlesh Kumar Sahu, general secretary of ISPSW, were present in the program. Mr. Shrikant Pawar Assistant Professor and Head Department of Psychiatric Social Work, Maharashtra Institute of Mental Health (MIMH), Pune who was the organizing secretary welcomed all guests and gave highlights of the conference. The program started with Lamp lighting by all guests after that Dr. Kamlesh Kumar Sahu gave an opening remark about ISPSW. Mr. Narendra Sale PSW, MIMH, gave a presentation on the history of the Department of Psychiatric Social Work, Maharashtra Institute of Mental Health Pune. After this session, the release of souvenir was done by Dr Nitin Karmalkar, and the release of the abstract book by Dr. B. T. Lawani and Dr. Ajay Chandanwale. Dr. B. T. Lawani, Dr. Ajay Chandanwale and Mr. M. B. Shelke were felicitated for their contributions to the field of professional social work. The president of ISPSW Dr. A. N. Verma addressed. On the first day of the conference, Dr. Kalandi Ranbhare has given a plenary session on 'Mental health crises during COVID-19'. Total 9 participants presented study papers in the first session; the topic was Social Workers in pandemic and disaster which was chaired by Dr. Praful Kapase and Dr. Pankaj Das. The second session topic was social work with family, which was chaired by Dr. Durgesh Valvi and Dr. Kalindi Ranbhare. In this session, 7 participants presented their study papers. The third session was on social work with women, chaired by Dr. Sandip Jagdale and Dr. Jitendra Gandhi. Total 6 participants presented the study paper. The second plenary session was done by Dr. Sonia Rajput on the topic 'Role of Clinical Social Work'. At the end of the sessions, Ms. Ashwini Dhembare gave a vote of thanks. On the second day of the conference, a plenary session was given by Dr. Shaly Joseph on the topic of 'Intervention of Professional Social Work Perspectives for better outcome in an industrial relationship'. Session four was ISPSW best paper award for social work faculty which was chaired by Dr. Koteswara Raju and Dr. Sanjai Bhat. 3 participants presented their study papers. In the fifth session, ISPSW best paper award for social work practitioners was chaired by Dr. Sushma Kumari, Dr. Shivani Mishra and Dr. Prashant Shrivastav. Total 3 participants presented their study papers. Session sixth was on ISPSW

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best paper award for M. Phil/Ph. D scholars of social work was chaired by Dr. Arif Ali, Mr. D. Dhananjay Lokhande and Dr. Nupur Singh, a total of 5 papers were presented under this category. Session seventh was on ISPSW best paper award for MSW/MA Social work student, chaired by Dr. Nandkumar Singh and Dr. Bornalli Das, 4 papers were presented under this category. Session eighth was ISPSW Visva-Bharati best paper award for practitioners in the field of persons with disabilities, chaired by Dr. Ravi Kishan Jha and Dr. Dilip Kumar, 2 papers were presented under this category. Session tenth ISPSW Dr. M. Chandrasekhar Rao memorial best paper award for M.Phil./Ph.D scholars in the field of social work research, chaired by Dr. R Sakshi Prabha and Dr. Apurba Saha, 2 papers were presented under this category. At the end of the award category sessions, Dr. Sanjai Bhat appreciated all participants and the chairpersons. The third plenary session was given by Dr. Devanand Shinde on 'Internationalization of Indian Social Work'. Session eleventh (A) was under the category of 'Social Work in Health and Mental Health', chaired by Dr. Senthil and Mr. Chetan Diwan, 7 participants were presented papers under this category. In Session twelfth (B) Social Work in Health and Mental Health, chaired by Dr. Shakti Prabha and Dr. Devanaand Shinde, 8 papers were presented under this category. In Session thirteenth (C) Social work in Health and Mental Health, chaired by Dr. Prakash Yadav and Mr. Narendra Sale, 4 papers were presented under this category. In Session fourteenth (D) Social work in Health and Mental Health, chaired by Mr. Upendra Singh and Mr. Lokesh Ranjan, 2 papers were presented under this category. The third day of the conference started with the fourth plenary session on the topic of 'Yoga Prana Vidya Distance Healing Intervention for COVID-19 Patients' given by Mr. N. Jayachander Reddy and the fifth plenary session was on 'Patriarchy Women Rights and Mental Health' by Dr. Nisha Waghmare. Session fifteenth was on the topic of 'Social Work in Child and Adolescent', chaired by Dr. Manisha Kiran and Dr. Jahan Ara, 2 papers were presented under this category. Session seventeenth was on social work in old age and aging (other), chaired by Dr. Bhupendra Singh, Dr. Shatabdi Chakravarti and Dr. Swamlata Singh, 7 papers were presented under this category. Session eighteenth, social work in youth, marriage & community (other), 6 papers were presented under this category. At the end of the day, a valedictory session was conducted. Mrs. Minakshi Kumkar was the chief guest for the program. Mr. Narendra Sale gave a welcome address. Dr Praful Kapse gave a conference report of 2 and 1/2 days. After that speech was given by chief guest Mrs. Minakshi Kumkar. Dr Kamlesh Kumar Sahu has given a report and remarks on the conference. Dr Praful Kapse announces the winner of award category papers. Dr. A. N. Verma gave the president's address. Ms. Ashwini Dhembare felicitated to chief guest Mrs. Minakshi Kumakar and gave a memento. At the end of the session, Mr. Srikant Pawar gave a vote of thanks. Around 100 delegates participated in the 39th ANC of ISPSW.

For ISPSW it was the first experience conducting an online conference though we have been conducting webinars during the pandemic period; it will have obvious implications in the future.

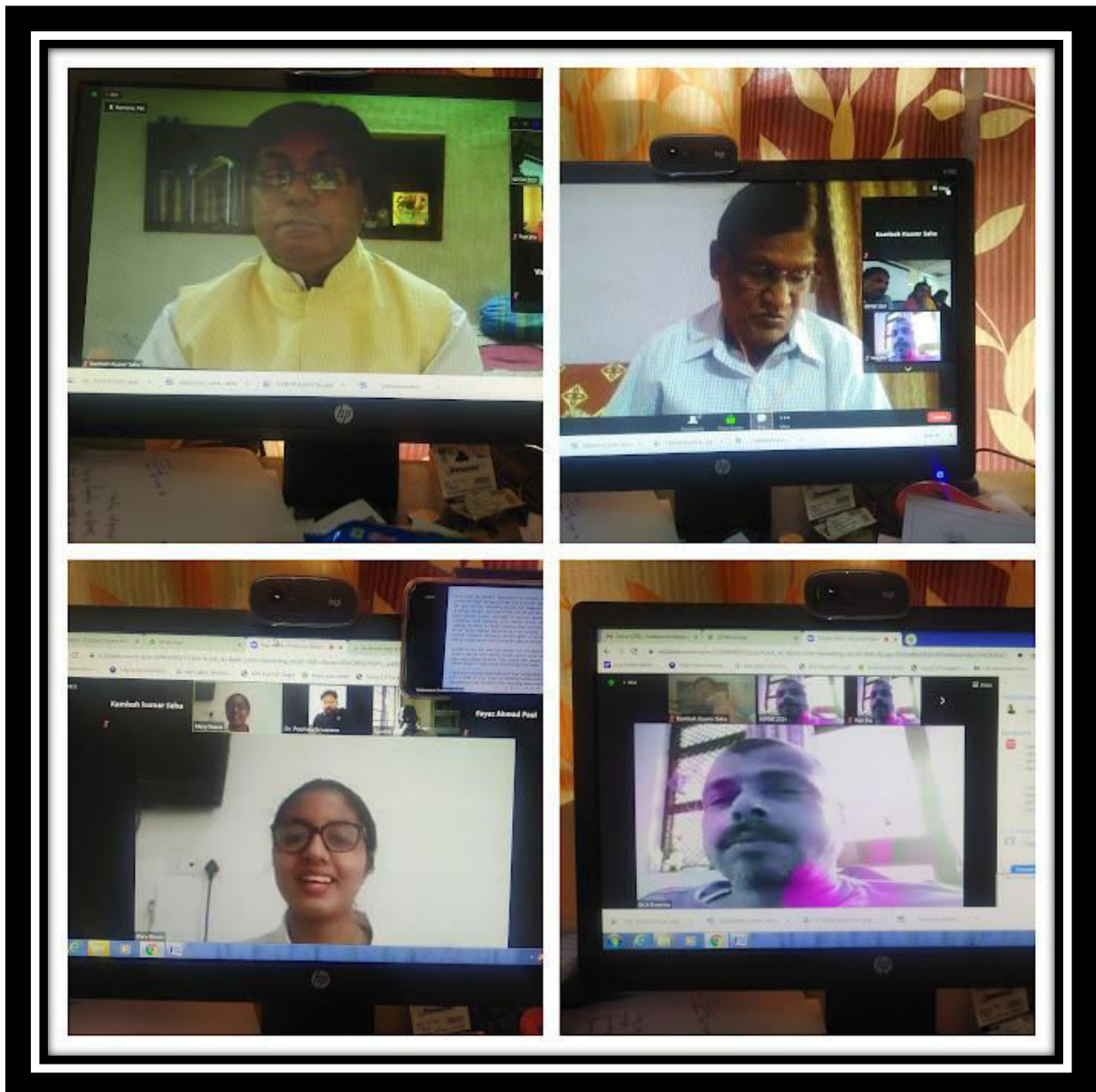
Photo Gallery



The organizing Team



Glimpse from Inauguration Session

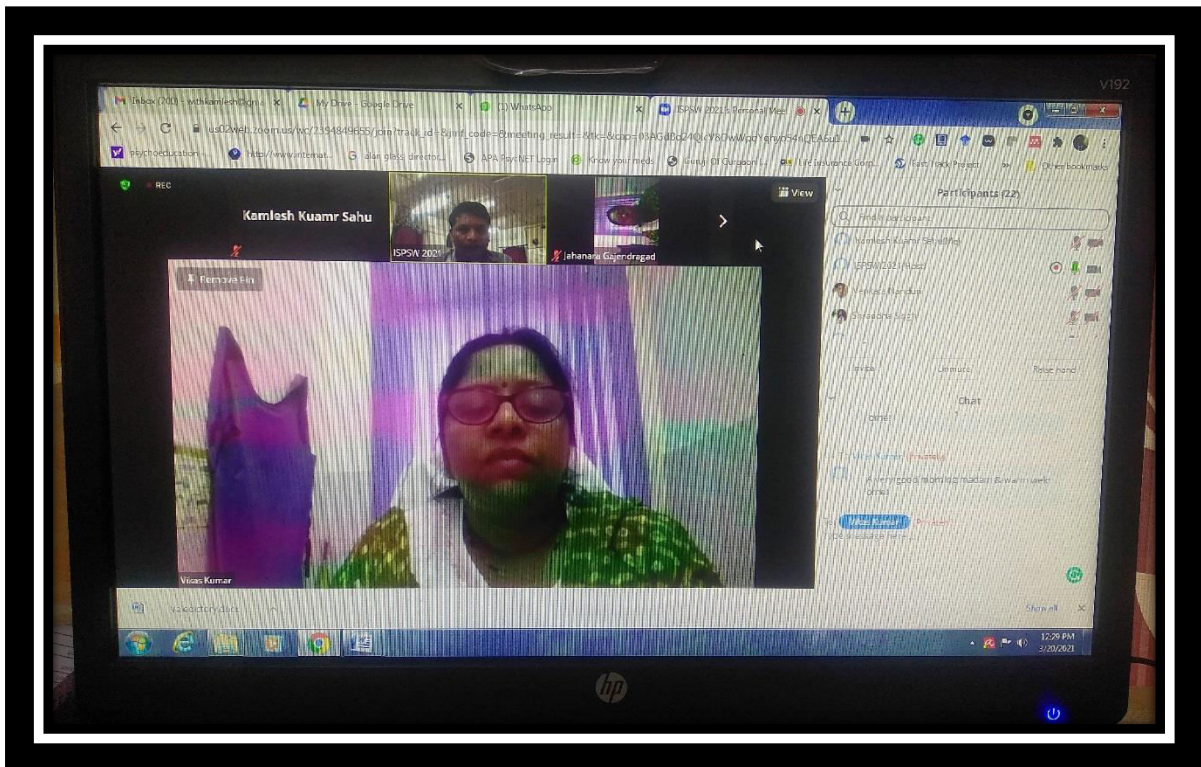
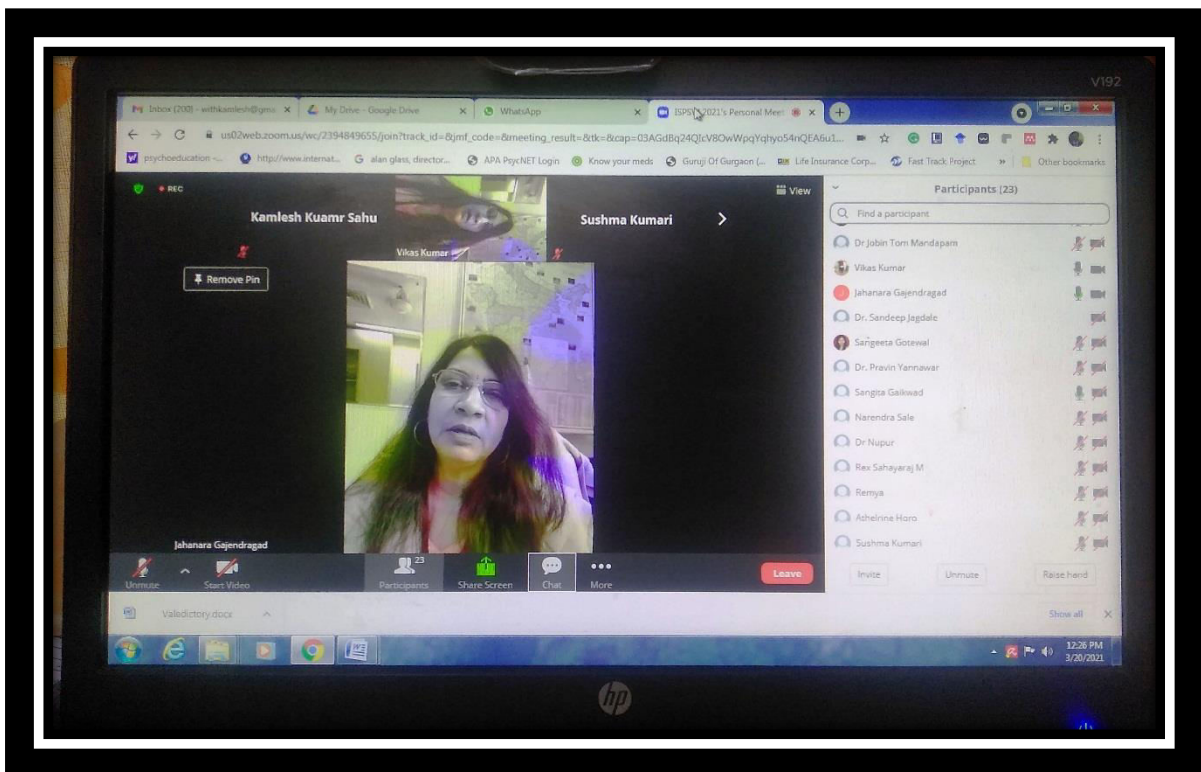


Felicitation to VC and Release of Souvenir by Him



Day 3 Session 15 was on the topic of 'Social Work in Child and Adolescent',

Chaired by Dr. Manisha Kiran and Dr. Jahan Ara



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