

Souvenir

XLI Annual National Conference of ISPSW on



in **Social Work**: A Key to Wellbeing for All



Indian Society of Professional Social Work

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

Virtual, 18th -20th February, 2023

Collaboration in Social Work: A Key to Wellbeing for All



Indian Society of Professional Social Work

Collaboration in Social Work: A Key to Wellbeing for All
Souvenir XLI ANC of ISPSW

Editors: Dr Kamlesh Kumar Sahu & Dr Bhupendra Singh

Publisher: Indian Society of Professional Social Work (ISPSW)
Registered office: Department of Psychiatric Social Work,
NIMHANS, Bangalore - 5600029
Secretariat: Mental Health Institute (MHI)
(Adjoining Punjab Police Institute)
Sector 32 C, Chandigarh – 160030
Email ID: contact.ispsw@gmail.com
Website: www.ispsw.net
Conference Website: <http://pswjournal.org/index.php/ANC>

ISBN: 978-81-958055-3-2 (Digital download and online)
978-81-958055-4-9 (Paperback/softback)

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The Organizers

Indian Society of Professional Social Work

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

The Society primarily focuses on uniting the professional social workers to discuss, deliberate and develop conceptual frameworks and feasible indigenous interventions in Social work practice. In order to facilitate this cause, the Society has so far conducted XL (40) Annual National Conferences along with workshops, seminars and symposia on various issues all over India. The ISPSW welcomes you to become a part of this movement.

ISPSW Office Bearers

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Preface

Well-being is a positive outcome that is meaningful for people as it tells that their lives are going well. Good living conditions (e.g., health, housing, employment) are fundamental to well-being and tracking these conditions is important for making public policy. Well-being generally includes global judgments of life satisfaction and feelings ranging from depression to joy.

On behalf of the ISPSW organizing committee, we are pleased to announce that we are organizing XLI Annual National Conference on “Collaboration in Social Work: A Key to Wellbeing for all”, on 18th & 20th February 2023. This conference will provide an ideal academic platform for researchers to present their findings and evolve effective strategies to collaborate and build a strong professional platform.

The XLI Annual National conference is focused on inter-disciplinary collaborations which is the need of the hour. The conference gives an opportunity to all mental health professionals, especially the social work professionals working in the field of education, health, mental health, community organization, research etc., to deliberate their views and strategies to overcome the challenges in various segments of society.

We feel immense pleasure to welcome you all virtually for this academic feast. Eagerly waiting to welcome you in February 2023.

Please feel free to contact us for more details.

*Dr. A. N. Verma
President, ISPSW*

Conference Theme

Collaboration in Social Work: A Key to Wellbeing for All

Sub Themes

- Existing practices and Emerging Challenges in Social work
- Innovative psychosocial intervention in hospital settings
- Current trends in Professional social work practice
- Lifestyle diseases: social issue and intervention
- Interventions for dealing Lifestyle diseases Mental Health Problems and disability
- Community health & health promotion
- Importance of Medical /Psychiatric Social Work in Hospital
- Wellbeing of LGBTQ
- Social Work for special populations aged/ children/immigrants
- Inclusive social work practices for children with difficult circumstances
- Digital wellbeing

Call for Scientific Papers

Abstract of scientific papers are invited for presentation in free or award category. For Award category full papers is compulsory and submitted papers will be copyright of ISPSW/organizers for publication in conference proceedings/journal. The presenters will be given 10-12 minutes for presentations and 2 minutes for clarification. The presentations can be made by the power point, LCD projectors will be provided. For contesting in various Award Papers, separate guidelines are provided.

Abstract Submission: The abstract should not be more than 300 words in MS word file with one inch margin on all sides on a single A4 size page; the formatting should be Times New Roman 12 point single space. Mention title of the study in top center with bold followed by names of the authors. Presenting author's name must be indicated by underlining. The abstract should be organized in, a brief introduction, methodology, results and conclusion with 3-6 key words. The names, email, phone numbers and institutional affiliations of the authors must be mentioned at the parenthesis. Abstracts of original and unpublished work for presentation in the conference must be mailed to the Chair Person scientific committee at ispsw2023@gmail.com on or before 10th February 2023. Abstracts thus submitted will get the opportunity to publish their full paper in reputed journal or an edited book with ISBN.

Submission of Abstracts and Full Papers for Award

Those who are willing to present their paper in various awards category have to submit abstract first and on acceptance of the same full paper following the above mentioned guidelines with APA 6 referencing style. Abstracts and full papers not following the norms will be rejected. Scientific papers to be considered for award should accompany a covering letter with personal details fulfilling the criteria for award and which award category to be considered. Abstract/full paper must be mailed to the Hon. General Secretary, ISPSW at contact.ispsw@gmail.com on or before 10th February 2023.

AWARDS for Best Papers

1. ISPSW Award for the Best Paper Presented by a Social Work Faculty.
2. ISPSW Award for the Best Paper Presented by a Social Work Practitioner
3. ISPSW Award for the Best Paper Presented by Pre-Doctoral & Doctoral Student/s of Social Work.
4. ISPSW Award for the Best Paper Presented by the MSW/MA Social Work Student/s.
5. ISPSW Award for the Best Paper Presented by a Social Work Practitioner in the field of Persons with Disabilities.
6. Roshini Nilaya, School of Social Work Award for the Best Paper Presented by the MSW/MA Social Work Student/s in the field of Child Mental Health.
7. Dr. G.S. Uday Kumar Memorial Best Paper Award for Paper Presented by a Social Work Practitioner in the field of Family Related Issues.
8. Dr. M. Chandrasekar Rao Memorial Award for Best paper on Research by M.Phil./Ph.D. Scholars.

Norms for Submission and Adjudication of Papers for Award

1. All life members are eligible to contest for various awards with an exception to the students of MSW.
2. The paper for consideration for award must reach the General Secretary of ISPSW on or before 10th February 2023.
3. Both Hard and Soft copies are to be submitted with a covering letter mentioning clearly the category under which the paper is to be considered for award.
4. A member who has received award is not eligible to be considered for award for two consecutive annual conferences after the annual conference in which he/she received the award.
5. The first author only has to make the presentation and he/she should be the life member of ISPSW.
6. The paper to be considered for any award must be research based. The first author has to declare that the paper has not been published in journal/magazine or presented in any of the conferences/seminars, in part or full.
7. 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 presentation and the award will be deferred.
8. A three member committee consisting of ISPSW senior members and professionals from allied fields 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 in choosing the experts who are not authors (either first or subsequent) of the contesting papers.
9. 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%
10. Life Members are expected to contest under one category only provided they fulfill the requirements.
11. The decision of the judges will be final, however the society has the right to defer or annul the presentations of an award quoting the reason thereof.
12. Terms:
 - a. Faculty Members – Faculties working on full term/ regular/contract basis in any recognized College/University.
 - b. Research Scholars – Pursuing M. Phil or Ph.D. on fulltime basis.
 - c. Students – First or Second year fulltime MSW students from Colleges/Universities.

**XLI Annual National Conference of Indian Society of Professional Social Work
 18-20 February 2023**

Collaboration in Social Work: A Key to Wellbeing for All

<https://meet.google.com/emo-ihkx-ujq>

Programme Schedule

Time	Events	Chairperson
10:00 -11:00	Inauguration Chief Guest Prof. R P Dwivedi The President, NAPSWI Dr. AN Varma Mr. Ravi Kishan Jha Dr. Kamlesh Kumar Sahu Dr. Nand Kumar Singh Dr. Arif Ali Dr. Praful Prabhuappa Kapse	
11.00- 12:00	Dr. Gauri Rani Banajee Oration Prof. Kanakraj Ishwaram	Dr. A. N. Varma Prof. Ankur Saxena
12:00-12:40	Invited Lecture-1 Community Mobilization Dr. Praful P. Kapse	Mr. Ravi Kishan Jha Dr. Nand Kumar Singh
12:40-01:20	Invited lecture-2 Lifestyle and stress management Dr. Bhupendra Singh	Mr. Vikash Ranjan Sharma Dr. Arif Ali
01:20-2:30	Lunch	
02:30-03:10	Symposium -1 Life Style Diseases: Psychosocial Interventions and Wellbeing Dr. Sushma Kumari Dr. Sangeeta Gotewal	Dr. Asutosh Pradhan Prof. (Dr.) Pratibha J Mishra
03:10-03:50	ISPSW Award for the Best Paper Presented by a Social Work Faculty	
03:50-04:30	ISPSW Award for the Best Paper Presented by a Social Work Practitioner	
04:30 -05.10	ISPSW Award for the Best Paper Presented by Pre-Doctoral & Doctoral Student/s of Social Work	
05.10 – 05.50	ISPSW Award for the Best Paper Presented by a Social Work Practitioner in the field of Persons with Disabilities	



Day Two 19/02/2023		
10:00-10:40	Symposium -2 Management of Autism Spectrum Disorder Dr Prashant Shrivastav Ms. Jagriti Singh	Dr. Chittaranjan Subudhi Mr. Ashok Kumar H
10:40-12:00	Free Paper Session -1 OP-1 to OP-8	Dr. Sushma Kumari Ms. Sudha Chaudhary
12:00-1:00	ISPSW Award for the Best Paper Presented by the MSW/MA Social Work Student/s	
	Roshini Nilaya, School of Social Work Award for the Best Paper Presented by the MSW/MA Social Work Student/s in the field of Child Mental Health	
01:00-2:00	Free Paper Session – 2 OP-9 to OP-16	Dr. Sapna Kumari Mr. Shrikant Panwar
2:00-3:00	Lunch	
03:00-04:00	Panel Discussion Collaboration in Social Work	Dr. AN Varma
04:00-05:00	Free Paper Session-3 OP-17 to OP 24	Ms Ashvini Dembare Mr. Pankaj
Day Three 20/02/2023		
10:00-11.30	Symposium-3 Conducting Systematic Review Search and Meta-Analysis Dr. Jai Kumar Ranjan	Dr. Kamlesh Kumar Sahu Dr. Sunita Bahmani
11.30-12.30	Free Paper Session 4 OP-25 to OP 30	Dr. Sangeeta Gotewal Mr. Lokesh Kumar
12:30-01:30	Free Paper Session 5 OP-31 to OP 36	Dr. Ravindra R M Mr. Kuldeep Singh
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Risk Factors of PCOD and its Effect on Quality of Life and Body Image Issues among Female Population- A Quantitative Cross Sectional Descriptive Study

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Background: Many women of reproductive age suffer from the endocrine-gynecological condition known as polycystic ovary syndrome/disease (PCOS/PCOD). Currently, there is no effective treatment and there are only medications available to maintain this condition. Since it is a lifestyle disease clinicians typically recommend leading a healthy lifestyle for prevention of PCOD. Females with PCOD have issues in terms of weight gain, menstrual irregularities which lead to poor quality of life. **Materials and Methods:** This study aims to explore body appreciation and quality of life among females who are having (low, moderate and severe) risk of PCOD. This cross sectional online survey included 204 females and the data was collected using Body Appreciation Scale-2 and WHO Quality Of Life Bref (WHOQOL-BREF) scale. Factors related to PCOD was calculated using its symptoms. **Results:** It was found that there is no significant difference between body appreciation and quality of life with PCOD. However, the body appreciation and quality of life scores were found to be lower among the participants. Further, 79% of the participants found to be having moderate to high risk of PCOD. **Conclusion:** The participants in the current study are having higher levels of risk for PCOD. Further, large studies with longitudinal designs are required to establish the causal factors or predictors of the PCOD and its relation with body appreciation and quality of life.

Keywords: Women, polycystic ovarian disease (PCOD), body image, quality of life, mental health, risk factors

Current Trends in Professional Social Work

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Background: Current trends in professional social work are emerging day by day in our present social system due to various social problems in contemporary society. These problems have requirement for the forms of trends for the exploration of social psychological problems. These are emerging due to metamorphosis of joint family system into nuclear family system. In which all the family members want to abide according to their own develop new conventional norms rather than old traditional norms of 19th century resulting they want to prefer to live own life style i. e. individual forms of style without any interference of the family members. But sometime these members do not accept these changes in the family, which results in mental health problems due to inter personal conflicts with the family members. These conflicts have requirement of professional social work practice for the mental health point of view which develop the trends to evaluate the nature of interpersonal conflict in mental health problem of individual for the removing of his/ her social problem through the counseling method for the management of trauma. There after the client could become normal in the society. The trend of professional social work practice has one of the part of the counseling model also which depend on the involvement of the client, exploration of the problem, understanding about the problem and the line of action plan to solve the problem of the individual and where he/she is living in the defective family environment due to which they are suffering from mental health problem.

Keywords: Current Trends, Professional Social Work and Practice.

Social Support and Social Functioning of Breast Cancer Patients in Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu

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Background: Lifestyle diseases pose a threat to the socio-economic development of countries across the world. Lifestyle diseases are conditions whose occurrence is mostly related to a person's regular daily routines. A non-communicable disease that develops as a result of an unhealthy lifestyle choice is known as a lifestyle disease. It has been demonstrated that lifestyle modifications are crucial for breast cancer prevention. Breast cancer is the second most common cause of death from cancer among women. History of stressful life events may marginally raise the risk of breast cancer. A lower risk of breast cancer is associated with being physically active, obtaining and maintaining a healthy weight, limiting alcohol use and, to a lesser extent, eating fruits and vegetables. This paper is based on a case study of 10 breast cancer patients residing in Thanjavur district and who had undergone treatment for more than 4 years. **Aim:** To identify the major factors leading to their ailments, to assess their self image, changes in mental and family wellbeing and also the aspects of spirituality. It also included the perception of the respondents towards social support they received from their family, relatives, friends and neighbourhoods. **Findings:** Treatment of lifestyle diseases includes diagnosis, screening and treatment of this type of diseases in addition to palliative care. In these cases, social work intervention needs to be strengthened in terms of case work, group work, counselling and also research to a certain extent by which social support for their social functioning shall be ensured.

Keywords: Lifestyle diseases, breast cancer, mental wellbeing, social work intervention

Illness perception among Person with Psychiatric Illness: A Systematic Review

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Background: illness perception influences the treatment modalities and outcome of any disease ranging from physical to psychological. Illness perception suggested how the individual attributes and understand the condition or behaviour and accordingly copes with the situation. **Methodology:** -It involves a Systematic review of the literature which includes synthesizing published quantitative and qualitative studies on psychiatric illness perception. Studies were identified through searches of various electronic database (MEDLINE, PsycINFO, SCIEDIRECT, PubMed, Health STAR and CINAHL) supplemented by backward and forward mapping, hand searching and citation tracing was carried out. We included studies on illness perception among persons with Psychiatric disorder, individual aged 18-50years and both genders, written in English language and were published between 2010 to 2020. **Result & Discussion:** Result will be discussed at the time of presentation. **Conclusion:** Individual knowledge and attitude influence the treatment modalities or the help seeking behaviour. Previous studies revealed that cultural beliefs play a vital role in describing the causes of psychiatric disorder ranging from spiritual, social, psychological to medical. Therefore, there is a need to increase awareness among the general public on biopsychosocial causes of psychiatric disorder and its treatment.

Keywords: Illness perception, psychiatric illness, systemic review

Existing Practices and Emerging Challenges in Social Work: A Holistic Review and Innovative Ways towards Social Work Practices

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Introduction: Social work is demanding and dynamic profession that is constantly growing. The profession has colorful history that is continued to be vital to many individuals, families and communities across the country and glob. This profession has number of core values that is helping to define and guide our practices. Now Indian social work (Education, Profession) has completed its 80 years during these years social work profession and education could contribute significantly. Now day's social work profession is considered as one of the cause for social empowerment. Due to one reason or another social work practices are like: Social work training is formal but practices are informal because of which professionalism, leadership, creative thinking, negligence towards professional ethics, no linkage with education policy past and present, lack of vision to take Indian social work towards internationalization, lack of action oriented approach, making social work interdisciplinary and advocacy work therefore social transformation is away from us. If we overcome on such challenges, the social prosperity will not more away. **Methodology:** The present paper will be based on secondary data, holistic review of Indian social work, existing social work practices, and emerging challenges, and innovative ways towards social work practices followed by references. **Result:** The social work professionals and educators are contributing but the profession is yet to recognize by society, separate entity/contribution is not seen in social transformation. **Conclusion:** Going towards professionalism appropriately, making all activities more result oriented and action oriented, need based and approach based practices should be the priority and focus.

Key words: Social work, Practices, Profession, Contribution, Transformation.

Psycho-Social Well-Being in Patients with Erectile Dysfunction

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Introduction: Its universal truth that sexual dysfunction affect human lives that may be psychological, emotional and social. The term sexual dysfunction describes a number of conditions that harm a person's ability to have an enjoyable life. This study to explore about Erectile Dysfunction and how it's affects psychosocial well-being. **Aim:** The aim of this study to assess the psychosocial well-being in Patients with Erectile Dysfunction. **Methods:** The study was cross-sectional and hospital based conducted at OPD, in State Institute of Mental Health, Pt. B.D Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak. With purposive sampling technique, 60 subjects were selected for the study sample. **Result:** Finding reveals that 3.3% participants reports extremely high well-being feeling, 10.0% reports high well-being feeling, 11.7% reports above average feeling 35% reports average well-being feeling, 35% reports below average well-being feeling, 3.3% reports low well-being feeling and 1.7 reports extremely low well-being feeling. **Conclusion:** This study gives a direction to the professionals, researcher and policy makers, those who are working in the area of sexual dysfunction. This study also gives a direction about importance of sexual health, as a result if a person is sexually active then he can maintain his social functioning smoothly.

Keyword: Psychosocial wellbeing, erectile dysfunction

Psychosocial Issues among Children in Conflict with Law with Special Reference to Kishor Grah, Bikaner, Rajasthan

Laavniyaa

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Background: Childhood is a very important aspect of life. To build the future life of a child, it is very important to pay special attention to his childhood. The place of childhood is very important in the process of development of a child. Psycho-social pertains to the psychological development of an individual in relation to his or her social environment. Psychosocial issues refer to the difficulties faced by adolescents in different areas of personal and social functioning.

Aim: Aim of the current study was to assess mental health issues among the children in conflict with law at Bikaner Rajasthan.

Methodology: This research was carried out using a descriptive research design. Sample was selected followed by random sampling techniques. Total 8 children were selected in Kishor Grah, Bikaner, Rajasthan after that qualitative in-depth interview was done. The researcher uses an research design to information, conduct preliminary investigations, or acquire insight into the phenomenon being examined, and then focus on the main goal.

Results: In the study presented by the researcher, children in the age group of 11-18 years who are children in conflict with the law (delinquent) have been selected as a sample.

Conclusion: If we make children fearless, self-supporting, strong and capable, then mankind will be more and more involved in creative work and human civilization will be able to develop in the right direction.

Keywords: Psychosocial issues, children, conflict with law,

Rehabilitation of Institutionalized Children under Integrated Child Protection Scheme: A Situational Analysis

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²Assistant Professor, Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Gujarat

Child care and protection have undergone considerable changes when seen from a historical perspective. This paper provides scoping review of thirty articles collected through various search engines. A critical evaluation of the systematic literature review has been done by analyzing published articles, reports, and chapters, to bring out the thematic conceptualization of the article. The objective of the paper is to bring out the post-release perspective of institutionalized children with regard to the integrated child protection scheme in India. Follow-ups of the rehabilitated children are a must and there is a need to elaborate on how to execute the post-follow-ups of children mentioned in the existing juvenile justice act and child protection schemes in India, so as to bring out a meaningful and constructive follow-up in sync with the best interest of the child.

Keywords: Rehabilitation, child care institutes, non-institutional services, individual care plan

Student - Teacher Relationship and Well-being among Adolescents in Aizawl District, Mizoram

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Background: Student well-being cannot be viewed in isolation from a broader school context. School communities provide both the defining context and have the potential to significantly influence well-being. Teacher–student interactions that lead students to feel supported by their teachers, and smaller communities of teachers and students are important in enhancing young adolescents’ motivation and emotional well-being. Therefore, the paper attempts to determine the relationship between student and teacher and wellbeing among adolescents in the Aizawl district of Mizoram. **Methodology:** The present study is cross sectional in nature and descriptive in design. In this study the population consisted of adolescents from selected area i.e. core and peripheral. The study will be based on primary data collected through quantitative method. The quantitative data were collected through field survey and processed with computer packages of MS excel and SPSS. Descriptive statistics cross tabulation and averages and percentages will be used for analysis. The section deals with the results and discussion of data collected. This discussion has been structured into four parts. They are Demographic characteristics, Familial characteristics, parent-child relationship and well-being and its correlates of adolescents. The age group of adolescents belongs to 16-18 years. **Results and Discussion:** Although many studies have proved the importance of teachers’ basic psychological needs in students’ motivation, student teachers, as prospective teachers, were rarely taken into consideration. The study of relationship between student-teacher and well-being is of utmost importance in determining the nature of family, the school and most important of all, and the child’s development.

Keywords: Student-Teacher Relationship, Adolescence, Well-being.

Quality of life among caregivers of young female patients with Schizophrenia

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Background: The numbers of people with schizophrenia in the world, particularly in developing countries, are increasing. Caregiving is a health care and persistent activity. While taking care of a family member with mental illness, the caregiver has to deal with the behavioral disturbances of the family member including the abusive or violent behavior of the patient. Their social & leisure activities get restricted and it also gets difficult for them to balance work with family responsibilities.

Aim: To understand quality of life among caregivers of young female patients with Schizophrenia.

Material and Methods: A cross-sectional hospital-based research study was conducted in a mental health institute of north India. With the help of purposive sampling, a total of 30 female patients with Schizophrenia and their caregivers were recruited from OPD/IPD.

Result: Patients were aged between 18-30 years with the mean age of 28.77 years, 63.3% of them were married and 66.7% were from rural area and 33.3% were from urban background. Total duration of illness was 8 years ranging between 2-18 years. Care providers are mostly elders, mean age was 46 years and 63.3 % of them were male. 90% caregivers were married among all the care providers. Highest mean (24.83) is found in the Environmental quality of life followed by Physical quality of life (20.60) and least mean is found in social quality of life (8.63).

Conclusion: Caregiving of loved one many times become difficult task that worsen individuals' quality of life.

Keywords: Quality of life, young female patients, caregivers, schizophrenia

Jayanti Majri Village: A Situational Analysis

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Mahatma Gandhi has rightly said that, “The soul of India lives in its villages.” The socio-economic growth of rural sector plays crucial role in the development of the country. The government through its various schemes and programmes aims at the development of rural areas, yet the ground realities often does not exhibit the same. The purpose of the visit was to make a situational analysis of the Jayanti Majri village, district Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar, Panjab and identify areas of social work intervention. This paper is an attempt to describe the various aspects- demographic profile, health status, education infrastructure, and water and sanitation facilities- of the village. It also focuses on the interventions made by the social work trainees in collaboration with the village community. The visit intended to encourage the community to become aware of their rights and needs and address their issues and problems.

Keywords: Social Work, jayanti majri, social work intervention, rural development

Panchayati Raj Institutions and Scheduled Caste Women: A Step towards Political Inclusion

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The process of improving the economic, social, and political standing of traditionally underprivileged women in society is a measure of women's empowerment. Providing 33% reservation in state and federal legislation as part of the Indian government's inclusive strategy to empower women has long been a major topic of discussion in the Indian political and social sphere. This study is an attempt to analyse the impact of reservation policy in Panchayats for the empowerment of Scheduled Caste women. Women remain largely excluded from the PRI and local governance structures. The study also explores the challenges and issues faced by Scheduled Caste women as Sarpanch and Panchayat members. Women's participation in political activity has risen from 4-5% to 25-40% (Chandra, 2007). Women continue to be mainly underrepresented in the PRI and local governance systems despite these encouraging outcomes. Many women sarpanch have had to endure horrific violence for confronting established power centers in their villages, where proxy politics, power-broking, and gender-based discrimination are still prevalent. Secondary data has been used to explore the issues and challenges faced by elected female Sarpanches and Panchayat members. The study will also cover the question; of how socio-economic situations influence the participation of Scheduled Caste women in local electoral politics at different levels.

Keywords: Scheduled caste, panchayati raj institution, gender and inequality

Common Psychiatric Morbidity in Children an Urban Slum in Kaimur District: A Cross Sectional Study

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Background: The burden of mental disorders is great as they are prevalent in all societies. They create a substantial personal burden for affected individuals and their families, and produce significant economic and social hardships that affect society as a whole. Estimates of the prevalence of mental disorders, the burden they impose if left untreated, and the existence of effective primary care-based treatments are important issues for mental health integration into primary care. Children under 16 years of age constitute more than 40% of India's population and information about their mental health needs is a national imperative. Community surveys have the advantage of being more representative; they include children and adolescents who do not attend school and those who do not access mental health services

Aim: Present Study is planned to know the common psychiatric disorders in children area of an urban slum in Kaimur district state of Bihar. **Method & Material:** 40 individuals (20 male child & 20 Female child) have been included from urban slum of Kaimur district in purposive manner as sample of this study. Semi structured socio demographic datasheets will be use to collect the relevant socio demographic information followed by Self reported questionnaire (WHO, 1994), Quality of Life Assessment- BREF (WHOQOL-BREF) & General health questionnaire-28. Data will be collect and analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS-20 version).

Result & Conclusion: Result and implications will be discussed during the time of presentations.

Keywords: Psychiatric illness, morbidity, children, urban slum

An Assessment of University Student's Attitude Towards Mental Illness

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Background: Mental illness is an emerging public health issue in the world, Negative attitude and Stigmatisation of people with mental illness are common among general population, however students are little aware about mental illness.

Aim: An assessment of university students' attitude towards mental illness.

Material and Method: 30 under graduate and 30 post graduate students selected from New Delhi. A series of socio demographic data sheet, Expressed emotions, Community attitude towards mental illness for the purpose of data collection. Result and implication will be discussed during presentation.

Result & Conclusion: It will be discussed during the presentation in the conference.

Keywords: Community attitude, mental illness

Psychosocial Distress and Meta-Cognitive Processing Among Individuals with Alcohol Dependence Syndrome with Sexual Dysfunction

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Background: Chronic and dependence of alcohol consumption can increase sexual dysfunction, which leads to marked psychological distress of individual, cognition and various interpersonal difficulties. Sexual dysfunction is a problem that can happen during any phase of the sexual response cycle. It prevents you from experiencing satisfaction from sexual activity. The sexual response cycle traditionally includes excitement, plateau, orgasm and resolution. Desire and arousal are both part of the excitement phase of the sexual response. It's important to know women don't always go through these phases in order. **Aim:** To assess psychosocial distress and meta-cognitive processing among individual with alcohol dependence syndrome with sexual dysfunction. **Methodology:** Cross Sectional Hospital Based Descriptive Observational Research Design was used. Total 45 individuals selected through purposive sampling technique. In patient Department of ABVIMS-Dr RML Hospital, New Delhi. Tools used in the study: Socio-demographic and clinical datasheet of the respondents, Kessler Psychological Distress scale (K 10), Arizona Sexual experience scale, Meta-cognitions Questionnaire-30 (MCQ-30). **Result and Discussion:** Study is continuing and result will be discuss at the time of presentation.

Keywords: Psychosocial distress, meta-cognitive, alcohol dependence, sexual dysfunction

Parent-Child Relationship and Well-being among Adolescents in Aizawl District, Mizoram

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Background: Parenting has been long recognized as important contribution to child development. Development of children depends on how they are socialized during their fundamental years. The relationship of children with their families may well be important factors that lead to well-being. Hence, the paper makes an attempt to find out the relationship between the parent and the child and wellbeing among adolescents in Aizawl district, Mizoram. The present study is cross sectional in nature and descriptive in design. In this study the population consisted of adolescents from selected area i.e. core and peripheral. The study will be based on primary data collected through quantitative method. The quantitative data were collected through field survey and processed with computer packages of MS excel and SPSS.

Result and Discussion: Discussion has been structured into four parts. They are Demographic characteristics, Familial characteristics, parent-child relationship and well-being and its correlates of adolescents. The age group of adolescents belongs to 16-18 years. The study of relationship between parent-child and well-being is of utmost importance in determining the nature of family, the school and most important of all, and the child's development. It is in this light that, this study focuses on relationship between parent-child and well-being. **Conclusion:** this study will fill the gap that exists in the nature and characteristics of relationship pattern between them in rural and urban communities in Mizoram. It will also delve into policy implications and to improve or change relationship patterns which can be useful in the overall development of children.

Keywords: Parent-child relationship, Adolescence, well-being

Study on Role of school social workers in School based Mental Health

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Abstract: School social work is a specific area of practice within the comprehensive field of the social work profession and School based mental health is becoming a dynamic part of student support systems. This paper Summarizes areas of school mental health research relevant to the relationship between students educational, social and emotional outcomes and then discussed the Role of school social workers in School based Mental Health Services. The present paper reviews and critically assessed the various research papers & documents in respect to earlier studies on School social work and mental health.

Keywords: School social work, mental health, school social workers, mental health services

Promoting Community Health with Clean Water Initiatives: A Study of Punjab State

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With Government schemes like JalJeevan Mission and Swachh Bharat Mission taking precedence for providing safe drinking water and sanitation facilities. In Punjab, about 16% of water samples tested during the last year was deemed unfit for human consumption. Chemical contamination was present in the majority of Punjab samples that failed the test. As per the testing data of JalJeevan Mission till December 30, 50334 sample collected from various water bodies were collected and 6366 were found to be contaminated with chemicals like arsenic, fluoride which over long term exposure can increases health risks of cancer, fluorosis, kidney and lung diseases. Districts such as Amritsar (1065), Patiala (811), Gurdaspur (718), Ropar (705) and Hoshiarpur (489) had maximum contaminations. To address the problem the Central and State government has come up with initiatives such as Household tap water connections, setting up of water purification plants, timely water testing and surface water projects to solve the problem of quality affected districts and promote health of the community.

Keywords: Community, health, water, water contamination

Psychosocial Intervention in Person with Opioid Use Disorder

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Background: Several psychosocial problems are associated with Opioid use disorder; its course and outcome that affects the person with opioid use disorder, his family and society at large. **Assessment and Management:** The case presented here is that of 33 years old male, married, belonging to Hindu joint family from urban background of Punjab, who presented with Mental and Behavioural disorders due to Opioids use. The individual was facing issues with his spouse and family. An in-depth study was conducted using the individual and joint sessions with the patient and the family members; a psychosocial formulation was made and plan for psychosocial was carried out. As the session progressed, further related issues were dealt with the person with opioid use disorder and the family. **Outcome:** After the psychosocial intervention, knowledge and understanding about the illness was enhanced in the client and family, they actively participated in the psychosocial intervention and made efforts to achieve set goals; the patient started his search for the job, initiative taken by the patient and spouse to improve their mutual relation, patient and family members took mutual initiative to improve their relation with each other. **Conclusion:** The case study shows how the opioid use disorder can negatively affect person and his family in various aspects. The psychosocial intervention plays a significant role in the treatment of mental and behavioural disorders due to use of Opioids.

Keywords: Family, opioid use disorder, psychosocial intervention

Mental Health of Female Prisoners in India: A Review

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Prisoners face more mental health issues as compared to the general population. This is even higher in case of female prisoners, they being more vulnerable to violence, neglect, discrimination and abuse. Despite such increasing problems, little attention is paid to their socio-psychological and mental health concerns and their special needs are generally ignored. Various research papers and articles published in reputed journals have been referred for related to this particular paper. Most of the studies suggest that female prisoners have experienced some sort of distress, depression, substance abuse at some point during their term of imprisonment due to decreased social contact with their families and the outside world and also due to restrictive prison environment. In order to promote their mental health and well being, the role of all the stakeholders- police, prisons, legal system, healthcare system, civil society and others is vital in the form of provision of regular health checkups, peer support groups, counselling services, etc. for their rehabilitation and reformation in the society.

Keywords: female prisoners, mental health, social contact, prison environment.

Positive Impact of Gender Inclusive Interventions during COVID-19

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Background: The advent of COVID-19 pandemic risked health and physical wellbeing of society across the globe. In LMIC majority of rural population continue to battle with low economic growth and sustainable livelihood the vulnerabilities of the pandemic included- food scarcity, unemployment, lack of basic amenities etc. along with the health crisis. The patriarchal structure of our Indian society put women at the receiving end of various injustices giving rise to gender inequality. The suppression of women accelerated with the various deprivations resulting from the pandemic raising concerns like violence at the domestic setting due to lack of food availability and financial constraints. **Aim:** To highlight the various interventions taken up with women at the forefront by local organizations in the Balipara block of Sonitpur district. **Methodology:** Researcher has applied qualitative research approach to collect the primary data from the workers and volunteers of the organization working at the grassroot level. Semi- structured interview schedules were conducted to find out about the unique strategies and interventions taken up to overcome the challenges faced during the pandemic. Secondary data have been collected from the various journal articles and news articles available in the online platform. **Findings:** Necessity of women empowerment for a holistic development of the society. Participation of women in income generating activities for financial independence boost the economy of the area as well as help them gain authority and respect in the household. It gives a glimpse of how gender inclusive interventions help the society overcome crisis situations more efficiently.

Keywords: COVID-19, sustainable livelihood, vulnerabilities, suppression.

Social Work Intervention and Flood in Assam

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Background: Flood in Assam is quite a common thing. Every monsoon it wreaks havoc in the state. The main reason behind it is heavy rainfall in Assam as well as in the hill states surrounding it. The Himalayas extend from Kashmir to Arunachal in India and thus there is heavy rainfall in the north-eastern region as monsoon clouds don't travel any further. Both floods and flash floods leave people hopeless and displaced, destroy crops, damage public property and damage development infrastructures. Both the Government and Non Government Organisation plays a significant role in disaster response, mitigation, disaster reduction and recovery. Apart from the governmental organization there are several NGOs in Assam that are functioning excellently at the time of Flood. The present paper will highlight the Social work Intervention that are used by the NGOs working in the field of Flood in Assam. It comprises of different NGOs working in flood affected areas of Upper Assam and the Lower Assam. For this study collection of the primary data will be from the observation and Interview Schedule, for the secondary data previous records of each NGOs will take into consideration.

Keywords: Havoc, intervention, displaced

The Cushion: Support system for Urban Elderly during Pandemic: A study of NCT Delhi, India

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Introduction: The world has witnessed many crises time and again but the Covid-19 or SARS-Cov-2019 encompassed all geographies and people of all age groups were impacted. The susceptibility of elderly persons seems to be more due to higher rate of mortality and comorbidity. The support system plays substantive role in coping with the challenges of life and managing adverse situations like pandemic. It also provides emotional, instrumental, informational and appraisal support to the Elderly. **Methodology:** The present research described how support system worked for the elderly specifically from middle income group during the pandemic using qualitative approach. The data was collected through an interview schedule and interview guide from 30 elderly and 10 of their caregivers respectively. Content Analysis technique was employed to analyse the data. **Result:** It was found that the children, spouses and care attendants were primary caregivers (90%). The impact on the support system of elderly from middle income group is less severe as they had all the basic facilities and resources available like money, food, shelter and healthcare. Good family support and financial independence of male elderly may be the reasons for such an unexpected finding as they are still engaged in economic pursuits. **Conclusion:** The informal source of support specifically family plays an important role in navigating the adverse situation like pandemic with ease. It has been reiterated that the elderly were receiving emotional support, instrumental support, and informational support that was authenticated by them.

Keywords: Pandemic, Support System, Elderly, Middle Income Group

Social Work in Government Welfare State: A Step of Intervention in Unorganized Sector

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Background: It is the responsibility of the government to carry out the social needs concerning health, education, and economy of its state, in short, a balanced development plan for all groups of society. The government takes up the basic initiative of the disadvantaged and marginalized society through various welfare state plans. It is a fact that the government has been protecting and preserving its dignity through its activity for weaker sections with its various plans. Though it is a developing process, dynamic and continuous action of implementation is always in need of demand. And it is also important to understand the challenges in practicing the social work profession while implementing the government welfare service. Social work being a bridging profession, it is important to study and understand the dimensional strategies of intervention and government initiative for weaker sections of society. The researcher uses the analytical design and also explores some particular welfare service centers for factual information. The paper discusses the important roles of the social work profession in the development procedure of the welfare states, especially in the unorganized sector, it also analyses the importance of professional social workers in delivering welfare state services. Lastly, the study highlights the needy recommendation of professional social workers in the unorganized sector as a strategy for the development process. This paper will give a brief understanding of practicing the intervention among the unorganized sector and also update the existing knowledge of the welfare state in a specific way.

Keyword: Welfare State, multidimensional, social work intervention

Health Risk Behaviors of School-Going Adolescents with Tribal Ethnicity from Jharkhand, India: The Global School-Based Student Health Survey (GSHS)

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Background: Risky behavior among adolescents is a major public health problem in India and it affects health both at that time and in later years. **Aim & Objective:** To assess the health risk of behaviors of school-going tribal adolescents from Jharkhand, India. **Methodology:** The present study is a cross-sectional descriptive study design study. Schools were selected from rural areas of Ranchi district, Jharkhand. Socio-demographic data sheet and The Global School-based Student Health Survey (GSHS) were administered. **Results:** A total of 780 male students participated in the study. In the present study, 3.46% of the respondents have felt lonely always during the past 12 months, and 1.15 % of the students have seriously considered attempting suicide. In this survey, the prevalence of current alcohol use among students (i.e., drinking at least one drink containing alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days) was 14.35%. In the school survey it was found that during the past 30 days, 1.41% of the students have used marijuana (cannabis) 20 or more times. During the past 30 days, 18.46% of the students reported that they smoke cigarettes all 30 days. In the Survey overall, 5.64 % of the students reported that they had sexual intercourse during the past 12 months. **Conclusion:** This finding will allow us to discuss the mental health scenario, and high-risk behaviors against the background of their socio, religious, cultural, and economic background of adolescents hailing from the tribal community.

Keywords: Health risk behavior, mental health status, tribal adolescents, community

Help Seeking Behaviour, Coping Responses of Caregiver's of Bipolar Disorder

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Background- Most of the work on burden and coping in caregivers of psychiatric patients has been undertaken in patients of schizophrenia, though there are some studies on affective disorders. But there is a dearth of literature on help seeking behaviour and coping strategies in caregivers in bipolar disorder in different phase. It is very important to investigate this area in regards to formulate the intervention plan for patient and also their caregiver. It is also important for developing constructive working relationship with carers, and considering their needs in different phase of bipolar disorder Also, to the best our knowledge very few studies in India have addressed this issue. **Aims and Objective-** The aim of the present study is to investigate the Help seeking Behaviour and Coping Response of the caregivers of bipolar disorder. **Methods and Martials:** Sample size will be 30 caregivers of patients with Bipolar Mania and 30 caregivers of patients with bipolar depression. Cross sectional study conducted on outpatient department Central Institute of Psychiatry. **Results-** Majority of the caregiver sought help from mental health professional and friend. Caregiver seeking help from friend for the emotional and financial problem. Caregivers were aware about Psychiatrist but they were unaware to counselor. Caregivers were less aware about mental illness at the past before visit at mental health professional and after frequently visited to mental health professional caregivers become aware about mental illness. Majority of the patient with bipolar mania and bipolar depression were having medium medication adherence. Majority of Caregivers were using coping styles positive reinterpretation and growth, use of instrumental social support, active coping, religious coping, acceptance and planning.

Keyword: Help seeking behaviour, coping responses, awareness, caregiver, bipolar disorder

Young Adults and Consciousness to Digital Wellbeing

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Introduction: Technology is designed to assist humans, not to become a distraction. Digital well-being is the balance of real life with technology being in constant productive use. Much research has been conducted on how the overuse of smartphones has led to a negative impact on psychological and physical well-being among adolescents and young adults. “MedicalNewsToday” in 2020 published an article listing said effects as isolation, anxiety and depression, poor eyesight, poor posture, obesity, etc. This study aims at establishing evidence on the level of awareness of digital well-being among Indian youth. **Method:** A semi-structured interview-based survey is to be conducted amongst the age group of 18-35 to find their understanding of the term digital well-being, how conscious are they of the various applications available for smartphones to ensure digital well-being amongst chronic users, the hours spent on phones for work or otherwise and whether they perceive it as compromising to quality of life, etc. Data thus collected will establish the need for awareness towards healthy use of technology, which now cannot be taken out of people’s lives. **Result:** According to an article published in “The Hindu” in 2019, 24% of the Indian population uses smartphones. The “Business Standard” estimates more than 1 billion Indians would possess smartphones by 2026. The data collected will provide proof of the extent to which youth needs sensitization towards the healthy use of technology, and whether they have insight into their usage as well as methods to self-regulate. **Conclusion:** The youth is the future. To ensure all areas of their healthy development to secure the future. Instant gratification is made available through smartphones. With proof of how many people self-monitor their usage, an estimation of the need to work on awareness can be founded.

Keywords: digital wellbeing, Indian youth, semi-structured interview, awareness

Mental Health Issues and Help Seeking among Individuals with Different Sexual Orientations: A Review from India

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Background: “Unity in diversity” theme of India we all are feeling completely proud of this diversity we can see and observe in all areas like geographical, religious, political, cultural, psychological, physical, and social. Despite these similarity and proud component of this society there is a huge question mark on same Indian community that has differences for individuals with deferent sexual orientation, although it have a long ancient history in India but this community faces many challenges like social inequality, exclusion, poor environment, discrimination, and unemployment this reason develops many mental health issues that reflected as poor mental health. The present paper is a systematic review of studies published in the last 10 years that explores mental health and its associated health consequences among the LGBT population in India. A total of 51 studies were identified based on the PRISMA checklist and were analyzed to explore the existence of stigma and its impact on physical, mental, and sexual health among the Indian LGBT population and to identify intrapersonal and interpersonal factors that are responsible for the experience of stigma and its manifestation on health. **Result and discussion:** LGBT people experience social rejection and structural disregard that led them to experience stigma and impact their mental, psychological, and sexual health. Lack of knowledge and sensitivity regarding this community, non-acceptance from family, partners or peers, and other society members are the interpersonal factors. Self-blame, low self-worth, guilt, identity confusion, and loneliness are some of the intrapersonal factors responsible for LGBT stigma.

Keywords: LGBTIQ, MSM, sexual minorities, different sexual orientation

Lifestyle Disease and its Impact on Women's Health

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Background: Lifestyle disease is based on habits that people adopt daily which are related to improper lifestyles such as lack of physical activities, wrong food habits, and many other factors associated with lifestyle changes. Lifestyle diseases have a great impact on women's health, especially since it is seen as common among working women. Improper lifestyle habits are considered a major factor regarding lifestyle diseases. Previously women were homemakers and they were supposed to look after the only family and household activities. But nowadays women play multiple roles, especially working women mostly suffering as they must make a balance between their work and looking after the home which has increased the rate of carelessness in their own health aspects. Women between the age group of 25-45 years are mostly suffering, due to work pressures, strict deadlines, and their momentousness towards their career they give less importance to their own health. A busy lifestyle has increased the lifestyle diseases such as depression, back pain, infertility, diabetes, etc. Therefore, in this paper, the researcher has adopted both primary and secondary sources, primary data is collected from working women of the Namsai area by using an interview guide and secondary sources have been collected from articles, journals, and government websites. The present study focused on the impact of lifestyle disease and ways to improve lifestyle habits among working women.

Keywords: Lifestyle, women, health, disease

Association between Family Resilience and Social Adjustment among Individual with Obsessive Compulsive Disorder

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Introduction: Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD) is one of the most debilitating psychiatric disorders, with a global lifetime prevalence of 2.3 percent. According to a recent study, obsessive compulsive disorder is linked to impaired social functioning, low quality of life, and disability in a variety of domains of functioning, including marital, occupational, emotional, and social functioning. **Aim:** To assess family resilience and social adjustment among individual with Obsessive Compulsive Disorder. **Methodology:** Hospital based cross sectional descriptive study design was used in study. Sample size of 75 patient of individual with Obsessive Compulsive Disorder was selected through purposive sampling technique from ABVIMS & DR. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi. Self prepared socio demographic sheet was prepared, family resilience scale, social adjustment scale was used in the data collection. **Results:** there was a significant impact of family resilience and social adjustment of individuals with Obsessive Compulsive Disorder. **Conclusion:** An individual may have a significant impact on family resilience, social adjustment on the individuals diagnosed with Obsessive Compulsive Disorder.

Keywords: Obsessive Compulsive Disorder, Family Resilience, Social Adjustment

Psychosocial intervention in Person with Adjustment Disorders

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Background: Adjustment Disorder is a condition strongly tied to acute and chronic stress. Despite clinical suggestion of a large prevalence in the general population and the high frequency of its diagnosis in the clinical settings, there has been relatively little research reported and, consequently, very few hints about its therapy. **Assessment and Management:** The case presented here is that of 19 years old female, unmarried, belonging to Hindu nuclear family from urban background of Chandigarh, who presented with severe depressive episode with psychotic symptoms and reaction to severe adjustment disorder. The individual was facing issues with her mother. An in-depth Study was conducted using the individual and joint sessions with the patient and the family members; a Psychosocial formulation was made and plan for psychosocial was carried out. As the session progressed, further related issues were dealt with the person with individual and family. **Outcome:** After the psychosocial intervention, knowledge and understanding about the illness was enhanced in the client and family, compliance was ensured, patient was able to deal with the situation in better way after receiving supportive counselling with patient and communication enhancement training. **Conclusion:** The case study shows how the lack of understanding within the family members results the depression and turmoil in the family. The psychosocial intervention plays a significant role in the treatment of depression and adjustment disorders.

Keywords: Family, depressive episode, adjustment disorder, psychosocial intervention

Pattern of Opioid use among Adolescents Seeking Treatment

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Introduction and Aim: The World Health Organization (WHO) defines an adolescent as any person between ages 10 and 19 years. Adolescence is a vulnerable period to experimentation and risk taking. Various factors like physiological changes, environmental exposure, social adjustments and identity transition contribute to substance seeking in adolescents. World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that globally 25 to 90 % of children and adolescents have ever used at least one substance of abuse. This study aims to collect information on socio-demographic and pattern of opioid use among adolescent seeking treatment in North India

Methodology: We reviewed hospital records from January 2017 to December 2021 and noted the socio-demographic and clinical profile and pattern of opioid use among adolescents (10-19yrs) attending the out-patient-department of our State Drug Dependence Treatment centre.

Results: Out of 7799 patients, 486 (6.2%) belonged to this age group. The average age was 17.41 ± 1.82 and 479(98.6%) were males belonging to joint families except 259(53.3%) residing in nuclear families. 163(33.5%) were students. Primary substance of use was opioids 330 (67.9%) psychiatric comorbidity was found among 48(9.8%) and medical co morbidity was found among 23.6% of adolescents. Majority were accompanied by their family members (56.7%) and 16.5% were brought by his family members for treatment while 70.3% were by their own initiative. The most common drug injected was heroin 90.5% followed by buprenorphine.

Conclusion: Adolescent substance use is less recognized and even less is the treatment-seeking. Education and interventions specifically aimed at IDUs are needed, because traditional education may not reach IDUs or influence their behavior. IDUs in India need to be educated on harm reduction and safe-injection practices.

Keywords: Opioid Use, adolescents, treatment seeking

Stress and Social Support among Caregivers of Person with Mental Illnesses

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Background: Largely family members are the primary caregivers of persons with mental illnesses in India. The caregiver plays multiple roles in caring of persons with mental illness, including taking day-to-day care, supervising medications, taking the patient to the hospital and looking after the financial and other needs. The caregiver also has to bear with the behavioral disturbances of the patient. Therefore, the family caregiver experiences considerable stress. In addition to stress very often caregivers of people with mental illness are having inadequate social support system which is one of the major challenges to them. Social support is supposed to play an important role in reduction the effects of stress, particularly on mental health. So this study is undertaken. **Aim & Objective:** To Study the Stress and Social Support among caregivers of person with Mental Illnesses. **Methodology:** The study is a cross-sectional community based descriptive study using standard tools. Total sample size for the present study was 50 primary caregivers of patient having mental illness. **Tools used:** Socio-demographic and Clinical Data Sheet, Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) Berlin Social Support Scales (BSSS). **Results:** The finding of the study revealed that majority of the caregivers of persons with mental illness had significant level of stress and inadequate social support systems.

Keywords: Mental illnesses, primary caregiver, stress, social support

Psychosocial Problems of Elderly during Covid 19: A Systemic Review

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Abstract

Background: The COVID-19 pandemic was a global emergency that simultaneously impacted numerous nations and communities. The physical isolation of individuals, families or communities exposed to virus have created a further risk for psychosocial problems. Current statistics for the elderly gives a prelude to a new set of medical, social and economic problems that could arise if a timely initiative in this direction is not taken.

Objective: To study the psychosocial problems of elderly during Covid 19 and to suggest the intervention measures.

Methods: A number of steps were made to help the literature review's quality. Peer-reviewed research publications and reports from worldwide, national, and local sources, including the World Health Organization (WHO), were taken into account. These were examined using both qualitative and quantitative methods, with an emphasis on the psychosocial issues that older people face during Covid 19.

Results: The majority of elderly persons feel that their family members have abandoned them. Many psychological and psychosocial problems have been encountered in the aged like loss of memory, lack of confidence in one's own ability and adjustment, feeling of being redundant, unwanted and useless, neglected and humiliated, isolated and lonely, reduced interest, insecurity about life, constant feeling of tension, worry and anxiety.

Conclusion: We can conclude that the development of institutions is necessary that provide quality service in terms of treatment and prevention of psychosocial complaints among the elderly.

Keywords: Psychosocial problems, elderly, intervention, Covid 19.

Study on the Effect of Drug Addicts on Personality Characteristics

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Introduction: One of the worst psychosocial hazards being faced by any society today is addiction to alcohol and psychotropic drugs. Drug addiction is one of the most burning problems of most of the societies in the world today. Personality patterns exhibited by children with substance dependence include behavioural deviance, delinquency, violence, vandalism and hostility. **Aims and Objectives:** To study the effect of drug addictions on personality characteristics. **Tools:** Eysenck Personality Questionnaire-Revised Short Form (EPQR-S; Eysenck, Eysenck, & Barrett, 1985). **Results and Conclusion:** Results and Conclusion will be presented during time of presentation.

Keywords: Addiction, personality, attitude

Effect of Psychosocial Intervention on Caregivers of Adolescents with Intellectual Disability during COVID – 19 Pandemic

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Background: During the COVID-19 pandemic, children and adolescents were forced to stay at home for months due to the national lockdown that forced schools and rehabilitation training institutions to close. These measures were taken to effectively stop the virus from spreading. These policies caused the psychosocial distress among caregivers of adolescents with Intellectual Disability (ID). **Aims & Objectives:** To assess the psychosocial distress among caregivers of adolescents with Intellectual Disability. To explore the coping strategies used by the caregivers of adolescents with Intellectual Disability during the lockdown. To determine the impact psychosocial intervention provided to the caregivers of adolescents with ID. **Materials & Methods:** This was a prospective; pre and post intervention without control group deign study. Using the Consecutive sampling method 15 caregivers of adolescents with ID registered at the GRIID Chandigarh were recruited. The pre assessment was done with the Socio-demographic and Clinical Data Sheet, Kessler Psychological Distress Scale, Psychosocial Assessment (K10) Tool (PAT), and Brief Cope scale, followed by Psychosocial Intervention and post assessment was done with K10 and PAT scales through video calling in a total of 5 sessions. Ethical clearance was sought from the IEC. CTRI registration was done. Data were analysed using appropriate statistics with the help of SPSS 16. **Result:** All the domains of psychological distress have statistically significant difference on pre and post intervention (at.01 level in over nervousness, restless & fidgety, over restlessness, sadness, and .001 level in tiredness, nervousness, hopelessness, over sadness, effortless, worthlessness). **Conclusions:** Although the current study is based on a small sample of participants, the findings suggest that psychosocial intervention helps in reducing the psychological distress and other psychosocial problems.

Keywords: Intellectual disability, COVID-19 pandemic, lockdown, caregivers, psychosocial distress, psychosocial intervention, coping strategy

Occupational Stress and Coping Mechanism in Persons with Severe Mental Illness and Healthy Controls: A Comparative Study

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Background: Occupational stress is the harmful physical and emotional response that occurs when the requirements of the occupation do not match the capabilities, resources or needs of the worker. It can cause poor health and can increase rates of work-related injuries and accidents. Working individuals with severe mental illness like schizophrenia and bipolar disorders have difficulty in work due to their illness-related disadvantages. **Methodology:** The study sample consisted of 30 patients and 30 healthy controls with occupational engagement since past three months. The study design was cross sectional. Instruments used in this study were socio-demographic data sheet and clinical data sheet, capacity assessment guidance documents by Government of India, Job stress scale, and Brief COPE inventory. **Results:** The results showed significantly more stress experienced in the domains of time stress, anxiety, work-life balance, and Covid-19 related stress among the patients as compare to the healthy controls. The patient group use more coping strategies as compare to healthy control. **Conclusion:** The causes of higher job stress indicated burden of work, difficulty in balancing the work and other activities.

Keywords: Occupational stress, severe mental illness, coping mechanism.

Mental Health and Well-Being for All: Government National Initiatives for Mental Health

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Year-2022 *World Mental Health Day* theme is “*Make Mental Health & Well-Being for All a Global Priority*’ provides us with an opportunity to rekindle our efforts to make the world a better place to inhabit together with peace. We are at cross-roads and must take the correct path in this year’s *World Mental Health Day* campaign. Recently our government has enacted *Mental Health Care Act- 2018*, established *Ayushman Bharat*, a Comprehensive Primary Health Care- Health and Wellness Centers, and *Manodarpan* an initiative to provide psychosocial support to school students. *SAMVAD*, a National Initiative & Integrated Resource for Child Protection, Mental Health, & Psychosocial Care, and “*Stree Manoraksha*” was launched on 2nd March 2022 by the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MoWCD) in collaboration with NIMHANS, Bengaluru. Recently, 10thDay of October was observed as the *World Mental Health Day* to raise public awareness about mental health, mental illnesses and associated disorders to provide support for better mental wellbeing every year across the world. In this Article we have highlighted the different Government Schemes for the peace of Mental Health.

Keywords: World mental day, national government initiative and role of voluntary organization

Impact of Social and Vocational Skill Training on Person with Schizophrenia

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Background: Schizophrenia is one of the severe forms of mental illnesses, which demands enormous personal and economic costs. It is estimated that globally 25 million are suffering from schizophrenia. The Mental Health Survey of 2015-16 reported that in India Schizophrenia Prevalence newly identified is 0.5% and those undergoing lifetime treatment is 1.4%. Schizophrenia is characterized by disruption in affective, cognitive and social domains that result in generally poor ability to maintain adaptive functioning in the community or inappropriate affect, lack of motivation, poor social interaction, as well as idiosyncratic mannerisms and behaviors, paranoid- non paranoid and process- reactive delusions, hallucinations, loosening of associations, poor motivation, affective blunting, thought blocking, and diminished speech content. Schizophrenia is a clinical syndrome of variable but profoundly disruptive, psychopathology that involves cognition, emotion, perception, and other aspects of behavior. The expression of these manifestations varies across patients and over time. The effect of the illness is always severe and is usually long lasting.

Aim: the impact of social skills training and vocational training on illness outcome of schizophrenia patient.

Methods and Material: Total 60 patients were selected. Out of these, 30 were selected in the control group and 30 in the experimental group. Purposive sampling methods was used. Tools used Socio-demographic data-sheet, socio-occupational functioning scales (SOFS) and positive and negative symptoms scale (PANSS) pre and post-intervention assessment.

Result: There was a significant change in psychopathology and illness outcome among patient of schizophrenia.

Keywords: Social and vocational skill, schizophrenia, illness outcome

Use of Programme Media in Social Work Intervention against Child Sexual Abuse in rural and slum settlements in Bawana: Significance and Tensions

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Background: The present paper is an attempt to reflect about the use of programme media in social work interventions that both the social work educators who are also authors of this paper applied in the process of conscience building against sexual abuse of Children in the Bawana's rural communities. It aims to respond to the growing need of awareness building and immediate responsive support system amongst the Children and families in the remote rural villages in Bawana. Situated at the remotest geographical location that denies accessibility of resources, the families and children in Bawana reflect a distinctive sense of primary relationships, most of the times, regressively confined and defined with patriarchal nature. Both the authors are involved in planning, designing, monitoring and implementing the programme based interventions to develop awareness amongst stakeholders about Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012. **Aim:** to share the inevitable significance, barriers and effectiveness during its application in field. **Results:** It calls for being responsive, engaging, innovative and critical social work practice that can responsibly and accountably utilize the media techniques like films, documentaries, comics, informatics and street plays. Various themes were drawn from the process of using these techniques and its pre and post assessment over the period of two years. **Conclusion:** existing social work practice needs transformation from its conventional approach and most importantly, it is in dire need to utilize the effectiveness of people centered and culturally sensitive approach by learning from the lessons learnt.

Keywords: Social Work, programme media, reflective, POCSO, bawana, sexual abuse

Symposium

Life Style Diseases: Psychosocial Interventions and Wellbeing

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Background: Globally, around 40 million people are killed due to life style diseases every year. It is all together becoming a threat to the socio-economic aspects of any country in terms of Human resources, money spent on treatment, loss of independence, years of disability, or death. In India 3 of the 5 leading individual causes of disease burden are life style diseases with top two are ischemic heart disease and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Stroke is the fifth leading cause for death. Apart from that the major health problems in India are obesity, mental Health, Cancer, Heart diseases, respiratory diseases, hormonal disorders and food allergies are due to unhealthy life style. Hence, there is a need of an hour to provide more focus on promotion, prevention and psychosocial intervention to prevent the life style diseases. Also there is a need to modify lifestyle for an individual suffering from life style disease. Psychological and social factors are significantly associated with life style diseases. Psychosocial interventions helps in enabling the environment that can support and modify the lifestyle. Adherence to the existing Government Policies is also very useful in reducing the risk factors of life style disease across the all age group. The interventions will be mainly discussed during the presentation to either prevent its occurrences or to modify the risk factors that improves the quality of life and wellbeing of an individual.

Keywords: Lifestyle disease, wellbeing, psychosocial intervention

Symposium

Management of Autism Spectrum Disorder

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Background: Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder have a wide range of needs and most exhibit behavioural problems. Around 7-15% of children with ASD have severely challenging behavioural problems. The nature and severity of these behavioural problems vary with the degree of autism spectrum disorder. In children with autism spectrum disorder, the social environment in which they live and interact also shapes their behaviour. Having a child with ASD is stressful for families and the child's behavioural problems can create additional stress and frustration for parents and caretakers. Management of behavioural problems in children with autism spectrum disorder is a great concern. Behavioural management techniques is effective in bringing about changes in the behavioural issues in children with autism as well as reducing stress among their parent.

Keywords: Management techniques, family, ASD

Conducting Systematic Review Search and Meta-Analysis

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Abstract: Systematic reviews often contain a clearly stated research question, detailed plan and search method, procedure, and critically evaluate relevant research on a certain topic. There are many review search guidelines prescribed for conducting systematic reviews such as Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA), Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials (RCTs) (CONSORT), Enhancing the Quality and Transparency of Health Research (EQUATOR) etc. among them PRISMA is the most common and popular one, and present symposia will be restricted to discussion of PRISMA guidelines only. Further, if the systematic review ascertains the significant amount of research on a research topic then meta-analysis may also be conducted. Meta-analysis refers to the use of statistical techniques in a systematic review to integrate the results of included studies. Computation of effect size is the first step of conducting a meta-analysis which estimates the strength of a relationship between two variables), strength of the difference between two groups (e.g., magnitude of the treatment effect); furthermore, the variance of each study is also calculated. The effect size of binary data, continuous data, and correlational data are estimated using z-statistic, Cohen d/Hedges g, and odd ratio/risk ratio respectively. Lastly, the effect size of all the reviewed studies are pooled either using either the fixed effect model or the random effect model. Further, the intuitive interpretation of forest plot, heterogeneity across the studies, and publication bias will be also discussed during the presentation.

Keywords: Meta analysis, computation, estimate of strength

Workshop

The nuts and bolts of Randomized Control Trials (RCT) in Social Work Research

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This workshop explores the possibilities of intervention research to overcome the paucity of pertinent social work literature that establishes the credibility of professional social work interventions. The intervention research in social work has dual purposes viz. Betterment of human conditions and creating evidence for the effectiveness of social work interventions. This workshop would focus on the feasibility and challenges of performing randomized control trials in social work as a means of evidence-based practice based on examples from the research project experiences of the facilitator. A participatory methodology would be adopted to discuss the methodology of a randomized control trial from one successful research project and the other unsuccessful one. The process of model development, the designing of the study, and the prospects and concerns of cluster control trials, randomization, and methodological aspects will be discussed in the workshop. Further, the workshop would provide a detailed account of designing different types of intervention research, a six-phase perspective for the development of social and health services interventions (Rothman and Thomas, 1994), the hierarchy of evidence in intervention research, methodological issues in intervention research, steps in evidence-based practice, statistical procedures and methods of reporting intervention research.

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the workshop, the workshop participants will be able

1. Reflect on the concept, prospects, and challenges of the methodology of randomized control trials in social work practice
2. Demonstrate a basic idea of designing a randomized control trial
3. Enlist the methodological considerations in RCTs

