International conference on
Emerging Challenges for Social Development and Human Services Practice in the Asia Pacific Region

PROGRAM AND PEER REVIEWED ABSTRACTS
17-19 June 2016 Bali, Indonesia

Emerging Challenges for Social Development and Human Services Practice in the Asia Pacific Region brought forward social work, public health and social sciences, psychology, education and arts and literature disciplines that reviewed and conversed on the challenges of social development within the Asia-Pacific region.

ISBN 978-0-9802994-7-2
International Conference on:
Emerging Challenges for Social Development and Human Services Practice in the Asia Pacific Region
Also launching
Asia Pacific Social Welfare Action Research Network

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ISBN 978-0-9802994-7-2
Published by Brisbane Institute of Strengths Based Practice
Australia
June, 19, 2016
Peer Reviewed Abstracts only
International Conference on:
Emerging Challenges for Social Development and Human Services Practice in the Asia Pacific Region

Programme and peer reviewed Abstracts
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This conference is a result of Collaborative partnership of Maharashtra Association of Social Work Educators, India, Brisbane Institute of Strengths Based Practice, Australia, & K. J. Somiaya College of Arts And Commerce, Mumbai
There are diverse challenges in social development and human service practice including social work training in the Asia-Pacific region, just as there are many innovative and creative responses in human services practices within the region. Social science disciplines such as sociology, psychology, anthropology, social work, allied health and public health, and education appear to be constantly challenged with the speed of change and the obvious need to respond.

While due concern is raised at the proliferation of western education and models of pedagogy and training adopted within the region, some innovation seems to also emerge from within the region amidst a war cry about indigenous educators and practitioners. Academic and practice action has varied and substantial efforts that demonstrates innovation and creativity in the direction of local methods. The socio-political milieu of many nations within this region appears to reel in paucity of resources in welfare and societal development, expenditures and are advancing minimalistic approaches to deal with disadvantage and social exclusion of their vulnerable sections of populations. Consequently all professional and academics in social development and humans services and social work seems to have a much larger agenda of disenfranchised citizens to deal with sans resources.

The Maharashtra Association of Social Work Educators in India MASWE a regional association has pioneered a first of its kind dialogue in strengthening the possible international links within the Asia pacific region in partnership with the Brisbane Institute of Strengths Based Practice Australia and the K. J. Somiaya College of Arts And Commerce, Mumbai.

The Conference Themes

1. **Current crisis and response**
   Social political, economic and ecological crisis throwing large populations within the region into dependence on social safeguards, protection by state non state, which seem to dwindle. India’s example right now within the region. (Case studies )

2. **Climate changes, displaced people, refugees**
   Climate changes, orphaned kids, street children, and the frail aged, mental health, disabilities, amongst others, demand human services attention. (Case studies, conceptual papers, and regional research if any )

3. **State and NGO / CSR response and policy**
   Emerging directions and innovative programmes that challenges of equity and development with social justice. Informal sector (Case studies, narratives, research if any)

4. **Innovation and creativity in social work**
   What innovation are occurring in the region? How are people’s struggles responded by civil society? How much social work is involved in building allies so that it can assist the disenfranchised? Case studies, research notes and papers based on best practices, theoretical and critical perspectives of social work and human services practices, relating to working with individuals groups and communities and organisations

5. **Multiculturalism and response**
   Displaced people, refugees, migrants, ethnicity and growing tensions; social science and social work response
Greetings and Welcome from Convenor

Maharashtra Association of Social Work Educators (MASWE) India was established in 1993 with the sole purposes of quality assurance and promoting excellence in Social Work Education and Practice. For the last two decades and more MASWE has been creatively responding to the growing and continuing professional education needs of the teaching staff in the Bachelors and masters and doctoral programmes of our colleges and university departments. MASWE endeavors to reach the educators through the medium of conferences, seminars and workshops. Its leadership and its membership is often consulted on policy issues and continues to offer its thinking for the overall betterment of social development and social work serves in the state of Maharashtra. Additionally MASWE serves as a platform to highlight and resolve various issues of Teaching & Non-teaching staff of Social Work Institutions through democratic means. As a forum of professional educators it is perceived as a model of practice in social actions for changes that are, deliberated and actioned in a professional manner and within the conscious values of social work.

Amabadas Mohite, 2016

Inaugural address by Professor Sanjai Bhatt

Prof Sanjai Bhatt in his inaugural address will cover the diversity of challenges in social development and human service practice including social work training in the Asia-Pacific region. Sanjai Bhatt is working with Delhi School of Social Work, University of Delhi since 1993. Before joining the present assignment, he has worked with four universities, Voluntary sector, corporate house, government also.

Dr Bhatt is a well known social work educator, trainer, and development consultant at par excellence with his felt presence over more than three decades. He has written /edited eight books, contributed chapters in 12 books, about 50 research papers, four monographs, guided 18 PhD scholars, conducted two dozen evaluative studies for national and international organizations. His thesis 4 W’s (Water, Work, Waste and Women) in Development paradigm is widely accepted in academic fraternity. In order to bridge the gap between theory and practice, he has initiated many innovative projects like UDAI, SOHAM, PAIRVI, and initiated Indian Social work Congress annual series. Currently, he is President of National Association of Professional Social Workers in India (NAPSWI).

Brisbane Institute of Strengths Based Practice

Welcoming Local and Global Partnerships

The Brisbane Institute of Strengths Based Practice was founded in 2006 by Dr Venkat Pulla, to support approaches that promote resilience as opposed to dealing with deficits.

A small robust group of believers in strengths approaches and Gandhian principles of ‘self-reliance’ manage the activities of the Institute. The first group or that constituted the board came from a range of professional backgrounds such as social work, psychology, media, accountancy and digital art.

Although, Brisbane based and Australian, the Institute’s true partners reside in many states in Australia and also come from the rest of the world.

Professionals and lay people from various alternate therapies, health including psychiatry, Social Sciences, Human Services, biology neuro-sciences, pure sciences indigenous people’s development, education and management that believe work with and advocate strengths based practices have joined us in several of our initiatives.

United Kingdom, South Africa, Malaysia, USA, Bosnia and Herzegovina, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, Netherlands, Thailand, Papua New Guinea, Slovenia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Netherlands, Canada, Germany, Poland, Israel, Austria, Nigeria, Myanmar, China, Taiwan, and Peru are some countries that have found interactions with us through conferences and training to be meaningful to them. The networks that have built through such interactions have produced great friendships, reinforcing conversations and journeying together through strengths approach to increase coping, build hope in all societies.

Since its inception the Institute has flourished offering meaningful, affordable conference and training strategies that bring together people from various NGOs, Government and Private and corporate sector, International agencies, Universities and Research Institutes together to engage in conversations that aim to influence and create a more positive world in Australia and the rest of the world.

People from diverse backgrounds are attracted to this inward looking practice. For example, teachers utilise such strategies with their students, helping professionals engage with clients to fulfil their potential, and employers and HRD Managers are deploying strength based performance appraisals with their employers. The Institute is managed as social responsibility platform of impulsus global since recently.

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ABSTRACT: Key challenges in educating social work students on responding to child and family violence are situated in the personal, cultural and political beliefs of the students. This influences the way they respond to questions, such as: What constitutes child and family violence? Whose responsibility is it to respond to personal matters, much which takes place in the privacy of one’s home? and What is the role of social work? In my experience, students from the global North predominantly construct social work as interpersonal intervention with affected individuals and groups; while from the global South, they see social workers as capacity builders and community developers. For both, policy making and advocacy roles are not initially seen in the realm of professional as social work. Traditional discourses on what social workers do directly influence how students embark understanding their role in child and family violence intervention. In this paper I will share innovative pedagogy currently in use that seeks to awaken students from the grips of traditional discourses influencing their thinking, feeling and acting about what social work with vulnerable children and families is about. In particular, I move away from a top-down educational method of inculcating passive learners with information, to a participatory education model that liberates student thinking and builds their capacity to stimulate broader societal and policy changes relevant to child and family violence, while also remaining engaged in the interpersonal or community work relevant to the character of social work according to their own regional contexts. An analysis of student engagement and learning from engagement on participatory action suggests high levels of motivation for learning when compared to traditional teaching as the participatory pedagogy values: the beliefs and experiences of students in ways that are empowering, liberating, contextually meaningful and which produced observable outcomes personally, culturally and politically.

**Keywords:** participatory pedagogies, child and family violence, social work approaches

**About the Presenter:** Dr Helen McLaren is a member of the Child & Family Policy Research Cluster, Gender and Sexuality Research Cluster and Research Associate of the Australian Centre for Community Services Research at Flinders University, South Australia. Current collaborations in research focused on women, children and family relationships spans the Asia and Pacific regions, including Australia, China, Mongolia, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, India and Indonesia. Helen teaches in social work particularly on methods of working with vulnerable children and families, with a specific focus on the cultural, economic, political and structural mechanisms that contributing variably to child abuse, gender violence and associated human rights violations in the global north and south.

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**2 - Spiritually Sensitive Social Work for Culturally Appropriate Practice**

**Suresh Pathare, MSW, PhD, Director at CSRD-Institute of Social Work and Research, Ahmednagar, India.**

**ABSTRACT:** Spirituality for its connections with social work has been a matter of discussion in teaching and practice of social work. It is now common in social work, to seek a holistic understanding of a person we serve. In this regard earlier we used the expression, “bio-psycho-social perspective.” However, by acknowledging the spiritual aspect of the person, it is now becoming “bio-psycho-social-spiritual” perspective. This view recognizes that every person has a spiritual aspect that seeks a sense of meaning, purpose, morality, and connection with self, others, the universe, and the Ground of Reality. This spiritual quest often becomes apparent when the person experiences crisis, trauma, oppression, grief or loss. Some people are intentionally engaged in exploring spirituality. They make conscious efforts to understand and connect all aspects of themselves and their relationships with others. They draw upon their cultural and religious traditions of spiritually based resilience, mutual support, and liberation. Therefore, it is becoming important for social workers to understand and assist such spiritual needs and goals of clients in terms of their own beliefs and values. Spiritually sensitive social work is about social worker discovering and engaging the clients’ and communities’ spiritual strengths and resources in the helping process. It is becoming imperative in social work to distinguish spirituality and religion as related but different concepts. The basic tenet of spiritually sensitive social work is acknowledging need for culturally appropriate social work practice. India is a highly diverse country in many respects, including variety of languages, cultures, and religions. Social work educators and practitioners in this country face the challenge of developing knowledge, values, and skills for culturally appropriate practice. Recognizing the relevance of spirituality in social work, each social worker and social work agency needs to develop the ability to connect within and between the cultural, linguistic, or religious contexts.

**Keywords:** Spirituality; Social Work; Culturally appropriate practice, spiritual strength.

**About the Presenter:** Suresh Pathare is Director at CSRD-Institute of Social Work and Research, Ahmednagar, India. He is Secretary of National Association of Professional Social Workers in India (NAPSWI). He served as faculty of social work at Delhi University, Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) and School of Social Work, IGNOU, New Delhi. He has conducted 13 research projects, published research papers and directed number of national and international seminars and conferences.
3 - Tsunami Disaster and its implications in Sri Lanka
Dr. Riddley Jayasinghe, Director General, NISD, Sri Lanka

ABSTRACT: The 9.1~ 9.3 magnitude earthquakes which took place in Coastal Sumatra triggered tsunami on 26 December 2004 and Sri Lanka was second largest number of casualties after Indonesia. Around 3500 civilian lives were lost; over one million people were displaced and about 4000 children left without parents to this disaster. Many people lost their homes, land and properties and mostly their loved ones causing immense trauma in these families even today. Other than the damages caused by tsunami to the lives and infrastructure of the affected communities, it drastically damaged the fishing economy and livelihood of the people living in the coastal belt of the island. The impact on coastal fishing communities and residents of the affected area, some of the poorest of the region, has been devastating with high losses of income earners as well as boats and fishing gear. Preliminary estimates indicate that 66% of the fishing fleet and industrial infrastructure in coastal regions have been destroyed by the wave surges, which will have adverse economic effects both at local and national levels. The destructive impacts on the coastal environment and infrastructure caused by the tsunami were vicious to emerge various other negative outcomes to effected communities. Spread of soil and liquid waste and industrial chemicals, water pollution and the destruction of sewage collectors and treatment plants threaten the environment even further, in untold ways. Dr. Jayasinghe focuses on the role of social work.

4 - Three decades of Social work: A personal journey
Ambadas Y. Mohite, Associate Professor, College of Social Work,, Amravati & Founder President, MASWE

ABSTRACT: I joined the Social Work Department of RDIK College, Amravati in 1983 as lecturer of social work. Little did I know then that I would one day lead the teachers of social work of Maharashtra State in their fight for justice? I used to teach principles and steps of Social Action, but never once did I imagine that I shall be applying those very principles and steps of social action. Maharashtra Association of Social Work Educators (MASWE) of which I am the founder president fought against the Govt. policies and practices which adversely affected the working conditions of social work teachers and the staff in the State of Maharashtra. It took almost 23 years of strategically planned interventions and actions by MASWE to win a decent deal in terms of wages for teaching and non-teaching staff of Social Work colleges under the aegis of Social Justice Ministry, Government of Maharashtra. Three decades that I recall on my near retirement day addresses the various achievements and what could have been even done better. I hope this personal saga of my personal and professional life would have a lesson here or there for the newcomer and leaders of social work teaching. My presentation will highlight this very struggle of MASWE, of battling fears, apprehensions, mistrust, oppositions, and facing internal strife within our own cadres. I hope to make this a professional social work presentation that carries do’s and don'ts that a professional social worker and activist must keep in mind while working is the field.

Keywords: Spirituality; Key words: Social Action, Organised Efforts, Sustained interest, Discrimination, Injustice, Struggle, Association.

5 - Cultivating Humanizing Change: Imagination, Creativity and Collaboration
Anne Riggs

ABSTRACT: In this presentation, I explore the imagination, creativity, and collaboration in cultivating humane and positive change in the lives of people who exist, largely un-noticed and uncared for, at the fringes of society. Using recent work in Nepal and India as case studies, I discuss the imagination being aroused, and then nurtured, through participation and engagement in creative practices. The presentation is a musing on the possibilities that may be ignited when the imagination is fired, and a discussion about personal freedoms and choices that cannot exist without it. How might the imagination transform into possibility, then humane and positive change, particularly for those who believe none is available to them, such as indentured labourers, those born as low-caste? In 2015 and 2016 Artists in Community International was invited to collaborate with social, child protection and health workers to help build trust, develop community relationships, engage young people in education and contribute to raising community awareness around health and hygiene issues. It was an invitation to help improve the lives of people living and working in the brick kilns in Nepal - extremely bleak environments that generate a myriad of health and social problems. A culture of mistrust prevented access and therefore the delivery of appropriate services. The collaboration between the social workers and us
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emerged from the imagination, the catalyst needed to find a solution to a vexing problem: could artists be useful here? The projects that emerged stimulated creative, different, and very successful approaches to engaging with, and delivering services to individuals and families in the brick kilns. Could this be a model for developing more collaboration between social and community workers with artists founded on imagination, and built on creative thinking, and creative practice to cultivate humanizing change wherever it is needed?

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**About the presenter:** Dr Anne Riggs, Visual artist, researcher, and teaching artist, paints, works in clay, constructs, and draws, takes photos, works with mosaics and makes videos. Anne practices her art in many ways and places in the studio, in the community and in the tertiary college and university sectors. Anne has exhibited widely and received her PhD (Victoria University, Melbourne) for research into the effects of arts practice on recovery after trauma, loss and grief (sexual abuse) and a Master of Fine Arts (Victorian College of the Arts, Melbourne) for research into the artist’s response into the impacts of the First World War. Anne built much of her creative life upon the artist’s role in expressing and responding to the most profound human experiences.

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6 - Difficult Work in Difficult Times - The Importance of Inspiration in Professional and Personal Practice:

**The Curiosity Approach in Social Work**

Richard Hill, Director of the Mindscience Institute

**ABSTRACT:** In difficult times it is harder to do the good work and to manage personal wellbeing. Our efforts to help others can be thwarted by the enormity of the task and the limitations of our stamina and resilience. How do difficult times alter our brain and biology to impact health, wellbeing and our ability to cope? Strength in practice requires a positive state of being that is harder to manifest during stress and struggle. We will explore what happens in a moment of inspiration or a flash of insight? When there is so much to do it can seem like a luxury to pause and contemplate, but rather than a luxury, it is vital to our ability to work well and maintain our wellbeing. Taking a little time to reflect and allow for inspiration is a vital process in the 4-Stage Creative Cycle that enables progress and development in our work for our clients and ourselves. We will discuss and engage as a group in the power of inspiration and the transformative impact of insight and mental revelations. We will look at the best practices for generating an open productive mind. Insight occurs when new connections are made in the brain, and this can also occur between brains. Ideas are created, problems solved and new possibilities imagined. The Curiosity Approach shows how to alter mental state and open up to the possibilities inherent on strengths based practice. This presentation includes new work which is a cutting edge exploration and development of the principles of curiosity dealing not only with the "act of curiosity", but also curiosity as a "state of being" that positively impacts the neurobiology to become a foundation for strength in both practice and self-care.

**Author details:** Richard Hill is an international lecturer and keynote speaker in neuroscience and psychosocial genomics; has developed special training courses for suicide prevention and is the originator of the Curiosity Approach. He is Co-President of the Global Association of Interpersonal Neurobiology Studies (GAINS); a select member of the International Psychosocial Genomics Research Group; on the editorial board of the Neuropsychotherapist Journal; and is director of the Mindscience Institute.

He has two books, Choose Hope and How the ‘real world’ Is Driving Us Crazy! as well as numerous articles, journal papers and book chapters, including in Perspectives on Coping and Resilience and Strengths Based Social Work Practice in Mental Health, published worldwide.

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7 - The Importance of Touch in Social Recovery: The Biology and Neurobiology of Touch and How it can be Included in Practice

**Susan Davis, RN, BHSc, MCSc, RMT**, Director, Davis Health Centre in Sydney

**ABSTRACT:** Touch is one of the most important aspects of human experience. At the same time it is one of the most contentious aspects of professional work with those in need. There is a great depth of knowledge about touch and its impact on human connection, social recovery, healing and wellbeing. Susan Davis is both a registered nurse and remedial massage therapist with over 40 years’ experience both in practice and academia. Together with her partner, Richard Hill, an expert in neuroscience and human behaviour, this presentation will describe the research as developed by the leader in the field of touch, Dr Tiffany Field; address the equally important correlates of pain from Susan Davis' own research; and describe the neuroscience of touch in the social and affective health context. We will discuss, as a group, the various cultural frameworks, permissions and taboos around touch and seek to create effective strategies for incorporating the values of the research into different social and cultural environments.

**Author details:** Susan Davis, RN, BHSc, MCSc, RMT is Director and supervising therapist at the Davis Health Centre in Sydney, Australia. Her career began in nursing and has continued in a symbiosis with remedial massage therapy for the past 40 years. Susan is a member of several research and industry development committees with the key Australian associations. Her recent research in the nature of pain to health, healing and wellbeing has been presented in posters internationally resulting in an invitation to contribute a chapter on massage therapy and pain in the upcoming book, Integrative Pain Management, to be published worldwide.
ABSTRACT: Key People with a disability have been amongst the most marginalised people in Australian culture over the last two hundred years. From being feared, shunned, isolated and even punished for being who they are, people with a disability and their families are moving to claim their rightful place as fully active citizens in a contemporary culture that values independence, political and economic participation. So how has this change come to pass and how have Australia’s socio-political systems adjusted to the needs of people with a disability? What role has Social Work had and what role will it continue have into the future? Peter will outline the changing nature of service responses to people with a disability and their families in Australia and the impact this has had on them. Additionally, he will explore the challenges and opportunities for people with a disability and social work presented by the introduction of Australia’s biggest social reform in a generation, the National Disability Insurance Scheme.

Author details: Peter Binyon BSW (Hons), Grad Cert Public Sector Management, is Manager, Clinical Practice, in the Disability Services of the Department of Community Services, Government of Queensland. Experienced senior manager that has over two decades of experience in public sector and Non-Governmental sector management. And also in the United Kingdom. He has served on the board of directors of the Brisbane Institute of Strengths Based Practice, and the Australian Association of Social Workers, Queensland branch. Peter provides facilitation and consultation services in relation to strategic, business and service delivery planning, Organisational development and quality management systems. He has interests in fine arts, music and theatre and has been President of Brisbane’s leading community Musical Theatre Company, Ignatians Musical Society producing large scale musicals.
represent an important source of care for older person and are present in some form in all societies. A caregiver is someone who assumes responsibility for the care of an older person who has some health problems. In Indian context, this role is usually played by family member/ members mainly female spouse, daughter in law, son or daughter. The role of caregiver can become increasingly burdensome if the person need constant care. The aim of this article is to provide an overview of the issues/problems faced by caregivers, level of stress experienced by them in their family relationship and adjustment, burden in different areas of family functioning, social and emotional reactions of caregivers to the responsibility of care giving. The paper is based on the findings of an empirical qualitative in depth study conducted in the state of Gujarat, India during the year 2012-13. The study concludes that care giving role is a serious and ongoing process. Caregivers often face hardships of various kinds. Daily activities of the care giving coupled with lack of social and familial support causes burden of care, stress and frustration and greatly affect care givers contributing to negative adaptation to the situation thus affecting the their total quality of life. In spite of this carers found lot of satisfaction in the role of carer and carried it out as a sense of their duty to give back.

**Keywords:** ageing, quality of life, aged care, care giving roles

**About the presenter:** Prof. (Dr.) Bhavna Mehta is a qualified Social Worker with more than twenty five years of experience in the field of Social Work and Women’s Studies. She has worked extensively in the field of women and children’s issues especially in the area of Violence, Health, Human rights, Empowerment, Child Rights, Gender and Development and Corporate Social Responsibilities.

Prof. (Dr.) Mehta is currently a Professor of Social Work at the Faculty of Social Work, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, India and the Director of the newly formed Office of Corporate Affairs of The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda. Prof. (Dr.) Mehta has been associated with the Women’s Studies Research Centre of the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda since its inception and was a core team member of the interdisciplinary project on Gender, Health and Development (WOHTRAC-WSRC) funded by The Ford Foundation (2004-07). Prof. (Dr.) Mehta was awarded Micro Finance Research Alliance Program Fellowship from Centre of Micro Finance, Chennai for 3 years (2009-2012) and is currently awarded an Aspire Fellowship Cohort-5 of Aspire Circle a not for profit forum for promoting enlightened social leadership in India through fellowship and research. Prof. (Dr.) Mehta is associated with women, child rights groups at the local and national level. She has been on the executive committee member of Indian Association of Women’s Studies, Bombay Association of Trained Social Workers and Honorary Program Director for Council of International Fellowship (CIF) for the city of Baroda. Prof. (Dr.) Mehta is widely travelled and has represented her work at various national and international forums.

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**11 - Innovations in Social Work Learning and Practice**

*Dr Bala Raju Nikku*, Sr. Lecturer of Social Work at the School of Social Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia.

**ABSTRACT:** The term ‘innovation’ is despite not being new, very much used in different contexts often in vogue. As a phrase, it is in danger of being over-used and misunderstood. A social work innovation can be understood when an 'idea' having moved from invention to implementation and into use with a measurable outcomes and positive impacts on the lives of people. In that context, all innovations imply change, but not all change involves innovations. There is also much to learn from failed innovations. Are innovations in social work learning and practice taking place? Social Work innovations are very crucial to improve services to students, service users and State. How to trigger these much needed innovations further? Innovation champions are very evident in most innovation processes. Successful innovation requires individuals and organizations to engage in positive risk-taking but we do know that it present significant barriers. Does resistance and risk offer insights in to innovation and if yes how can we use risk and resistance in every day teaching and social work practice, so that future social work performance will further be efficient and effective. In this presentation, based on my earlier edited book on social work innovations from the Asia Pacific, I explore the range of issues facing both individuals and schools of social work attempting to be innovative in their teaching and day to day practice in difficult and often risky environments.

**About the presenter:** Dr. Nikku is the founding Director of the Nepal School of Social Work, leading think tank for social work studies, research and practice. He is currently the COFUND Senior Research Fellow of the Durham University in the UK. Dr. Nikku also the visiting Sr. Lecturer of Social Work at the School of Social Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia. He serves on the board of IASSW and a former executive member of the APASWE. His research interests include social work innovations in post conflict, transition countries and the role that innovation can play in improving social work practice.

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**12 - Social Work appreciating the value and meaning of Awe as a unique construct for individual and collective engagement**

*Felicia White-Meyers MSSW, LCSW, TTAP-c*

**ABSTRACT:** In the midst of overwhelming focus on narratives that describe states of negativity, pathology and resistance, the Awe of living can frequently seem elusive (Schneider, 2008). Appearing to be orientated toward cultivating a robust, hope inducing synergistic response to life, awe capacities seems to be a powerful source for coping, resiliency, and engagement toward change and social justice (Schneider, 2003). This recognition and perceptiveness to the sacred, reverent, and
beauty in nature, and people are strongly rooted in social ecological paradigm (Camden-Pratt, 2008). It is here where the ethereal and aesthetic natures of person and place are linked. Using a socio-ecological systems perspective, an examination of the transformative nature of awe capacities on the individual as well as the collective in regard to wellness, justice and social change. The purpose of this paper has 3 objectives. First, discover to what extent has social work foundational practices neglected or become inadequate in dealing with the current challenges to sustainability. Second, explore the ways awe capacities can be identify and used in person/place perceptions and concepts in social work. Third, examine how social work might build connections to awe capacities what positive effects could be garnered toward a just and sustainable society.

About the author: Her Felicia White-Meyers is a licensed clinical social worker. She is known for her love of learning and ability to influence positive change in others and her environment. She is a certified in Therapeutic Thematic Arts Programming (TTAP) and working on post graduate work in public leadership. Felicia has worked with numerous populations, collaborated and facilitated creative groups for the energy enrichment of others. Felicia cultivates and inspires others to nourish their true creative potential. She has also contributed and collaborated in many conference workshops and participated in many community advocacy groups.

References

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ABSTRACT: The 73rd Constitutional Amendment in India, passed in 1992, ushered in an era of inclusion in political leadership for hitherto marginalized sections through the rotational quota system in grassroots governance. With an initial provision of 33% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), now enhanced to 50% in many states, it created an opportunity for women to take leadership in community issues. While a potential was created for inclusive political spaces this is often obstructed through proxy rule by patriarchal norms and power elite within the family and at community and institutional levels. While reserved posts have led to a numerical critical mass in women’s representation, the ground reality shows a mixed picture. Structural factors, including local rural culture, socio-cultural history, socio-economic factors and family norms operate to create obstructive or facilitating conditions for effective women’s leadership.

The paper is based on a review of literature and field research that analyses the intersections of class, caste and patriarchy in women’s participation in Panchayati Raj Institutions. The paper traces the background to the 73rd Constitutional Amendment, refers to the debate on quotas in relation to women and political participation and draws from the theorization of intersections of class, caste and patriarchy and their impacts on women in political leadership. While reservations to include women in local governance have suggested that opportunities are opened up for building their leadership, the fact remains that these institutions of local self-government are mechanisms for local area development, while legislation and policy making are at higher levels of governance. At these levels there has been a strong resistance to the women’s quota and a lack of political will to bring in more women into parliament and assemblies. Representation of women at these levels remains at a low 10-12%. The paper thus raises questions and suggests responses about the direction of state policy, the kind of intervention required to realize the vision of women’s political participation and ways to confront structural barriers.

Keywords: Key Words: Women’s political participation; intersectional barriers; political spaces, Panchayati Raj
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14 - Health care: Implications for field practice and social work education in India
Dr. Nemthianngai Guite, Assistant Professor (Reader Scale), Department of Social Work, University of Delhi, Delhi, India

ABSTRACT: Key Dramatic changes in health care delivery have been stimulated by advances in technology and new approaches to the financing of health care. Traditionally, the Indian health care system has been based on a welfare state concept and model where out of pocket expenditure was not encouraged, a model that has become inappropriate due to structural changes brought about by the new economic policy in the early 90's. Presently, India has one of the highest disease burdens in the world. Many more die of preventable diseases in India than in other countries. One big reason driving India's health crisis is the unavailability of doctors and nurses. Another key reason for poor health of Indians is the high proportion of out-of-pocket expenditure on health because of low insurance coverage and weak public health systems. High healthcare costs often-lead people to delay treatment, aggravating health problems. Public health expenditure in India has moved up over the past decade, but still remains among the lowest in the world. The poorest income classes benefit less from the public health system than the better-off sections of society. Therefore, structural changes leading to health care crisis are presenting major implications for health care social work practice and education.

Social work's response to a rapidly changing health care system requires an empirical approach to practice. This paper is an attempt to examine the following questions: what is the nature of contemporary social work practice in an Indian health crisis situation/ health setting? What accounts for the effectiveness of social work interventions? Does the current practice of social workers meet the demands of the changing health care system? What are the existing and emerging domains of social work practice in health care where the health crisis can be addressed? The methods of social work can be explored and applied at different levels, with different target populations and health issues. The implications of the rapidly changing health system on social worker's activities will be examined by giving a brief overview of social work in India, history of social work in health care, social policies and political context within which health care social work currently exists, exploring social work roles within health care and how the social work profession has adapted to the above explored policy considerations in addressing health crisis.

About the Author: The author teaches in the Department of Social Work, University of Delhi. Her specialization is in Health and Social Work. Her research works were mainly in understanding medical pluralism focusing on Indigenous medicine or so called Complementary and Alternative medicine for addressing the crisis in public health delivery system in India. She has authored two books and contributed to other research paper publications in journals and books. She is awarded Fulbright-Nehru Post-Doctoral Fellowship in Public Health, 2016-2017.

15 - Review of two different models of micro credit for women empowerment in the context of new liberal economy
Associate Professor Ms. Ujwala Masdekar

ABSTRACT: The SHG movement is now a national movement. The phenomenal growth in the number of SHGs is an indication of this. The SHG's give women an identity, access to information, exposure to the outside world and the power to negotiate. They are seen as instruments of financial inclusion, participatory institutions, and as community based organizations having potential of social mobilization to achieve women empowerment. SHG's are conceived as sustainable people's institutions which further provide the poor rural women with a space and support necessary for them to take effective steps towards achieving greater control of their lives in society.

Microfinance services in India are provided mainly by two different models viz, SHG Bank linage model And MFI Grameen group model. During early nineties “Annapurna Mahila cooperative Credit society Ltd,” this is promoted by Annapurna Mahila Mandal with urban poor from 150 slums pockets of Pune city and “Grameen Swayamsiddha Sangh”, is promoted by Chaitanya in 85 villages of Khed block of Pune District of Maharashtra.

During the past twenty years the neo-liberal economy transformed the development from state led to market led approaches. In India when majority population continues to rely on small hold production and petty trade with women are targeted as desired beneficiaries and agent of progress in neoliberal economy. The deregulation of markets has increased women's vulnerability.

In the above context the major point of concern is how these two models of micro credits are struggling to promote the sustainable micro financial institutions and increasing spaces in the socio-economic and political area for women empowerment, when there is privatization of public safety net? Also what strategies these intermediary agencies have adopted to address the problems?

Keywords: Women’s empowerment, Micro credits, Socio-economic and political spaces, Sustainability
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16 - Climate Change and its Impact on Water Scarcity in India
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Dr. Pranali K. Patil, Assistant Professor, College of Social Work, Kamptee, District-Nagpur.

ABSTRACT: Climate change will affect the balance between water demand and water availability, it is necessary to consider the entire group of socially valued water uses and how the allocation of water across those uses is likely to change. Water is valuable not only for domestic use, but also for its role in supporting aquatic ecosystems and environmental amenities including recreational opportunities, and as a factor of production in irrigated agriculture, hydropower production, and other industrial uses. Water is life because plants and animals cannot live without water. Water is needed to ensure food security, feed livestock, and take up industrial production and to conserve the biodiversity and environment. Although, India is not a water poor country, but due to growing human population, severe neglect and over-exploitation of this resource, water is becoming a scarce commodity. Water scarcity is the lack of sufficient available water resources to meet water needs within a region. It affects around 2.8 billion people around the world for at least a month every year. More than 1.2 billion people lack access to clean drinking water. The paper also visits the vision of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in this context.

17 - Long term harmful effects of drugs abuse on addict: challenges in recovery & rehabilitation process
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Dr. Vilas N. Ghode, Associate Professor, B.P. National Institute of Social Work, Hanuman Nagar, Nagpur (M.S., India), Email: vilasghode@rediffmail.com ichard Hill, Director of the Mindsscience Institute

ABSTRACT: In Geographically, India is sandwiched between the two chief sources of opiates in the world the Golden Triangle and the Golden Crescent. Nepal is situated on the northern borders of the country, which has been continues to be a major source of cannabis herbal and resin. Estimates indicate that, approximately 200 metric tons of opium is illegally produced in Pakistan. In addition, Afghanistan and Iran produce 400 metric tons each, with the result that the Golden Crescent produces 1000 metric tones of opium approximately and bulk of which is converted into heroin in refineries situated in the region. In Afghanistan, poppy is illegally cultivated in 27 provinces. Today Pakistan has 600,000 drug addicts. The present investigation has been aimed to seek empirical verification of the hypothesis that there is positive relationship between the variables of excessive abuse of drugs and harmful effects on psyche, (dependency and loss over thoughts & action etc.) of the recovering addicts. The paper aimed to understand the adverse consequences of drugs abuse on the psyche of addicts their family life and the financial burden caused by addiction. The research design adopted allowed us to ascertain the relationship between the variables of excessive abuse of drugs and harmful effects on psyche (dependency and loss over thoughts & action etc.) of the recovering addicts. In order to achieve this purpose the proposed study is analytical, descriptive and diagnostic. The data clearly reveals that highest percentages of respondents were suffering with the problem of drugs dependency, followed by Loss of control over thoughts and action of the respondents. Very least percentage of respondents found without having any harmful long term effects of drugs abuse.

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Dr. Sunil M. Thakurwar obtained his MSW degree in community development in 1987, M. Phil In social work in 1990. He continued his higher studies at Nagpur University and obtained LL.B. from same University. He did doctoral degree in social work in 2011 at RTM Nagpur University. He has been associated with various research projects in the area of social work. He has wide research interest on alcohol and drugs abuse. Also participated and presented papers in National and International conferences and seminars.
Dr. Vilas N. Ghode obtained his MSW degree in Community Development and Medical & Psychiatric Social Work in 1999, M. Phil In social work in 2003. He did doctoral degree in social work in 2014 at Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University. He has been associated with various NGO's in the area of social work. He has participated and presented papers in National and International conferences and seminars.

18 - ADDRESSING VULNERABILITIES AMONG THE ELDERLY THROUGH SOCIAL SUPPORTS
Dr. Archana Kaushik, Associate Professor, Department of Social Work, University of Delhi, Delhi, India

ABSTRACT: In Improvements in public health system have resulted in population ageing. The elderly constitute about 8% of the total population of India and is the fastest growing population segment. By 2050, with nearly 324 million elderly, almost every household in the country would be confronted with challenges of elder-care. This demographic situation is posing challenges to social-planners and policymakers to meet the social security needs of the elderly. Several studies have pointed out the required and existing social security services for the elderly. Forces of social change like industrialization, urbanization and now globalization have put the
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Component in the Socio-economic development of Rural People as it provides amenities like education, health, and marketing. Rural Road & Transport are a critical aspect of the socio-economic development of rural areas, serving as essential infrastructure for connecting communities and facilitating economic activities.

Developmental initiatives such as the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana have played a pivotal role in improving rural connectivity. Launched in 2000, this Yojana aims to connect all habitations with good all-weather roads. As of 2007, the population of over 1000 persons in a village is suggesting the completion of the road network. The pace of road construction has increased from an average of 73.5 km during 2011-14 to currently 100 km per day, as compared to the previous average of 22 km per day.

The Yojana has substantially stepped up the pace of road construction, with the allocation in 2013-14 being Rs 9,805 crore. The remaining 65,000 eligible habitations are being connected, and the completion target of the programme from 2021 to 2019 is being advanced. Development through PMGSY aims to improve the socio-economic conditions of rural populations, especially the elderly and the most disadvantaged among the caste and class groups.

Rural Connectivity in India (Special Reference to PMGSY)

Dr. Pradeep Hadke, Associate Professor, Dept. of Commerce, DNC College, Nagpur

ABSTRACT: Rural Connectivity is a Critical Component in the Socio-economic development of Rural People as it provides amenities like education health marketing etc. Rural Road & Transport are essential for sustaining agricultural development. Rural Road Connectivity is imperative for the entire country where 69% of Population is Rural. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana was launched in 2000 with the objective of connecting all habitations with good all-weather roads. This paper is About Rural Connectivity in India (Special Reference to PMGSY).

Self-help Groups and Gender Empowerment in rural areas : A Case Study

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ABSTRACT: Abstract: Women form half of the human population of the world and also of India, but they are the most disadvantaged among the caste and class groups in the Society. It is against this backdrop that women participation in the self-help group and their empowerment in the rural areas are examined. For the purpose of this study, two SHG's were selected from two villages of two backward taluka's of Nanded District, One SHG by name Seva self-help Group from Sawargaon Village of Mukhed Taluka and one SHG by name Ramai Self-help Group from Waghaliwada village of Umri Taluka were selected for the study. The village Sawargaon is 80 Kms away and village Waghaliwada is 40 Kms away from District Head Quarters. The villages are drawn using purposive sampling method. Participant observation method and interview scheduled tools are employed for data collection. The major objectives of the study was to access the women’s participation in SHG and their overall socio-economic development and empowerment. Some of findings of this study are given here. Majority of the SHG members are working as wage earners in agriculture and allied activities in the sample villages. Majority of SHG members comes from below poverty line (BPL) category. The emergence of SHG activities has developed the habit of savings which was absent prior to becoming the SHG members.

Keywords: Vulnerability, Social Support, Elderly, Social security system

About the Author: Dr. Archana Kaushik is a teaching faculty at the Department of Social Work, University of Delhi. She has wide experience in the field of gerontological social work. She has many books and research articles on age issues in journals of national and international repute to her credit. Her other interest areas are empowerment of marginalized communities, administration of welfare and development organizations, HIV/AIDS. She is the master trainer in HIV counseling with NACO and GFATM round-7. She has participated in print and electronic media as writer and expert trying to raise conscience of the citizens on socially relevant issues.

Keywords: Self-help Group, Community development, Gender Empowerment BPL - Below poverty Line
22 - Coping strategies among the care givers of the Schizophrenic patients  
Rashmi Babhulkar, Matru Sewa Sangh Institute of Social Work, Nagpur

**ABSTRACT:** MOVIES This paper aims to analyze the different problems associated with the care givers of the schizophrenic patients and their coping mechanisms. A study of 40 care givers who experienced the burden of in multiple domain including family routine, financial care of the patient, disruption in the family activities. Care givers are more stressed due to care giving role. Perceived more burden and tend to use avoidance coping. The care givers use multiple strategies like good coping mechanisms like expecting better future of the patient, praying God, compassionate feeling for the patient, helping other patients with similar problems. Bad coping mechanism like resentment, frustration, fear, sadness, grief anger. Acceptance of illness and tackling the illness by coaxing and cajoling and confronting. The wide ranges of emotions vary from time to time both positive as well as negative emotions are reflected.

**Keywords:** Schizophrenia, care givers, emotional burden, coping strategies

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23 - The Mental Health of adolescent Refugees: review of literature  
Dr. Rupesh S. Kawale & Dr. Vinay V. Dhongle

**ABSTRACT:** Today’s Migration patterns have shifted in ways that bring new challenges to the field of refugee mental health. New refugee arrivals in developed countries are an extremely diverse group. Each year, several thousand Adolescents refugees are resettled in. These Adolescents Refugees have faced numerous stressors and are at increased risk for developing mental health problems including traumatic stress and a variety of emotional, Behavioural, Educational difficulties & cultural influences.

The diverse contexts in which Adolescents Refugees may come into contact with mental health clinicians include school, Adolescents and adolescent mental health services, Adolescents protection services, and hospitals. This article summarizes current knowledge regarding the mental health of Adolescents Refugee, distilling what is of particular relevance. The stressors encountered by Adolescents Refugees, psychological outcomes, appropriate interventions, and barriers to accessing services are discussed.

24 - People’s Ownership Through Forest Rights and Sustainable Development  
Dr. Sanjiv K. Nimbalkar, Associate Prof. SRM College of Social Work, Padoli, Chandrapur. Email: sanjiv2nimbalkar@gmail.com

**ABSTRACT:** The present paper aims to highlight the struggle of Adivasi (Tribal) Village Pachgaon of Gondpipri Taluka of Chandrapur District, Maharashtra, for achieving the ownership of the Forest through Forest Right Act. The Method administered for present study was personal Discussion with Founder of Paryavaran Mitra Sanstha (NGO) Shri Vijay Dethe and Members of Forest Management Committee Constituted by Gram Sabha of Pachgaon and villagers of Pachgaon.

The struggle of Pachgaon to achieve the ownership of the Forests by Forest Right Act started in the year 2008 with the intervention of Paryavaran Mitra Sanstha (NGO). The founder of the sanstha studied the Forest Right Act thoroughly and decided to gain the ownership of the forests by the participation of the Peoples and Gram Sabha. On December 2009 the Gram Sabha of Pachgaon in its official Meeting Passed the resolution of 1006.86 Ector adjacent forest to be gained as ownership of Pachgaon to be demanded by the forest Department. After series of meetings, movements and struggle with forest department and Government Administration the Pachgaon Gram Sabha was handed Collective ownership of 1006.86 Hectares of forest on 25 th June 2012. After getting the official forest rights the gram sabha planned for conservation and protection of Forest Resources. Group of 10 Peoples above the age of 18 years took the responsibility to guard the forest from theft every day turn by turn.

For effective management of Gram Sabha and conservation preservation and protection of Forest the
Gram Sabha had made their own 114 rules and regulations which are to be followed by each and every villager. Among these (1) Regular Gram Sabha (2) Responsibilities and Duties of Gram Sabha Member (3) Sustainable Conservation of Forests are the main. The Gram Sabha has nominated 38 Members according to their Education & Skills to manage the functions of Gram Sabha and forest ownership from among the village youths, and they are paid honorarium. The future plan of Gram Sabha is to build a Community Hall, Library and initiate production of Forest Resources Based products to improve the Economy of the Gram Sabha, and construction of a well equipped computerized office of Gram Sabha of Pachgaon.

About author: Dr. SANJIV K NIMBALKAR holds, M.Phil and Ph.D from RASTRASANT TUKADOJI MAHARAJ NAGPUR UNIVERSITY, NAGPUR. He has authored Text book on 1.CASE WORK AND 2.SOCIAL WELFARE in Marathi language. Three students have completed doctoral work under him and two students are in progress.

25 - EMPOWERING THE OPPRESSED DALIT COMMUNITIES IN VARANASI: A CASE FROM INDIA
Dr. Archana Kaushik, Associate Professor, Department of Social Work, University of Delhi, Delhi, India

ABSTRACT: In Caste system, a traditional form of apartheid, is still widely prevalent in various spheres of Indian social life. Caste stratification perpetuates social, economic and educational deprivation amongst those at the lowest social rung. Deeply ingrained in the cultural contours of India, in its worst expression caste-system has resulted in marginalization and social-exclusion of Dalit (meaning broken-people) communities. This is a case of Varanasi, India, where consistent efforts and social action reinstated democracy and ensured empowerment of rural Dalits. Manifested in forms like untouchability, discrimination and violence, caste system has been affecting almost 170 million Dalits, who are denied basic human rights and dignity. In Varanasi, Dalits traditionally, live in ghettos at the periphery of the village. Not only physical exclusion, these marginalized groups are denied access to schools, food-security, healthcare and even livelihood opportunities. Living in abject poverty, facing starvation deaths, clutched in labour bondage and encountering custodial torture after being fabricated in false charges, formed usual experiences of Dalit population.

PVCHR, a CSO, worked to break free the Dalits from the caste based exploitations. Through baseline data, problems were identified and along with Dalits priorities were chalked out. As the upper-caste perpetrators and the Dalit-victims both have had internalized their respective superior-inferior status as the part of their identity since early childhood, breaking the psychological barriers was the most difficult challenge. Awareness generation, reflection and conscientization were the strategies used to deal with intra-psychic barriers. Benefits of various pro-poor schemes could not reach to the Dalits because of the nexus of upper-caste perpetrators, government officials and politicians, which was dented with legal and administrative advocacy. With consistent efforts of PVCHR, Right to livelihood to Dalits was ensured with effective implementation of income generating programmes. Healthcare staff practiced untouchability and consequently Dalit children were denied vaccination and treatment. Using Right to Information Act, transparency in the dealings of government service providers and police was sought. With judicial activism and media advocacy challenges like labour-bondage and police custodial tortures were curbed. These salient interventions restored democratic values and rights of the marginalized Dalits and facilitated a caste-less, just and egalitarian society.

26 - Yoga and Community Health in the contemporary world
Dr. Kewalkrishan Kanojia, Former Associate Professor, CSRO, Institute of Social Work and Research, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, India. kkkanojia@rediffmail.com

ABSTRACT: Yoga is one of the most ancient science practiced in India and all over the world. It won't be exaggeration to say that it is India’s best gift to the world and the mankind. Yoga was taught and practiced by sages, saints in caves, jungles and mountains and gurus in gurukulas (schools). In the recent past it has been revived by the Indian yoga gurus like Baba Ramdev, Sri Sri Ravishankar, BK Aiyengar and many more who are popularizing, teaching and advocating yoga not only in India but all over the world. The Indians or say the oriental countries since beginning of the civilization have been emphasizing on spirituality for good social, economic political and cultural richness in day to day life. Yoga helped them in enriching their life in all spheres of their life. Yoga simply means union or coming together of body and mind. As it is said healthy mind resides in healthy body and healthy body requires a healthy mind to be really fit. If the mind is disturbed the body of a person goes out of control and similarly if body is ailing or disturbed, the mind is in disturbed.

Social Work and Ashtanga Yoga
Rishi (Sage) Patanjali about two thousand and five hundred years ago gave to the humanity the first written Yoga Sutras (Yoga Aphorisms). Yoga is very useful in overcoming the physical and mental diseases. It has to be learnt and practiced properly under the guidance of a trained teacher. In Social Work field we come across individuals, groups and the communities suffering from various types of disorganizations. These could be problems like social, economic, physical and mental health problems. The groups could be exposed to unhealthy situations and the communities could face general and specific health issues.
ABSTRACT: The social work profession as a professional and academic discipline is committed to the pursuit of social welfare, social development and social justice and directs the activities that support the quest of the marginalized groups to meet their needs. The discipline is located between theory and its applicability. While practice methods are the unique identity of social work, theoretical base of the discipline is drawn from social sciences, law, medicine and education.

Second Review Committee has recognized two categories of social work tasks: development and remedial/rehabilitative. Development tasks are in relation to the existing social realities such as mass scale poverty, inequality, exploitation of marginalized groups and of common property resources. Professional interventions in these areas require deeper understanding of structural inequalities, human rights, social justice and contemporary political economy. Even the remedial/rehabilitative tasks involve practice with client system which is largely constituted by marginalized groups and one observes multiple, overlapping, cross cutting and graded inequalities and vulnerabilities. Women and socially excluded/marginalized groups constitute the large section of the client system of social work practice. The Vision statement of the prominent schools of social work indicate their commitment to contribute to the ‘creation of the society or social order based on human dignity and social justice’ and their commitment to ‘stand for the vulnerable and exploited groups of population’. Curriculum Development Committee (CDC) Report states that “curriculum activity for Social work profession cannot be viewed in isolation as the goals of the profession are derived from social realities. The theories and concepts support understanding of the social phenomenon and work therein.’

It is therefore assumed that social work as an academic discipline is expected to develop requisite perspective to carry out the tasks envisaged. UGC review committee reports, CDC report, Curricula of the social work education programmes and academic journals reflect the efforts taken by the discipline in this direction.

This paper plans to carry out an enquiry of social work education with caste, gender social justice perspective. UGC Model Curriculum for social work and curriculum for the Master’s Degree in social work in major Universities in Maharashtra will be reviewed.

ABSTRACT: Increasingly, issues of good governance have been occupying a central place in any discussion on development and reform. Not only have they topped the political agenda of national governments, bilateral donors and multilateral institutions, but also became part of the development agenda of civil society. While a great deal has been achieved in respect of democratic governance, independent judiciary, freedom of press and a forward looking constitutional framework. Good governance is a prerequisite for the achievement of people centred development. Demanding the right to good governance thus is prerequisite to facilitate promotion of transparent, accountable, and participatory governance.

Effective implementation of government programmes largely depends upon the political will of the implementers and the people’s response towards the same. With the increasing constitutional spaces in demystifying the implementation process, civil society organisations are predominantly engaged in monitoring the social performance of the government programmes. Role of civil society organisations is pivotal in empowering the masses in general and the marginalised sections in particular. An active civil society organisations working in proximity with people, have a wider scope to orient the people and demystify the gaps in implementation of various programmes and this exercise facilitates information sharing, analysis and action among stakeholders. The effort and time required to stimulate action both from public officials and from citizens could easily become daunting given the unpredictability of different actors. Yet, with the effective combination of people, political and bureaucratic action, good governance can be the ideal catalyst for mobilizing demand for accountability and reform, and for moving ordinary people, including the poor, from ‘mute spectator’ to the ‘transparency seekers’.

The paper brings forward the proactive role of NGOs in creating enabling spaces through knowledge-based activism and grassroots mobilisation. It encourages local level democracy by promoting the process of collective decision-making and responsibility sharing. In turn, it helps in developing local human resources and social capital. To make the system more responsive, transparent and citizen friendly requires the need for administrative reforms, aiming not only at institutional changes but also in the attitudinal change of public functionaries.

Keywords: Good Governance, NGOs, Mass Mobilisation

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ABSTRACT: The pace of globalisation has been fundamentally altering the political, economic and social landscape of the countries. In spite of this enormous impact, globalisation remains as one of the most contested ideas of our times due to the partisan nature of its impact. This had led to deep divisions across the countries and divided the city and society almost vertically on pro and anti globalisation lines. Under the growing power and effect of global capitalists over third world nations like India, where the State has become an easy tool to facilitate these activities. The State institutions, structures and policies are being drastically modified, often beyond recognition, suiting to the unfettered growth of globalisation and its accompanying processes. The process of globalisation has impacted the natural resources of the nations and the livelihood of the most marginalised i.e. adivasis, dalits, women, landless labourers. This has resulted in the form of descents and discontentors expressed by ordinary citizens, peoples groups and civil society organisations struggling for the protection and promotion of basic human rights of the marginalised people. According to these protesting groups, it is evident that the uncritical acceptance of the processes of globalisation would further exclude and alienate the marginalised groups from their fundamental right to livelihood. The paper is an attempt to focus on how the global is affecting the local, and the response of civil society towards the processes of globalisation. Civil society actors played a pivotal role in articulating the voice of globalisation and monitor the global policy and global governance institutions. Through its networks and alliances, civil society represents multiple voices and multiple identities. Moreover, activism on globalisation has brought to civil society new ways of conceptualizing issues and new tools for advocacy, lobbying and protest towards filling the accountability gaps. However, the critical appraisal of their role reveals the lacuna in fragmented approach to understand and articulate the problem, which very often results in presenting the partial view of the problematic. The need of the hour is to develop and strengthen democratic spaces with the meaningful participation of people across ideological spectrums towards a just global politics.

**Keywords:** Globalisation, Civil Society Activism, Issues of Concern and Resistance

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ABSTRACT: The Indian agriculture is passing through a crisis since the last decades is now widely acknowledged. Farmer's suicide on large scale is the manifestation of this crisis. Number of studies on farmers suicide and have been published recently by well-known institution and journal, and in the form of articles and books in the academicals circles of social sciences.

Very few studies seem to exist that focus on transformed roles of the women of the suicide committed households. Absence of qualitative studies that deal with aspects of women lives, the changing role of women, emerging role stress, role load, adopting to multiple roles and adaptation adjustments required in the society seem to be scarce. The wide-ranging pressures from socio-cultural, economic, political and religious institutions, exacerbate women's status and result in role conflict. The present paper is based on an empirical study presents the resultant conflicts in women lives, as a result of male heads of the households committing suicide. The study utilised in-depth interviews and participatory observations in sample areas of the Marathwada region.

**Keywords:** Role Conflicts, Farmer's Suicide, welfare, feminist social work

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ABSTRACT: The Malaysia is experiencing “graying of the planet” and would fall into the category of Ageing Population in 2030. This is a phenomenon caused by an increase of elderly in a developing country. Although depression is the most common psychiatric disorder in the elderly, it is commonly not recognized, misdiagnosed and under treated as depression is perceived as part of normal ageing. The untreated depressive elderly have significant social implications as these disorders decreases an individual’s quality of life and increases dependence on others. This paper reports the preliminary findings from a current research done in Penang. The Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS) is a 30 item self-report assessment used to identify depression among the elderly. The GDS questions are answered “yes” or “No”, instead of a five category response set. This simplicity enables the scale to be used with ill or moderately cognitively impaired individuals. Among the factors affecting depression among the elderly is loneliness, chronic health issues and pain, impairment, loss of loved one/ones, tragic episode, lack of care givers, financial issues, suicide and the loss of interest in living. Elderly females were found to be almost three times more depressed compared to elderly men. These factors need to be addressed immediately for better social and physical functioning among the elderly.

About the author: Dr. Rose Jacob is a Senior Lecturer of Social Work at Universiti Sains Malaysia. She has 30 years of experience as a practitioner with the Department of Social Welfare Malaysia prior to her current position. She has been working directly with the grassroots, vulnerable groups and the marginalized and also in administration and training of social work. She has served as Principal of Rehabilitation Centers for women and girls involved in prostitution and for the disabled. She has published a few books and has presented papers at various International Conferences. Dr. Rose is also a Registered Counselor with the Board of Counselors Malaysia

Theme: CSR Response and Policy

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this paper is to present a forerunner of today’s conversations in the world about corporate social responsibility (CSR). The authors intend to substantiate Gandhi’s pious intentions derived from his understanding of Bhagavad Gita that suggested to him that one can enjoy one’s acquired wealth by renouncing it. Persuaded by such moral disposition, Gandhi argued that it is the surest method to evolve a new order of life of universal benefit of all people in the society as opposed to the order in which most of us live for ourselves without regard to what happens to our neighbour. Gandhi transformed contemporary capitalists amidst the criticism from leftist quarters that he was working for a compromise in the interests of the Indian bourgeoisie. This paper is based primarily on archival materials representing Gandhi’s conceptualisation and acceptance of trusteeship and the collaborations of the capitalists that lived in his times.

Keywords: Trusteeship, Gandhi capitalists, Indian freedom Movement, CSR and Gandhi, Swadeshi

ABSTRACT: In the Indian context in the recent past, government, and industries have grappled around the vexed and complex issues of how to initiate, endorse and advocate corporate social responsibility. In the contemporary business scenario the ‘profit’ or financial accomplishment is no longer the sole determinant of success. Private companies, multinational companies, public sector undertakings are expected to perform in non-financial sector and engage particularly in the social sector. Social sector is dynamic and entwined with colossal issues such as concern of human rights, disparity, discrimination, access to resources, marginalization, ethical and ecological issues, matching the expectations of Government, Ngo’s, people with corporate engagements, governance and sustainable social development. In view of the above context, the role of corporate sector in CSR is considered as perennial and germane. The Company Act 2013, and CSR rules section 135, in particular has prompted a paradigm shift in CSR philosophy and governance, the mind set of government, professionals and non-profit organizations.

A critical review is called for considering the diverse approaches of CSR, initiatives, mushrooming of
projects and the way companies, consultants, NGO’s are engaging into CSR activities or ‘business’. One must comprehend the Indian perspective, stakeholder’s ideological ethos, to understand CSR in its holistic spirit to accomplish social goals. This paper will attempt to highlight some striking features of CSR in India, primarily CSR policy, legal compliances, changing scope and prospects, relevant issues and challenges.

The paper will also endeavor to examine whether CSR is alleged as compulsory statutory requirements, implicit in its true spirit, do the companies really feel they owe to the society as part of their social responsibility and behave as responsible corporate citizen, or do they perceive CSR as a mere compliance, tokenism, or an ‘eye-wash’. It will also look at the genuine initiatives of CSR that are making a positive impact by reaching out to grass root, marginalized and poor people and those that are doing superficial patchwork. Another aspect that will be examined is the ways in which political interests are using CSR to further their political career and indirectly gain legitimacy to governance under the name of public private partnership. These discussions will help to address some of the emerging issues and challenges in the context of CSR and give a direction to social work intervention in CSR initiatives.

About Deepak Walokar
Deepak Walokar is at present Director of Karve Institute of Social Service, Pune. He is an alumnus of TCSW, with specialization in Labour Welfare & Personnel Management, and Crime & Correctional Administration and PhD in Social Work. He has over thirty years of experience in teaching social work subjects and twenty years in institutional governance and management. He has been actively involved in child rights, adoption, HR development, in CSR project development and project management. He is also Director of Research & Consultancy and CSR Cell of the Institute, and actively engaged in surveys and research studies. He is certified CSR trainer of IICA, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India. He has contributed in Management Development, HRD & CSR training, Professional & Self Development, research and capacity building of NGO’s & Professionals. His research areas include entrepreneurship, HRM, HRD, CSR, need & impact assessment, monitoring & evaluation of government, NGO and CSR programmes. He has published number of research articles in books and journals, on CSR, entrepreneurship, sustainable development, research and social work in general.

About Mahesh Thakur
Mahesh Thakur is at present Faculty, Hon Director of CSR Cell and NGO Resource Centre of Karve Institute of Social Service, Pune. In 1998 he stood rank third in Pune University MSW programme and Rank 1st in specialization Labour Welfare & Personnel Management and currently on the verge of submission of PhD thesis. He has over 15 years of experience in teaching social work and HRM subjects. He has taken a mission “To promote CSR Excellence for social development” since 2011. He is a certified CSR trainer of IICA, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India. He has contributed in Management Development, HRD & CSR training, Professional & Self Development, research and capacity building of NGO’s & Professionals. His research areas include entrepreneurship, HRM, HRD, CSR, need & impact assessment, monitoring & evaluation of government, NGO and CSR programmes. He has published research articles in journals, on CSR and NGO governance.

ABSTRACT: The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR also called corporate conscience, corporate citizenship or Responsible business) is a form of corporate regular sale integrated into business model. CSR as “A company sense of responsibility towards the community and environment ( Both ecological and social) in which it operate. Companies express the citizenship 1) through their waste and pollution reduction process. 2) by contributing educational and social programs and 3) by earning adequate returns on the employed resources.” CSR is the procedure of is assessing an organisations impact on society and evaluating there are responsibility. It begins with an assessment of the following aspects of each business.

1) Costumers
2) Suppliers
3) Environment
4) Communities
5) Employees

CSR action include Environmental sustainability. Recycling, waste management, water management, renewable energy, reusable materials, ‘greener’ supply chains, reducing paper use and adopting leadership in energy and environmental design building standard. Community involvement: This can include raising money for local charity, providing volunteers sponsoring local events, employing local workers. Supporting local economy and growth.

35 - Development of the Marginalized through CSR Initiatives
A Case Study of Akanksha Foundation
Ms.Sharmila Ramteke, Associate Professor, Karve Institute of Social Service, Pune, Maharashtra

ABSTRACT: The World Business Council for Sustainable Development defines CSR as: The commitment of business to contribute to sustainable economic development working with employees, their families, the local community and society at large, to improve their quality of life.” Currently the approach within CSR that is finding a wider acceptance is related to community development. The community initiatives by most of the corporates focus at the communities or the villages in and around the vicinity of their companies. The social consciousness among most of the corporates suggests that the financial compensation is not enough, therefore
Corporate initiative in community development through corporate social responsibility (CSR) Positive implications and criticism

Yusuf. S. Bennur, Associate Professor, College Of Social Work, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Campus, Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India.

ABSTRACT: Indian corporate sector is recognized unprecedented challenges and opportunities, arising from liberalization and globalization, the desire for inclusive development and the imperatives viewed globally as a responsible component of the ascendency of India; it is poised now to take on a leadership role in the challenges of our times. It is recognized globally that integrating social, environmental and ethical responsibilities into the governance of business ensures their long term success, competitiveness and sustainability. This approach also reaffirms the view that corporate sector is an integral part of society, and have a critical and active role to play in sustenance and improvement of healthy ecosystems in encouraging social inclusiveness and equity in upholding the essential of ethical practices and good governance. This also makes business sense as corporate organizations with effective Corporate Social Responsibility, have image of socially responsible corporate organizations, achieve sustainable growth in their business functions and operations in the long run and their products and services are preferred by the customers. Today Indian corporate sector, social responsibility has been given an importance as the business organizations are ready to fulfil the social responsibility by considering Corporate Social Responsibility as an integral part of organization. It is considered as a new management strategy through which business organizations try to create positive impact on the society while doing business. Government of India has asked to all the public and private large scale organizations about their investments in Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives. Due to implementation of corporate social responsibility practices there are some positive implications on the Indian corporate sector; such as i) Long term survival and continuous growth of organizations. ii) Transparency in business process. iii) Growth in trustworthiness. iv) Community involvement in the development process. V) Socio-economic development by improving quality of life and standard of living of people. vi) Attract and retain of employees etc. There are certain criticisms also evolved against Corporate Social Responsibility practices, such as i) Organizations are implementing practices of Corporate Social Responsibility only because compulsion by government, and ii) For avoiding the excessive regulations by the authorities which resulted in getting good profits otherwise it may not be implementing by the Indian organizations. iii) Mere implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility practices will not attract and retain the employees for a long time, but attractive salary package and other welfare facilities are also responsible for attracting and retain them in the organization for a long time.

Keywords: Corporate Social responsibility, Community Development, Criticisms against CSR, Positive Implications of CSR

Corporate Social Responsibility providing Social Services

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ABSTRACT: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has become a pervasive topic in the business literature, but has largely neglected the role of institutions. This perspective suggests going beyond grounding CSR in the voluntary behaviour of companies, and understanding the larger historical and political determinants of whether and in what forms corporations take on social responsibilities. Brundtland Commission’s Report, 1987 though the latter can also make a valuable contribution to poverty reduction, will directly enhance the reputation of a company and strengthen its brand, the concept of CSR clearly goes beyond that.” It is clear that the Corporate Social Responsibility approach is holistic and integrated with the core business strategy for addressing social and environmental impacts of businesses. The practice of CSR in India still remains within the philanthropic space, but has moved from institutional building (educational, research and cultural) to community development through various projects.
Corporate Social Responsibility is concerned with treating the stakeholders of the firm ethically or in a responsible manner. Social includes economic responsibility. Stakeholders exist both within a firm and outside. The natural environment is a stakeholder. The wider aim of social responsibility is to create higher and higher standards of living, while preserving the profitability of the corporation, for peoples both within and outside the corporation. Corporate sustainability essentially refers to the role that companies can play in meeting the agenda of sustainable development and entails a balanced approach to economic progress, social progress and environmental stewardship. CSR in India tends to focus on what is done with profits after they are made. On the other hand, sustainability is about factoring the social and environmental impacts of conducting business, that is, how profits are made. A study Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd., Nagpur (Maharashtra) existing economic study of the relationship between social and financial performance including that the contradictory result of the previous study reporting positive, negative and natural financial impact were due to followed empirical analysis and claimed when the study is properly specified.

**Keywords:** competitive advantage; shareholder primacy; stakeholder's benefits

### Multiple themes: Peer refereed papers

#### 38 - RESEARCH PAPER ON STATE RESPONSE TO LABOUR WELFARE DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR AND HIS RIGHT BASED APPROACH TO LABOUR WELFARE IN INDIA

**ABSTRACT:** Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had been so much concerned about the issues of the downtrodden, that he has founded an Independent Labour Party in August 1936, and drew up a comprehensive programme which answered all the immediate needs and grievances of the landless, poor tenants, agriculture and industrial workers. Dr. Ambedkar was not only concerned with agricultural labour, but he had also a major programme to wipeout the fears from the eyes of industrial labours as well. Undoubtedly Dr. Ambedkar was the man who fought against all odds of the Indian society, economically and socially destitute masses hardships was the major concern.

**Keywords:** Labour welfare, Right Based Approach, Labour Rights & Labour Empowerment.

#### 39 - UNIVERSAL CHILD RIGHTS AND PROBLEMS FACED BY CONSTRUCTION WORKER’S CHILDREN

**ABSTRACT:** Malaysia Children need to be healthy and happy to become productive and contended individuals. Children think, feel and learn differently at different ages. Children can only grow up happy if they have other people round them who are interested in them. Here are many things children cannot do for themselves and they need much help people around them. Due to industrialization & migration population has increased in Nagpur city and most of population of unrecognized labours reside in slum in where they faced social economical exclusion reside most Labour working women's reside in slum and they cannot afford good education which is expensive and give reputation, honour in community.

According to statistics of Govt. of India 93% of children in age group 6-14 year in school, 1,50,000 classrooms constructed, 5,00,000 additional teachers appointed and Rs. 5516 crore increased to 10,014 crores for “Serve Shiksha Abhiyan”. But we can see near about 36% population of India is still illiterate. It means efforts are made for education not satisfied. In this study researcher hypotesizes that Labour Working Women's children are also unorganized labours, daily wage worker, retail sellers and vendors etc. So they face educational problems and related social-political problems. As such researcher studied the educational problems of construction/labour working women’s children which they faced problems regarding education. Selection of the Sample for study is school going & drop out children of construction women's of Nagpur City. The sample size of the study was of 60 (approx.) i.e. Construction Labour working women’s. Sample (Construction Labour working women's) was selected by non-probability method, because it is very easy and best for sample collection. Sampling was purposive because extract universe of study is not known.

Findings of this study says that due to low income contraction working Labour women's cannot provides better treatment, house, and education to their children. On the basis of conclusions and finding of present study following suggestions can be used for further social work research.

Education is the fundamental base to achieve dignity in future so suggestion is that there is need of doing more deep and detailed study on education and educational problems where will be every children of Labour working women will be literate.
ABSTRACT: During the past two decades, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) working in development have increased their profiles at local, National and International Levels. NGO's have come to be recognized as important actors on the landscape of development from the reconstruction efforts in Indonesia, India, Thailand, Sri Lanka after the 2004 Tsunami disaster to international campaigns for aid and trade reforms such as 'Make Poverty History'. NGO's tend to be best known for undertaking one or other of these two main firms of activity: The delivery of basic services to people in need; and organizing policy advocacy and public campaigns for change. NGO's works to improve the policies enhances the work pattern improves and implements the welfare and development schemes of government and causes for human welfare. NGO's cannot be a part of political party but works as a organized civil society. As an organization to advocate, promote and monitor the political working based on development and welfare of society with the human right issues.

Keywords: NGO's, Role, Contribution, Social Development, Developing countries

40 - Contribution of Non-Governmental Organization(NGO) in Social Development in Developing Countries
Prof. Dr. S. I. Kumbhar, Dean- Faculty Of Arts, Social Sciences And Commerce, Bharati Vidyapeeth University, L.b.s. Road, Pune-411030 Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: Various disciplines of social sciences and discipline of social work in particular teach students about western education and models of pedagogy in classroom. Now, there is increasing cry for indigenous education. A team of teachers and students from Somaiya Vidyavihar adopted an innovative method of reaching to tribal community through students as an agent of social change. This method got its’ significance as it was difficult to get genuine participation of Tribals in survey and factual information about their socio-economic as well as educational-cultural condition. Hence, no effective policy and implementation for positive change in community was possible. The idea of 'students as an agent of positive change' came up when urban students in campus came across handful of students from Tribal community. The tribal students life stories moved them and they realized how these tribal students have overcome their adverse socio-economic condition as well as stiff opposition from powerful others in home and community. The agonies of girl students could move anybody. The same tribal students not only became language translator between Tribals and Urban students but also a medium of trustworthy and futuristic relations. This led not only to get true participation of Tribals in survey but high sense of satisfaction in students doing survey. The mixed feelings of proud and hope on faces of parents and neighbors of Tribal students was the the sign of big change waited long. Such surveys can not only be helpful for resolving various tribal problems like lack of resources, migration, addiction, blind-faiths, etc, the methodology adopted can have itself strong influence on developing long term relation across generations with Tribals as well as atmosphere of cooperation and understanding. Further, such surveys sensitize Urban students about human condition, struggle, agony, despair and also hope. An unexpected change in Urban students observed was they became concerned about others and serious about their career.

Keywords: Tribal Community, Social Change, Indigenous methods

41 - Student as an agent of Social Change in Tribal Community
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ABSTRACT: India is the second most populated country whose sixty eight percent populations reside in rural parts. Villages are the mirrors of a country. The nation can be empowered through growth and progress of its rural parts. The social, cultural and educational development of rural India was a dream of a noble Indian industrialist respected late. Shri. Karamshibhai Jethabhai Somaiya. His idea of social development was based on rural empowerment. Empowerment should not be temporary but sustainable; it should not lead only to progress of an individual but also the whole family and so the community. Dreams come true only through relentless efforts and vision. This man of wisdom had a sincere urge to work for the upliftment of poor and betterment of rural society. He was of the opinion that the local communities must get equipped with the life skills to become independent. The concept of social work for him was not restricted only to financial

42 - Sustainable rural development through social empowerment A case study of Nareshwadi, India
Dr. Mrs. Sonali B. Deogirikar, Assistant Professor in Commerce, K. J. Somaiya College of Arts Commerce (Autonomous) Somaiya Vidyavihar, Mumbai, India

ABSTRACT: India is the second most populated country whose sixty eight percent populations reside in rural parts. Villages are the mirrors of a country. The nation can be empowered through growth and progress of its rural parts. The social, cultural and educational development of rural India was a dream of a noble Indian industrialist respected late. Shri. Karamshibhai Jethabhai Somaiya. His idea of social development was based on rural empowerment. Empowerment should not be temporary but sustainable; it should not lead only to progress of an individual but also the whole family and so the community. Dreams come true only through relentless efforts and vision. This man of wisdom had a sincere urge to work for the upliftment of poor and betterment of rural society. He was of the opinion that the local communities must get equipped with the life skills to become independent. The concept of social work for him was not restricted only to financial
assistance. He believed in his dream of sustainable rural development through social empowerment. He inculcated the concept of corporate social responsibility much ahead of time through his ideas and proved it through a giant venture 'Nareshwadi'. Nareshwadi Learning Centre is an ideal example of the zeal and enthusiasm of the founder Shri. K. J. Somaiya. This centre is a home to primary school, secondary school, vocational training centre; children’s home, school health centre and also the school farm and dairy. It is closely engaged with community as part of its outreach programme. The vision of Nareshwadi Learning Centre is 'Empowering each child to reach his or her dream'. The underprivileged society is empowered to learn and earn through different programmes and activities in this centre. The journey in well equipment of the centre was full of difficulties and limitations. The problems were many but the willpower was equally strong. In difficult times, what matters is the right attitude and approach. Challenges encountered in establishing the centre are versatile and still are counteracting on. This paper will unleash the journey from a raw land to an institution providing innovative education and fostering community involvement.

Keywords: Rural development, social empowerment, corporate social responsibility

43 - Effect of mental health in the college students and public health
Dr. Dipraj Haridas Lonare, Associate, Professor, College of Social Work, Anjangaon Bari Road, Badner,, District Amravati

ABSTRACT: Abstract: In recent times, an emerging concern is mental health as public health and as single largest source of burden of disease. As mental health has significant impact on a range of health and social outcomes this paper reviews increased rates of suicide, growing alcohol and tobacco consumptions self-harm, increased crime etc. appear to be some of the causes of death. It is alarming to note that almost half of total tobacco consumption in India seems to be by those who have some form of mental health issue. This paper attempts to discuss recovery and actions relating to bringing overall improvements in the quality of life of the people with mental illnesses. About the author: Dr. Dipraj Haridas Lonare, an Associate Professor in social work college, badnera from 1980-2016, teaches psychology and research methodology. He undertook doctoral studies on the topic of juvenile delinquency in vidarbha: a psychological study, in 2010. He has presented 15 papers out of which 2 in international conference, 10 in national conference and 3 in state level conference and convened marathi manas-shastra conference 24th in the year 2009 and coordinated the UGC sponsored regional conference of two days in 2011. He has written two books named "abhinav samanya manas-shastra" and "abhirup samayojan and samupadeshan manas-shastra".

44 - Incredible selfless service to mankind: a case study of Snehalaya, India
Dr. Mrs. Sudha Vyas, Principal, K. J. Somaiya College of Arts & Commerce (Autonomous), Somaiya Vidyavihar, Mumbai, India

ABSTRACT: A person is recognized by his values and morals. However a human being is educated, he will not be appreciated if he is insensitive towards others. Such insensitivity appears in front of us in many ways in the society. The increasing social crime rate is the apt example of such insensitivity. Humanity is at stake in many situations. The fields of human services practices have been marked by diverse challenges. Every challenge is unique in its own way and demands innovative responses and efforts. The problem of prostitution has been one of such issues in Indian society. While there has been increasing awareness and efforts in the context of status of women and their empowerment, the prostitutes and the area inhabited by the prostitutes, the wider problem of prostitution have received lesser attention from the point of view of social development. But there are always exceptions to the rule. A person who has faced lot adversities in his life has set an example of sensitivity towards society to the utmost possible extent. Dr. Girish Kulkarni, Founder and Hon. Director of 'Snehalaya' is such a personality which astonishes us by the volume and pace of his work. Not only starting a venture single handedly but also commitment to the task needs great courage. Snehalaya is an institution working for the children from red light areas to help them build their future. It also works in the area of rehabilitation of the prostitutes. The paper explores this area and the challenges involved, and how with the individual and organizational initiative innovation was worked out. The case study of Snehalaya organisation in Maharashtra in India has been taken up by the author. The response of the civil society and the transition from negative to acceptable and assimilative attitude has been highlighted in the paper.

Keywords: Human service, social crime, Innovation

About the author: Dr. Sudha Vyas is acting in the capacity of principal of K. J. Somaiya college of Arts and Commerce since January, 2009. She is the alumni of this college. She pursued her post-graduation, Masters of philosophy and Doctor of Philosophy from Mumbai University in the subject of Gujarati. She is also acting as Head of the Gujarati department in the college and member of Board of Studies, University of Mumbai since 1990. She is chairperson of Somaiya Sathiya Gurjari since 1999 and coordinator of Somaiya Gyan Satra since 2000. She has bagged 'Best Teacher Award' from Lions Club International District in 2015, 'Skoch Order of Merit' for the work for Nareshwadi and Dynanyagna (India's best Governance Projects 2014), The 'Vidya Ratan' Award by Economy for Health and Educational Growth, Delhi in 2010. She has 11 publications to her credit. She is research guide in the subject of Gujarati for department in the college and member of Board of Studies, University of Mumbai since 1990. She is chairperson of Somaiya Sathiya Gurjari since 1999 and coordinator of Somaiya Gyan Satra since 2000. She has bagged 'Best Teacher Award' from Lions Club International District in 2015, 'Skoch Order of Merit' for the work for Nareshwadi and Dynanyagna (India's best Governance Projects 2014), The 'Vidya Ratan' Award by Economy for Health and Educational Growth, Delhi in 2010. She has 11 publications to her credit. She is research guide in the subject of Gujarati for University of Mumbai. For last 27 years she is organizing "Gyan Yagna" from 1st January to 31st January every year in Somaiya Campus where many Spiritual and paramedical, cultural, educational and literary programs are performed.
ABSTRACT: The extent and magnitude of homelessness in major urban Indian cities has risen enormously in the past few decades. As per the Census of 2011 in India, there are approximately 1 million (9,38,348 lakhs) homeless people living in urban areas of the country including, 46,724 in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. However the actual numbers of homeless population in Delhi is much greater than what has been enumerated through census. The Indo Global Social Service Society IGSSS (2009) (an international NGO) counted number of homeless persons to be 88,410 whereas the Delhi Development Authority (DDA), a state government organisation (1985) estimated that at least one percent of the total population of Delhi is homeless i.e. of the 15 million persons currently residing in Delhi, 150,000 thousand persons are living on the streets.

The experience of homelessness is unique to each individual as the causes of their homelessness differ ranging from being a poor migrant in a city, unemployed, casually working, to socially and culturally deprived and excluded from the mainstream society. The abandonment and destitution of aged, infirm, physically and mentally ill, poor, single and divorced women; unwed pregnant women, girl children, dependent parents, that was unheard of before have become main causes of homelessness in the Indian society today. This has raised several questions on the values, morals on which Indian society has prospered and enabled survival of its vulnerable population and helped them retain their dignity and worth. The Government policy on homelessness in India has taken an individualised approach to address the issue of homelessness, where the individual is being blamed for the condition rather than taking into cognisance of the systemic deprivation and exclusion of homeless through unemployment, low wages and unavailability of low cost housing. Moreover the government policy is one of criminalisation of homeless as they are found wandering on the roads, sleeping rough in the parks, pavements on the street and gathering near religious places for one time meal in a day.

This paper critically examines the lived experiences of homeless people who are being deprived and are in a state of destitution. Many of them were found on the streets in a debilitating condition, referred and brought by state officers and civil society members to the home called ‘Earth Saviours’. The lived experiences will be examined by taking an eclectic approach mainly focusing on feminist and critical theories.

About the authors: Dr Kalpana Goel lectures in the School of Psychology, Social Work and Social Policy, University of South Australia. Previously, she taught in Delhi University, India for several years. Her research areas include community development, migration, gender issues and aging. Kalpana’s completed research projects are as follows: 'Developing effective feedback strategies in higher education', 'Settlement of immigrants in rural and regional area', 'Immigrant workers in Aged care industry' and 'Self-care mental health practices of immigrants settled in regional area’. Her recent scholarly work includes an edited book on ‘Community work: theories, practices and challenges’ (2014), published by Niruta Publications, Bangalore, India.


Dr Richa Choudhary, is Associate Professor, Department of Social Work, Bhim Rao Ambedkar College, the University of Delhi, India. Dr Richa lectures undergraduate social work students for the past 20 years in Delhi University. Her research areas are mental health, social psychology, drug and alcohol issues, ageing and homeless children. She has five text books to her credit in both Hindi and English language in the field of social psychology, psychology and psychological process, group work, drug and alcohol abuse and methods of social work. She has also contributed several book chapters and articles in national journals.

She is an active member of various social service organizations and working on a project for Pedestrian safety.

ABSTRACT: According to estimates India is home to almost 19% of the world’s children and more than one third of the country’s population is below 18 years. This research paper performs a reality check on the nature and efficacy of available Indian correctional facilities for dealing with young offenders. The paper examines the evolution of Juvenile Justice System in India, which has been developed to ensure that children, if found to have committed criminal acts, cannot be treated in the same manner as adult criminals or be sentenced to death or life imprisonment, or committed to any prison. It aims at rehabilitation and social reintegration of the children who are in conflict with law and has mechanisms to treat them separately and wean them away from the path of crime. Nonetheless, there has been a departure from this traditional approach of the Juvenile Justice Act after its reenactment in 2015, which saw the lowering of the age of juvenility from 18 years to 16 years. With this change, children aged 16 and above would now be tried as adults under the criminal law of the land and awarded punishment of up to death for rape and murder. Others would be sent to ‘Special Homes’ established under the JJ Act for correctional treatment. The paper suggests measures for strengthening mechanisms for care and aftercare of
juvenile offenders admitted to institutional facilities. Attempting an in-depth analysis based on latest prison statistics, the paper takes a closer look at facilities for young offenders in the age group of 18-21 lodged in prisons. It examines the Borstal School system in India, which was to ensure care, welfare and rehabilitation of young offenders in different environments away from adults. The paper also discusses the ground realities albeit the state of juvenile offenders rehabilitation in the context of overcrowding; lack of trained human resource; and high probability of juvenile prisoners becoming part of the criminal sub-culture as a result of the profound ill effects of incarceration.

Keywords: Juveniles in conflict with law, Young Offenders, Correctional facilities, Prisons, Borstal School system, Special Homes, Rehabilitation, and Ill effects of incarceration

About the author: Dr John Antony Menachery is an alumnus of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (Deemed University), Mumbai. A Master in Social Work with specialization in Criminology and Correctional Administration, he was awarded PhD for his pioneering doctoral research in the emerging area of “Criminal Justice Social Work” by the Nagpur University. Former Professor & Dean of the School of Rural Development of TISS, he is closely associated with child rights movement and headed the Childline India Foundation, Mumbai. He is currently Professor-Principal of the Matru Sewa Sangh Institute of Social Work, Nagpur, which is an accredited ‘A’ Grade Institute affiliated to the Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur.

47 - Role of Government in promoting employment opportunities for persons with locomotor disabilities
Dr Poonam Dhanda

ABSTRACT: Employment is a means of subsistence, to support oneself and his dependents. In any society, work is more than an activity. It is a major contributing factor to a sense of wellbeing. This is all the more important for persons with disabilities (PWD), for whom securing a job and becoming self-reliant is the most critical one. Provision of gainful employment is a vital assistance to PWD not only from the point of view of his economic needs but also to boost him psychologically to live with his disability. Vocational rehabilitation (securing and retaining a job) is the crux of comprehensive rehabilitation management process.

India has been progressive in recognizing the rights of persons with disabilities. The national policy for persons with disabilities seeks to create an environment that provides those equal opportunities, protection of their rights and full participation in society. Economic empowerment is the most important aspect in empowerment of persons with disabilities and therefore, the government has been promoting employment of persons with disabilities through education and vocational training. Government is mandated to provide 3% reservation in employment to persons with disabilities. It is the private sector who has to come forward and provide employment opportunities to PWDs. Given the right environment and job selection, there is absolutely no doubt that a person with disability is in no way less capable than anybody else.

This paper is a descriptive and conceptual paper about the challenges of PWDs, needs and problems, present employment scenario, existing and prevailing employment avenues for PWDs, central govt schemes and incentives. Paper also emphasizes on the deficit area and the role of social worker in creating awareness and advocacy. There has to be a robust policy framework as well as an efficient and effective delivery mechanism. The ultimate aim and goal is social integration of PWDs in the mainstream of society thus creating inclusive society adding to progress of nation.

48 - Preparing social workers through critical education
Dr Lovely Menachery, Associate Professor, Hislop College, Nagpur, India, menachery@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: Critical Education holds the view that education should be used as an instrument of social transformation. It is the contention of this paper that Critical education methodologies are better suited to assist social change as the key goals of social work practice are social justice and social development. This paper argues that this methodology assists to build critical consciousness that is required in social work students. Trained social workers are often called to help people in questioning the causes of their oppression and help them to confront the oppressing situations. Critical pedagogy is of utmost importance in the current context of social work where violence, poverty, war, injustice, and environmental change seem to threaten the quality of life of people. The purpose of this paper is to bring out the relevance of critical education in creating change agents and considers the possibility of implementing critical education especially in social work education in the Indian context.

Keywords: Critical social work, Critical education, critical theory, social work education

About the author: Dr Lovely Menachery is an Associate Professor in the department of English, Hislop College, Nagpur, affiliated to RTM Nagpur University. She has been teaching English at undergraduate and postgraduate levels for over 15 years. Dr Menachery has a Master of Arts degree in English from RTM Nagpur University and a Post Graduate Certificate in teaching of English from the English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad. Dr Lovely has presented papers at national and international levels in conferences held in India and abroad. Her areas of interest include Curriculum Development, English for Specific Purposes, English Language Teaching, and Critical Education and has edited an anthology of poems titled “The Realm of Fancy” and co-authored a book titled “Step up I”, both published by Foundation Books (CUP).
49 - The Narrative of marginalized voices: Exploring the voice of the underclass in Adiga’s The White Tiger
Dr Nandita Mane

**ABSTRACT:** Literature provides with ways of understanding the society. In many ways they reflect society and mirror common to uncommon lives in myriad forms. Literary works, thus, can be utilised in supplementing our teaching in Social Work, especially, subject matters in human behaviour, social system, gender, marginality, class and conflict. The objectives of this paper are to explore marginalized voices in the literature of the dispossessed and to build an understanding of the impediments with the society for social development of the vulnerable people. This paper explores such marginalized voices in the novel The White Tiger by the Indian Australian writer and journalist Aravind Adiga. The novel captures unspoken voice of people from the impoverished areas of rural India and is based on disparities between two worlds. According to Adiga both sides of India (Shining and Dark) need to be represented in fiction. His concern is to look at the vast disparity. This paper will study the voice of the colossal underclass depicted in the novel. It will examine closely man's quest for freedom amidst caste struggle and vast economic disparity. It will also look for insights offered by Adiga on the social scenario. Since, development is a human process and generally, literature places human characters in the centre of the text, this exercise will enable to understand the factors in human beings that drive development and help in analysing and understanding human desires and motives. Such literary texts raise the consciousness of people and motivate in working towards a better and just society. Such works not only reflect the society but also serve as a mirror in which members of the society can look at themselves and see the need for positive change. They can also be taken as case studies and let the students of social work come up with possible social work interventions.

**Keywords:** Marginalization, Social Development, Freedom, Economic Disparity, Social Change

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50 - International field placements: A mirroring of the expectations and experiences of Social Work Students
Rajeev, S.P is a PhD Scholar and Asst. Professor, Rajagiri College of Social Work, Cochin.

**ABSTRACT:** International field placements of social work students is a global affair with multiple implications including cross-cultural, cross national and globalised perspectives. There are often students travelling from the developed countries to developing nations in hunt of new exposures and experiences. Social Work academics promote international field placements and supervision as cross-cultural experiences to nourish the profession in a globalised world. My paper is based on a qualitative research conducted with five Social Work students who travelled to India from Australia, USA, New Zealand and Germany and four students travelled to Australia from India. I adopted a narrative methodology in this study. The study aims at forwarding an understanding of the orientations, expectations and preparations of the social work students before their cross national placements and the real testing of their cross cultural skills and knowledge in real practice. In-depth interview was an effective technique in the study. The study revealed the professional and academic expectations of the students and the differences before and after the placements.

**Keywords:** International field placements, cultural orientation, cross-cultural skills, gender roles and service delivery systems

**About the author:** Rajeev SP is Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Social Work at Rajagiri College of Social Sciences, Kerala, India. He is a Post graduate in Social Work and Human Resource Management. He has more than ten years of experience in professional Social Work, academics and administration. His research interest areas are closely linked to his practice areas like; Group Work, Family resilience, empowerment, Human Rights. Wellbeing and Positive Mental Health Practice. He was also a visiting scholar to James Cook University, Australia. He was also associated with De Paul University, Chicago and James Cook University, Australia for collaborative academic practices and cross cultural programs in Social Work. He is a consultant in development projects and employee engagement programmes. He is also a trainer in the areas of Building Confidence, emotional wellbeing, Self-esteem and personality development, family empowerment and organisation building. He is a member of International professional associations like, IASSW and APASWE.

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51 - Delivering Social Work Education in a globalising world: Notes from teaching in the Australian context - Tejaswini

**ABSTRACT:** There has been a significant rise in international students from various Asian/African and other contexts undertaking social work degrees either at the Masters or Bachelors level in Australia in the last decade. This trend is similar to the rise in percentage of international students studying higher education in Australia. With an increasingly diverse cohort of embedding international social work into the curriculum is significant. Concurrently, universities have to adhere to the Australian Social Work Education and Accreditation Standards (ASWEAS) in designing social work degrees at the undergraduate and post graduate levels. Whilst, the standards are broad and can be applied to international social work contexts, the challenges in delivering a curriculum which has an international focus remain. Having reviewed and worked towards preparing an accreditation report in an Australian university as well as taught in a number of universities, I argue that pedagogically focus on international social work issues remains weak. In particular, an integrated approach to international social work that transcends beyond the commonly...
used frameworks of 'working with culturally and linguistically diverse people' should be embedded within the framework, if Australian social work education aspires to attract students from diverse international contexts.

**Keywords:** Critical International Social Work, Social work curriculum in Australia

**About the author:** Tejaswini is a social work educator with a sociology background. She joined Federation University recently having previously worked at Charles Darwin University. She has extensive experience teaching at the University of Adelaide, Flinders University of South Australia and the University of South Australia. Her teaching experience spans a broad field related to social work, such as social policy, governance and politics, cross-cultural practice, race and ethnicity studies, reflective practice and ethics in practice. She has previously worked as a Research Assistant in the School of Social and Policy Studies, Flinders University and the Research Centre for Health and Wellbeing, Charles Darwin University. She was also a member of the leadership group of the Human Rights Cluster, University of South Australia. t.patlivishwanath@federation.edu.au

**ABSTRACT:** ‘That water is essential to life is a cliché flatter than a Cholistani dahar, but isn’t it still intriguing how the desert is the only landscape defined by what it lacks? (kohari, 2015) and yet, as we stroll through deserts, the thought of water gets sidelined. Day in and day out the desert dwellers quest for life calls for variable strengths to survive, and thrive in challenging ecological terrain. The long drawn tribulations for a vessel of water and the gendered roles within the communities that live in Cholistan exacerbate and further contribute to a near deafening desolateness in resolution of life’s concerns. Our research is about how women viewed their environment and their daily chores and if their deeper spiritual orientation was any way associated with a fait accompli. Spirituality defines the way they find solutions for their problems and many of those solutions are not within the scope of conventional religions. This paper narrates the intellectual contentment of the desert dwellers that seem to be primordially liked to and in agreement with environment. Their belief that there is a spiritual solution for every problem brings meaning to their life circles. Adoption of spirituality as resilience and its effect is the prime concern of this paper. We present that spirituality has strengthened and enhanced resilience of the people for coping with the adversities of the life in the hostile environment of the Cholistan. This ethnographic study expounds existence of spirituality beyond religion in nomadic societies. Spirituality became upmost authority to counter problems. Divine symbols personalities and remedies merge as first solution of their problems although at times resultant in adoption of superstitions detrimental to gaining appropriate solutions.

**Keywords:** Spirituality, Desert, Cholistan, Resilience

**About the author:** Dr. Aisha Shoukat is serving as lecturer at department of social work, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Pakistan. aisha.shoukat@iub.edu.pk

**Dr Venkat Pulla,** Australian Catholic University

Dr. Pande Putu Januraga, Senior lecturer and researcher at the School of Public Health, Udayana University, Indonesia

Dr. Pande Putu Januraga, is a senior lecturer and researcher at the School of Public Health, Udayana University, Bandung. He holds an MD and DrPH from Flinders University, Adelaide. His research focus is on the development of HIV prevention programs for stigmatised and marginalised groups in Indonesia such as female sex workers (FSWs) and men having sex with (MSM) using multi methods approaches ranges from cross sectional surveys, policy analysis, implementation longitudinal research as well as participatory approaches. He also hold a position as study coordinator and program manager at Kerti Praja Foundation (YKP), a local NGO in Denpasar Bali that works closely with the affected communities since 1994.
ABSTRACT: The aim of this article is to discuss challenges of Social Work education and the related issues in providing this education in Sri Lanka. The social work education started in Sri Lanka in 1952. Though it has a long history, the growth of social work education has been very slow and it is not expanded to all over the country yet. The Sri Lanka School of Social Work at the National Institute of Social Development, which is functioning under the purview of the Ministry of Social Empowerment and Welfare, is the only institution that provides professional social work education in the country. The social work education is conducted at the tertiary level.

Social work education was already mentioned that professional education for Social Work started in Sri Lanka in 1952. The Sri Lanka School of Social Work at the National Institute of Social Development (NISD), which is functioning under the purview of the Ministry of Social Empowerment and Welfare, is the only institution that provides Social Work professional education in this country up to now. This means social work education has been providing by the Sri Lanka School of Social Work for more than 60 years by now. The Challenge before social work lies in the complexity of issues that Sri Lanka grapples with in the psychosocial shear which is clamouring for the need for social works, conservatively estimated to be around 30,000 for a total population of 20 million. Sri Lanka is a Developing country, after war thousands of displaced persons, and the list of serious social problem is disturbing. There are numerous groups undergoing severe hardship, excluded from the mainstream, denied basic human dignity, betrayed by the new economic arrangements for assistance. But the country is still not equipped to attend to these in a systematic manner as the human resource is untrained. This paper is intended to be an introduction to the hope that the challengers of teacher and the student may both benefit from the coverage of some theoretical material as these have not been made available to the Sri Lankan social workers. I have also attempted to contextualize the subject so that it may take a Sri Lankan flavour which I believe is essential. The social worker is mostly addressing the diseconomies of growth. In contemporary Sri Lankan society there are numerous individuals and group who are marginalized by the social and economic arrangements under which we all live. NISD is not established as a University. It has lack of academic powers and facilities to be an educational institute. Other social science disciplines are engaged in similar activities. There is a tendency for other disciplines not to restrict themselves to their field of studies. Though these academic programs are to train professional social workers lack of recognition to the profession of social work in the country affect the demand and the purpose of training. Majority of the graduates find employment in non-government sector and some of them are employed in outside of the field of social work. There is no accreditation body or a system of registration for social workers in this country.

It has been an implicit assumption in this article that social work programs in the Asia-Pacific region exist in an increasingly diverse and heterogeneous world. Challenges emerge, then, as to how to open up the dialogue within the Asia-Pacific region and how the establishment of universal norms, institutional practices and views of peoples behaviour and the

54 - Challengers of Social Work Education in Sri Lanka
Shamini Attanayake  Director, School of Social Work, National Institute of Social Development

55 - Use of media in social work ( Conversational presentation with a documentary maker) Dr Kawaljeet Kaur
DR. Kamaljeet Kaur

ABSTRACT: ’That MOVIES plays a very constructive role in today’s society. Their roles include increasing public awareness and attitudinal change. I have dealt with movies as a medium of change and in this presentation. Kawaljeet will deal with audio visual media that can be useful in increasing our effectiveness to work with problems such as violence, corruption, poverty, human rights, drug abuse, female foeticide, domestic violence, etc.

Dr. Kamaljeet Randhe studied Microbiology, and MSW masters in social work in specialization in medical and psychiatric social work gold medallist from Nagpur university. She makes documentaries on social issues. Her movies include on Save Girl Child, Organ Donation, drug deaddiction, youth awareness etc. Dr.Kamaljeet is the first female film maker from VIDHARBHA who is working in this field, won many awards and achievements, woman of substance award by TIMES OF INDIA.
### 17th June 2016 - Inaugural Program
5.30 to 8.15 PM

**Dr. Mrs. Sudha Vyas**, Representing **Somaiya Vidyavihar Educational Institutions**, **Special Welcome address**

**Dr Venkat Pulla**, **Brisbane Institute of Strengths Based Practice** **Introduction to the conference**

**Richard Hill**, ‘Difficult Work in Difficult Times - The Importance of Inspiration in Professional and Personal Practice: The Curiosity Approach In Social Work’ (Keynote Abstract No.8)

**Dr. Felicia White-Meyers**, ‘Social Work appreciating the value and meaning of Awe as a unique construct for individual and collective engagement’ (Keynote Abstract. No. 12)

**Assoc. Professor Ambadas**, ‘Three decades of Social work: A personal journey’ (Keynote Abstract No. 4)

**Dr. Sanjai Bhatt**, President **NAPSWI**, **Inaugural address**

**Dr Deepak Walokar**, President **MASWE**, **Vote of thanks**

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### 18th June 2016
**Morning Plenary Session - Keynote Presentations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Chairperson</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30</td>
<td>Peter Binyon</td>
<td>Managing and responding to the needs of people with a disability and their families in a changing environment –an Australian Perspective’ (Keynote Abstract .No. 8)</td>
<td><strong>Dr Rose Jacob</strong>, Senior Lecturer, Social Work, University of Sains Malaysia, Penang, Malaysia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Bharat Bhushan Mamidi</td>
<td>‘Human Rights: is social work shying away?’ (Keynote Abstract No.9)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td>Dr Bhavna Mehta</td>
<td>‘CARING OF OLD: CARER’S PERSPECTIVE’ (Keynote Abstract No.10)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Dr Bala Raju Nikku</td>
<td>‘Innovations in Social Work Learning and Practice’ (Keynote Abstract No.11)</td>
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**Parallel Sessions on 18th June, 2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Chairperson</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Nagamani Rao, ‘Political Spaces and Women: Intersections of Class, Caste and Patriarchy’ (Abstract. No.13)</td>
<td><strong>Dr. Nemthangai Guite</strong>, ‘Health care: Implications for field practice and social work education in India’ (Abstract. No.14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:20</td>
<td>Dr Keshav. S. Patil &amp; Dr. Pranali Patil, ‘Climate change and its Impact on water scarcity in India’ (Abstract. No.16)</td>
<td><strong>Ujwala Masedekar</strong>, ‘Review of two different models of micro credit for women empowerment in the context of new liberal economy’ (Abstract. No. 15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:50</td>
<td>Dr Archana Kausik, ‘Addressing vulnerabilities among the elderly through social supports’ (Abstract. No. 18)</td>
<td><strong>Dr Sunil Thakurwar</strong>, ‘Long term harmful effects of drugs abuse on addict: challenges in recovery &amp; rehabilitation process’ (Abstract.No 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:10</td>
<td>Dr Pradeep Hadke, ‘Rural Connectivity in India -Special Reference to PMGSY’ (Abstract. No.19)</td>
<td><strong>Dr Mujawar, W. R.</strong>, ‘Self-help Groups and Gender Empowerment in rural areas : A Case Study’ (Abstract. No. 20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30-12:50</td>
<td>Dr. Kawjeet Kaur, ‘Use of media in social work- Conversational presentation with a documentary maker’ (Abstract. No.55)</td>
<td><strong>Rashmi Bahulkar</strong>, ‘Coping strategies among the care givers of the Schizophrenic patients’ (Abstract.No.22)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**1:10 PM – 1:50 PM Lunch**

**1:50 PM – 2:30 PM NETWORK TIME/INDIVIDUAL GROUP MEETINGS**

**5.30 to 8.15 PM**

**Dinner: 8.30 PM**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Topic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30 AM</td>
<td>Welcome Program</td>
<td>Dr. John Miller, President, American Psychological Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00 AM</td>
<td>Plenary Session 1</td>
<td>Dr. John Miller, President, American Psychological Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00 AM</td>
<td>Plenary Session 2</td>
<td>Dr. John Miller, President, American Psychological Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00 AM</td>
<td>Plenary Session 3</td>
<td>Dr. John Miller, President, American Psychological Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00 PM</td>
<td>Luncheon</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:30 PM</td>
<td>Parallel Session A</td>
<td>G. A. Smith, MD, Department of Psychiatry, Uniform Health System</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00 PM</td>
<td>Parallel Session B</td>
<td>J. E. Miller, MD, Department of Psychiatry, Uniform Health System</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:30 PM</td>
<td>Parallel Session C</td>
<td>K. A. Smith, MD, Department of Psychiatry, Uniform Health System</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:00 PM</td>
<td>Parallel Session D</td>
<td>L. E. Miller, MD, Department of Psychiatry, Uniform Health System</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:30 PM</td>
<td>Parallel Session E</td>
<td>M. A. Smith, MD, Department of Psychiatry, Uniform Health System</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:00 PM</td>
<td>Parallel Session F</td>
<td>N. E. Miller, MD, Department of Psychiatry, Uniform Health System</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:30 PM</td>
<td>Parallel Session G</td>
<td>O. A. Smith, MD, Department of Psychiatry, Uniform Health System</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:00 PM</td>
<td>Poster Session</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:30 PM</td>
<td>Closing</td>
<td>Dr. John Miller, President, American Psychological Association</td>
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### 18 June 2016 afternoon sessions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session Name</th>
<th>Chairperson</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2:30 PM</td>
<td>Parallel Session-3 Chairperson <strong>Prof. Anjali Maydeo</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dr Rupesh S. Kavale &amp; Dr. Vinay V Dongle, The Mental Health of adolescent Refugees: review of literature (Abstract. No 23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:50 PM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dr Keshav Walke - India’s freedom movement, Gandhi and the responsible corporates’ (Abstract. No 32)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:10 PM</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dr Sanjiv K. Nimbalkar, ‘People’s Ownership Through Forest Rights and Sustainable Development’ (Abstract. No.24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30 PM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Prof. Sanjay K. Fulkar, ‘Corporate Social Responsibility is a need of social development’ (Abstract. No. 34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:10 PM</td>
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<td>Dr Sharmila Ramteke, ‘Development of the Marginalized through CSR Initiatives—A Case Study of Akanksha Foundation’ (Abstract. No 35)</td>
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<td>Dr Molankal Gangabhusan M, ‘Facilitating role of NGOs in promoting Good Governance’ (Abs tract. No.28)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>YUSUF. S. BENNUR, Corporate initiative in community development through corporate social responsibility (CSR) Positive implications and criticism (Abstract. No 36)</td>
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<td>Dr Deepak Walokar, Prof. Mahesh Thakur, ‘CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY: (CSR) INDIAN PERSPECTIVE, ISSUES AND CHALLENGES (Abstract. No 33)</td>
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<td>Dr S.I. Kumbhar, State responsibility to labour welfare: Dr Ambedkar’s approach (Abstract. No.38)</td>
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<td>Dr Lakmikanth Chopkar, ‘Corporate Social Responsibility providing social services’ (Abstract. No. 37)</td>
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</table>

#### Second Plenary Session

**Chairperson, Dr Ghanshyam Yeole, SRTM University, Nanded, India**

**Ms Susan Davis, ‘The Importance of Touch in Social Recovery: The Biology and Neurobiology of Touch’ (Keynote Abstract. No. 7)**

**Dr Anne Riggs, ‘Cultivating Humanizing Change: Imagination, Creativity and Collaboration” (Keynote Abstract. No.5)**

### Master Class

**6:30 PM to 8:00 PM**

Richard Hill & Susan Davis

*Getting out of your heads and perhaps discovering your broader, embodied self*

**Gala Dinner 8.30 PM**

Entertainment brought forward by Ansh Randhe

**ANSH** is 13 years old, a grade 9, lad, known already as an Actor, Anchor, Stand-up comedian Till date done many movies, ad films, mega play s and regional films. For his age he is a TV Star that performed on Zee TV DREAMBAAZ, JUNIOR MASTER CHEF on STARPLUS, SAB TV SAB KHELO SAB JEETO, and SATYADHARI TV and has a galore of awards and prizes including State Honours. Over 2000 live shows within the country and overseas. And yes, still counting! You will enjoy cheering him.