

CHAPTER 52

SOCIAL WORK

Doctoral Theses

01. ANKITA
Environmental Activism through Public Interest Litigation in India.
Supervisor : Prof. Neera Agnimitra
Th 25135

Abstract
(Not Verified)

The PhD study on topic 'Environmental Activism through Public Interest Litigation in India' gains relevance with the active role of the Indian judiciary which initiated environmental Public Interest Litigation (EPIL) through judicial activism. There exists relevance of mobilizing the means of environmental jurisprudence and contextualizing environment in social work pedagogy. The study has followed descriptive research design, with qualitative approach. Case study methodology was deemed appropriate through which three EPILs have been selected i.e. RLEK v. State of U.P. (1983), RBA v. DDA (2005), and Vanashakti and another v. MoEFCC (2017). Sampling Design has been based upon non-probability purposive sampling technique. The trend of EPILs in India from 1980s to 2019 revealed that judicial activism evolved through and fostered independence of judiciary while ushering rights to truthful and effectual governance. Judicial activism has also not been free of criticisms. The main environmental issues from three selected cases have been scarcity of water, decline in air quality, loss of biodiversity; some corresponding issues have been the impact on education, livelihoods, displacements, safety and wellbeing of people and communities. The findings revealed different stakeholders and processes from petitioners to respondents of EPIL, their supporters and opponents and the legal persons involved. The processes have been unique based upon each EPIL however, standard practice of filing the petition remained almost same. The implementation of judicial orders has been at times immediately followed, however not uniform and at times even delayed or ignored. The impact has been such that PILs made decision-making process more inclusive and enabled environmental and human rights restoration. The study also proposes a suggestive model for implementation of environmentalism through PIL with organization, mobilization, capacity building and legal literacy of local communities through social workers in India.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Environmental activism and public interest litigation: a review of literature 3. Research methodology 4. Nature and evolution of judicial environmental activism 5. Overview of judicial environmental activism and an introduction to the selected cases 6. Processes, implementation and perspectives 7. Impact of environmental judicial activism 8. Conclusion and recommendations. References and appendices.

02. GAJANAND
Social Exclusion of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups in Chhattisgarh.
Supervisor : Dr. Sanjoy Roy
Th 25139

Abstract
(Not Verified)

The Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) are historically excluded and the most backward section within the scheduled tribes and among other sections of the society. Their level of development is very low in various indicators of human development. The primary reasons of their backwardness that earlier research studies and reports reveal are twofold: that PVTGs are subjected to face various forms of social exclusion; and that the various government policies/programmes/schemes have miserably failed to reach/benefit the PVTGs. It is against this backdrop, this study was planned and conducted to explore the various forms of social exclusion and their causes and consequences among the PVTGs of Chhattisgarh. This study also attempted to evaluate the Mukhyamantri 11 Sutriya Karyakram, a special programme formulated by the Chhattisgarh government for inclusive development of PVTGs of the state. This qualitative study adopted 'Exploratory Research Design', drawing a total of 65 samples (45 Birhor households/families and 20 government functionaries) from the Raigarh district of Chhattisgarh. The study found that Birhor (a PVTG of Chhattisgarh) face multiple forms of exclusion—social, tribe-based or cultural, economic, political and geographical—mainly because of their tribal identity, articulated by the mainstream society. The various governmental programmes, including the Mukhyamantri 11 Sutriya Karyakram, have failed to raise their poor living standard substantially due to inherent lacuna in their design and bureaucratic apathy. To redress the problem of social exclusion of PVTGs, the researcher has developed a 'Social Work Intervention Model' for the upliftment and development of the PVTGs of the country.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Research methodology 4. Socio economic status of birhors in Chhattisgarh 5. Social exclusion of birhor: forms causes and consequences 5. Social exclusion of birhor: forms, causes and consequences 6. Government policies programmes and schemes: a critical evaluation 7. Findings conclusion and recommendations. References and annexures.

03. JHA (Mona)

Communication Effectiveness and Organizational Structure in Manufacturing Industry: A Study of an Indian Railways Workshop.

Supervisor : Dr. Seema Sharma

Th 25532

Abstract
(Verified)

The present study was undertaken in one of the largest Indian Railways Workshop. The study aimed to understand Organizational communication and its effectiveness in context of the structure of an Indian organization from the perspective of its employees. The employees included in the study belonged to different hierarchical levels ranging from the highest Organizational position to the lowest one. A qualitative research design and descriptive case study approach was adopted as the methodology of the research. Both primary and secondary sources were used for data collection. The data was analysed thematically. In order to realize its overall objective and the proper implementation of its policies and work instructions, the railway workshop used many different modes and channels of communication. The analysis of the structural dimensions of the organization revealed that it was designed on the lines of functional organizational structure. Communication flow occurred in all directions (downward, upward, horizontal) within the hierarchical structure of the workshop. Hierarchy influenced the nature and purpose of communication flowing in vertical pathways. The employees identified many barriers and challenges to effective communication such as fear from boss, hierarchy and status difference, attitude of employees towards each other, difference in level of

understanding, gender differences, language barrier, inter departmental communication challenges and so on. It was found that the barriers to communication resulted in non achievement or under achievement of Organizational goals while a supportive communication climate facilitated in achievement of Organizational goals. Above all, it created a more satisfying experience for the employees as they lived their Organizational life.

Contents

1. Introduction and review of literature 2. Research methodology 3. Organizational structure and communication 4. Communication and hierarchical organizational structure 5. Trade union and communication effectiveness 6. Communication, organizational policies and targets 7. Employee perspective on communication effectiveness barriers challenges and strength. Conclusion. Bibliography and annexures.

04. KAOTHALA (S. Monica)

Child Domestic Workers: A Study of Tribal Girls in Manipur.

Supervisors : Dr. Sanjay Roy and Dr. Nemthianngai Guite
Th24938

Abstract (Not Verified)

The main aim of the study is to examine the lives of child domestic workers among the tribal girls in the state Manipur. The study adopted qualitative approach and a descriptive research design to delineate the lives of child domestic workers in the state. From ecological systems framework, the study involved children in domestic work, the employers, and social partners as participants in the study. The research study was conducted in Imphal, the capital city of state Manipur. Purposive and snowball sampling methods were used to identify 57 participants for the study. Findings from the study showed that the tribal girls in domestic work in the state are pushed to work due to poor socio economic background and poverty most often been either decided or influenced by parents and older members in the family. Besides other factors, are the demand-side from the employers who are also tribal families migrated to cities for work and education. There exist no proper regulations on working conditions of child domestic workers neither in the employing families nor at the state level. Except for a few social partners, majority of the participants in the study were not aware of 'children's rights' and existing instruments and mechanisms for protection of children. The study points out that tribal girl dominate in live-in domestic work in the state and are at risk of abuses, exploitation and violation of children's rights. It showed a huge gap between laws and ground reality and suggests that the multifaceted phenomenon of child domestic work need concerted efforts of all stake holders to protect children's rights.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Research methodology 4. Profile of the study area and population 5. Child domestic work: rights based perspective (legal framework) 6. Findings and analysis: determining factors and working conditions of child domestic workers in Manipur 7. Discussion conclusion and suggestions.

05. PINKI KUMARI

Livelihood and Social Security Concerns of Street Vendors in National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Supervisor : Prof. Sanjay Bhatt
Th 25138

Abstract
(Not Verified)

The present study is an attempt to understand the livelihood issues and social security concerns of the street vendors in the national capital territory of Delhi. The study takes the livelihood approach to understand the vulnerabilities of the street vendors. The objective of the study was to portray the vulnerabilities of the vendors functioning in Delhi in respect of their working conditions, occupational challenges and dynamics they have to face at their workplace. Street vendors contribute in the growth of the economy as they contribute significantly to the gross domestic product of the country. Street vending provides self employment to a large number of people who would otherwise remain unemployed in this difficult time. They operate in inhumane working condition as they lack basic facilities at their workplace. They have to face many occupational challenges such as seasonal hardships, inflation and stiff competition. But they are not threatened by the flourishing mall culture as they have their own set of customers who will always buy from the vendors as they need cheap products. There is a very simple demand and supply mechanism which exists between these vendors and the people of low income group who form their customer base. Since they struggle for a decent working condition and a sustainable livelihood, the concept of social security is a far off dream for them. The study shows that vendors lack social protection as they belong to the informal sector. In the absence of social security they borrow from informal institutions to meet their financial contingency. The impact of demonetization was immensely seen on the trade of street vendors as they transact in cash and usually in low amounts.

Contents

1. Street vendors and informal economy: an introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Research methodology 4. Street vendors in Delhi: a socio demographic and economic 5. Livelihood issues occupational challenges and dynamics at workplace 6. Social security: an ignored realm in the unorganised sector 7. Role of stakeholders in livelihood promotion of street 8. Impact of Covid 19 on unorganised sector workers with social reference to street vendors 9. Discussion, suggestions and conclusion. Bibliography. Annexure I. Annexure II. Annexure III. Annexure IV.

06. RINYA (Pura)
Food Culture among Apatani Tribe in Arunachal Pradesh.
 Supervisors : Prof. Pamela Singla and Dr. Nemthianngai Guite
Th25137

Abstract
(Verified)

Food tells the actual essence of who we are and from where we are belongs. Food consumption is universal and fundamental to all people; yet it signifies very different things from region to region or culture. There are ample of studies that linked traditional dietary pattern with health outcome. Whatever one chooses to eat, determines the types of nutrition supplies, because food items contain a certain amount of nutritional values. How we eat, what we eat, is shaped by cultures, belief and environment. The study aims to explore and understand their food culture; role of belief system and other factors in determining their food habits; impact of globalization on their traditional food system; and the effect of dietary practice on their community health outcome. The study was conducted among the Apatani tribes in Arunachal Pradesh, interviewing 180 respondents. The research design was exploratory in nature along with a mixed sampling method. Finding from this study suggests that culture plays a crucial in shaping dietary patterns of ethnic tribe, food culture is an outcome complex interplay of various elements of food as the material aspect of physical as aspect of food. With advent of globalization and modern development policy,

managed to mitigate the food scarcity and hunger of Apatanis, by integrating new crops and vegetables to the food system, this enhanced the nutritional diversity and enriched the traditional seed pools. Hence, inevitably dietary consumption pattern and social, cultural usage of food are changing, especially among younger generation are more liberal and accepting the new food habits. Food, culture and nutrition are interwoven and share a complex relationship. With changing time all of these three factors influence and affect each other. The implication of transition in dietary pattern is reflected in the disease pattern of the community.

Contents

1. Introduction Aptani and food practice 2. Review of literature: food culture and its related concerns 3. Profile of the study area 4. Research methodology 5. Findings and discussion: food culture, habits and belief of Apatani tribe 6. Finding and discussion: globalization and transition in food practice 7. Finding and discussion: impact of food culture on health outcome: findings and discussion 8. Conclusion and recommendations. Bibliography and appendix.