



DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK COIMBATORE CAMPUS

ASWAAS amrita social work association of alumni and students



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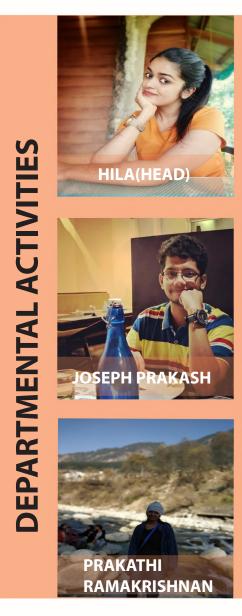
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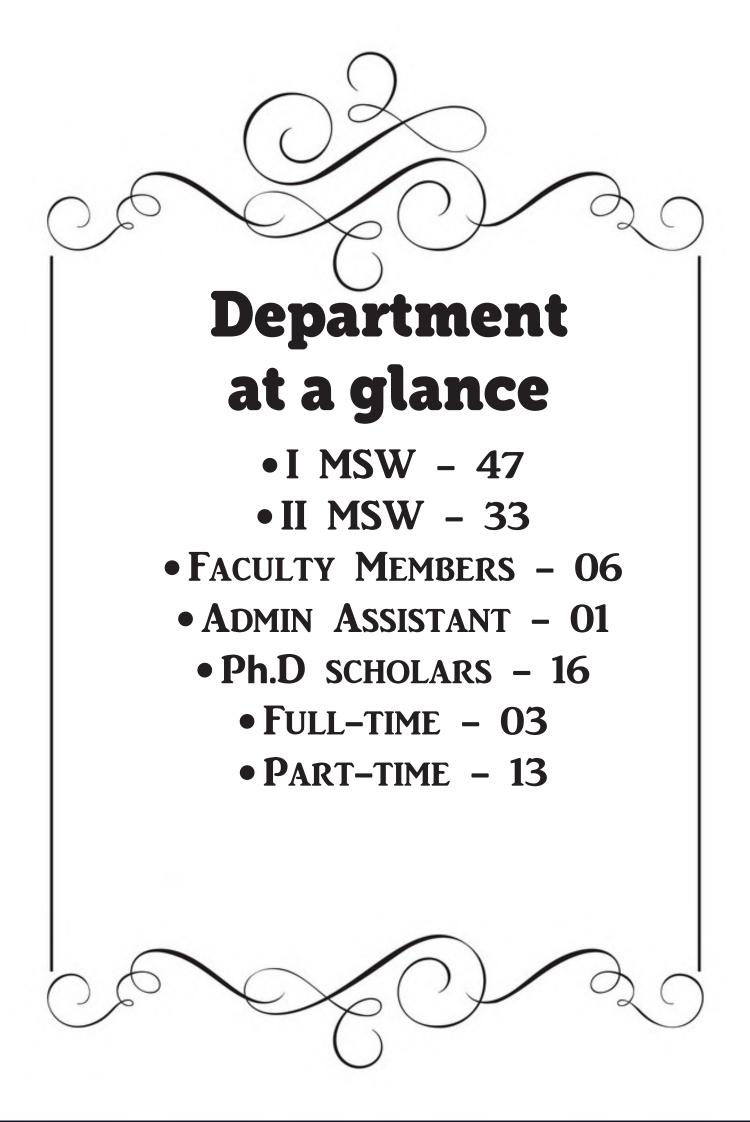
STUDENTS CORNER











LEARN FROM ACHIEVERS

NET CRACKERS

Shares their experience and strategy of clearing the NET exam

AJOY GILBERT



Ajoy Gilbert, II MSW is our current batch student, (cleared UGC-NET on june 2020) Following is his strategy that helped him clear the exam.

"Studying for the NET exam, the main reference material that I've used was the "NTA Ugc Net Social Work Paper-II 2019" guide from "Arihant". There were quite a handful of questions I was able to answer for the exam because of it. Although I've only studied barely half of what's in the book; I made sure to make myself familiar with the syllabus and its contents. Other than the book, one and a half years of studying Social Work at Amrita has helped me to answer most questions related to social work. As for the exam strategy, It took me one hour to complete paper 1 and felt like it was the harder one to complete because It took me a tad bit too much time to complete some math equations. I had completed paper 2 in one and a half hours and had thirty minutes to spare. Having this free time meant that, I was able to go back to the questions I've answered and re-evaluate them; which I think had helped me gain around 10 marks more. Finally, going through some mock tests for the social work exam offered by the UGC's website had helped me become acquainted with the exam template and it also helped me score some marks, because some of the questions from the mock tests that I've attended were asked directly in the official exam as well."

COIMBATORE CAMPUS

Mr.JISHNU PAWAN

This is another experience shared by Mr.Jishnu Pawan, who cracked CBSE NET - JRF, this year, (June,2020).



About Clearing NET/JRF/SET:

"1.For me, the first thing that I have done right was selecting PG in Social Work, even though I was not determined to take it, some intuition propelled me to go for Social Work after my under graduation in BSc Nursing, hence I was more driven by passion than obsession."

"2.I feel vision is more important, and cracking NET /JRF should not be one's vision, rather keep that as a mission, I have frankly enjoyed the process than the end, I do value the end(which includes clearing all those SET/NET or JRF) but the process through which, I have been through, has made me realize that I was awaken from inside, rather dreaming from outside."

"3.I was not obsessed with "time table preparation", rather I was flexible with time, hence in case if I lost time, or if I felt that there was not much time left for preparation, I would rather be flexible and utilize the available time, instead of waiting for the right time to come where I would have enough time to stick to the time table."

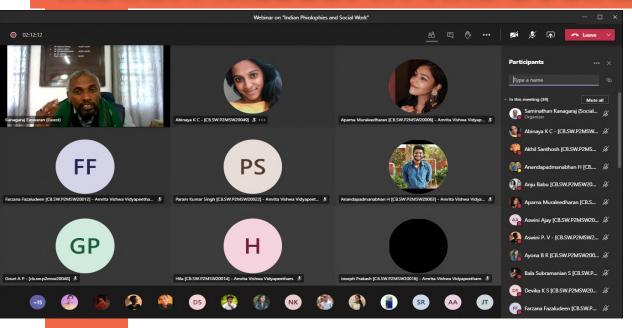
"4.There was no such study plan or strategy for cracking the NET-JRF Exam for me, as I believe NET - JRF exam are the result of the process or a journey which started in amrita, during my post-graduation and all these professional exams that I have cleared are milestones achieved through the journey."

5.Reference Books:

"I had refered two books (hard copies) for my NET preparation which was for General Paper and Subject paper respectively.

MORE than books, I had relied on Internet and mock tests, also on Thozhil Vartha, a malayalam employment weekly." DEP RTMENTAL

INDIAN PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIAL WORK



The Department of Social Work, Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham Coimbatore, hosted a webinar on

WEBINAR

"Indian Philosophy And Social Work" on 8th December 2020.

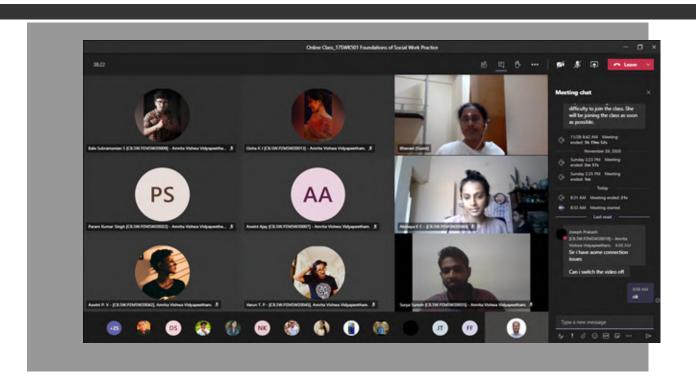
he Department of Social Work Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Coimbatore hosted a webinar and the resource person was Mr. Kanagaraj Easwaran, Professor and head, Department Of Social Work School of Social Sciences Mizoram University. The session mainly focused on what Indian Philosophy is and how the philosophy propagates the values of selfless social service, compassion mutual aid and interdependence. He also specified the vulnerable groups and concerns for the community which are considered important in social work education and practice. He further spoke about the misleading aspect of social work and how social workers should overcome it. There was a further talk on what we as a social worker should focus on and how we can efficiently do social work and practice accordingly. Finally, there was a question and answer session which the resource person cleared up the doubts that arose within the students. The session was organised by Mr.S. Kanagaraj, field coordinator, department of social work.

In Conclusion, the Webinar was a very informative and helpful programme and it held the students to have an idea about Indian Philosophy and Social Work and how it helps in the Social Work profession.



HILA (I MSW)

Interactive session with Bri.Bhavani



n interactive session was held on 3/12/2020 regarding topic on correctional setting by Bri. Bhavani from Amritapuri for I MSW students. The session was organised by The resource person was an expert in dealing and conducting programmes for the welfare and personality development of the inmates. She has a prolific knowledge and experience in matters of spirituality which she conspicuously uses for creating changes in the attitudes of the inmates. She gave a translucent interpretation of roles of a social worker in correctional setting from her experience after visiting and serving many prisons across the states of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Mental health is a necessity for every human whatever their action maybe as it serves in determining a person's attitude and inmates go through a lot of emotional and mental turmoil. She explained the steps and methods of the conduct of their sessions. The inmates will be put through ice breaking sessions to adjust to the conditions of the session. She

elucidated on the method, also added the ways to make reluctant inmates get involved. The inmates will be made to participate in activities and they will go through a part of yoga stretches, interactive sessions and moral value discussion hours. She also pondered on the importance of getting feedbacks from the inmates as it is important to know the areas of improvement for better and effective functioning of the sessions. She has faced many difficulties and shared her experience on handling reluctant inmates.

The students were given such a session as a part of their curriculum, Foundations of Social Work Practice. They were successful in gaining an idea about correctional setting.



MEENAKSHI D H(I MSW)

STUDENTS CORNER



hloe Anthony Wofford Morrison known as Toni Morrison is an American novelist, essaysist, book editor, and college professor. She changed her name to Toni because people of Howard found difficulty in pronouncing the word Chloe. She graduated from Howard University in the year of 1953 with a BA in English and after that, she went to study for a master in American literature. She came to be known as the first black female editor in fiction at a random house in the year of 1960s. One of the features of Toni Morrison's novel is reclaiming the past from the oppressive history of slavery. The book 'Beloved' mainly deals with the problems faced by Africans in the post-colonial period and the story of the Ghost that has haunted the house at 124 bluestone road for years. The story begins with that of 124 was spiteful.

The main character in the novel is Sethe, the protagonist who lived in a house named 124 which is haunted by the baby ghost, killed by Sethe to escape her daughter from slavery. She is the person who suffered a lot of slavery, who lives with "a tree on her back" as a symbol of slavery. Beloved is the central character in the Novel, the daughter of Sethe. Denver is the next daughter and she is much closer to her mother. Paul D is the character who enters the novel at the beginning. He also had painful memories at the time of slavery.

When Paul D entered 124, a red and undulating light locked him where he stood. The other main characters such as Baby Suggs, the grandmother of Denver. Howard and Buglar were the sons of Sethe who ran away from the ghost haunted house 124. The symbols used by Toni Morrison in Beloved such as colors, water, trees, the tin tobacco bin, 124. The color red indicates the baby's blood, pain, evil, death. When Paul D enters the house 124 red light starts to attack him. Baby Suggs the grandma got colors of blue and yellow which symbolize peace to her. She never gets the color red, the baby's blood. Water is the next symbol used in the Novel.

It shows the escape, birth, etc. Sethe and Paul D and all escaped through water from the sweet home and Denver was born on the river with the help of Amy Denver. In Beloved, trees symbolize evil, because there is an unforgettable mark on Sethe's back "a tree". 124 is another symbol used in Beloved which represents the haunted house by the baby Ghost. Tobacco box describes the heart of Paul D. He says that instead of heart, he has a tobacco tin in his chest where he keeps all his painful memories and emotions.

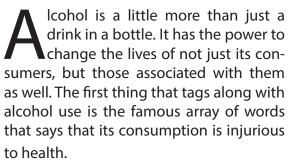
In the novel, the most extreme case of someone avoiding enslavement comes from the main character Sethe when she attempts to kill her children. The main character, Sethe, is not willing to let her children to slavery and would rather see them dead in Heaven than in an earthly hell of being a slave. Slavery is a horrible way to live and living in changes without freedom. Even modern criminals who have murdered a number of people are treated more humanely.



IRIN JIMMY(I MSW)

Alcoholism A Different Perspective





Whose health? Does it talk about Physical or Mental Health?

We fail to address the fact that Alcohol consumption is more than a social or physiological problem. It has a lot to do with one's psychology as well. There is a tendency to only look at the biological and social context of this problem, but it has also had a psychological side to it.

The consequences of drinking are too well known and yet, somehow the problem persists.

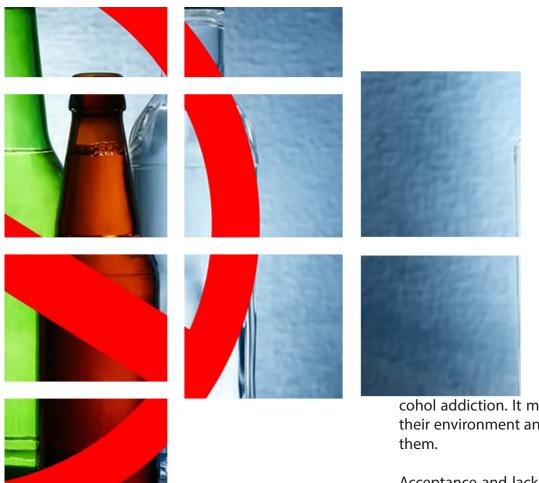


Why is that?

Calling it a mere lifestyle choice will not make the problem go away. The reasons behind its use are plenty and varying. In fact, the reasons only keep increasing if it is not handled appropriately and promptly. People who consume it predominantly go for it as a means to vent out, in a sense.

They channel their frustrations and negative feelings into drinking. This happens because they feel like they are not heard. They just need a safe space to share their emotions and thoughts. If such a provision is not given, naturally, alternate means are sought after.

This not only drifts people apart from one another but leads to other bio-psycho-social problems. External factors such as access and availability make it easier to fall



prey to drugs like alcohol.

What is the point of laying down Laws and Regulations if they are just going to be breached and

bypassed? The change must happen from within. Just like how one gets triggered initially to consume alcohol, He/She must be willing to take a step back from it. This change involves more than just their will.

If the environment they live in is resisting change, it will only make it difficult to give up an addiction. People living with addicts must also provide room for their recovery. Just like how its cause is not singular, its transition towards recovery cannot be done by just the person who is suffering from alcohol addiction. It must be backed up by their environment and those around him/ them.

Acceptance and lack of judgement could be the first step in moving away from alcohol. Problems that trouble a person could be expressed in better terms and not just bottled up. Part of the solution lies in just listening to someone when they share their thoughts or feelings.

Drinking, in no way, is going to make life any better than it already is. It just creates an illusion of such a feeling. This can change only when a realization about one's mental health is reached. The acknowledgement of mental health, as being just as important as its physical counterpart can pave the way into looking at alcoholism (addiction) from a completely different angle.

Keywords: Alcoholism, Mental Health, Bio-Psycho-Social Perspective



SURYA SURESH (I MSW)

MOVIE REVIEW

1/megson

A lzheimer's disorder, a form of dementia, is a degenerative brain disease that leads to memory, behavioural and communication problems. The world of entertainment, primarily, has made films that touch upon this topic and are so high on emotions that you might find your eyes welling up with tears or feeling your throat choking up trying to stop the overflow of emotions. Thanmathra (2005) is one such movie. It is a Malayalam movie written and directed by Blessy. The movie portrays the effects of Alzheimer's disease on the life of an individual and his family. The protagonist of the movie, Rameshan Nair played by Mohanlal, suffered from Alzheimer's, a condition that falls under Mental Disorders.

HANMATHRA

From a social worker's point of view, this movie is very detailed in its depiction of this early stage of Alzheimer's, then rushes past while depicting the rest of the Alzheimer's journey. The main challenge, the main tragedy is what the disease does to the man. The acting is excellent. Rameshan Nair is a complete man with a very interesting personality. Rameshan Nair is the one who is great in his memory power to memorize everything. It was his identity that was considered a role model by other parents. When he realizes his memory is slipping, he became out of control.

Rameshan Nair was still in his earning years and now is out of job, unable to earn, and needing care. In a normal situation he is a middle-aged person who would have taken care of his elderly father and young teenage son, but the roles here were just opposite. For the elderly father it is a revisit to Rameshan's preadult life, and for his son, it's a role reversal that he performs with devotion and adoration.

Under the family determinants, Nair's family was considered as an ideal family in their society. When Nair got affected with this disorder it was a great shock to the family. Doctor informed the family members that at this stage Nair needs special care and support. Nair's son started spending a lot of time with his father, which portrays an emotional bond between them. On another hand, the family got affected as the main earning member of the family stopped earning since he resigned from his work. Thus, their major source of income was lost. The son goes on to achieve what his father wanted him to achieve. The daughter seems loving and reconciled to the situation. The family takes the decision to go to their native house, considering that this would bring a change and would be better for Rameshan.

In the office, Rameshan is the most wanted colleague and he keeps all phone numbers and data in fingertips and everyone around him just admires him. When it comes to situations where he started getting affected with the disorder, everything began changing. People in the office started criticizing him without knowing that he is suffering from the disease. It was a great shock for the colleagues when they heard about the affected disorder. Rameshan resigns from his job, as he realizes that he is not capable enough to continue. On his farewell day, he is not even able to give a farewell speech, precisely, not even able to read what is written on the paper. Again, the colleagues started saying that he is not only having memory loss but also has vision problems. Here, the society is not thinking from the point of view of the suffering person, they are judging the things as it is coming in their minds. Here instead of giving care and support to

Nair, they are criticizing him. The speech was completed with the assistance of his son. In the case of environmental determinants there were supportive environmental factors for him to adjust with the situation. Rameshan's wife was, however heartbroken. As she is seeing him slip away, calmly dote on him. When Rameshan's memories make the return trip, it's his wife who suffers an unimaginable loss. As his mind regresses, his wife becomes a stranger to Rameshan while his wife becomes his lifelong caretaker. His wife is destined to love him knowing that it is not going to be reciprocated. She has to suffer the pain of her broken heart in silence. Also, she managed the situation when her son called to get his blessings for the interview. At that time, she did not inform him that his father passed away. She knows if she says at that moment, the son will not be able to achieve his father's dream.

Thanmathra is a movie that provides awareness about the Alzheimer's disorder to the public. The movie includes a few incidents where people are not aware of. The overall movie portrays a supportive family approach towards an Alzheimer affected person in their family. The relatively high degree of support from friends, colleagues, family, and relatives shown in the movie. Alzheimer's disorder is devastating because it primarily takes away the patient's perception of who they are. The importance of addressing the burden of disordered patients and their caretakers has been portrayed in Thanmathra.



ATHIRA E A (II MSW)



N I V A R CYCLONE

tropical cyclone formed in the Bay of Bengal, off the coast of Tamil Nadu on November 23 2020 and touched the land on 27 November 2020. It mainly affected Pondicherry, Cuddalore, Chennai. There was a heavy waterlog, and around 3 persons have died and many agricultural fields were destroyed due to the storm.

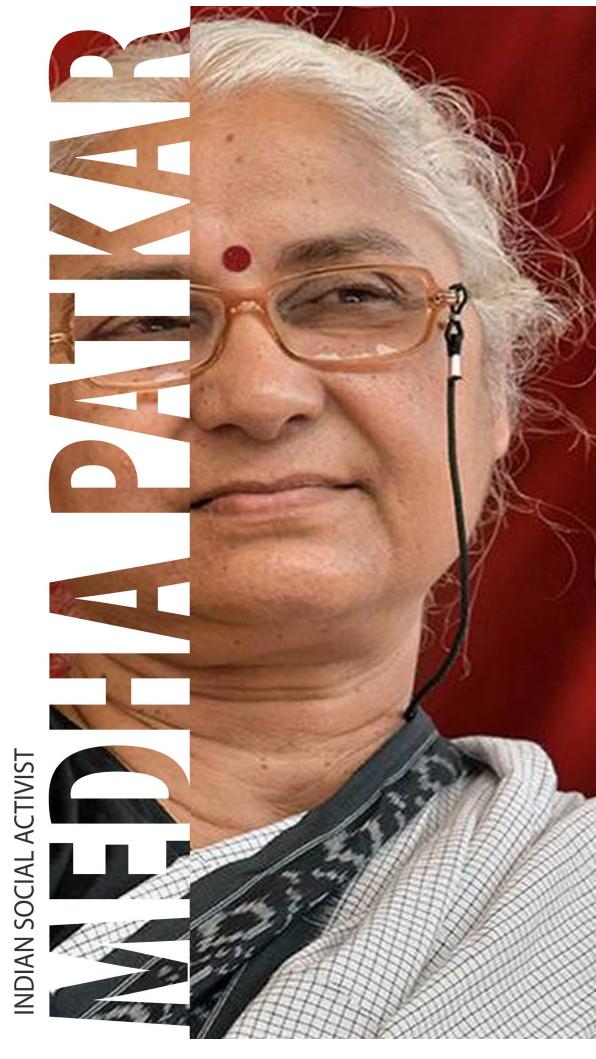
The Indian Army of Dakshin Bharat Area Headquarters which positioned 22 rescue teams in Puducherry, Chennai and Tiruchirapalli helped clear uprooted trees on the arterial roads following landfall. Many animals also died because of the cyclone. The mainly affected areas are Chennai, Cuddalore pondicherry, Villupuram. EB has incurred a loss of Rs 1.5 crores, due to the cyclone. The Government of Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu took several measures to avoid death and damages.

All people in Tamilnadu who were staying near rivers were asked to move to a place where the government had made an arrangement. Due to covid, our government is facing a maor economic crisis and this recent disaster added to that. Since the needed precautionary measures were taken in advance, the death rate was low. Also, the water was drained from low-lying areas and various housing colonies using pumps. All trees that were uprooted due to the strong winds were removed quickly.

The cyclone crossed the coast from 23:30hrs of 25th November to 2:30am of 26th November near Pondicherry. Many flights, trains, buses were cancelled. The government declared a one day holiday for the whole state. No fishermen were allowed to go to sea. The boats of all fishermen were kept safely at bay. Damage to paddy, betel, plantations was high. The Chief Minister announced that the government will give the necessary financial support for the victims whose crops got damaged.

The Chief Minister also announced that the public who were staying in water-logged places will be provided food freely for 3 times a day from 6th December to 13th December. Many houses were under water because of the rain and they opened a water reservoir as the dam exceeded it's water capacity. Both the public and the government had to work together to overcome the disaster with much effort.





edha Patkar is an Indian social activist working on various crucial political and economic issues raised by tribals, dalits, farmers, labourers and women facing injustice in India. She is an alumnus of TISS, a premier institute of social science research in India. Medha Patkar was born on 1 December 1954 in Mumbai, Maharashtra and was named as Medha Khanolkar. She was the daughter of Vasant Khanolkar, a freedom fighter and labour union leader, and his wife Indumati Khanolkar, a gazetted officer in the Post and Telegraphs department. She has one brother, Mahesh Khanolkar, an architect. Medha Khanolkar earned an MA in Social Work from Tata Institute of Social Sciences.

Medha Patkar worked with voluntary organisations in Mumbai's slums for 5 years and tribal districts of North-East districts of Gujarat for 3 years. She worked as a member of faculty at Tata Institute of Social Sciences but left her position to take up the field work. She was a PhD scholar at TISS, studying Economics development and its impact on traditional societies. After working up to M.Phil level she left her unfinished PhD when she became immersed in her work with the tribal and Peasant communities in the Narmada valley spread over three states.

She dedicated her life to social welfare from a young age, she initiated and formulated several national policies to fight against land acquisition, unorganized public sector workers etc. She initiated the Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) that has been in operation for the last 32 years. The NBA movement fights for the rights of people, affected by the Sardar Sarovar dam project, which aims at building dams across the Narmada river. She was also a member of the World Commission on dams, which worked towards finding the social, political and economic impacts of large dams globally. Over the years, she has voiced against casteism, communalism and other forms of discrimination. She founded the National Alliance of People's Movement (NAPM) along with other activists and filed public interest litigations against private real estate builders like Hindustan Construction Corporation, Adarsh Society and Hiranandani.

Awards and honours

1992: Goldman Environment Award 1995: Green Ribbon Award for Best International Political Campaigner by BBC, England 1999: Human Rights Defenders Award from Amnesty International, Germany 1999: M.A. Thomas National Human Rights Award from Vigil India Movement 1999: Person of The Year BBC 1999: Deena Nath Mangeshkar Award 1999: Kundal Lal Award for Peace 1999: Mahatma Phule Award 2001: Basavashree Award 2013: Matoshree Bhimabai Ambedkar Award

2014: Mother Teresa Award for Social Justice



NEHA MARIYA (I MSW)

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND ACT



THE MAINTENANCE AND WELFARE OF PARENTS AND SENIOR CITIZENS ACT, 2007

Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior citizens Act, 2007 was passed by the Indian Parliament for the welfare and maintenance of parents and senior citizens. The Act contains 32 sections divided into 7 chapters that provide several basic yet most valuable rights to the elderly persons in India. It includes the right to get maintenance, establishment of old age homes, medical care and protection of life and property of senior citizens and there are provisions to punish those who abandon a senior citizen wholly. Aging has become a major social challenge and there is a need to give more attention to the care and protection of older persons. Though the parents can claim maintenance under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the procedure is both time-consuming as well as expensive. So, this Act can make it easier.

Provisions of the Act:

- The Act proposes to cast an obligation on the persons who inherit the property of their aged relatives to maintain such aged relatives and proposes to make provisions for setting-up old age homes for providing maintenance to the indigent older persons.
- It also proposes to provide better medical facilities to the senior citizens and provisions for the protection of their life and property.
- The Act mainly aims to provide physical, economical as well as emotional support to all the senior citizens who are in distress.
- Under the maintenance Act any senior citizen or parent (even if he/she is not a senior citizen) whether mother or father, who is unable to maintain himself from his own earning or out of the property owned by him is entitled to get maintenance.
- Children not being a minor and in the case of a childless senior citizen, relatives defined under the Act are obliged to pay maintenance to the senior citizen. Provided that, a senior citizen or a parent cannot claim maintenance from his minor son/daughter.
- There are certain procedures to be followed to get the maintenance. The application can be

given by any Senior Citizen or Parent or if he is incapable, any person or organization duly authorized by him or the Tribunal may take the action on their own.

- The procedure is as follows, firstly the application for maintenance is given to the tribunal, then notice of the application is given to the children or relatives, opportunity of being heard is given to the parties and at last, the tribunal holds an inquiry for determining the amount of maintenance.
- If the children or relative fails to pay the maintenance without sufficient cause, the tribunal may issue a warrant for levying the amount due in the manner provided for levying fines.
 The tribunal can also go for imprisonment for a term which may extend to one a month or until payment if sooner made whichever is earlier.
- The tribunal can award maintenance of a maximum of Rs. 10000 per month. It cannot be more than that. The tribunal can also grant simple interest not less than 5% and not more than 18% in addition to the maintenance that is to be paid to the senior citizen or the parent. Also, the monthly allowance can be altered by the tribunal based on the proof of misrepresentation or mistake of fact or a change in the circumstances.
- A senior citizen or parent can claim maintenance under Chapter IX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 or the Maintenance and welfare of parents and senior citizen Act, 2007 and not under both.
- The Act also deals with the establishment of old age Homes beginning with at least one in each district to accommodate in such homes a minimum of one hundred fifty senior citizens who are indigent.
- The State Government shall ensure that the government hospitals or hospitals funded fully or partially by the Government shall provide beds for all senior citizens as far as possible; separate queues are arranged for senior citizens; a facility for treatment of chronic, terminal and degenerative diseases are expanded for senior citizens; research activities for chronic elderly diseases and aging is expanded; there are earmarked facilities for geriatric patients in every district hospital duly headed by a medical officer with experience in geriatric care.
- Protection of Life and Property of Senior citizens is mentioned in the act. It is seen, people

get property from their senior citizen parents transferred in their name and later shunt them out of their own houses or they start harassing their innocent parents. In such cases, if the son or daughter fail to provide basic amenities and basic physical needs to the transferor the tribunal can declare the said transfer as void and the said transfer of property shall be deemed to have been made by fraud or coercion or under undue influence.

• Whoever, having the care or protection of the senior citizen leaves such senior citizen in any place with the intention of abandoning such senior citizen, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months or fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or with both.

AMENDMENT 2019:

In the Amendment of the Act in 2019 some points have been revised or renewed in the Act as follows:

1) The Act clearly defines the terms children, relatives, and parents. The children refer to children, grandchildren, stepchildren, adoptive children, children in-laws. The Act defines a relative as the heir of a childless senior citizen, which also include minors represented by their legal guardians who possessor would inherit his property after death. The Act defines parents to include biological, adoptive, stepparents, parents in law and grandparents.

2) The maintenance and welfare includes not only the provision of food, residence, and medical care but also healthcare, safety, housing, clothing, security and other amenities necessary for the well-being of a senior citizen or parent to the list.

3) The maintenance amount limit of Rs 10000 has been revised. The monthly allowance now depends on the standard of living and earnings of the parent or senior citizen and the earnings of the children.

4) The Act now allows the senior citizens or parents and also the children or relatives to appeal decisions of the tribunal. 5) The Act provides for a maintenance officer to represent a parent during proceedings of the tribunal. The maintenance officers need to ensure compliance with orders on maintenance payments, and needs to Act as a liais on for parents or senior citizens.

6) Senior citizen care homes can be set up by the Government or private organizations and are to be registered under the State Government.

7) The new provision of the Act requires all hospitals, including private organizations, to provide facilities for senior citizens, and home care facilities will be provided for senior citizens with disabilities.

8) The Act requires every police station to have at least one officer, not below the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector, to deal with issues related to parents and senior citizens. State governments must constitute a special police unit for senior citizens in every district which will be headed by a police officer, not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police.

9) The new provision of the Act increases the penalty for the abandonment of a senior citizen or parent from the imprisonment of up to three months to imprisonment between three and six months, and fine of up to Rs 5,000, to Rs 10,000. Also, if any failure to comply with the maintenance order by children or relatives may lead to imprisonment up to one month, or until the payment is made.

References :

Maintenance and welfare of parents and senior citizen Act, 2007.

Maintenance and welfare of parents and senior citizens Amendment Act, 2019.



JOTHIRMAYI SANTHOSH (I MSW)

SCHEMES

NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOOD MISSION(DEENDAYAL ANTYODAYA YOJANA)

Various schemes are run for rural development.National Rural Livelihood Mission is one such governmental initiative for the rural areas. The initiative to move towards a demand-driven strategy enabling the states to formulate their own livelihoods-based poverty reduction action plan is at the core of the mission.

The DAY-NRLM is essentially a poverty relief programme of the Central Government. It was launched as 'Aajeevika-National Rural Livelihoods Mission(N-RLM)' by the Ministry of Rural Development in the year 2011. It was renamed as DAY-NRLM in 2015. The programme is supported partially by the world bank. It aims at creating effective and efficient institutional platforms to enable the rural poor to increase their household income by means of sustainable livelihood enhancements and better access to financial services. The mission aims at harnessing the inherent capabilities of the poor and equip them with capacities(such as knowledge, information, tools, finance, skills and collectivization for them to take part in the economy. The scheme started with an agenda to cover 7 core rural poor households via self help groups(SHGs) and federated institutions and support them for livelihoods collectives in 8-10 years.

NRLM MISSION

"To reduce poverty by enabling the poor households to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots institutions of the poor."

GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF NRLM

The poor have a great desire to escape poverty and they have inherent capabilities.For unleashing the innate abilities of the poor,social mobilization and strong institutions are necessary. To induce the social mobilization and build strong institutions and to empower, an external support structure is needed that is both dedicated as well as sensitive. This upward mobility is supported by:

1.Enabling knowledge dissemination

2.Building skills 3.Credit access 4.Marketing access

NRLM VALUES

Considering the poorest and giving them a meaningful role in every process. Accountability and transparency in all institutions and processes. Community self-dependence and self-reliance. The poor should have ownership and a key role in all their institutions-in planning, executing and monitoring.

MAJOR FEATURES OF DAY-NRLM

Universal social mobilization: A minimum of one lady member of a rural poor household (with particular emphasis on the marginale sections) is to be brought in the network of the SHG. Particular identification of poor: The inclusion of the target group under NRLM is determined by a well-defined, transparent and equitable process of participatory identification of poor, at the level of the community. All households identified as poor through the PIP process are the NRLM Target group and are eligible for all the benefits under the programme. Target groups are identified through the Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP) methods. Financial Inclusion:NRLM works on both demand and supply sides of financial inclusion. On the demand side, it promotes financial literacy among the poor and provides catalytic capital to the SHGs and their federations. On the supply side, the mission coordinates with the financial sector and encourages use of Information, Communication, Technology (ICT) based financial technologies, business correspondents and community facilitators like 'Bank Mitras'. It also works towards universal coverage of rural poor against risk of loss of life, health and assets. Further, it works on remittances, especially in areas where migration is endemic. Livelihoods:the mission focuses on promoting and stabilizing the existing livelihood structures of the poor through its three pillars:

1)Vulnerability reduction and livelihoods enhancement-through expanding existing livelihoods and tapping new livelihoods opportunities in both the farm and non-farm sectors

2)Employment-building skills

3)Enterprises-promoting self-employment Another important feature of this scheme is that it places a high priority on convergence and partnerships with other government schemes of the Rural Development Ministry. It also seeks to have linkages with the Panchayat Raj institutions Reference www.aajeevika.gov.in

RYTHU BANDHU SCHEME-TELANGANA MODEL

Telangana's Rythu Bandhu scheme supports its farmers with 4,000 for every acre they own. Rythu BANDHU is a support scheme for farmers in Telangana, which provides cheque payments to farmers based on their landholdings. Under this scheme Telangana government gives every beneficiary farmer 4000 per acre as "investment support" before every crop season. The objective is to help the farmer meet a major part of his expenses on seed, fertiliser, pesticide and field preparation. The government will issue cheques rather than make direct benefit transfer because banks might use the DBT money to adjust against farmer's previous dues.

HOW THIS SCHEMES IS IMPLEMENTED?

The revenue department overhauled the entire land holding records and issued new pattadar passbooks for land ownership. The government had initially drawn up a list of 72 lakh beneficiaries based on a revenue department survey last year. The records are still under rectification and more farmers will be added to the list later. The government plans to extend the flat 4000 per acre subsidy to the rabi season as well, with distribution of cheques.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS SCHEME

The scheme has earned various appreciations and it is considered to be the template for social and agricultural policy. Indebtedness among Telangana farmers is very high and they fall into the vicious debt trap of moneylenders. Over a period of four or five years, Telangana farmers will be rid of all debts due to Rythu Bandhu scheme. Farmers also apply for loans from banks which get delayed as they don't approve quickly in time for the crop season. Rythu Bandhu money provides that cushion to the farmer because with that money the farmer can purchase seeds and fertiliser and start sowing.

FEW LIMITATIONS OF THE SCHEME

The Rythu Bandhu scheme does not exclude rich farmers and wealthy landlords. The scheme does however, have a provision under which cheques can be returned to the local authorities. The scheme leaves out tenant cultivator's an estimated 40% of Telangana's farming population and mostly coming from the poorest and most disadvantaged



CURRENT AFFAIRS

1)Jupiter and Saturn to be seen in great Conjunction

In a rare celestial event, Jupiter and Saturn will be seen very close to each other(conjunction) on 21st December 2020, appearing like one bright star. Conjunction occurs when two celestial bodies visually appear close to each other from earth.Astronomers use the term great conjunction to describe meetings of the two biggest worlds in the solar system, Jupiter and Saturn. It happens about every 20 years. The conjunction is the result of the orbital paths of Jupiter and Saturn coming into line, as viewed from earth. Jupiter orbits the sun about every 12 years and Saturn about Vaccine every 29 years. It will be the closest align-COVID-19 ment of Saturn and Jupiter since 1623, in terms of distance. The next time the planets will be this close is 2080. They will appear to be close together, however they will be more than 400 million miles apart.

2)India's first indigenous mRNA vaccine candidate receives approval.

India's first indigenous Mrna vaccine candidate, HGCO19, has received approval from India Drug regulators to initiate Phase one and two human clinical trials. HGCO19 has been developed by Gennova, Pune and supported with seed grants under the Ind-CEPI mission of the Department of Biotechnology. The Mrna vaccines do not use the conventional model to produce an immune response. Instead, they carry DakPav the molecular instructions to make the protein in the body through a synthetic RNA of the Virus. Mrna-based vaccines are scientifically the ideal choice to address a pandemic because of their developmental timeline. The Mrna vaccine is considered safe as is non-infectious. non-integrating in nature and degraded by standard cellular mechanisms.

3)Bills proposing death penalty for rape approved by Maharashtra Cabinet

In order to curb crimes against women and children in Maharashtra, the state cabinet approved two draft bills that propose death penalty for cases of

rape, acid attack and child abuse.

The two interconnected bills are the Maharashtra Shakti Criminal Law (Maharashtra Amendment) Act 2020 and the special court and machinery for implementation of Maharashtra shakti criminal law 2020. These bills are part of Shakti Act. They seek to amend relevant sections of the Indian Penal code (IPC), Criminal Procedural Code (CrPC) and protection of children from sexual offences Act. The bills also

Zero Coupon Bond

Zero-Coupon

Maturity Value (1+i)^{Number of Years}

PM Modi launched Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY SEHAT

ildren from sexual offences Act. The bills also have provisions including life terms to increase the quantum of punishment, including life term, cover new categories of crimes and oropose a mechanism for speedy trials. The media is not allowed to report the name of a rape victim. The draft bills propose to amend IPC section 376 (rape) to increase the quantum of

punishment to life term or death penalty in heinous cases where there is adequate conclusive evidence or exemplary punishment is warranted.

4)New 'policy on school BAG 2020'by the Ministry of Education

According to the new policy on School Bag, School bags should not be more than 10% of the body weight of students across classes 1 to X and there should be no homework till class II.

The new policy also recommends that the weight of the bag needs to be monitored on a regular basis in schools. They should be light-weight with two padded and adjustable straps that can squarely fit on both shoulders and no wheeled carriers should be allowed. The policy even recommends that the weight of each textbook may come printed on them by the publishers. The recommendations have been arrived at based on various surveys and studies conducted by the NCERT. The policy said there should be no bags in pre-primary.



A Global Measurement of Personal, Civil, and Economic Freedom

5)DakPay:New digital Payment App

lan Vásquez and Fred M

Department of posts and India Post Payments Bank unveiled a new digital payment app DakPay.

DakPay is a suite of digital financial and assisted banking services provid-

AMRITA UDAAN

ed by India Post & IPPB through the trusted Postal (Dak) network across the nation to cater to the financial needs (Pay) of various sections of the society. DakPay UPI app allows users to create UPI ID and link multiple accounts across banks in a single mobile app.The app facilitates instant money transfers, nQR based payments in merchant stores and online shopping on e-commerce websites.

6)Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI)

Union Health Minister Harsh Vardhan has been nominated by the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI) as a member of the GAVI Board.Dr. Harsh Vardhan will be representing the South East Area Regional Office (SEARO)/ Western Pacific Regional Office (WPRO) constituency on the GAVI Board. Created in 2000, Gavi is an international organisation – a global Vaccine Alliance, bringing together public and private sectors with the shared goal of creating equal access to new and underused vaccines for children living in the world's poorest countries. The GAVI Board is responsible for strategic direction and policymaking, oversees the operations of the Vaccine Alliance and monitors programme implementation. With membership drawn from a range of partner organisations, as well as experts from the private sector, the Board provides a forum for balanced strategic decision making, innovation and partner collaboration. Gavi brings together developing country and donor governments, the World Health Organization, UNICEF, the World Bank, the vaccine industry in both industrialised and developing countries, research and technical agencies, civil society, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and other private philanthropists. GA-VI's strategy supports its mission to save children's lives and protect people's health by increasing access to immunisation in poor countries. It contributes to achieving the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals by focusing on performance, outcomes and results. Its partners provide funding for vaccines and intellectual resources for care advancement. They contribute, also, to strengthening the capacity of the health system to deliver immunisation and other health services in a sustainable manner

7)What are Zero coupon bonds?

The government has used financial innovation to recapitalise Punjab & Sind Bank by issuing the lender Rs 5,500-crore worth of non-interest bearing bonds valued at par. These are special types of zero coupon bonds issued by the government after proper due diligence and these are issued at par. These are "non-interest bearing, non-transferable special GOI securities". They have a maturity of 10-15 years and issued specifically to Punjab & Sind Bank. These recapitalisation bonds are special types of bonds issued by the Central government specifically to a particular institution. It is not tradable, it is not transferable. It is held at the held-to-maturity (HTM) category of the bank as per the RBI guidelines. Since it is held to maturity, it is accounted at the face value (and) no mark-to-market will be there. Though zero coupon, these bonds are different from traditional zero coupon bonds on one account-as they are being issued at par, there is no interest; in previous cases, since they were issued at discount, they technically were interest bearing.

8)Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY SEHAT

PM Modi to launch the Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) SEHAT scheme for the residents of Jammu and Kashmir. SE-HAT scheme stands for Social, Endeavour for Health and Telemedicine, a health insurance scheme for the Union Territory. The Scheme provides free of cost insurance cover to all the residents of the UT of J&K. It provides financial cover up to Rs.5 Lakh per family on a floater basis to all residents of the UT of J&K. It provides for an operational extension of PM-JAY to 15 lakh (approximately) additional families. The PM-JAY, world's largest health insurance/ assurance scheme fully financed by the government, provides a cover of Rs 500,000 per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalisation across public and private empanelled hospitals in India. The benefit of Rs 5,00,000 is on a family floater basis, which means that it can be used by one or all members of the family. It covers medical procedures such as oncology, cardiology, nephrology etc and up to three days of pre-hospitalisation and 15 days post-hospitalisation expenses such as diagnostics and medicines are also included in the scheme.

9)Two-child policy

The latest data from the National Family Health Survey-5 (NFHS-5) shows India doesn't need a twochild policy. The use of modern contraceptives in rural and urban areas. An improvement in family planning demands being met. A decline in the average number of children borne by a woman. These prove that the country's population is stabilising. The Total Fertility Rate (number of children born per woman) has decreased across 14 out of 17 States and is either at 2.1 children per woman or less. This also implies that most States have attained replacement level fertility, i.e., the average number of children born per woman at which a population exactly replaces itself from one generation to the next. Critics argue that the population growth of India will slow down naturally as the country grows richer and becomes more educated. There are already well-documented problems with China's one-child policy, namely the gender imbalance resulting from a strong preference for boys and millions of undocumented children who were born to parents that already had their one child. By interfering with the birth rate, India faces a future with severe negative population growth, a serious problem that most developed countries are trying to reverse. With negative population growth, the number of old people receiving social services is larger than the young tax base that is paying for the social services. The law related may also be anti-women. Human rights activists argue that the law discriminate against women right from birth (through abortion or infanticide of female fetuses and babies). A legal restriction to two children could force couples to go for sex-selective abortions as there are only two 'attempts'

10)UK's 'more infectious' Covid-19 strain spreads faster

A new variant Covid-19 strain has been discovered in the United Kingdom and could be the reason behind the sharp rise in cases in the country. Scientists and researchers say the new strain has much higher transmissibility than compared to the earlier variant. Mutations in viruses are a natural part of evolution. The pressure on the virus to evolve is increased by the fact that so many millions of people have now been infected. It has been named VUI-202012/01 (the first "Variant Under Investigation" in December 2020) and is defined by a set of 17 changes or mutations. As of Dec 13, a total of 1,108 cases with this new variant had been identified, predominantly in the south and east of England where cases have been rising. This new variant is showing some 17 changes in the genome, this is a very large change. Due to this change, the transmissibility of this virus has also changed and is 70% more infectious compared to the earlier variant.

There is a high possibility that the new strain is still in the UK as it has not been detected in other parts of Europe.

11)Human Freedom Index 2020

The Human Freedom Index 2020, a worldwide ranking of civil, economic and personal freedom, was released recently. The index was published by American think tank Cato Institute and Fraser Institute in Canada. It takes into account 76 indicators of personal, civil, and economic freedoms to rank 162 countries from 2008 to 2018. It placed India at the 111th spot out of 162 countries. India ranked 94 on the index in 2019. India is ahead of China and Bangladesh, which ranked 129 and 139 on the 2020 index respectively. New Zealand, Switzerland and Hong Kong bagged the first three spots. However, Hong Kong's rank is expected to decline in the future, because of China's "aggressive interventions" in the region in 2019 and 2020. War-torn Syria ranked the last on the list. The world has seen a notable decline in personal freedom since 2008. The report continues to find a strong, positive relationship between freedom and prosperity, but also finds that here is an unequal distribution of freedom in the world. India has dropped on several global freedom indexes. Democracy watchdog Freedom House's report in October showed that internet freedom in India declined for a third straight year in 2019-'20. The Global Economic Freedom Index 2020 released in September showed India drop 26 spots from 79 to 105. The World Press Freedom Index, which was released in April, saw India slip two places. India ranked 142 on the index comprising 180 countries and territories.



INTERNSHIPS

PHILANTHROPY

Today's Kalam Foundation http://www.todayskalam.com/ Work from Home Start date: Immediately Duration: 2 Months Stipend: 3000/month Apply By: 7 Jan'21 About the Internship: Promotion, social media handling, Identify donors & raise funds Only those candidates can apply who: 1. are available for the work from home job/internship 2. can start the work from home

job/internship between 24thDec'20 and 28th Jan'213. are available for duration of 2 months

SHRESHTHA BHARAT FOUNDATION

http://sbfindia.co.in/ Unpaid Work from Home About the Internship: Ngo collaborations, perform volunteering activities, campaign, fund

raising. Only those candidates can apply who:

1. are available for the work from home job/internship

2. can start the work from home job/internship between 23rd Dec'20 and 27th Jan'21

3. are available for duration of 1 month

Внимі

Chennai, Tamil Nadu http://bhumi.org.in/ About the Internship: Supporting Bhumi Community Center for children.

Only those candidates can apply who:

• are available for the part time job/internship

• are available for duration of 1 month

• are from Chennai and neighboring cities

INDO GLOBAL SOCIAL Services Society (IGSSS)

Bengaluru, Karnataka About the internship:

Conducting research on Urban Poverty and related development issues;

Assisting in the development and running of a knowledge-sharing MIS system for training participants

Contact- F.V.Jerome (8870940500), jerome@igsss.net

UNDP INDIA

https://www.in.undp.org/content/india/en/home.html About the internship: Interns specialize in the areas of: public relations/communications, sustainable development, inclusive growth, climate and disaster resilience, systems and governance strengthening, promoting civic engagement and the Sustainable Development Goals. Internship opportunities are available for university students. For more information: https:// www.in.undp.org/content/india/en/home/jobs.html

ACTION INDIA

http://www.action-india.org/ New Delhi

About the internship: Internship opportunities are available for students of social sciences/ social work/rural management courses, as part of their course requirements.

Please visit http://www.action-india.org/get-involved/ internship/ for more detailed guidelines.

Email: actionindia1976@gmail. com

FOUNDATION FOR SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION (FST)

https://fstindia.org/en/ Guwahati, ASSAM

About the internship: FST will provide wide exposure to a range of issues across the seven states of Northeast India through our partner organizations. Volunteers are also welcome to contribute in our fundraising efforts.

For more information, Please contact at 0361-2733696 or 09435553373 or email: fstnortheast@ gmail.com

Chaitanya Institute For Mental Health

https://www.chaitanyarehab.com/index.php

Location: Maharashtra, Goa, Kerala, Kathmandu About the internship: To assist in providing comprehensive Rehabilitation, bio-psycho-social services are always in coordination with various professionals, for the treatment and Rehabilitation of individuals affected with chronic Mental Illness and Substance Dependence.

For: MSW (Medical Psychiatric, MA Clinical Psychology)

Please contact: Mr Anthony Augustine - +91 9763130364

Interested candidates can send the Detailed Biodata by email to: chaitanyaimh@gmail.com OR by fast courier.

Kudumbashree

https://kudumbashree.org/

Kerala

About the internship: It offers intensive mentoring and an opportunity to build a life-long network through our internship. This is an exceptional internship for exceptional students. The duration of the internship will be subject to the policy of sponsoring institutions. Kudumbashree shall permit internships from one month to six months.

Who can apply: Students pursuing Post graduate in Social work or other development studies.

How to Apply: Eligible students should apply for internship (open throughout the year) through proper channels i.e., through their respective heads of institutions/ colleges to the address.

An advance copy of the application can be e-mailed to info@kudumbashree.org

For more details: https://kudumbashree.org/pag-es/543

HAND IN HAND INDIA (HIHINDIA)

https://hihindia.org/

About the internship: Field work that helps to understand the challenges faced by the poor so as to come up with innovative solutions to combat poverty. We work with women and children, and in the health and environment sectors. Choose the field that you're passionate about, to start with. Duration: 1 to 3 months.

How to Apply: Go through the website and narrow down your choices of areas of interest. Send your resume and a 'Letter of Intent' through the form provided.

For more details: https://hihindia.org/internship/



1. Jubilee mission medical college @research institute

Post – Psychiatric social worker Thrissur No of post – 2 Consolidated pay per month-55000/-Fresher's can apply Jmmcri.org

2. Cheran group , SMS collage Tamilnadu

Post - Assistant professor No of post- 5 Consolidated pay per month- 60000/-

3. Hitendra advertising & marketing pvt ltd,Pune

Post – office admin, NGO promotion officer Freshers Pay per month – 25000/-

4. NIMHANS National institute of mental health and neuro sciences

Post – project officer child protection theme No of post – 2 Experience – 3 years Consolidated pay per month – 90000/-

5. Kerala public services commission (KPSC) (TVM)

Post – medical social worker No of post – 1 Pay per month – 26500/-Experience – 5 years



SREELAKSHMI JAYAPRAKASH (I MSW)

MONTHLY NEWSLETTER

JUNPORTANT DAYS IN

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
					1 Happy Global Family Day!	
3	World Braille Day	5	6	7	African National Congress Foundation Day	Pravasi Bharatiya Diva NRI (Non-Resident India Day
World 10 Day	11 Death Anniversary of Lal Bahadur Shastri	12 12 JANUARY NATIONAL YOUTH DAY	HAPPY LOHRI	14	Makar Sankranti & Army Day	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	2 Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Jayanti
National Gi24th 24th 24th Girl SI Child DayAn		REPUBLIC DAY	27	Birth Anniversary of Lala Lajpat Rai	29	Martyrs Day 3 & World Leprosy Eradication Day
31						

How was your life at Amrita?

It was a memorable time amidst the serenity of nature.

What are the key skills that you learned at Amrita helped your career?

Organisational management, Strategic analysis, Exposure to cross cultural issues & values, Optimism.

How is the current scope of Social Work?

In a world plagued with social evils & inequalities there is a growing need for committed social workers passionate to bring about lasting impact upholding human rights & social justice to strengthen communities. From Schools, Hospitals, Nonprofit Initiatives social workers have an important role to play.

Social work as a profession has quite a broad and diverse scope offering a variety roles in various of settings, roles, & services.

Starting from therapist to administrator, to policymaker across different settings like healthcare, schools, community centers, juvenile probation, hospice, behavioral health, and early childhood development to name a few.

What message you would like to give for the current MSW students?

Social work is more than just another profession. Keep your passion and genuine empathy above everything else it will be your guiding light even when the journey ahead gets harder.

Each one of you have an unique creative gift use it to your fullest and you will shine out brightest in your own path. There is no need to get into the rat run to achieve your goals sometimes following your own direction one that is rooted in seer passion will take you miles ahead in your journey.

What are your key responsibilities in the present job?

Spearheading the Anti Human Initiative as a Program Director

Who is/are your inspiration?

I take profound inspiration from the life of Jesus Christ & my mentors my Guru Priti Patkar & Pravin Patkar who instilled in me the ethics of social work. And I also take immense inspiration from all survivors of human trafficking I have met in my lifetime as a social worker who continue to give me the courage I need everyday to champion for their rights & justice.

Any other thing you would like to share?

I extend my gratitude to Amrita University for a lifetime of memories and the learning experience -one that helped me be a better version of myself.

It has been an absolute pleasure to have had the blessed opportunity to be mentored by Mr Pravin Patkar & Mrs Priti Patkar under whose dedicated guidance I was equipped as a professional making social work a way of life in the truest sense.



Name Moumita Khati

Roll Number CB.SW.P2MSW11010

Batch 2011-2013

Mobile number 9874086698

Email address lighthousedisha@gmail.com

Present organization details

Light House Disha (registered as Siliguri Community Transformation and Welfare Society)

> **Job title** Co Founder

UGC NET (DECEMBER 2013) SOLVED QUESTION PAPER (PAPER-2)

- 1. Which among the following States in India, Community Development Programme was first initiated in 1952?
- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Punjab and Haryana
- (C) Uttar Pradesh
- (D) Rajasthan

2. Which is/are the approaches to community organization?

- (Å) Community driven development
- (B) Social capital formation
- (C) Ecological sustainable development
- (D) All of the above

3. Which among the following is the department created under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment from May 2012?

- (A) Department of Higher Education
- (B) Department of Disability Affairs

(C) Department of Health Research

- (D) Department of Rural Development
- 4. The author of the book "From Charity to Social Work" is
- (A) Mary Richmond
- (B) Friedlander
- (C) Jane Adams
- (D) Elizabeth N. Agnew
- 5. 12th August is celebrated as
- (A) International Day of Rural Women
- (B) World Humanitarian Day
- (C) World Habitat Day
- (D) International Youth Day

- 6. What does a population pyramid signify?
- (A) Maternal mortality rate
- (B) Fertility rate
- (C) Death rate
- (D) Age-sex distribution at a given time

7. The phrase 'Human Rights' was first used in

- (A) League of Nations Covenant
- (B) French Declaration of the Rights
- (C) Charter of the United Nations
- (D)American Declaration of Independence

8. In Second Five Year Plan, the primary emphasis shifted to

- (A) Rural Development
- (B) Industrial Development
- (C) Agricultural Development
- (D) Urban Development

9. The 'Problem Solving Approach' emerged from the work of

- (A) Florence Hollis
- (B) Mary Richmond
- (C) H.H. Perlman
- (D) B. Swift

10. The Indian Journal of Social Work was started in the year

- (A) 1938
- (B) 1940
- (C) 1948
- (D) 1952

Answer: 1. (D), 2. (D), 3. (B), 4. (A), 5. (D), 6. (D), 7. (C), 8. (B), 9. (C), 10. (A)



PARAM KUMAR SINGH (I MSW)



Contact: Dept. of Social Work Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham Amrita Nagar (P.O) Coimbatore - 641 112. Tamil Nadu-INDIA Email: <u>msw@amrita.edu</u>, <u>mswudaan@gmail.com</u>, Website: <u>https://www.amrita.edu/school/socialwork</u> Like us at facebook <u>https://www.facebook.com/mswamrita</u> Instagram : Amrita Dept of SocialWork Subscribe at : <u>www.youtube.com/mswamrita</u>

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