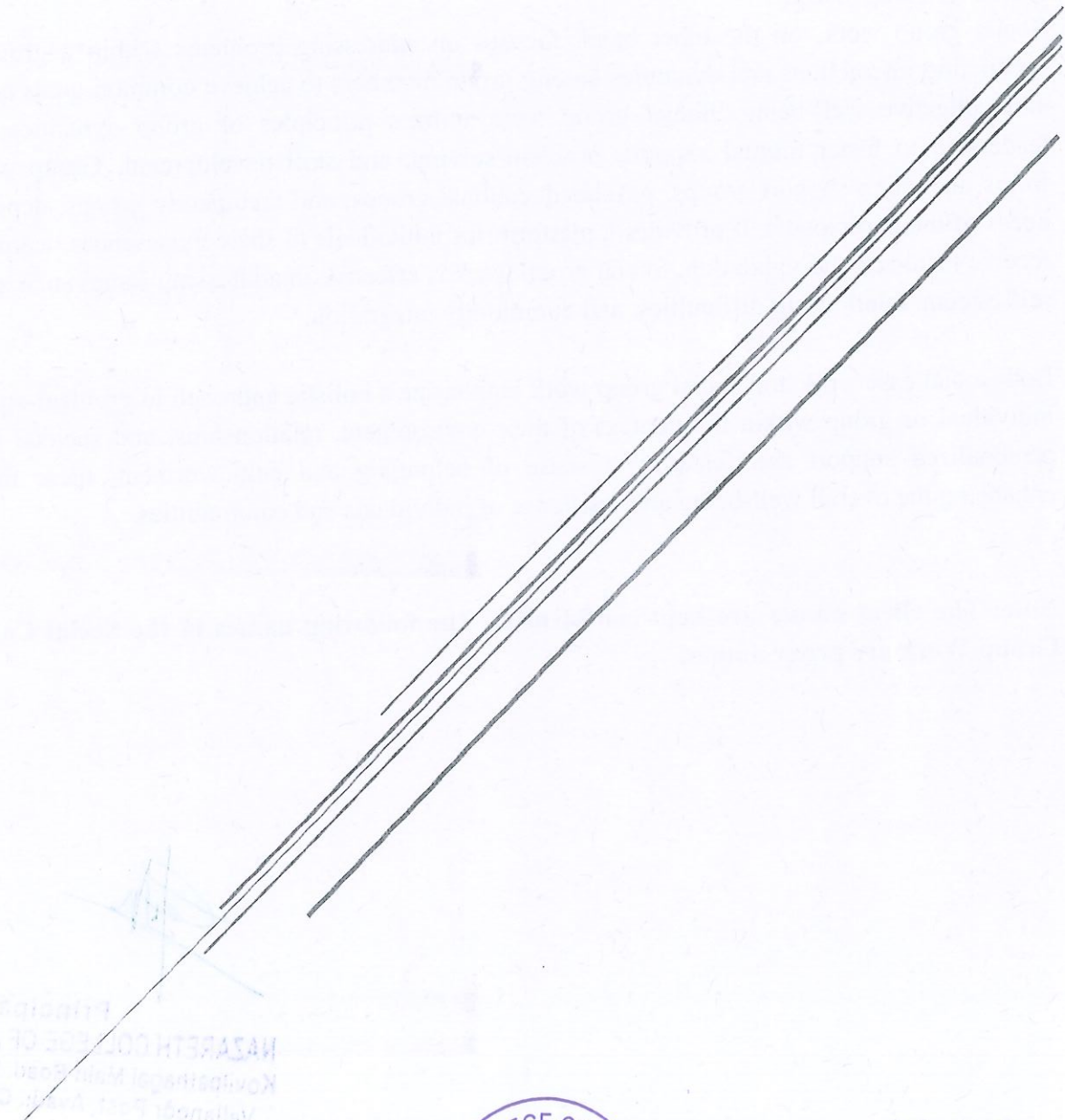


PROBLEM SOLVING METHODOLOGY

2011

2011



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2.3.1

Social case work and social group work are both problem-solving methods used in the field of social work to address various challenges individuals and groups may face.

1. Social Case Work:

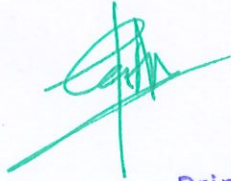
Social case work focuses on working with individuals on a one-on-one basis to address personal and interpersonal problems. It involves a systematic process of assessment, planning, intervention, and evaluation tailored to the unique needs of the individual. Social case workers aim to empower clients to understand and cope with their problems effectively, utilizing resources and support systems available in their environment. The process involves building a therapeutic relationship, identifying strengths and weaknesses, setting realistic goals, and implementing interventions to facilitate positive change. Social case work is particularly effective in addressing issues such as mental health disorders, substance abuse, family conflicts, and economic hardships.

2. Social Group Work:

Social group work, on the other hand, focuses on addressing problems within a group setting. It involves facilitating interactions and dynamics among group members to achieve common goals and promote individual and collective well-being. Social group work utilizes principles of group dynamics, communication, and leadership to foster mutual support, problem-solving, and skill development. Group work can take various forms, including support groups, psychoeducational groups, and therapeutic groups, depending on the specific needs of the participants. It provides a platform for individuals to share experiences, learn from each other, and receive feedback and validation. Social group work is effective in addressing issues such as social isolation, low self-esteem, relationship difficulties, and community integration.

Both social case work and social group work emphasize a holistic approach to problem-solving, considering the individual or group within the context of their environment, relationships, and societal factors. By providing personalized support and fostering a sense of belonging and empowerment, these methods contribute to enhancing the overall well-being and resilience of individuals and communities.

Note: The client names are kept confidential. The following names in the Social Case Work and Social Group Work are proxy names.


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1. **Background** The incident revolves around a mutual act of vandalism, where one individual orchestrated a mob attack on another person's property, prompting the victim to retaliate by causing similar damage. The incident ultimately led to head injuries.
 2. **Key Players**
 - Aggressor: The person who initiated the mob assault on the victim's belongings.
 - Victim: The individual whose property was vandalized and who later retaliated in a similar manner.
 - Victim's Mother: The mother of the victim, who filed an official complaint.
 - Law Enforcement: The local police department responsible for investigating and addressing the incident.
 3. **An incident occurred in which one individual** organized a mob to vandalize another person's property. The victim responded by damaging the aggressor's belongings. The altercation resulted in head injuries to one or both parties involved.
 4. **The Role of the Middleman** Victim's Mother's Complaint The mother of the victim, deeply concerned about her child's safety and the cycle of vandalism, decided to take legal action by filing a formal complaint with the local law enforcement agency.
 5. **Investigation and Legal Proceedings** Law enforcement authorities initiated an investigation into the incident to determine the sequence of events and those responsible. Legal consequences for the parties involved will be decided as part of the ongoing legal proceedings.
 6. **Community Impact** The incident had a significant impact on the community, both in terms of the vandalism itself and the subsequent retaliation. It serves as a stark reminder of the importance of conflict resolution and community cohesion.
 7. **Social and Psychological Aspects** This case study highlights the social dynamics at play when personal conflicts escalate to the level of organized mob violence and vandalism. It also raises questions about the psychological factors contributing to such behaviour and the need for community interventions.
 8. **Conclusion** The cycle of vandalism that emerged from this incident, where one individual organized a mob attack that led to property damage and subsequent retaliation, has left its mark on the community. The victim's mother's formal complaint underscores the need for effective conflict resolution strategies and community-based solutions to break this cycle and ensure the safety and well-being of all community members.

Professional Assessment

Identifying problem – Lack of anger management, Emotional control,

a. Social Case work principles applied – Principle of Non-Judgemental Attitude and confidentiality

b. Skills used / learnt/ developed – Rapport building skill, Active listening skill.



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2.5.1

CASE STUDY - 1

Name : Ranjith

Age: 20

Sex: Male

Address: 1, Koil Street, Kasimedu, Chennai.

Education qualification: SSLC

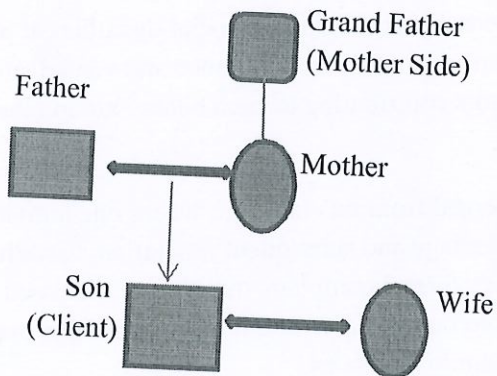
Occupation: Fisherman

Family Type: Joint Family

Family constellation:

S.no	Name	Relationship to the Client	Age	Sex	Educational Qualification	Occupation	Income
1.	Kanmani	Wife	19	Female	12 th	Home Maker	Nil
2.	Prabu	Father	42	Male	Nil	Fisher Man	15,000
3.	Shanthi	Mother	38	Female	Nil	Home Maker	Nil
4.	Raj	Grand Father	70	Male	Nil	Fisher Man	10,000

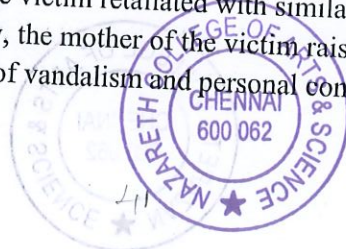
Genogram of the client family:



Social diagnosis (Narrative - Detail report about the client & identifying the problem):

A Cycle of Vandalism: A Case Study of Mutual Property Damage and a Mother's Complaint

This social case study explores an incident in which one individual organized a mob that vandalized another person's belongings. In response, the victim retaliated with similar actions, resulting in head injuries during the altercation. Subsequently, the mother of the victim raised a formal complaint. This case illustrates the consequences of a cycle of vandalism and personal conflicts within a community.



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CASE STUDY - 2

Name : Raja

Age: 20

Sex: Male

Address: 5, narayana mudali street, r k nagar, Chennai.

Education qualification: 12th

Occupation: Swiggy Food Delivery

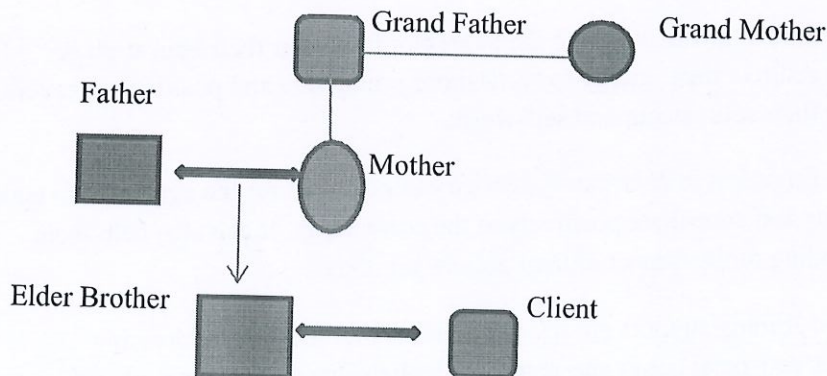
Income : 28,000.

Family Type: Joint Family

Family constellation:


S.no	Name	Relationship to the Client	Age	Sex	Educational Qualification	Occupation	Income
1.	Raji	Mother	45	Female	9 th	Home Maker	Nil
2.	Mohan	Father	48	Male	SSLS	Car Driver	18,000
3.	Kumar	Elder Brother	23	Male	B.com	Medical sales boy	12,000
4.	Subiya	Grand Father	85	Male	Nil	Bus Driver Retd	Nil
5.	Subhulakshmi	Grand Mother	75	Female	Nil	Home Maker	Nil

Genogram of the client family:



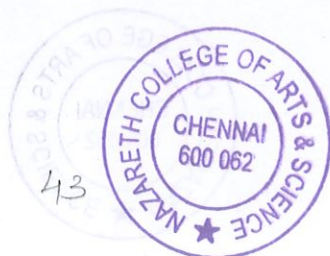
Social diagnosis (Narrative - Detail report about the client & identifying the problem):

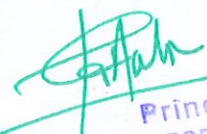



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23.1
Evaluation & Feedback :

1. **Anger Management:** As per case study, anger management is a crucial area for improvement. The aggressor should seek anger management counseling or therapy to learn how to manage their emotions more effectively and develop healthier ways of dealing with frustration and anger.
2. **Conflict Resolution Skills:** Learning effective conflict resolution skills can help the aggressor avoid resorting to violence or vandalism when conflicts arise. This may involve communication training, negotiation skills, and learning to compromise.
3. **Empathy and Perspective-Taking:** Developing empathy and the ability to see situations from the perspective of others can help the aggressor understand the impact of their actions on victims and the community. This can lead to greater self-awareness and a reduced likelihood of repeating harmful behaviours.
4. **Community Involvement:** Engaging in positive community activities and programs can help the aggressor build a sense of belonging and attachment to the community. This can deter them from participating in destructive behaviours and give them a more positive outlet for their energy.
5. **Therapy or Counseling:** In some cases, underlying psychological or emotional issues may be contributing to the aggressive behaviour. Therapy or counseling can help the individual address these issues and work towards personal growth and change.
6. **Restitution and Accountability:** Depending on the legal consequences of their actions, the aggressor may need to take responsibility for the damage they caused and make restitution to the victim. This can be a valuable part of the healing process for both parties.
7. **Mentorship or Support:** Having a mentor or support system in place can be instrumental in guiding the aggressor toward positive changes. A mentor can offer guidance, encouragement, and a positive role model to emulate.
8. **Education and Skill-Building:** Encouraging the aggressor to further their education or acquire new skills can redirect their energy towards more productive and positive endeavors. This can also improve their self-esteem and self-worth.
9. **Community Service:** Engaging in community service can be a way for the aggressor to make amends for their actions and contribute positively to the community. It can also help them gain a better understanding of the impact of their actions on others.
10. **Peer Support Groups:** Joining support groups or programs that focus on addressing aggression, violence, or antisocial behaviour can provide the aggressor with a sense of belonging and shared experiences with others who have faced similar challenges.



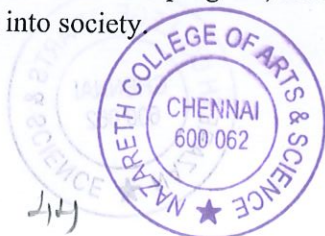

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- a. Social Case work principles applied – Principle of individualisation and Confidentiality
- b. Skills used / learnt/ developed – Asking the right question, Rapport building skill, Active listening skill.

Evaluation & Feedback :

For the young offender who was arrested for drug possession and implicated a middleman in the drug trade, it's crucial to consider the changes and interventions that can help them move away from drug-related activities and towards a more positive and law-abiding life. Here are some changes and steps that could be beneficial for the young offender:

1. **Drug Rehabilitation and Treatment:** The most immediate and critical step is to enroll the young offender in a drug rehabilitation program. This can help address their drug dependency and provide support for recovery. The program should be tailored to their specific needs and may include detoxification, counseling, and therapy.
2. **Counseling and Therapy:** Ongoing individual and group counseling can help the young offender address the underlying issues that contributed to their involvement in drug-related activities. It can also provide tools for managing triggers and preventing relapse.
3. **Education and Skill Development:** Encourage the young offender to continue their education or acquire vocational skills that can help them secure legitimate employment. Education and skill development are essential for rebuilding their life in a positive way.
4. **Mentorship and Support:** Having a mentor or a support system in place can be instrumental in guiding the young offender toward positive changes. A mentor can offer guidance, encouragement, and a positive role model to emulate.
5. **Legal Accountability:** The client should be held accountable for their actions through the legal system, which may involve penalties, probation, or community service. Legal consequences should be balanced with rehabilitation efforts.
6. **Avoiding Negative Influences:** The client should distance themselves from individuals or environments that may encourage or enable drug-related activities. This may involve cutting ties with associates involved in criminal behaviour.
7. **Strengthening Social Connections:** Encourage the young offender to rebuild and strengthen positive social connections with family, friends, and community members who support their rehabilitation efforts.
8. **Regular Drug Testing:** As part of probation or a rehabilitation program, regular drug testing can help monitor the young offender's progress and ensure compliance with treatment.
9. **Aftercare and Relapse Prevention:** It's essential to provide aftercare support, including relapse prevention strategies, to help the young offender maintain their recovery and avoid returning to drug-related activities.
10. **Therapeutic Community Support:** Involvement in a therapeutic community, such as a halfway house or a residential treatment program, can offer a supportive environment for recovery and reintegration into society.



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23.1
Uncovering a Drug Trafficking Network: A Case Study of a Young Offender's Arrest and the Role of a Middleman

Introduction: This case study delves into an incident involving a young offender who was apprehended by law enforcement for possession of marijuana (heroin). During the investigation, the young offender implicated another individual who acted as a broker in facilitating the sale and transfer of the illegal substance. This case highlights the complexities of drug trafficking networks and the role of intermediaries in the distribution of narcotics.

Background: The incident centers on the possession of a controlled substance by a young offender, which led to a police investigation. As the investigation unfolded, it revealed the involvement of a middleman responsible for connecting suppliers and buyers in the illegal drug trade.

Key Players:

- **Young Offender:** The individual caught with the marijuana.
- **Middleman:** The intermediary who facilitated the sale and transfer of drugs.
- **Law Enforcement:** The police department responsible for investigating and apprehending the young offender.
- **Supplier:** The source of the illegal substance.
- **Community:** The environment in which this drug trade network operates, with potential implications for the community's well-being and safety.

Incident Details: On [Insert Date], the young offender was arrested for the possession of marijuana (heroin). During the police investigation, the offender revealed the involvement of a middleman in the drug trade network. This disclosure led to further inquiries into the operations of the network.

The Role of the Middleman: The middleman's role involved connecting buyers with suppliers and ensuring the smooth exchange of narcotics. This intermediary played a critical part in maintaining the secrecy and security of the operation. The investigation uncovered evidence of communications, transactions, and the extent of the middleman's influence within the network.

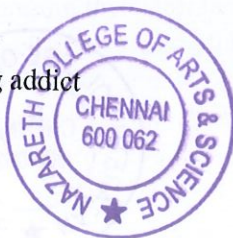
Legal Consequences: Legal proceedings were initiated against both the young offender and the middleman. Their cases will be subject to the legal system's determinations, including potential charges and penalties for their involvement in drug-related activities.

Community Impact: The incident carries significant implications for the community where the drug trade network operated. It raises concerns about the safety and well-being of community members and the potential influence of illegal drug trade on the community.

Social and Psychological Aspects: This case study underscores the social and psychological dynamics at play in illegal drug trade networks. It prompts questions about the motivations and pressures that lead individuals to become involved in such activities and the impact of these networks on the community's social fabric.

Professional Assessment

Identifying the problem- Need of money & drug addict



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A handwritten signature in blue ink is written over a blue rectangular stamp. The stamp contains the college's name and address: Nazareth College of Arts & Science, Kovilpathagai Main Road, Kannadapalayam, Post, Avadi, Chennai-600 062 062.

Introduction: This case study explores a troubling incident involving a young individual who became involved in the illegal trade of Tidal (Injection), a dangerous substance acting as a painkiller. Over time, the young individual transformed into a middleman, contributing to the distribution of this harmful drug in Hyderabad. The case study highlights the complexities of illegal drug networks and the vital role of anonymous whistleblowers in uncovering these operations.

Background: The incident revolves around a youth who initially engaged in the illegal purchasing and consumption of Tidal (Injection), which eventually led to addiction and overdose. This young individual later transitioned into a middleman, playing a key part in the drug's distribution.

Key Players:

- **Youth Offender:** The individual initially addicted to Tidal (Injection) and later operating as a middleman.
- **Tidal Supplier:** The source providing the dangerous substance.
- **Law Enforcement:** The police department responsible for the apprehension of the youth offender.
- **Anonymous Whistleblower:** An unidentified individual who reported the illegal activities and played a pivotal role in the case's resolution.
- **Community:** The environment in which this illegal drug trade was conducted, with potential consequences for community safety and welfare.

Incident Details: On [Insert Date], law enforcement apprehended the youth offender due to their involvement in the distribution of Tidal (Injection). This arrest unveiled the complex drug trade network that extended to the sale of the harmful substance.

The Role of the Middleman: The youth offender's transformation into a middleman was marked by facilitating the illegal distribution of Tidal (Injection) to buyers. This role entailed connecting the supplier with consumers, contributing to transactions, and ensuring the secrecy and security of the operation.

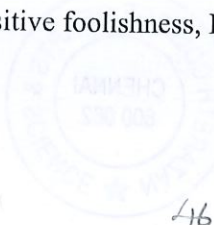
Legal Consequences: Both the youth offender and the Tidal supplier faced legal proceedings following their arrest. These proceedings aimed to hold them accountable for their involvement in the illegal drug trade and to determine appropriate legal consequences.

Community Impact: The incident had a significant impact on the community, raising concerns about the safety and well-being of community members exposed to the harmful substance. The case highlighted the dangers posed by illegal drug networks.

Social and Psychological Aspects: This case study underscores the social and psychological dynamics of addiction and involvement in illegal drug networks. It prompts questions about the factors contributing to an individual's descent into such activities and the implications for the community's social fabric.

Professional Assessment:

Identifying problem : inquisitive foolishness, Drug addict, false influence



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11. **Mental Health Assessment:** If the young offender has underlying mental health issues contributing to their drug use, a mental health assessment and appropriate treatment should be considered.

The ultimate goal is to help the client break free from drug-related activities, rehabilitate, and reintegrate into society as a responsible and law-abiding individual. The specific interventions should be tailored to the individual's needs and should be part of a comprehensive plan that addresses both the addiction and the factors that led to their involvement in drug-related activities.

CASE STUDY - 3

Name : Jagadish

Age: 20

Sex: Male

Address: Not available

Education qualification: 12th

Occupation: Exide Life Insurance (previous)

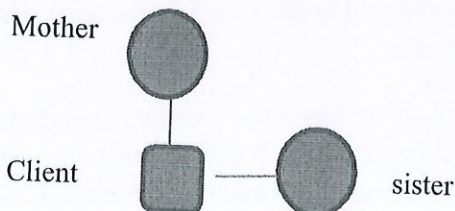
Income : Nil

Family Type: Nuclear Family

Family constellation:

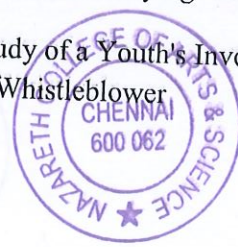
S.no	Name	Relationship to the Client	Age	Sex	Educational Qualification	Occupation	Income
1.	Latha	Sister	24	Female	HSC	Nil	Nil
2.	Sudha	Mother	48	Female	8 th	Home Maker	Nil

Genogram of the client family:



Social diagnosis (Narrative - Detail report about the client & identifying the problem):

Title: Uncovering a Dangerous Drug Trade: A Case Study of a Youth's Involvement in Illicit Substance Distribution and the Role of an Anonymous Whistleblower



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12. **Community Reintegration:** Encourage community involvement and activities that promote a sense of belonging and responsibility. This can help the boy reintegrate into the community in a positive way.

13. **Education on Legal Consequences:** Ensure that the boy is aware of the potential legal consequences of engaging in illegal drug activities and the impact on his future.

The specific interventions should be tailored to the individual's needs and should be part of a comprehensive plan that addresses both the addiction and the factors that led to his involvement in illegal drug activities. The ultimate goal is to help the boy overcome his addiction, rehabilitate, and reintegrate into society as a responsible and law-abiding individual.

CASE STUDY - 4

Name : Avinash

Age: 19

Sex: Male

Address: No.13, Santhai kadai market, Ayanavaram, Chennai.

Education qualification: Diploma in mechanical

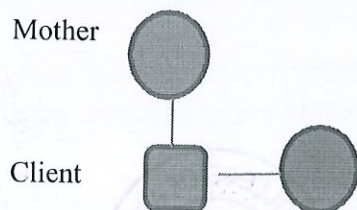
Occupation & income: Accountant at Hotspot Men's wear & 25,000/-

Family Type: Nuclear family

Family constellation:-

S.No	Name	Relationship of the client	Age	Sex	Educational Qualification	Occupation	Income
1	Bhatmini	Mother	44	F	10th standard	Home maker	Nil
2	Sree Ranjini	Younger sister	15	F	Studing 10th standard	Nil	Nil

Genogram of the client family:

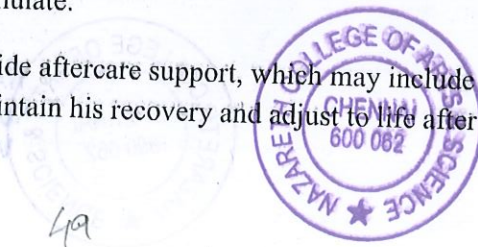


- a. Social Case work principles applied – Principle of determination
- b. Skills used / learnt/ developed – assess needs and circumstance

Evaluation & Feedback :

Addressing the needs of the young individual involved in illegal drug activities is crucial for their well-being and rehabilitation. Here are some changes and interventions that should be considered for the boy:

1. **Substance Abuse Treatment:** The first and most immediate step is to enroll the boy in a comprehensive substance abuse treatment program that can address his addiction to Tidal (Injection) and provide the necessary support for recovery. The program should offer detoxification if needed, therapy, and counseling.
2. **Counseling and Therapy:** Ongoing individual and group counseling should be part of the treatment plan. Therapy can help the boy understand the root causes of his addiction, develop coping strategies, and gain insight into his behaviours.
3. **Mental Health Assessment:** It's essential to assess the boy for any underlying mental health issues that may contribute to his substance abuse. If co-occurring mental health conditions are identified, they should be treated concurrently with addiction treatment.
4. **Relapse Prevention Strategies:** The boy should receive education and training in relapse prevention strategies to help him avoid returning to drug use after treatment. This should include recognizing triggers and developing healthy coping mechanisms.
5. **Education and Skill Development:** Encourage the boy to continue his education or acquire vocational skills that can provide him with legitimate employment opportunities. Education and skill development are essential for reintegrating into society.
6. **Supportive Living Environment:** Ensure that the boy has a stable and supportive living environment upon completing treatment. This may involve family support or alternative housing arrangements.
7. **Legal Accountability:** Hold the boy accountable for his actions through the legal system. Legal consequences, such as probation, community service, or other penalties, should be balanced with rehabilitation efforts.
8. **Avoiding Negative Influences:** The boy should be encouraged to distance himself from individuals or environments that may encourage or enable drug-related activities.
9. **Strengthening Social Connections:** Help the boy rebuild and strengthen positive social connections with family, friends, and community members who support his rehabilitation efforts.
10. **Mentorship and Support:** Having a mentor or a support system in place can be instrumental in guiding the boy toward positive changes. A mentor can offer guidance, encouragement, and a positive role model to emulate.
11. **Aftercare and Support:** Provide aftercare support, which may include ongoing therapy and counseling, to help the boy maintain his recovery and adjust to life after treatment.



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b. Skills used / learnt/ developed- Communication skill

Evaluation & Feedback: The client able to identify his own mistakes while in case study session and trainee help the client to overcome from his problem by giving awareness in Anger management and to be Tolerance in all situations so client understand and said I realised my mistakes and he said I will not do that again.



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2.3.1

Social diagnosis (Narrative - Detail report about the client & identifying the problem):

Title: Escalating Conflict: A Case Study of a Youth's Involvement in a Gang Fight as a Response to Ongoing Harassment

Introduction: This case study delves into a distressing incident involving a young individual who became embroiled in a gang fight due to prolonged harassment by an opposing group. Despite making efforts to avoid conflict, the ongoing harassment led to a breaking point where the young person engaged in self-defense through a violent confrontation. The case study highlights the complexities of community-based conflicts and the consequences of escalating violence.

Background: The incident centers on a young individual who endured persistent harassment by an opposing group. Despite multiple attempts to avoid confrontation, the continual torment and pressure ultimately led to the young person's involvement in a gang fight as a means of self-defense.

Key Players:

- **Youth Offender:** The young individual who became involved in the gang fight.
- **Opposing Gang:** The group responsible for the prolonged harassment and conflict.
- **Community Members:** Witnesses and those affected by the ongoing conflict.
- **Law Enforcement:** The police department responsible for addressing the incident and enforcing the law.

Incident Details: A violent confrontation erupted between the young offender and the opposing gang. This confrontation served as a response to prolonged harassment and became a focal point in the ongoing community conflict.

Ongoing Harassment: The young offender had been subjected to persistent harassment, which included intimidation, threats, and acts of aggression from the opposing gang. The conflict had escalated over time, leading to heightened tensions within the community.

Legal Consequences: Legal proceedings were initiated against the young offender due to their involvement in the gang fight. The legal system would determine the appropriate consequences, taking into account the circumstances and the youth's intent in responding to harassment.

Community Impact: The ongoing conflict had a profound impact on the community, causing concerns about safety, community cohesion, and the emotional well-being of community members affected by the violence.

Social and Psychological Aspects: This case study underscores the social and psychological dynamics at play when individuals resort to violence as a response to prolonged harassment. It raises questions about the role of conflict resolution, the impact of unresolved disputes on individuals and communities, and the need for community interventions.

Professional Assessment:

Identifying problem: Psychological Distress, Fear for Personal Safety

- a. Social Case work principles applied- Principle of Acceptance



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12	Shivan	23	11	Delivery Boy	21000	Single
13	Gopal	21	12	Shop Keeper	13000	Single
14	Alagu	20	8	A/C Mechanic	20000	Single
15	Senthil	20	5	Event Management	21000	Single
16	Mani	18	B.com	Studying	Nil	Single
17	Naveen	22	9	Book Sales Man	13000	Single
18	sedu	21	11	Tea Master	15000	Single
19	Deva	21	12	Tele caller	15000	Single
20	Hari	18	BBA	Studying	Nil	Single

II. Objectives of the Group: The group's objectives for prison remainders are focused on reducing recidivism and promoting personal growth, rehabilitation, and successful reintegration into society.

III. Identify the need /problem of the group : Lack of Soft skills

IV. Prioritizing the need / problem of the group : Behavioural weakness

V. Rationalization the need for this group work: Support System, Peer Accountability, Rehabilitation and Behaviour Modification, social skills Development, positive peer influence

VI. Goals : Reduced Recidivism, Responsibility and Accountability,

VII. Group norms/ rules: Respect and Courtesy, Confidentiality, Punctuality, Non-Judgemental Activities / No violence or Threats, No Disruptive Behaviour.

VIII. Plan of action for the group work session

Date	Contents	Methodology	Resources Used	Resource person	Expected Outcome
27.09.2023	Personal Growth	Group Formation and Orientation, Planning and Curriculum Development	Newspaper	Karthick (Co-Trainee)	Skill Development, Problem-Solving Skills
04.10.2023	Rebuild and Thrive	Support and Encouragement	Newspaper	Naresh	Constructive Behavioural

IX. Group Work session:

1. Mr. Karthick outlined the Discipline of Personality Development and followed by the Group Discussion, detail explanation of Norms and Rules, and finally finished by Ice breaking session and Final Seminar.

2. In the second, wrap up the first one, started with ice braking and advice of development of behavioural body change of soft skill which utilise in the future, ended by activity

X. Professional Assessment:



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SOCIAL GROUP WORK

I. Group Profile

- Name of the group : Second Chance Achievers
- Type of Group: Prisoners
- Nature of the group (Permanent/ **homogenous**/ heterogeneous)
- Total number of members in the group: 20
- Name list of the participants:

S. No	Name
1	Raj
2	Dev
3	Cheran
4	Kumar
5	Vivek
6	Kiran
7	Adi
8	Arya
9	Suriya
10	Dinesh
11	Karthick
12	Shivan
13	Gopal
14	Alagu
15	Senthil
16	Mani
17	Naveen
18	sedu
19	Deva
20	Hari

f. Demographic details of the group :

S. No	Name	Age	Education	Occupation	Income	Marital Status
1	Raj	21	10	Swiggy Delivery	25000	Single
2	Dev	24	12	Bike Mechanic	10000	Single
3	Cheran	23	B.A	IT – Analyst	18000	Married
4	Kumar	19	12	Painter	12000	Single
5	Vivek	20	12	Auto Driver	11000	Single
6	Kiran	22	B.Sc.	Helper	15000	Single
7	Adi	18	B.com	Studying	Nil	Single
8	Arya	20	10	Lorry Driver	20000	Single
9	Suriya	23	8	Mechanic	12000	Single
10	Dinesh	24	10	Sales Boy	15000	Married
11	Karthick	22	9	Tailor	10000	Single

Group work

1. The group work was conducted at Rehaboth NCSI. it was a Rehabilitation Home for mentally challenged women.

Group work session 1

Date : 28/01/2022

Time : 10 Am to 1 Pm


No. of Respondents : 20

Every one sitting together in one hall. and Firstly trainee ask to introduce every one. Some of them say very activity. But some of them didn't respond anything.

of the SW

First trainee conducted cultural session




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Case study - 1

Name : X

Age : 34

Sex : Female

D.O.B : 01/11/2012

CNO abnormal physical findings and functionally normal.

- * Normal speech and language skills.
- * Comprehension: Able to comprehend complex sentences, sequences and wh questions.
- * She had behavioural disturbances on one

staff. She has c/o irritability ~~on~~ starts

Sleep & self care adequate

* Past Medical History: She had TB and

Treated now its OK.



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her mother. Some one has living on the second floor of their house. There will be a 40 years old. He was forcing her to have sex with him. at first she ag-
ainst it. Then he bought her a lot of food. He seduced her by giving her food later she agreed to have sex with him. He had been abusing her for many years. one day her caretaker discovered it. He was evicted from their home. She like him a lot. so she could not bear it. after that she started having some mental problems- so her caretaker put her in this home.




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3)

CASE HISTORY - FEMALE

DOA:

Assessed By:

Identification of Data

Name: L. Lakshmi

Age: 26 Sex: Female

Date of Admission:

Guardian/Father/Mother/Spouse: Joseph (Guescher)

Address:

Madampattakam

Education: 3rd standard Occupation: Hand crafts Religion: Christian

Languages Known: Tamil, English, Hindi Marital Status: un-married Informant details:

Reliability:

Referred by: Parents

Rescued place: Home

Presenting Chief Complaint:

Diagnosis: psychosis

Duration (days/weeks/months/years):

Drugs:

Past Psychiatric and Medical History

1) Hospitalization History(From Childhood):

2) Treatment details

3) Surgical procedures:

Family History

Family Particulars:

Personal History

School Name/College Etc: Velammal

Distance from House to School: 10 mins

Mode of Transport: School van

Academic performance: good

Extracurricular achievements, if any:

Hobbies: singing, listening music, washing cloths

Interests:



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Obstetrical History

- 1) LMP:
- 2) Number of children:
- 3) Any abnormalities associated with pregnancy, delivery, puerperium :
- 4) Termination of pregnancy, if any:
- 5) Menopause (including any associated problems): *Correct*

Occupational History

- 1) Occupation: *spiral binding*
- 2) Nature of Jobs Held
- 3) Distance from workplace to Home:

Sexual and Marital History

Genogram:

- 1) Type of marriage: a) Self choice b) Arranged c) *None*
- 2) Duration of marriage:
- 3) Interpersonal and sexual relations: a) Satisfactory b) Unsatisfactory c) *None*
- 4) Extramarital relationship, if any specifies: *Love - misuse more than 10*

Pre-morbid Personality

- 1) Interpersonal relationship: a) *Extrovert* b) Introvert c) None
- 2) Family and social relationships: *Introvert only speaking to that pers*
- 3) Usual reaction to stressful events: *Aggression*
- 6) Attitude to self and others: *self love*
- 7) Attitude to work and responsibility: *Normal*
- 8) Religious beliefs and moral attitudes: *Yes*

M) Habit

- 1) Eating pattern: a) Regular b) *Irregular* c) None
- 2) Elimination: a) Regular b) *Irregular* c) None
- 3) Sleep: a) Regular b) *Irregular* c) None
- 4) Use of drugs, tobacco, alcohol: *No*



[Signature]

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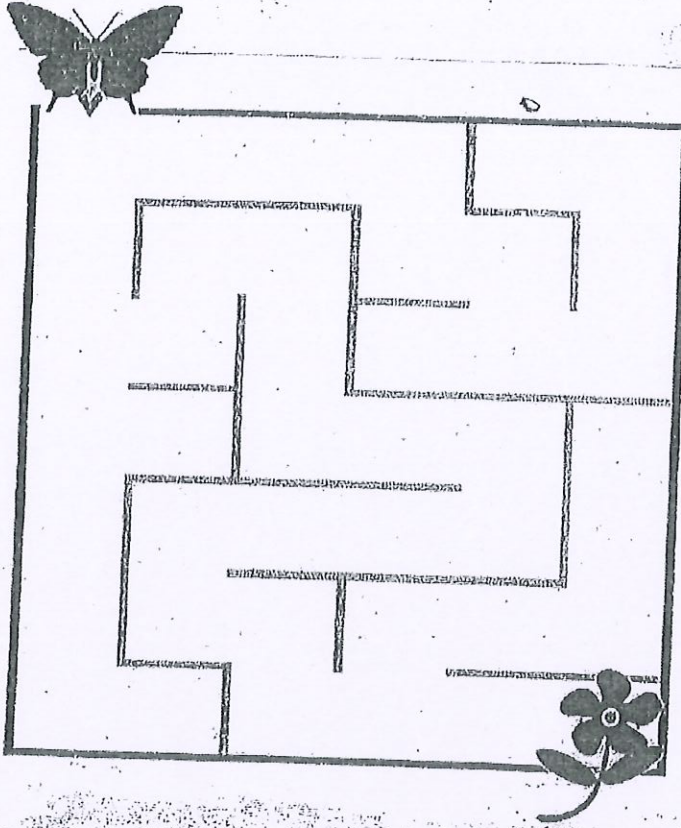
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Delusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Obsessions/ compulsions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phobias <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe):	
9. Perception	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No hallucinations or delusions during interview <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe):	
10. Orientation	Oriented: Blindness	
	Time Yes	
	Place Yes	
	Person Yes	
	Self other (describe): Knowing everything	
11. Memory/ Concentration	Short term	Long term intact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Intact other (describe):	Distractable/ inatten
12. Insight/Judgement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor	



[Signature]
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2011
Help The Butterfly Reach Home



9894 988311

Entertainment:

Favorite Actor: Jayam Ravi

Favorite Actress: Hansika

Favorite Movie: Romeo & Juliet

Favorite Song: Theovanam

Favorite Sport & Sport Person: Carrom board

Favorite Place: Maelhavayam

Favorite Color: Rose

Favorite Food: Pongal




Principal

Name and Signature of the SW
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Session - 4

Date : 13/05/2022

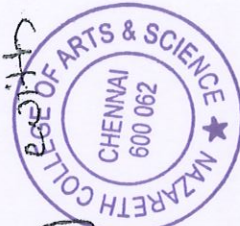
Time : 2:00 PM to 4 PM

no. of Responded = 15

The afternoon session
conducted game session. Trainee
conducted

got of games.
Most of them participated very
actively

Then trainee put some songs
for them
everyone dancing with the song.



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Conviction rate in human trafficking cases declining


Activists call for robust inter-State investigations

SHIV SAHAY SINGH
KOLKATA

Twice every week, two women from Basanti in South 24 Parganas of West Bengal, visit a local non-governmental organisation at the subdivision headquarters from their village, seeking details of the investigation in the case relating to their rescue from traffickers. These women in their twenties were rescued four to five years ago, but there has been no conviction of the accused.

The conviction rate in cases of human trafficking has been on the decline, government data show. Details of cases shared in Parliament earlier this month showed that the conviction rate has been declining over the past four years although the number of anti human-trafficking units (AHTU) in the country has increased to 696.

The conviction rate of cases related to human trafficking dropped from 27.8% in 2016 to 10.6% in 2020. Between 2018 and 2019 the con-

 Though the crime is usually an organised and an inter-State one, the investigation is rarely inter-State

KAUSHIK GUPTA
Lawyer

viction rate in such cases increased from 19.4% to 22.5%. The data has been sourced from a reply by Minister of State for Home Affairs Ajay Kumar Mishra to a question in the Rajya Sabha earlier this month.

Tahteesh, a collective action platform, said the fall in conviction rate was due to "absence of a strong and robust mechanism to investigate human trafficking cases that often span across State borders leading to acquittal of traffickers across the country".

"Though the crime is usually an organised and an inter-State one, the investigation is rarely inter-State. And since this is a case of circumstantial evidence until

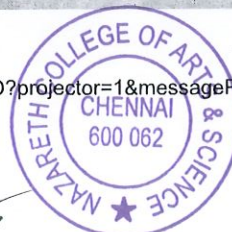
and unless the chain of circumstance is shown to be completed, conviction cannot be based on such evidence. Therefore, the low conviction rate is due to the problem and fallacies in investigation," lawyer Kaushik Gupta, a member of Tahteesh, said.

Compensation delay

Subhashree Raptan, an activist from Goranbose Gram Bikas Kendra, said that despite orders from Courts, more than a dozen of survivors have not been awarded compensation by the District Legal Service Authorities in South 24 Parganas alone.

"We have to understand that after their rescue, things don't miraculously fall in place for survivors. In several cases, the survivors are rescued from other States and inter-State investigation falls flat. It is the survivor that has to fight for justice, and compensation is essential for her fight" Ms

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Relevant links

www.unodc.org

https://en.m.wikipedia.org

Scholarly articles for human trafficking articles.

globalizationhealth.biomedcentral.com

The New Indian Express

The Hindu

Abstract

This report details ongoing and completed efforts to measure and analyze the nation-wide incidence of human trafficking; to describe characteristics of human trafficking victims and offenders, and to describe criminal justice responses to human trafficking offenses. It provides information on arrests for human trafficking offenses by state law enforcement officers, prosecutions of individuals in state courts for human trafficking offenses, convictions,

of individuals in state courts for human trafficking offenses, and sentences imposed on individuals convicted in state courts for human trafficking offenses.

Additional References:

* Feb 16, 2022

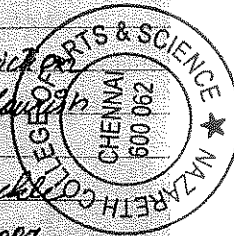
With less than 10 percent conviction rate, human trafficking continues to flourish in India.

India faces a big challenge to tackle human trafficking, experts believe as poor conviction rate has encouraged the traffickers to continue the unlawful activity in many parts of the country.

* Feb 6th 2022

Conviction rate in trafficking cases declines.

Conviction rate in human trafficking cases has been consistently declining over the past four years, according to official data.



20/03

CLASSMATE
COMPOSITION

Solution for the Research Problem. Human Trafficking.

The fight against human trafficking can be evaluated in three categories: what is being done, how it is being done and why it is being done. Human trafficking consists of the transferring, harboring and receipt of a person or persons. It is often done in violent or deceptive ways, using threat, coercion, payments and other abuse of power. Finally, the main motive behind human trafficking is exploitation, in most cases sexual exploitation or forced labor.

- * Be aware of the signs of human trafficking
- * Raise awareness
- * Stay informed
- * Report suspicions
- * Advocate
- * Volunteer and support anti-trafficking efforts in our community

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CLASSMATE
COMPOSITION

* Encourage local schools or school district to include human trafficking in their curricula and to develop protocols.

The victims come from very poor families and are generally daily wage labourers. Coming for case hearings means losing their day's earnings which is a huge problem. The government should consider giving allowances to such victims to ensure the cases reach their logical ends. Proper implementation of government schemes to ensure better conviction rate.

'Sakhi scheme', also known as 'One stop centres', aims at facilitating women victims with a range of integrated services under one roof.

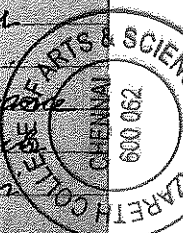
Punishment for human trafficking in India

The Trafficking of persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018 of India. (Penalty under the Bill)

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Sexual exploitation of trafficked person
(imprisonment of 7-10 years, and fine
of at least Rs 1,00,000.)

compelling a person to perform bonded
labour (imprisonment of 10 years up to
life imprisonment and fine).

The Laws of human trafficking.

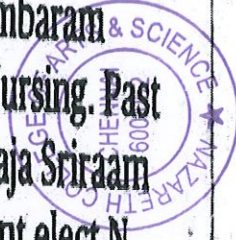
* The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act,
1956 (ITPA) is the premier legislation
for prevention of trafficking for commercial
sexual exploitation.

* The Trafficking Victims Protection Act,
2000.

* Trafficking of human beings or persons
is prohibited under the Constitution of
India under (article 23)



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69

Project to create awareness on breast cancer

Rotary Club of Madras Chennai Patna, in association four nursing colleges, launched 'Mellinam' project recently. According to a release, 'Mellinam' is a global grant project floated by the Club that aims to create awareness among women about breast cancer.

The club plans to screen about 14,000 women over a period of 12 months and provide them guidance, for which it has joined hands with non-profit Pennalam, said the release.

Rotary Foundation, Rotary Club of Catarqui, Canada and Rotary club of Mds North East have extended financial



assistance of ₹37.50 lakhs towards the project. Four breast machines (a hand held device) were procured from UE Life Sciences.

RCMCP president Senthana Amuthan; secretary K. Sathyanarayanan; Global Grant chair Praveen Mehra and Rotary Foundation chairman R. Saptagiri

inaugurated the event at M.A. Chidambaram College of Nursing. Past president Raja Sriraam and president elect N. Anand took part in the inaugural function at Madha College of Nursing.

The club members created awareness through pamphlets, songs and short video clipping.

Luxury hotel at Vengal...

Project to Create awareness on breast cancer.

Abstract:

Breast cancer is the most common cancer in women. It is also the second most common cancer worldwide behind lung cancer: with approximately 1.7 million new breast cancer cases diagnosed in 2012, with an increase to 2.08 million new cases diagnosed in 2018, As a global health issue continued research on breast cancer is of the utmost importance.

Introduction of breast cancer:

Cancer begins when healthy cells in the breast change and grow out of control, forming a mass or sheet of cells called a tumor. A tumor can be cancerous or benign. A cancerous tumor is malignant, meaning it can grow and spread to other parts of the body.

Importance of breast cancer awareness:

Cancer awareness is the key to early detection and better health - seeking behaviours. Cancer is quite common in both developing as well as developed countries but awareness is yet poor among the



general Population. Poor awareness may lead to poor uptake of screening modalities and delay in diagnosis.

Background:

Rotary Club of Madras Chennai Patna in association with four nursing colleges launched "Mellinam" Project recently. According to a release Mellinam is a global grant project floated by the club that aims to create awareness among women about breast cancer.

The club plans to screen about 14,000 women over a period of 12 months and provide them guidance, for which it has joined hands with non-profit Pennalam. Said the release.

Survival rate of breast cancer in India

India still has a low breast cancer survival rate of 66%.

India continues to have a low survival rate for breast cancer with only 66.1% women diagnosed with the disease between 2010 and 2014 surviving a Lancet study found.