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Centre for Child and Adolescent Well Being (Ccaw)

Centre for Child and Adolescent Well Being (earlier known as Child Guidance Centre) is functioning in the premises of Department of Social Work, University of Delhi. The main aim of the Centre (CCA W) is to provide diagnostic, treatment and referral services to emotionally disturbed and socially deprived children, adolescents and to their families. All the services of the centre have been suspended last year, due to lack of funds from the University. However, like every year, summer camp for children was organized at the Department by the Centre focusing on developing lifelong skills, building confidence, being physically active, grow up independently.

CCA W organized Summer Camp of one month duration beginning from 25th May to 24th June 2016. There were fifty eight participants which includes 48 children (between 6 to 15 years) and 10 children (between 3 to 5 years).

The various activities in the camp, for Group 1 included Self Defense, Calligraphy, Craft and team building games. Self Defense sessions were organized in collaboration with Delhi Police. In the sessions, children learnt different moves and developed gross and fine motor abilities resulting in their holistic development. They were also able to improve coordination and balance. Children constantly learnt new skills and felt physically fit. Calligraphy sessions were organized in collaboration with Sur- Sadhna team. Calligraphy is important to improve eye-hand coordination, composition and balance. Children produced beautiful calligraphy combining strong energetic marks with the flow and balance. In the craft time, children made innovative pen holders, wall hangings, mobile holders etc. using trash and scraps. Best out of waste was the theme of craft sessions. In weekly origami sessions, children learnt to make yatches, double door houses etc. In team building games, children learnt group skills, communication and bonding. They improved morale and enhanced leadership skills. The perfect square, purpose mingles etc were the regular games in this session. For children of three to five years of age, storey telling, free drawing and play were the important sessions which were designed creatively to retain attention of young children.

Two trainees from Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Delhi did their internship in summer camp. They were engaged meticulously in designing website for the centre and conducted team building games innovatively. On the concluding day of the summer camp, guests and parents were invited and children showcased their learning with great enthusiasm.

(Source: Annual Report 2016-17, Page Number 32)

Centre for Community Development and Action (CCDA)

The Centre for Community Development and Action (CCDA), earlier known as Gram Mahila Kendra is an extension and demonstration unit of the Department. The Centre which began in 1957 in Alipur, Samaipur block, initiated its activities in the village Burari in the year 1988, with a focus on universal elementary and non-formal education, health and skill training programmes. Over the years, the Unit has shifted its base to cover various areas in Burari spreading over Swaroop Nagar, Shakarpura, Satya Vihar, Nathupura, Burari Garhi and Ajit Vihar to name a few. As per the available records some of the programmes initiated under the Center have ranged from Self Help Groups, Health Programmes, Vocational Training, programme for elderly, legal aid programme, non formal education (NFE), nutritional awareness programme and the balwadi programme. Presently, the Center is working in Ajit Vihar, Burari with focus on children adolescents and women's well being with a participatory approach.

The present team of CCDA comprises of Prof. Pamela Singla, Director (Honorary) and Ms. Dimple Mishra, Social worker. The Center also has the services of the students from the Department and the Under Graduate colleges of the University placed here for their internship/ concurrent fieldwork programmes.

Presently, the following programmes are functional in Ajit Vihar:

Balwadi: The present strength of the balwadi is 26 children, aged 3 to 6 years from Ajit Vihar. They are also joined by the school drop-out children from the community. Efforts have been made to strengthen the functioning of this resource centre through introduction of innovative teaching methodologies. Balwadi has incorporated many new methods and techniques to make children learn and the focus is to develop the overall personality of the children rather than sticking to conventional method of teaching.

Adolescent Girls meetings: The present strength is 10 girls. The meetings are organised once a month and various issues of concern to the young girls are discussed. Some of these include trafficking, domestic violence, education of girls, and career development.

Mother's meet: This group comprises of the mothers of the children coming to the balwadi. Some of the issues discussed with them are admission to the schools, health and hygiene, spread of dengue and ways to control it. Importance continues to be given to the organisation of monthly mothers' meetings and the involvement of fathers in the progress of their children, though the latter's participation is very little. The mothers' meetings are well attended and there has been a significant enhancement in the participation of the mothers in the functioning of the Balwadi and in the performance of their wards. The Center has facilitated the enrolment of the children in Public and Government schools.

Livelihood generation for women: Livelihood generation has been initiated by CCDA by making women self reliant economically. The women were provided training on envelope making in a full day workshop at the Centre and the women have been linked with the local market. Some women still continue to make use of the skill in generating additional income.

Vocational Training Course (VTC): The Center continues to run the stitching and tailoring course. Presently three women are attending this class and the instructor is a lady from the community who volunteers her services.

Some of the events organized in the past two years in the community are as given below:

International Yoga Day (IYD): The International Yoga Day was celebrated in the community on June 21st and has become a practice since past two years. The Social Worker conducted the session to generate awareness on the benefits of yoga and disciplined life. The session was well attended by the community, particularly the women and girls.

International Drug De-addiction Day (IDDD): The Drug de-addiction day was celebrated on 26th June, 2016 with a request by the community women to address the prevalence of drugs and alcohol in the community. A half day workshop was organized in the community by CCDA in collaboration with Sawera NGO to address the issue.

International Women's Day (IWD): International Women's Day was celebrated once again in Ajit Vihar for the third time much to the excitement of the community. The programme was once again well attended by the community, the faculty of the Department, students from the colleges and the Department. The audience was introduced to the activities of the Center and achievements in the past one year including the plans for the future. There was sharing of experiences by the beneficiaries of the programmes, the prize distribution of various competitions, and cultural programme by the community which highlighted the nature of social problems being faced in the community such as alcoholism, domestic violence and female foeticide.

Rallies on eve-teasing: To address this issue of eve teasing in the community, a training workshop on self defense and safety was organized at the Department of Social Work last year (2016) in February and ten girls from the community were trained into the basics of self defense. The training was conducted by Ms. Dibya who is a part of a professional group of trainers for training on women's safety and self defense, called Wellido. This was an intensive two days training from sharp 9.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. and was inaugurated by the Proctor, University of Delhi. The girls who attended the training have formed a core group in the community. With their support and with participation of other residents series of rallies on eve-teasing were conducted in the community and the issue was also addressed by the Director, CCDA during the International Women's Day this year to seek support from all the residents particularly the young boys and men in combating the practice from the community.

Talk on Anti-trafficking programme: A talk on generating awareness on trafficking and traffickers was organized for the benefit of the community particularly for lanes 1-5 of Ajit Vihar. This was done in collaboration with Shakti Vahini, Delhi based NGO. Among many things shared by the resource person was the child helpline number 1098.

Addressing the sanitation and surroundings: The Center with the support of the local Pradhan and the youth of the area has tried to address the sanitation problem. Meeting with the local MLA helped in addressing the issue partially.

Encouraging outside participation of the community: CCDA has encouraged the children and the youth to participate in the ongoing cultural activities and competitions organized in the colleges and other schools. Different activities in which participation of the CCDA children was received were like group dance, 400 metres race, drawing & colouring & theme-based poster making competition. Two prizes were won by CCDA at the Ambedkar college fest.

Services to social work interns: CCDA supervises the social work students placed at the Center for the fieldwork training & provide them with adequate learning opportunities. As department's extension & development project, the social work students play important role in functioning of the project.

(Source: Annual Report 2016-17, Page Numbers 32-34)

C. Community Development Cell (CDC), University of Delhi

The work in the five villages adopted under the Community Development Cell of the University of Delhi began in the last academic session with lot of enthusiasm and energy. The programme moved to its second year with a new team of ten students being placed there for concurrent field work. Villages having low socio-economic indicators namely Badarpur Khadar, Chauhan Patti, Jagatpur, Mukundpur and Jharoda were chosen for community development initiatives. Based on the need assessment done by the students they started intervening. In the last academic session, liaisoning was done with concerned authorities for infrastructure upgradation in the villages, for example, the sanctioning of water tankers, installation of water coolers in the school to absolve the drinking water problem, commencement of DTC bus service to address the connectivity issue etc.

In the current session, the students took into cognizance the predominant health issues affecting the residents. A number of medical camps and awareness generation sessions have been organized to meet the health needs of people. The students have taken activities for generating awareness amongst the children on a plethora of subjects at schools and in the community. They have also associated with women through Anganwadis and are working with them in groups on various issues beginning from nutrition, health, personal hygiene etc.

They have been working regularly with groups to address the problems of adolescents, dropouts etc. Strengthening of existing and formation of new groups in the villages is being done to garner the support of different sections of the villagers for implementation of further activities. Networking with Non- Governmental Organizations in the area is being done to mobilize people to make avail of the services being rendered in the community and initiatives have also been taken to bring some organizations from outside to deliver demanded or need based services. The work is also being done to bring about awareness regarding various schemes initiated by Central and State Government to benefit women and children (girls), widows and persons with disability.

Specifically, some pertinent issues are being addressed in these five villages: In Mukundpur, the students have engaged themselves in health sector majorly. They have taken sessions with pregnant women and ANMs working with these pregnant women. They have been working to encourage institution based deliveries and ensuring proper pre-natal and ante-natal care during pregnancy and after the birth of the child. The students are closely working with the dispensary, Doctors and other staff members to bring in the real stake holders into the process. Students have also created a platform where they have brought in mothers and adolescent girls for an interface to discuss menstrual health and hygiene issues. Simultaneously, they are working in two private schools for awareness generation among children on health and hygiene to prevent skin and other infections for which children are brought for treatment at the dispensary.

While in Jharoda, the students have been involved in strengthening ICDS programme. They are involved into reviving the functioning of Anganwadi centres from a food distribution centre to a resource centre for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child. They have initiated activities with children which make them spend some time learning new things at the centre. To make the effort sustainable, adolescent boys and girls who have dropped out from school have been involved to do strategic hand-holding of these young ones

and guide them towards formal schooling. This is being done on a pilot basis in two anganwadi centres. The success of this effort will lead to its replication to other anganwadi centres.

The students placed in Jagatpur are also working on improving the functioning of ICDS programme. ICDS is centrally sponsored programme and implemented through the state governments. ICDS, launched in 1975 is one of the world's largest and most unique programmes for early childhood development. It can be said that while ICDS programmes have been somewhat successful in improving health outcomes, it is not properly equipped to deal with the educational needs of preschool children. Thus, the trainees have involved themselves in capacity building of Anganwadi workers and helpers.

In Badarpur Khadar, the intense engagement in the field brought into light that almost a fifth of the village's demography is dominated by elderly. Mapping the life history of elderly and especially the women revealed that most of them had migrated and were a part of the informal economy in the past. Therefore, they suffer from lack of asset and resources to sustain themselves in the present. Keeping in mind the felt and actual need of the ageing population who faced ill health, desolation and marginalization, interventions were made at 3 levels. Firstly, networking was undertaken with various governmental agencies and MLA for provision of old age pension and widow pension to ensure that their economic vulnerability is curbed. This process benefitted a couple of beneficiaries and about 5 of such applications are under process. Secondly, those aging over 60 years often face ill health and lack of proper medical care. Inadequate nutrition is another challenge which they tend to not to overcome. To address this, two health camps were organized, a generic health camp by collaborating with Helpage India and a focused one for eye check up by collaborating with Dr. Shroff Hospital. About 200 beneficiaries benefitted from these processes. The trainees working in the community also make way for psychological well being of the elderly by undertaking action oriented case work. And thirdly, to address the issue of rights, attempts are underway for formation of a Senior Citizen's Association in Badarpur Khadar in collaboration with Help Age India. The aim is to address the issue of dispossession and right to live with dignity. It is believed that a permanent platform will also facilitate uninterrupted health infrastructure.

Chauhan patty, in the outskirts of Delhi is another location which shows intensely stratified and unequal class and caste structure among the residents and migrants. Interventions were undertaken with the migrant populations of the community. As per need, three target groups were identified and action was taken for migrant women, migrant youth and first generation of migrant children in schools. For migrant women who were employed as construction workers, awareness generation regarding equal pay for equal work, maternity leave and crèche facility were undertaken. Health and safety at work was the main priority area. With the youth, continuous sessions were undertaken for their absorption into formal sector through computer programme and other provisions of Skill India Programme. Counselling sessions were also conducted for adolescent boys in the community regarding various psycho-social/ sexual problems encountered by them.

Lastly, interventions were undertaken with first generation of migrant children who are school going. Catharsis activities, mapping domestic violence at home, exclusion faced in the community vis a vis the upper class were some of the themes of various sessions taken with them.

(Source: Annual Report 2016-17, Page Numbers 34-36)

Gender Resource Centre-Suvidha Kendra

The Gender Resource Centre (GRC) is envisaged as an important mean to usher in social, economic, and legal empowerment of women, particularly those belonging to the under privileged sections of society. The GRC is expected to take care of all dimensions related to women's empowerment in a holistic manner and it is deemed to be the focal point of all issues relating to the empowerment of women in general and health, literacy and income generation component in particular. In February 2008, CCDA was granted a Gender Resource Centre - Suvidha Kendra by the Governing Council of Mission Convergence under the Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi under the auspices of the CCDA-Delhi School of Social Work Society. The Project Director Prof. Sanjai Bhatt leads the team as the Chief Functionary of the project. The GRC team comprises Nine members. The project Coordinator is Mr. Sujeet Kumar Kashyap. The team of GRC includes a Project Officer, help desk counselor, an SHG outreach worker, two VTC instructors, two community mobilisers and an NFE teacher. The GRC has also established an extension centre at Nathupura in order to extend service delivery in its adjoining areas. This Centre is manned by a separate team of committed staff members.

The focus of the GRC has been on health, nutrition, legal aid and family counseling, vocational training, self-help group formation and strengthening microcredit, and non-formal education. The Health programmes organised by GRC include two OPD in a month and one health camps towies in a month. Quality medical services are provided to the community through its free OPD, Health camps and mega Health camp which draw a large number of users from all part of the community. It disseminates free consultation and medicines to beneficiaries. Six Health Camps and twenty two OPDs have been organised from February 2012 to December 2012. Free medicines are provided to community members through the Directorate of Health Services. The GRC also organises monthly nutrition camps to educate the community on low cost nutritious diet. As many as twelve nutrition camps have been organised in last one year and on an average, fifty to sixty persons attended each camp. Legal aid and family counselling is provided on a biweekly basis. Cases related to domestic violence, family disputes, and divorce are being undertaken under its auspices. The number of beneficiaries registered under this programme is 1217, out of which thirty two cases have been resolved.

The GRC is running two Vocational Training Centres which provide training in Stitching-tailoring and beauty culture by following the course curriculum of Jan Shikshan Sansthan and the beneficiaries are being enrolled for NIOS certification. It aims to provide remedial classes to school going children and literacy inputs to community women and adolescent girls. NFE is very comprehensive programme for non-school going and school drop outs. The total number of students enrolled under the NFE programme is Eighty five. The NFE is also providing free study materials(a set of Meri Kitab) developed by State Resource Centre, Jamia Millia Islamia. The students are also being enrolled for formal education and the NIOS exams. The GRC has successfully formed thirty one SHG groups in various community clusters of Burari. Each group consists of approximately 12 to 15 members. Weekly meetings are being held on a regular basis to strengthen the functioning of the groups. Some groups have started group activities for income generation. The SHGs have also applied for loan under SJSRY scheme at the GRC.

The GRC is receiving an exceptionally positive response from the community. It has also provided excellent opportunities to social work students to derive a comprehensive training in

planning and managing community organisation/development initiatives. It is one of the field work agency for students of social work.

(Source: Annual Report 2013-14, Page Number 34-35)

Rural Camp

The Rural Camp is one of its kinds, life-time experience in the academic life of a social work trainee. It not only provides an exposure to rural life and issues but the intense nature of the activities also promotes further skill development. Striving for holistic professional development, rural camps provide an environment to students to polish their interpersonal relationship skills through the process of group dynamics and team work.

The Rural Camp of 2016 was held between 10th October and 16th October 2016. In this academic year, rural camp was hosted and coordinated by Manav Jeevan Vikas Samiti and Ekta Parishad. The students undertook field visits to four nearby villages namely Manj Ganwa, Madari Tola, Bijouri and Nanakwara Kala.

The organizations largely work upon the issues of Health Management, Sanitation and Waste Management, Rural Youth Capacity Building, Alternative Education Options, Environmental Protection and Enhancement and Women Empowerment. The camp was co-ordinated and supervised by five faculty members, Dr. Sanjoy Roy, Dr. A. Malathi, Mr. N. T Thomas, Mr. Abhishek Thakur, Mr. Sudhir Maske, and Ms Chinmayi Sarma. One of the research scholars, Mr Gajanand also extended his support to the rural camp team.

During their short stay, the students were primarily involved in preparation of detailed village/ community profiles, identifying felt as well as actual needs of the villagers and participated in identification of problems and challenges and designing interventions. Focussed Group Discussions with youth and women, Rallies, Street Plays are some of the feature activities undertaken by the students. The feedback of the students received at the end of the Camp was convincing and emphasized that it brought the desired learning outcomes.

(Source: Annual Report 2016-17, Page Number 21)