Social Work Practice in India
Unical, ITALY
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Our Presentation

• INDIA & History of Social Work by Francis Adaikalam

• Social Work Education by Louis
Indian Reality

- Demography
- Political Structure
- Health indicator
- Education
- Socio-Economic
India – Construction/Deconstruction!
India...in numbers

• 28 states or Provinces and 7 Union territories.
• Population
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State in India</th>
<th>Population-2011</th>
<th>Country @</th>
<th>Population@</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>199.6</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>195.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>112.4</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>127.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>103.8</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>110.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>91.3</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>93.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>84.7</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>82.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>72.6</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>72.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>72.1</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>68.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>68.6</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>62.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>61.1</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>61.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>60.4</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>60.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>40.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>33.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Population (in millions)</td>
<td>Proportion (percent)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0-14 (years)</td>
<td>15-59 (years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1029</td>
<td>35.4</td>
<td>57.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1112</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>60.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1193 (1210)*</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>62.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1269</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>63.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>1340</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>64.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2026</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>64.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*As per provisional figures of Census 2011.*
INDIA: land of complexity

• **Celebrating Diversity:** Constitution recognized 22 official languages. 300 minor languages & 3000 dialects. 24 languages spoken by more than 1 million.

• **Contrasting cultures** from various tradition

• **Minorities land:** linguistic & religious. Hindus 80%. Muslims 13%. Others less than 1%

• **Rural-Urban Reality:** 0.83 & 0.37 (billion) constitutes 68.84% and 31 %.
India: Political landscape

• Political system- 3 tier system (Union, State/Province & Local Government /Panchayat Raj)

• Powers:
  – **UNION**: 100 items-: Parliament has exclusive rights. Example... Defence, armed forces, arms and ammunition, atomic energy, foreign affairs, war and peace, citizenship.
  – **PROVINCE/ State**: 61 items: Public order, police, administration of justice, prisons, local government, **public health and sanitation**, agriculture....
  – **Concurrent list**: 52 items: Marriage and divorce, education, **economic & social planning**, trade unions, **labour welfare**, Local Governance.

• Social Welfare is the mandate of both Union & Province
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Preamble

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY
this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.
Indian Constitution

• 2 MAJOR PART
• Part III - Fundamental Rights
• Part IV - directives to the State (DPSP), which are not enforceable in a court of law. But considered fundamental guidelines in the governance of the country.
Fundamental Rights

• Right to Equality- (Art. 14 to 18)
• Right to Freedom (Art. 19 to 22)
• Right Against Exploitation (Art. 23 & 24);
• Right to Freedom of Religion- (Art. 25 to 28)
• Right to Cultural and Education- (Art. 29 & 30)
DPSP- Articles 38 through 51

- Article 38. State to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people.

- **Article 39. Certain principles of policy to be followed by the State.**
  - Article 39A. Equal justice and free legal aid.
  - Article 41. Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases.
  - Article 42. Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.
  - Article 45. Provision for early childhood care and education to children below the age of six years.
  - Article 46. Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections.
  - Article 47. Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health.
What are policy principles say?

a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;

b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;

c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment;

d) that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women;

e) that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength;

f) that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.
Livelihood

- Unemployment rate from 7.3 per cent in 1999-2000 to 8.3 per cent in 2004-05.
- 52.9 % primary sector (agriculture, forestry and fishing) ; 27.8 % tertiary /services sector & 19.3 % manufacturing and construction sector i.e. the secondary sector (source: 2nd annual employment and unemployment survey. 2011)
- Minimum Wage has been is Rs. 115 (2 USD/ 1.5 Euro) per day from 2011.
- National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. Develop common infrastructure. 100 days work
- Dr. Sengupta National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector said, maximisation of profits should not be the sole objective of economic growth.
- His report said 77 % of India's population continues to live on less than Rs. 20 per day (0.5 cent USD), and 86 % of India's workforce is in the unorganized sector (in numbers 836 million Indians still remained marginalised).
Health

• IMR 47 per 1000 live births in 2010.
• Total Fertility Rate (TFR) 2.5 in 2010.
• WHO Data sheet H:\28th May Unical Social Work in India\WHO on INDIA.pdf
Coverage: Annual Health Survey
WHY AHS?

- AHS States constitute:
  - 48% of country’s Population; 59% Births
  - 70% Infant Deaths; 75% of Under 5 Deaths
  - 62% of Maternal Deaths

- Key Features

Coverage- All the 284 districts of 8 EAG States and Assam.

Sample Units- 20,694 statistically selected sample unit (Census Enumeration Blocks in urban areas and Villages or a part thereof in rural areas)

Sample Units per district- 73.

Sample Population- About 20.1 million
MARRIAGES AMONG FEMALES BELOW LEGAL AGE (BELOW 18 YEARS) %

LEGEND
- 5.0 AND BELOW
- 5.1 - 10.0
- 10.1 - 15.0
- 15.1 AND ABOVE
Institutional Delivery: Ranges from 34.9% in Chhattisgarh to 76.1% in MP.

More than 85% of total births have taken place in Govt. Institutions in Madhya Pradesh & Odisha and it is more than 60% in remaining States except Jharkhand & Uttarakhand.

Jharkhand is the only State where more than 50% of the births are taking place in Private Hospitals.
- Institutional delivery is below 60% in 170 districts.

- Balrampur (UP) recorded the least 16.8% institutional delivery whereas Indore (MP) the most 92.5%, showing a variability of more than 5 times.
Full Immunization Contd...
Breast Feeding Practices

Children age 6-35 months exclusively breastfed for at least six months (%)

- Children exclusively breastfed for at least 6 months ranges from 17.7% in UP to 47.5% in Chhattisgarh.

[Bar chart showing exclusive breastfeeding rates in different states, with Chhattisgarh having the highest rate and UP having the lowest rate.]
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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>145</td>
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<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>149</td>
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<td>Egypt</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>113</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Socio-Economic Indicator/ Equality

• Economic growth
• Poverty and Brutal Rich:
  – Below poverty line (2009-10): Rural -33.8%, Urban-20.9%, Total-29.8%
  – Rural<2400 calories (Rs 356/- per capita per month)
  – Urban<2100 calories (Rs.539/- per capita per month).
• Farmer’s suicide. Quarter of a million farmers’ suicides between 1995 and 2010. 16.3 per 100,000 farmers in 2011
Chinese & Indian Growth compared to USA, UK and Euro Zone

Annual percentage change in real national output

Source: Reuters EcoWin
Income Inequality in India - Gini Index
(Source: WIID 2007, UN HDR 2003, 2006)
SKewed Progress
Sectoral growth rates: Pre- and post-reform (%)

GDP | Agriculture | Industry | Service
---|------------|----------|----------
2.5 | 0.6        | 1.1      | 3.0      

Source: Reserve Bank of India, author's calculation
IMR by social groups in India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social groups</th>
<th>Rate per 1000 live-births</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>83.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST</td>
<td>84.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBC</td>
<td>76.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>61.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>73.0</td>
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</table>
Under-five mortality by social groups in India

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Social groups</th>
<th>Rate per 1000 live-births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>119.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>ST</td>
<td>126.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>OBC</td>
<td>103.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>82.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>101.4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
No. of persons per lakh population suffering from TB by social group in India
Education

• Literacy Rate
  – 74.0%. M82; F65 (Census, 2011). Gender Gap 17%.
  – 64.8 % M75; F54 (census, 2001).

• School Education
  – Universal Elementary Education RTE 2009
  – Mid Day Meal to 105. 2 million children.
  – But Retention ? Only 14% reach Higher Education.
  – Disparity: Geographical area; Gender; Social; Minority

• Higher Education
  – universities :27 in 1950 & 723 in 2011
  – 42 Central universities, 243 State universities, 53 State Private universities, 130 Deemed universities, 33 Institutions of National Importance
Women & children

- Universalization of ICDS
- Integrated Child Protection Scheme
- PCPNDT Act
- Domestic Violence Act & Dowry Prohibition Act
- Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, 60 years 500 per month.
Toward less Eurocentric models: Aspalter 2011 and ideal-typical welfare regime (4/4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enphasis:</th>
<th>Social democratic WS in Scandinavia</th>
<th>Christian democratic WS in continental Europe</th>
<th>Liberal WS in Anglo-Saxon countries</th>
<th>Pro-welfare conservative WS in East Asia</th>
<th>Anti-welfare conservative WS in Latin America</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>Weak</td>
<td>Increasing</td>
<td>Decreasing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market</td>
<td>weak</td>
<td>weak</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>decreasing</td>
<td>increasing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>weak</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>Weak</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>Strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>strong</td>
<td>Weak</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>Weak</td>
<td>Weak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Impact on Social Work Education?

- SOCIAL SERVICE → WELFARE → ASSISTANCE → SOCIAL SECURITY → SOCIAL ACTION → SOCIAL POLICY → SOCIAL LEGISLATION → SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
- IF STATE IS NOT PROVIDING ADEQUATE SOCIAL PROTECTION MEASURES & CONCERN WITH THE WELFARE OF CITIZENS
- Results, Social Action...Eg. Chipco Movement, Anti Arrack Movement NBA, IAC etc.
- Impact on Social Work education
History of Social Work

• Social Work Education
  – Started as industrial & clinical intervention
Social Work Education development

• 1920- Social Service League, Bombay to train young men & women volunteers
• 1936 – Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work (DTGSSW), Bombay offered Post-Graduate Diploma & renamed as TISS.
• 1949- 1950’s: Universities in Delhi, Baroda, Lucknow (North, Central & Western region)
• 1960’s-70’s: South region
• 1970’s: Eastern Region.
• 1990’s- 2000’s: North Eastern