

National Social Work Perspective - 2017

INTRODUCTION

Social work students, shift 1, from Loyola College undertook a study tour to New Delhi for ten days. They were exposed to various educational institutions, industries, national and international organizations. The students, also, had an opportunity to visit Jaipur and Agra. Through this study tour they gained lot of experience in various aspects. The students were also exposed to new environment and acquired some knowledge about the cultural aspects and also a vast exposure to the discipline of social work. Hence the study tour was a successful one which enabled the students to gain full pledged knowledge about their own field or specialization

OBJECTIVES

- To provide an opportunity to the students to experience group dynamics and understand the importance of social relationships
- To be aware of various socio-cultural patterns, value system and social practice in different parts of the world.
- To visit various reputed organizations related to their field of specialization and understand and functioning of such successful organizations.
- To build in competencies related to planning, implementation and execution of tasks related to the organizing group travel and accommodation and visit etc.
- To impart training in social work education through purposeful recreation, sightseeing and discussion in different places and atmosphere.

PRE-TOUR ACTIVITIES

SELECTION OF LEADERS

The professors Dr. Gladston Xavier and Dr. Akileswari who were in charge of the study tour guided the selection of the study tour leaders. Mr. Felix and Miss. Elma were unanimously elected as study tour leaders. The professors guided the students to form various committees. A series of regular meeting were held to plan out various aspects of the study tour.

In the presence of the study tour guide Dr. Gladtsion Xevior and Dr. Akhileshwari the students chose Delhi as the place for the study tour.

PLANNING DETAILS

| DATE | ACTIVITIES |
|----------------------------|--|
| 10 th July 2017 | Meeting regarding selection of leaders |
| 18 th Aug 2017 | Meeting regarding place for study tour |
| 28 th Aug 2017 | Choosing of committee members |
| 16 th oct 2017 | Committee leaders meeting with committee members |
| 17 st oct 2017 | Pre tour discussion |
| 19 th oct 2017 | Pre tour discussion |
| 22 Nov2017 | Final meeting regarding the requirement for study tour |

SELECTED PLACE FOR STUDY TOUR



ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR THE TOUR- 2017

| REQUIREMENTS | AMOUNT |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Train Tickets | Rs.1500/- |
| Food & Refreshments in train | Rs.1500/- |
| Food & Accommodation | Rs.3000/- |
| Local Travels | Rs.1000/- |
| Mementos & Gifts | Rs.500/- |
| Miscellaneous | Rs.500/- |
| TOTAL (Per Student) | Rs. 8000/- |

PLACES VISITED

COMMON VISITS

| ORGANIZATION'S NAMES | CONTACT DETAILS |
|---|--|
| Indian social institute (ISI) | 10, Institutional Area, Lodi Road, New Delhi, Delhi 110003 |
| Parliament | Sansad Marg, Janpath, Connaught Place, New Delhi, Delhi 110001 |
| Mother diary | RBI Colony, DDA Market, New Delhi, Delhi 110063 |
| University of delhi (department of social work) | 3, Delhi University Road, Delhi 110007 |

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & HUMAN RIGHTS

| AGENCY NAMES | CONTACT DETAILS |
|--|--|
| UNHCR | B-2/16, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi, 110057 |
| National Campaign for Dalit Human Rights | Block 7, south patel nagar, New Delhi, Delhi 110008 |
| HRLN | Masjid Road, Bhogal, Jangpura, New Delhi, Delhi 110014 |
| CHRI | 55A, 3 rd floor, Siddharth Chambers Kalu Sarai, New Delhi, Delhi 110016 |

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

| COMPANY NAMES | CONTACT DETAILS |
|---------------|---|
| Wabag house | 516-520, 5 th floor, international trade tower, Nehru place, New Delhi, Delhi 110019 |
| CPIM | 29, sector 2, Gole Market, New Delhi, Delhi 110001 |
| ILO | Indian Habitat centre core 4B, 3rdfloor Lodhi road new Delhi 110003 |

MEDICAL & PSYCHIATRIC

| Hospital names | Contact details |
|----------------|---|
| Holy family | Okhal Road, New Delhi, Delhi 110025 |
| VIMHANS | Vimhans primamed, no 1, institutional area, Nehru Nagar, New Delhi, Delhi 110065 |
| RMLA | Baba Kharak singh marg, Near Gurudwara Place. Conaught place, New Delhi, Delhi 110001 |

COMMITTEES AND MEMBERS

STUDY TOUR GUIDES

DR.GLADSTON AND DR.AKHILESHWARI

STUDY TOUR LEADERS

Mr.Felix

Miss.Elma

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEES

- Human resource management
- Community development
- Human rights
- Medical & psychiatric social work

STUDY TOUR COMMITTEES AND MEMBERS

| s.no | COMMITTEES | MEMBERS |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Core and executive committees | FELIX 16-PSW-001 ELMA 16-PSW-024 BARAKA 16-PSW-035 VIKU KOTO 16-PSW-019 SHAMILI 16-PSW-011 |
| 2 | Finance committees | RICHA 16-PSW-018 JAGADEES 16-PSW-023 |
| 3 | Transportation committees | ASHWINI 16-PSW-045 NANDINI 16-PSW-012 JEBIN DEVA 16-PSW-009 |
| 4 | Food and accommodation committees | ARAVID 16-PSW-037 RINCY 16-PSW-002 |
| 5 | Documentation committees | JOHNBRITTO 16-PSW-010 LINDA 16-PSW-025 MONICA 16-PSW-040 |

COMMITTEE'S ACTIVITIES

CORE AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The core committee with the help of faculty in-charges arranged the institutions, industries, national and international organizations for the common and specialization visit. They fixed the place for the sight-seeing. They fixed the schedules for the ten days of study tour.

TRANSPORT COMMITTEE

The transport committee booked the ticket for the study tour from Chennai to Delhi and from Delhi to Chennai in Tamilnadu express. The committee also arranged for travel to organizational visit and for sightseeing and monument visit.

Procedures for booking railway concession tickets for the study tour

- Prepare department letter containing following things- number of students, name of the staff accompanying, date of journey and return, program schedule, signature from head of the department and co-coordinator
- Get the signature Vice Principal in the letter.
- Submit the NOC letter, ID photo copy, Department letter and program schedule to travel concession in charge
- After receiving the railway form, get the signature of vice principal in the required places
- All the details in the concession form will be filled by the office in charge but in case of any mistake or over written in each place get the attention of the vice principal, else the railway verification office will not accept and ask to do so.
- Concession age – below 25 years
- Having done all these when you go for ticket booking and submit all the documents and concession form to the concession verification office
- If the verification process is done successfully then go to the ticket booking counter and book the tickets, in order to follow the verification office recommendation

FOOD AND ACCOMMODATION COMMITTEE

The food and Accommodation committee had arranged food for students. The committee had arranged accommodation in International YOUTH HOSTEL at Chanakya Puri, New Delhi. For two days in train journey and leisure trip the students arranged food. For breakfast the committee arranged in the INTERNATIONAL YOUTH HOSTEL as complimentary meal and for lunch and supper the students themselves arranged food.

DOCUMENTATION COMMITTEE

The documentation committee recorded the day to day activities carried out during the study tour. The committee members recorded the details of the organization. The committee members collected the information about the organizational profile, activities and the program carried out in the organization.

The committee gave file to each committee in order to record the day to day activities carried out by them. The day's report of activities of the committee was asked to be written. The committee was requested to submit the report after the study tour.

The committee prepared the entire report and presented the study tour presentation as well as compiled the entire report and submitted it to the department for the future reference.

DAY WISE ACTIVITIES

INTRODUCTION

As a course requirement of M.A social work, each year the senior (II year) class plan as a class visit to places outside Chennai on a study tour. The purpose of the ten day tour is to gain a broader understanding regarding the scope of social work in different cities and villages outside of Tamil Nadu. The class will elect the coordinates and the committee leaders. The class had narrowed the selection of Delhi, Jaipur and Agra, after debating other routs such as Shimla and Darjeeling. The purpose of the trip is realized through the visiting of social work agencies in various fields and practical settings. The students also choose and plan the agencies which are visited, the sightseeing and accommodations.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS:

| Date | Day & Time | places | Conduct person |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 22 nd Nov 2017 | 10 P.M | Leaving from Chennai | |
| 23 rd Nov 2017 | 7:30 A.M | Arrival at Delhi | |
| 24 th Nov 2017 | Friday 2P.M | Common visit ISI | Fr. Ranjit Tigga |
| 25 th Nov 2017 | Saturday, 4AM | Jaipur | |
| 26 th Nov 2017 | Sunday , 7AM | Agra | |
| 27 th Nov 2017 | Monday 10 AM | COMMON VISIT PALIAMENT | Mr.Manoj- 9899486458 |
| | 2 PM | WABAG HOUSE- HRM | Ms. Monica Mary |
| | 2 PM | HOLY FAMILY – M&P | Mr.Manoj- 9899486458 |
| | 2 PM | UNHCR – CD & | |
| | 6 PM | India Gate | |
| 28 th Nov 2017 | Tuesday 9 PM | SPECIALIZATION VISITS VIMHANS – M & P | Mr. Ajeesh- 8860321355 |
| | 10 AM | ASHOK HOTEL- | Mr.Manoj- |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|
| | | HRM | 9899486458 |
| | 10 AM | NCDHR-CD & HRT | Ms. Beena- 9958797404 |
| | 2 PM | CPIM- HRM | Mr.Manoj- 9899486458 |
| | 2 PM | HRLN – CD & HRT | Ms. Sehba- 9891225356 |
| | 6 PM | Shopping | |
| 29 th Nov 2017 | Wednesday 10 A.M 2:30 P.M | COMMON VISIT MOTHERDAIRY DELHI UNIVERSITY, SW Dept | Felix- 9062644950 Prof. Sanjay Roy |
| | 6 PM | Sightseeing in Delhi | |
| 30 th Nov 2017 | Thursday 10 A.M | SPECIALIZATION VISITS RMLA- M&P | Mr.Manoj- 9899486458 |
| | 10 A.M | ILO -HRM | Ms Rani |
| | 10A.M | CHRI-CD&HRT | Mr. Mohan Sundaram- 9910173201 |
| | 10.30 P.M | Return from Delhi | |
| 1 st Dec 2017 | | In the train | |
| 2 nd Dec 2017 | 7:30 AM | Arrival at Chennai | |

This was the schedule as planned before leaving Chennai. However, there were some changes, as the report will indicate.

22nd Nov 2017: WEDNESDAY

(Departure for Delhi)

Once I read Gandhi's words "The best way to see India is to by traveling with a train". So far, most of the trainees have travelled to Hyderabad and Bangalore by train, and this time around the trainees travelled by train to Delhi. The difference this time is that the trainees will be on the train during the day time (previously the trainees rode only at night, so the trainee could not see anything), and this train will take 2 nights and 1 day.

The trainees packed enough dresses. Prof. GLASTONE told the trainees Delhi will be cold so they should bring a pair of socks, headscarf and thick blanket. A few trainees' families came to see them off. They stayed in the station a few hours, and then saw them off. It is so nice that their families come like this. Most trainees carried food and snacks to last us for two to three meals.

23rd Nov 2017: THURSDAY

This day trainees were on the train for the full day. The train is set up such that there are 'open compartments' where the 'inner compartment' holds six members for sleeping, and the outer compartment, or the one 'in the isle' holds two members for sleeping. The berths are one on top of another; each berth is about 6.5-7 feet in length and about 3 feet high. During the day the top two berths are 'chained' up so the passengers can sit freely. There are fans in sleeper class. The biggest problem with Indian trains, are the toilets. Toilets usually aren't that clean and not so much water is available to flush the toilet. Some of the interesting activities were group dance, playing cards, singing, sharing food and storytelling, etc. The trainees crossed many states such as Andra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharastra, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. When trainees reached Uttar Pradesh it was very cold and many of them were shaking due to cold. Knowing the need of the students Prof. HOD helped them to cover themselves and sleep.

24/11/2017 FRIDAY

The trainees reached Delhi station at 7:35 am. They got down at platform number 3. Delhi railway station is very big and well maintained. From platform we walked to the exit. At the exit point there was a travel bus arranged to take us to our accommodation. The driving on the streets of Delhi in this location was good. The roads were wide, well planned, clean and free of payment dwellers and beggars. We also did not see any slums on this route. Trainees also saw India gate, Rashtrapati Bhavan and many embassies.

Trainees arrived at their place of accommodation. It is an international youth hostel which was arranged by our former student of Loyola College. It is a three story building. The arrangement was that the 17 of our girls would stay in first stairs in two rooms. The boys would stay in two dormitories. In one of the dormitory 17 of our boys occupied and the rest of the four boys stayed with outsiders in the dormitory. In the dormitory trainees were given one cot with mattress, pillow and thick blanket. The toilet and bathrooms were clean. In the bathroom they got warm water for bath. Unlike in rural camp it was a comfortable stay at international youth hostel. For the faculty, they were given single rooms with attached toilet. Prof. Akileswari was staying near girls' rooms and Prof. Gladston was staying near boys' dormitories

Trainees had meals in the dining hall. Mostly they had breakfast in the international youth hostel for other two meals we had outside. Trainees had evaluation in the basement.

Around 12pm, trainees ate lunch in the dining hall and they went to International social Institute (ISI). The mode of transport used to reach ISI was taxi (ola car). It was a common visit. Trainees had session for two hour. After returning from the agency, they went to Palika Bazaar for shopping. It is an underground market located between the inner and outer circle of Connaught place. It has many different items. Those who know bargaining can shop here and get the things at cheaper cost. Trainees had supper near Palika Bazaar and reached the accommodation at 9.pm.

Every evening before sleeping, the class would gather and have an evaluation. The purpose of this evaluation was really to discuss how we could do better. But Mostly end up spitting out a lot of criticisms, and it is mostly dominated by the boys.

Trainees had evaluation at 9.30pm. The attendances were taken. After that trainees heard summary of the day's activities. Some of the classmates were not happy with food and transport because the food is very costly and most of them felt that it is not worth paying for lunch and supper in the accommodation. So class suggested that the class wanted to take meals outside hostel. For the transport the class decided to use public transport rather than arranging taxi.

Instruction for the next day, trainees planned to go for leisure trip so the class will get up at 3.15am in the early morning and would be ready at 4.am in the parlour. Faculties suggested that hiring one room in the international youth hostel on Saturday and Sunday till evening was quite enough and keeping all your luggage in that room and carry necessary luggage for two days leisure trip. At 10.15pm we all went to bet.

25/11/2017 SATURDAY

The class got up at 3.15am. At 4.10am the class brought their all loggers to first floor and kept the loggers in the 110 where Prof. Akileswari is there. They all came down to the parlor and had silent prayer then the attendance were taken. Prof. Gladston gave preview about jaipur and its forts.

Trainees left by 5.15am. It took us six hours to travel from Delhi to Jaipur with one hour break for breakfast. On the way, Trainees saw nice sight and an elephant carts.

Trainees reached Amer fort at 11.am. Trainees were given about three hours to visit the Fort. So trainees would gather near the bus again at 1.30pm. From the parking they could see the amer fort's structure. Prof. Gladtson went before Trainees and received 40 tickets and he was the guide so he was explaining about the structure and the architect of the fort. It is located high on a hill, it is the principal tourist attraction in Jaipur. Amer Fort is known for its artistic Hindu style elements. With its large ramparts and series of gates and cobbled paths, the fort overlooks Maota Lake, which is the main source of water for the Amer Palace.

Constructed of red sandstone and marble, the attractive, opulent palace is laid out on four levels, each with a courtyard. It consists of the Diwan-i-Aam, or "Hall of Public Audience", the Diwan-i-Khas, or "Hall of Private Audience", the Sheesh Mahal (mirror palace), or Jai Mandir, and the Sukh Niwas where a cool climate is artificially created by winds that blow over a water cascade within the palace. The other building seen in the courtyard is opposite to the Jai Mandir and is known as the Sukh Niwas or Sukh Mahal (Hall of Pleasure). There is an amazing latticed windows in which can see what is happening outside but from out we cannot see who is there.

Trainees had launch at around 2.00pm in front of the Amer fort. At 2.45 pm they all got into the bus and we travelled 10 minutes and reached JAL MAHAL.

Jal Mahal means "Water Palace". The palace, built in red sandstone, is a five storied building, of which four floors remain underwater when the lake is full and the top floor is exposed. The palace and the lake around it were under renovation. So trainees were not allowed to go and visit the palace near and we visited the palace standing afar. From here we went to HAWA MAHAL.

Hawa Mahal means "Palace of Winds" or "Palace of the Breeze". It also called as women's chamber. Its unique five-storey exterior is akin to the honeycomb of a beehive with its 953 small windows called jharokhas decorated with intricate latticework. The original intent of the lattice

design was to allow royal ladies to observe everyday life and festivals celebrated in the street below without being seen, since they had to obey the strict rules of "purdah", which forbade them from appearing in public without face coverings. This architectural feature also allowed cool air from the Venturi effect (doctor breeze) to pass through, thus making the whole area more pleasant during the high temperatures in summer. Many people see the Hawa Mahal from the street view and think it is the front of the palace, but in reality it is the back of that structure. Trainees climbed up to 5th floor and enjoyed the beauty of its architecture.

At 6.30, trainees reached RUBY hotel for night stay. They have booked 11 rooms among them 4 rooms were given for boys and three rooms were given for girls and the other two rooms were taken by professors. In a room they stayed four persons. The rooms had attached bath rooms and TV so they spent time in watching TV. Trainees had supper outside the hotel and reached RUBY hotel at 8.30pm.

Trainees had evaluation at 8.35. The Sunday's schedule was discussed and announced to gather in the reception at 5.55am. The transport committee should give prior information to the drive to be here at 5.30am. After the meeting all trainees went to their rooms.

26/11/2017 SUNDAY

Trainees travelled to AGRA which it is a four hours journey from Jaipur to Agra with one hour break for breakfast. Before getting in the bus they had silent prayer and we left by 6.15am to Agra.

Trainees got down in fatepur sikiri palace. The distance from the palace and the parking was quiet far so while going all of trainees went by walk to the palace but while coming they used horse and camel cart to reach the parking.

Buland Darwaza Set into the south wall of congregational mosque, the Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri is 55 metres (180 ft) high, from the outside, gradually making a transition to a human scale in the inside. The central portico comprises three arched entrances, with the largest one, in the centre, is known locally as the Horseshoe Gate, after the custom of nailing horseshoes to its large wooden doors for luck. Outside the giant steps of the Buland Darwaza to the left is a deep well. So trainees entered into Jama mosque and visited Tomb of Salim Chishti.

At 1.30pm trainees went to the bus and reached TAJ MAHAL at 3.12pm. They had lunch near Taj Mahal and went to south gate of Taj mahal and they were all on queue for checking. Finally they reached inside the Taj Mahal at 5.00pm. Trainees had group photo in front of the Taj Mahal by the professional Photographer and all were again on a long queue to visit the tombs of Shajakan and Mumthaj. Somewhat they all went inside the tombs and visited and came back to parking at 6:30pm.

There was a conflict between the bus driver and the finance committee. The driver wanted his full amount of money now itself but the finance committee could have liquid cash at hand so the finance committee told that they would pay on the way because they have to take money from the ATM. By this agreement the driver started the bus and stopped near the ATM. The finance committee went and took money and handed to driver on condition that the driver should stop the bus on the way for meal. Trainees travelled back to Delhi and reached international youth hostel at 12.15am.

Trainees had evaluation and the core committee updated Monday's activities that trainees would be going for common visit to visit Parliament of India. The reporting time at the parlor was 9.00am.

27/11/2017 MONDAY

Trainees got up at 7.am and did their morning duties and to dining hall and had breakfast at 8.30am. They all gathered for meeting in the parlour at 9.15am. The attendance was taken and trainees left for Parliament visit. Trainees waited for Mr. MANOJ the former student of Loyola College who arranged Parliament visit. He came and told everyone to keep our mobiles and electronic goods in one bag so we all kept our electronic goods in one bag. One security guard of Parliament came and informed as to form in a line so we formed a line. The first checking was done at the entrance one then all proceeds to the entrance of Parliament. There also the checking was done. Then we went inside of the Lok Sabha the lower house.

Trainees sat in the visiting hall of the Lok Sabha. A guide from the Lok Sabha explained the history of it. Lok sabha is composed of representatives of the people chosen by direct election on the basis of the adult suffrage. The maximum strength of the house envisaged by the constitution is 552. It also called as green house because the floor is covered with green carpet. The speaker

has the controlling authority of the house. The right side of the chamber the ruling party will take their seat and the left side opposition party will take their seat. The seat is allotted according to their seniority. The total number of seats were 550. The member of Parliament can speak in their vernacular language and there is a translator to translate. There is a women typist who types 180 words in one minutes. Budget, mansion and winter session would take place in the Lok Sabha. The parliament was built by British in 1921. Then we moved to Raj Sabha.

Raj Sabha is a upper house. It is also called red house because its covered with red carpet. The Rajya Sabha (meaning the council of state) is the upper house of the parliament of India. Membership is limited to 250 members, 12 of whom are chosen by the president of India for their expertise in specific fields of art, literature, science and social service. These members are known as nominated members. The remainder of the body is elected by state and territorial legislatures.

Terms of office are for six years, with one third of the members facing re-election every two years.

The Rajya Sabha meets in continuous session and, unlike the lower house of parliament, the lok sabha, is not subjected to dissolution. The Rajya sabha shares legislative powers with Lok Sabha, except in the area of money bill, where the Lok Sabha has overriding powers. In the case of conflict legislation, a joint sitting of the two houses is held. Rajya Sabha held its first sitting on 13th may 1952. Then we came to central hall.

In Central chamber the president addresses the both house. It is house where both Lok Sabha and Raj Sabha meet.

Trainees came out of the parliament at 12.30pm and walked to Karala house for lunch. After lunch they went for specialization visits.

After the specialization visit, trainees had supper on the way and reached the international hostel at 8.30pm except HRM students. They missed their route of their specialization visit and went late.

Trainees had evaluation for M&P, CD and HRT. Prof. Gladston headed the evaluation so he told the M&P to share about their specialization visit of Holy Family Hospital. The CD and HRT shared their experience. The core committee updated the next day's schedule. It is going to be a specialization visit for whole day. So be on time as per your appointment time. Trainees went to bed.

28/11/2017 TUESDAY

After doing our morning duties trainees got ready at 7.30am and had breakfast. They had meeting in the parlor at 8.30am. The HRM students' visits were not conformed so we would be joining M&P and CD and HRT for morning visit and the afternoon they would be going for specialization visit. Six of HRM students were accompanied by M&P students and the remaining students joined with CD and HRT. The M&P students went by public transport and the CD and HRT students went by taxi because it is too far from the accommodation.

After the specialization visit CD and HRT went to Sarojini market for shopping. It is one of the biggest and most important markets and is every girl's shopping paradise.

After supper from outside the hostel, trainees reached the accommodation at 6.30pm. The M&P students were also reached at 6pm. The HRM students were late again they missed their way and they arrived in between of our evaluation.

Trainees had evaluation in basement. Prof. Gladston told everyone to share their experience. So they all shared the experience of specialization visits and in between the HRM students joint for the meeting and they too shared their experience. The core committee updated next day's schedule. It will be a common visit. The mode of transport would be public transport. So trainees should be ready by 7.30 am.

29/11/2017 WEDNESDAY

Trainees were ready by 7.30am. As usual well they had meeting started with silent prayer. Then they went to bus stop and took straight bus to Mother Dairy. Trainees reached Mother Dairy at 10am. They had session with Mr. Pillai. He explained the activities of Mother Dairy. Then he showed the machineries and the process of preserving milk. Trainees had photo session with Mr. Pillai and Mr. Pillai offered as milk and ice cream.

From the Mother Dairy trainees walked to Metro railway station and went to Department of social work-University of Delhi. They had lunch before reaching the department of social work.

Dr. Sanjay Roy the faculty of department of social work welcomed the trainees from Loyola College and he shared about the history of Social work in Delhi. Unlike the department of social work in Loyola, Delhi University has no specialization in Social Work.

After the session trainees had group photo session and followed by tea. Trainees spent sometime in the meadow and were playing. Thereafter trainees we went for shopping. Some went to palika bazaar and some others went to sarojini market and had supper. Trainees reached the accommodation at 6.30pm.

Trainees had evaluation at 8.00pm. Since it was a common visit they did not share visits but they discussed about the next day's activities. They all had specialization visit in the morning and afternoon they wanted to go to Qutab Minar and red fort. They planned to hire a bus for the afternoon. The HRM students and the M&P students' visits were near the accommodation so after the visit they would hire the bus and put our entire luggage and come to Qutab Minar and the CD and HRT students would be joining them in Qutab Minar. So all trainees kept their luggage in the basement and those who had specialization visit near the accommodation would load our luggage and come to Qutab Minar. Once the instructions were over we all went to bed.

30/11/2017 THURSDAY

Trainees got ready 7.am and had breakfast. They had meeting in the parlor and the attendance was taken and they had silent prayer. Then the specialization left to their respective place for the visit.

After the visit trainees gathered in the Qutab Minar at 1.30pm. Prof. Gladston had taken tickets for everyone to go inside and visit the Qutab Minar.

Qutab Minar is a soaring, 73 m-high tower. The tower has five distinct storeys, each marked by a projecting balcony and tapers from a 15 m diameter at the base to just 2.5 m at the top. The first three storeys are made of red sandstone; the fourth and fifth storeys are of marble and sandstone. At the foot of the tower is the Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque, the first mosque to be built in India. Trainees played in the meadow for some time and we went to red fort.

Trainees reached red fort at 4.30pm. They rushed to ticket counter but time was up so they could not enter inside the red fort. Therefore, they went Chandini chowk market for shopping and meals. The journey towards railway station began at around 8pm, and by 9pm the trainees

arrived at the station ready to depart to Chennai. The train, Chennai express, started off at 10.15pm. Shift two students came along with shift 1 students in the same train. It was a learning and fun filled journey.

01/12/2017 FRIDAY

All day trainees were on journey and played cards, dances and sighting places. They shared meals, experiences and fun.

02/12/2017 SATURDAY

Finally the trainees reached Chennai central at 6.30am. The students were informed to submit their report on Monday at 8.10am.



COMMON VISITS



INDIAN SOCIAL INSTITUTE (ISI)

The history of ISI dates back to 1947 during the constitutional deliberations. Fr. D' souza SJ a Jesuit priest was involved in deliberations and after the institution of the Indian constitution, the general of the society of Jesus asked Jesuits to begin Indian social institute (ISI) in Pune at 1951. 1960s ISI dealt with national building and emerging new social order.

VISION:

To build a just, humane, secular, democratic and inclusive Indian society where in the poor and marginalized communities cherish equality, dignity, freedom, justice, peace and harmony.

MISSION:

To engage in social transformation through socially relevant research, training, publication and advocacy works aimed at integral development of the marginalized communities, particularly the Dalits, Adivasis/tribals, women, minorities, unorganized and landless labourers in partnership with academicians, people's movements, human rights organizations and ecological movements nationally and internationally.

ISI deals with research, training and advocacy for social economic development and human rights. ISI has three departments:

- 1) Tribal studies
- 2) Dalit studies
- 3) Women studies

Of three, currently ISI deals with Dalit studies and women studies.

LEARNING EXPERIENCE

The visit to ISI was impressive and inspiring. The trainee learnt the level of efficiency and quality employed at ISI. The use of reflection, critical thinking and right perspectives was a lesson to a trainee. ISI is practical especially on capability approach and awareness programs

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

The morning of 27th, the trainees had a precious opportunity that many do not get, to visit the parliament of India. It was on executive visit with security and serious orders.

The visit inside the parliament included the

LOK SABHA (LOWER HOUSE)

Lok sabha is composed of representatives of the people chosen by direct election on the basis of the adult suffrage. The maximum strength of the house envisaged by the constitution is 552, which is made up by election of upto 530 members to represent the states, upto 20 members to represent the union territories and not more than two members of the Anglo- Indian community to be nominated by the Honorable president, if, in his/her opinion, that community is not adequately represented in the house. The total elective member is distributed among the states in such a way that the ratio between the number of seats allotted to each state and the population of the state is, so far as practicable, the same for all states.

RAJYA SABHA (UPPER HOUSE)

The Rajya Sabha (meaning the council of state) is the upper house of the parliament of India. Membership is limited to 250 members, 12 of whom are chosen by the president of India for their expertise in specific fields of art, literature, science and social service. These members are known as nominated members. The remainder of the body is elected by state and territorial legislatures. Terms of office are for six years, with one third of the members facing re-election every two years.

The Rajya Sabha meets in continuous session and, unlike the lower house of parliament, the lok sabha, is not subjected to dissolution. The Rajya sabha shares legislative powers with Lok Sabha, except in the area of money bill, where the Lok Sabha has overriding powers. In the case of conflict legislation, a joint sitting of the two houses is held.

Rajya Sabha held its first sitting on 13th may 1952.

CENTRAL CHAMBER

It is a house from which the president addresses the both house.

LEARNING EXPERIENCE

For most trainees, having learnt about Indian parliament in schools and colleges, it was an opportunity to have a live and firsthand experience. It was important and meaningful to visit the place of which most crucial decisions of country is taking place.

MOTHER DAIRY

The students of department of social work visited Mother Dairy on 29th November 2017 at 10 am. Mr.R.K. Pillai, the marketing manager, was courteous enough to enlighten students on mother dairy's inception, their products, marketing strategies, their market inclusion in India and various future plans of mother dairy.

Mr. Pillai also briefed the students on the plant layout, the procedure followed, the microprocessor technology used and the supply chain working model. He also explained about the CSR activities on educating people on milk beneficiaries. Mother dairy maintains stringent measures to ensure the quality and purity of milk provided to its customers. Each batch of incoming and outgoing milk is subjected to 23 quality testes including the presences of foreign matters and bacteriological testes. The milk goes through various processes their ISO certified plants such as clarification, homogenization, standardization and pasteurization, to ensure that it is safe for human consumption. The students questioned Mr. Pillai of the challenges faced by them, which includes attrition, logistic etc. immediately after that, the students were taken to a tour of the plant. They also demonstrated two of their testing process out of 27 which they conduct.

ORGANIZATIONAL PROFILE

Mother dairy was commissioned in 1974 as a wholly owned subsidiary of the national dairy development board (NDDB). It was an initiative under operation flood, the world's biggest dairy development program launched to make India a milk sufficient nation. Over the years, mother dairy has contributed significantly in achieving this objective through a series of innovations and programs. Today, mother dairy manufactures, markets and sells milk and milk products including cultured products, ice creams, paneer and ghee under the mother dairy brand. The company also has a diversified portfolio of products in edible oils, fruits & vegetables, frozen vegetables, pulses, processed food like fruit juices, jams etc. to meet the dairy requirement of every household.

The company over the last many years has created a market leadership position for itself in branded milk segment in Delhi & NCR through a robust network of its booth and retail channel. It has also expanded its reach to regions in north, south, east and west with its offering of milk and milk products pegging it among the few companies to own such a channel of distribution in India. Brand dairy sources a significant part of its requirement of liquid milk from dairy cooperatives and village level-centric organizations. The company is committed to uploading institutional structures that empower milk producers and farmers through processes that equitable. A significant portion of its income is plowed back into the value chain to support and maintain the system. Mother dairy is an ISO 9001: 2008 (QMS), ISO 22000: 2005 (FSMS) and ISO 14001:2004 certified organization. The quality of milk is of paramount importance for the company and hence it has invested hi-tech automated machines to ensure high product quality/reliability and safety.

Mother dairy uses a unique way to distinguish the raw milk and process it further based on the milk FAT, SNF and water content in it. Accordingly, they provide variants of milk such as premium full cream, full cream, toned, double toned, skimmed, live lite, special toned, UHT toned and standardized milk. Recently mother dairy introduced cow milk variant understanding the culture and traditional values of India market towards cow milk. Mother dairy has a state-of-art quality research labs to work on innovative milk and dairy products, which led to new products like “b-active” (probiotic dahi), “nutrifit” (probiotic drink) and Dietz sugar-free ice cream.

LEARNING AND OUTCOME:

The students learnt about the role of HR in manufacturing sector and also about the manufacturing process of mother dairy. They were able to get knowledge about the scope of industrial relations in manufacturing sector. They learnt about collective bargaining, grievance handling, industrial disputes and disciplinary action against employees. The students also learnt about CSR activities and what are the test they do to check the purity of milk. The students were exposed to various manufacturing process.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK-UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

Delhi School of Social Work is one of the premier schools of social work in India and the first graduate school of social work in Asia to be recognized by a University. It is formally known as the department of social work (DSW) of University of Delhi.

HISTORY:

Department of school of social work (DSSW) was established in August 1946 as The National Y.W.C.A. School of Social Work at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh and became the second school of social work in India after Tata Institute of Social Sciences. In 1948, the school was shifted to Delhi with the support of Sir Maurice Gwyer, then Vice-Chancellor of University of Delhi and started offering social work courses of varying duration. By March 1949, the school became an “autonomous post-graduate institution of the Faculty of Social Service of the University of Delhi” and the name was changed to Delhi School of Social Work; Dorothy Moses was appointed as the First Principal of the School. DSSW was managed by Delhi School of Social Work Society with representatives of the Y.W.C.A, the Ministries of Education and Health and the University of Delhi in its board. During the tenure of Prof. S. N. Ranade, DSSW witnessed its larger integration with University of Delhi. In April 1961 D.S.S.W was taken over by University of Delhi, with its Ph.D program and M.Phil program beginning in 1965 and 1976 respectively. In 1979 Delhi School of Social Work (DSSW) became the Department of Social Work, University of Delhi.

In 2008 the Department of Social work initiated a flood relief and rehabilitation project called UDAI (University for Development Action and Integrated learning) for 2008 Bihar flood victims under the aegis of University of Delhi. In the same year, National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) set up its State Training and Resource Centre (STRC) at DSSW for the capacity building of partner organizations implementing Targeted Intervention projects for High Risk Groups (HRG) of HIV with Delhi State AIDS Control Society.

DSSW has been ranked as the second best school of social work in India, successively for the year 2011 and 2012 by the Outlook.

PROGRAMS

- M.A in Social Work (Generic course)
- M.Phil in Social Work
- Ph.D. in Social Work

RESEARCH PROJECTS AND SENDERS

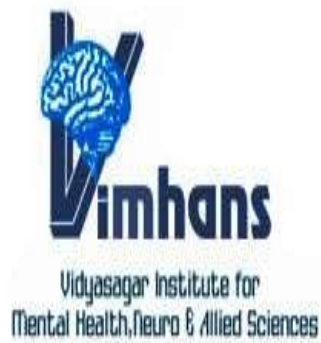
- Centre for Community Development and Action (CCDA)
- Gender Resource Centre - Suvidha Kendra
- Centre for Child and Adolescent Well Being
- Training, Orientation and Research Centre (TORC)
- State Training and Resource Centre (STRC)
- University for Development Action and Integrated Learning(UDAI)-II

LEARNING EXPERIENCE:

We came to know more about the generic course offered in M.A in social work. It's unlike in Loyola college they do not have specialization. So instead of specialization they have elective papers.



SPECIALIZATION VISITS



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS

THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONERS FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)

The head office of UNHCR's mission in India is located in Delhi, with a field office in Chennai. The office in Delhi does the registration services for the refugees. UNHCR won the Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development in 2015. UNHCR work to ensure that everybody has the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge, having fled violence, persecution, war or disaster at home.

HISTORY:

The office of the United Nations High Commissioners for Refugees (UNHCR) was created in 1950, during the aftermath of the Second World War, to millions of Europeans who had fled or lost their homes. We had three years to complete our work and then disband.

India was the venue for the single largest influx of refugees since the Second World War, when an estimated 10 million people crossed over from East Pakistan to India in 1971. The majority of refugees were in West Bengal, Tripura, Meghalaya and Assam. The majority of the refugees were repatriated after the war, with the UNHCR Dhaka office's support. UNHCR has been allowed to operate in India since 1995, even though India has not signed the 1951 Refugee Status Convention or the 1967 Refugee Status Protocol. Today, over 67 years later, the organization is still hard at work, protecting and assisting refugees around the world.

WORK

UNHCR works with several NGOs including Bosco, the Socio Legal Information Centre (SLIC), the Gandhi National Memorial Society, the Confederation of Voluntary Agencies and Development and Justice Initiative (DAJI), ACCESS, and Save the Children (SCF) to support refugees and asylum seekers. Most of the Sri Lankan and Tibetan refugees are directly assisted by the Indian Government. UNHCR strives to improve the lives of refugees under its mandate, the majority of who are refugees from Myanmar and Afghanistan.

The 'Ilham' project, a catering service run by Afghan refugee women with the help of UNHCR India and its partner ACCESS Development Services, has been receiving rave reviews. The project has given a new ray of hope for the women, who have found a reliable means of supporting their families, besides coping with the physical and psychological problems of refugee life.

LEARNING EXPERIENCE

UNHCR is an international organization which works the refugees at the global level. The class came to know the activities of UNHCR. The registration, vocational training, education for the children and counseling etc were the activities they told for the refugees. They give ID card for the refugees which contain demographic details of the refugees. As long as they have the UNCR'S ID they could live anywhere in India.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN ON DALIT HUMAN RIGHTS (NCDHR)

National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR) is a coalition of Dalit human rights activists and academics with the aim of putting an end to caste-based discrimination. It was founded in 1998.

It is centered in Delhi, with offices in 14 states of India. The objectives of NCDHR are the following:

- (1) To increase visibility of Dalit issues at various levels;
- (2) To bring international attention and media coverage to Dalit rights; and
- (3) To hold the State accountable for all Human Rights violations committed against Dalits.

Their manifesto declares that they mean to fight Casteism and discrimination in countries where such things are prevalent, such as India, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Japan (Burakumin), Pakistan, Senegal, Rwanda, and Sri Lanka.

MOVEMENTS:

NCDHR is a coalition of four independent movements, each movement working on eradicating some form of caste-based discrimination.

- Dalit Arthik Adhikar Andolan (DAAA)

This movement aims to promote economic, social, educational and cultural rights of Dalits, using the Union and State government budgets in order to track the administration of entitlements for Dalits. With an objective to improve policies and ensure accountability and transparency, it addresses policy makers and executives.

- All India Dalit Mahila Adhikar Manch (AIDMAM)

This movement aims to address the issues of Dalit women, often suffering "double discrimination" as Dalits and as women. Dalit women are also often targets of caste-based sexual violence by members of higher castes. It challenges various oppressive structures working together and contributing to the exploitation and marginalization faced by Dalit women, namely, patriarchy, caste, and culture and class oppression. They have mobilized women time and again to protest against this discrimination and exploitation, culminating in public meetings and protest marches like Dalit Mahila Garima Yatra and Dalit Mahila Swabhiman Yatra.

- National Federation of Dalit Land Rights Movements (NFDLRM)

This movement aims to secure land rights and livelihoods for Dalits. It was initiated by more than 250 Dalit land rights initiatives from 16 states.

- National Dalit Movement for Justice (NDMJ)

This movement aims to secure legal redressals in the form of proper legal responses and economical remedies for those affected by caste-based atrocities and violence.

Initiatives:

The National Dalit Watch (NDW) aims to develop methods and tools to document and mitigate while preparing for and responding to disasters and to monitor Disaster Response and Preparedness for Inclusion & Equity. It was initiated in 2009, after an extensive study conducted on the 2004 tsunami and later of massive flooding in Bihar (2007–08), which NCDHR said highlighted caste-based discrimination in rescue programmes during disasters. Since its inception, various tools and methods have been instituted to identify, expose and document caste-based discrimination and used the experiences of the people to influence disaster management guidelines by the central government.

THE OBJECTIVES OF NDW

To ensure a truly inclusive disaster preparedness mechanism; To get in place a just system of Recovery and Rehabilitation; To develop a vulnerability mapping tool which would also assist other organizations in assessing vulnerability causes of the socially excluded sections; and, To advocate policies and legislation that recognize discrimination that exists by default, and thereby make it imperative for state and its agencies to have a special focus on the inclusion of Dalits and other marginalized communities.

RESOURCES:

NCDHR has developed a variety of resources, ranging from newsletters, publications, fact findings, annual reports, etc

AWARDS:

In 2007, NCDHR was awarded the Rafto Prize for its work promoting Dalit rights and for kindling conversations about the issue internationally.

LEARNING EXPERIENCE:

The trainees were able to grasp the practical part of the theory they learnt in class in the political economy and community development. The trainees were confronted with the reality that exists in the society. It is an evil that needs to be fought and eliminated. The NGO does well and effectively defending the rights of the dalits. Budget analysis, financial analysis and higher education advocacy are at the core of NCDHR

HUMAN RIGHTS LAW NETWORK (HRLN)

The Human Rights Law Network (HRLN) is a collective of Indian lawyers and social activists who provide legal support to the vulnerable and disadvantaged sections of society. It works on child rights, disabilities rights and rights of people living with HIV/AIDS, prisoners' rights, refugee rights, rights of indigenous people, workers' rights, and rights of the minorities and people who have faced or are subject to sexual violence, among others.

HRLN is a project of the Socio-Legal Information Centre (SLIC). SLIC is a non-profit legal aid and education organization, which provides free legal assistance to people who lack the capacity to approach courts for redress. SLIC files more than 100 petitions each year to protect the health, dignity, and rights of India's citizens. SLIC is one of the country's largest, most active legal rights programs and reproductive rights unit. SLIC is also an implementing partner of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

HISTORY:

A non-profit non-governmental organization, HRLN started in 1989 as a small group of concerned lawyers and social activists from Bombay. The team was led by Colin Gonsalves, a

public interest lawyer. Today, HRLN is considered the country's leading public interest law group and has a nationwide network of more than 200 lawyers, paralegals, and social activists spread across 26 states/Union Territories.

HRLN is also the parent body of the Indian People's Tribunal (IPT), also called the Indian People's Tribunal on Environmental and Human Rights or Independent People's Tribunal. Set up in June 1993, IPT is an unofficial panel led by retired judges who conduct public inquiries into human rights and environmental abuses. It provides an alternate outlet for the victims faced with official obstruction and delays in the delivery of justice. IPT conducts investigations into cases of relocation of rural people to make way for dams or parks, eviction of slum dwellers, industrial pollution and communal or state-sponsored violence.

In 2003, HRLN was awarded the MacArthur Award for Creative and Effective Institutions for its contributions to reproductive rights advocacy in India.

ACTIVITIES:

Legal aid and public interest litigation

HRLN offers pro-bono legal services to those with little or no access to the justice system, and runs a helpline for people seeking such help. It also conducts litigation in the public interest. Lawyers of HRLN take up cases in the lower courts as well as the Supreme Court and various state High Courts.

Legal education

HRLN provides training through several avenues and also trains young lawyers. HRLN also periodically publishes 'know your rights' material. The group also provides opportunities for internships and scholarships and organizes country-wide seminars, workshops, and training courses, such as paralegal certificate courses.

Advocacy

HRLN works to increase public awareness through research and dissemination of information on violations and anti-poor policies. HRLN has formulated laws and policies against child sexual abuse, against communal crimes, and for the right to food and work.

Investigations, monitoring, and crisis response

HRLN conducts fact-finding missions to monitor and document cases of violations. It also deploys crisis-intervention teams and makes sure that these cases take the form of petitions in court.

Publications

HRLN has published books on human rights, Dalit rights, refugee rights and violence against women, HIV/AIDS, trafficking, right to food, juvenile justice, domestic violence, and prisoner rights, among others. It also regularly produces films on human rights matters.

LEARNING EXPERIENCE

The trainees were urged to keep informed about law and legal matters so that they help people efficiently. As social workers we may not need to study law, but awareness on legal issues will enable the social workers, through lawyers to fight for the rights of the people.

COMMONWEALTH HUMAN RIGHTS INITIATIVE (CHRI)

The Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI) is an independent, non-partisan & nonprofit international non-governmental organization which works towards the practical realization of human rights in the countries of the Commonwealth.

CHRI's objectives are to promote awareness and adherence to the Commonwealth's Harare Declaration, to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to other internationally recognized human rights instruments, and to advocate for the domestic institutions supporting human rights in the Commonwealth member states.

The organization specializes in transparency and accountability issues, with a focus on access to justice and access to information. The organization mainly works in the South Asia, East Africa, and Ghana region. Across the 52 countries of the Commonwealth, it periodically monitors the progress and rollbacks of civil and political rights with the help of research, workshops, and cooperation with other civil society networks. In 2017, the NGO consists of over 50 employees and interns, working in New Delhi, London, and Accra

HISTORY:

The CHRI was founded in 1987 by six existing Commonwealth NGOs: the Commonwealth Lawyers Association, Commonwealth Legal Education Association, Commonwealth Journalists Association, Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Commonwealth Press Union and the Commonwealth Broadcasting Association. CHRI was founded on the consensus that, while Commonwealth countries had a common set of values and a forum from which to work, there was little focus on human rights issues.

The shift in headquarters from London to New Delhi was a conscious decision, guided by the need to be based in the developing 'South'. CHRI has since grown and is now a family of offices in Delhi, London and Accra. The office in Accra, Ghana coordinates work in Africa and a small office in London acts as a liaison office. Each office is registered as a separate legal entity under the laws of the country in which it is located.

The organization is officially accredited to the Commonwealth, has observer status with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and also has consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council. The CHRI is also a member of the Commonwealth Family network of NGOs and often collaborates with the United Nations Human Rights Council.

ACTIVITIES:

CHRI consists mainly of three programmes: the Access to Information Programme, the Access to Justice Program (police reform and prison reform) and the Strategic Initiatives Programme (SIP)

Access to Information (ATI)

The Access to Information Programme works to protect the right to information (RTI) in Commonwealth countries. The team conducts workshops and training sessions for government servants and members of civil society organisations in order to develop their skills and build their capacities. The programme also hosts public education campaigns in order to raise awareness on the importance of the right to information.

Internationally, the ATI team works with local partners to lobby for RTI legislation in Commonwealth countries which do not have them. The team also provides technical assistance to countries drafting Freedom of Information (FoI) Bills. In India, The ATI

programme is well known for having actively participated in the passage and implementation of the new right to information Bill.

Access to Justice (ATJ)

CHRI's programme Access to Justice Programme works towards developing accountability and transparency in Commonwealth judicial systems. The programme is divided into two branches: police reform and prison reform.

In the police reform program, CHRI aims to increase demand for a rights-based police reform and to strengthen police accountability. The team does this with research, policy analysis, accountability monitoring, public education campaigns, and with civil society networking. The programme has a focus on creating long-term structural changes to policing and accountability systems, this in order to improve accountability, transparency, and performance. The organization works to ensure that policing laws conform to internationally recognised human rights standards and to the best international practices.

In India, nearly 67% of prisoners are still in under trial. These prisoners are often forgotten, locked in overcrowded prisons for years. To solve this kind of issue, the prison reform programme seeks to increase jail transparency and to facilitate access to legal aid for prisoners. The team also aims to reform prison management, monitors Commonwealth jail conditions and encourages a better cooperation between the different judicial system branches.

Strategic Initiatives Programme (SIP)

The Strategic Initiatives Programme (SIP) operates through several strategic interventions that together have a positive impact on human rights in the Commonwealth. SIP engages with official Commonwealth institutions with the aim of holding the Commonwealth accountable to its human rights commitments. SIP also works on the United Nations Human Rights Council and the role that the Commonwealth plays in this premier global human rights body. SIP attempts to strengthen National Human Rights Institutions in the Commonwealth and encourages partnerships between these institutions and human rights groups.

PUBLICATIONS:

Since its inception, CHRI has published over 100 reports covering human rights issues in Commonwealth countries. The NGO also publishes thematic reports biennially, with these publications mentioned over 160 times in newspapers. Some of the most popular are:

- The Commonwealth at the Human Rights Council: A Decade of Voting (2006-2016)
- Looking Into the Haze: A Study on Prison Monitoring in India
- Circle of Justice: A National Report on Under trial Review Committees

LEARNING EXPERIENCE:

CHRI gives awareness and information to people about the police and its functions. This includes harassment from police, denial of rights, the favoritism that happens in the court and piling of cases and unattended complains. CHRI's activities motivated the trainees to help people in need of legal help through CHRI.

MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK

VIMHANS HOSPITAL

ABOUT THE ORGANISATION:

Hospital for positive mental health takes care of all the psychological disorders and mental illnesses under one roof with highly qualified and well-trained team of psychiatrists, clinical and counseling psychologists. Creating happy families and bringing **ABOUT** smiles to millions of faces and promoting mental health in the community for 30 years. **Dr. India Rama Subba Reddy** Director of **VIMHANS** is a pioneer and leader in the field of mental health and is the past president of **Indian Psychiatric Society and SAARC Psychiatric Federation**.

EMERGENCY SERVICES:

Round the Clock emergency services are available for all psychiatric emergencies with ICU care and specialized nursing supervision

OUTPATIENT SERVICE:

Regular Outpatient services on all days except Sundays, from 9 am to 7 pm
Appointment needs to be taken prior by contacting them over phone or sending an e- mail.

Specialty Services:

Alcohol and Drug De-addiction

Services are available every day.

Inpatient Services:

In patient services available for patients with serious psychiatric disorders. Well furnished rooms with all necessary amenities available.

Personality and Leadership Training:

We also undertake Personality and Leadership Training programmes for Corporates.

CLINICAL SERVICES

Along with diagnosing and treating all psychiatric disorders, they also offer

- Marital counseling,
- Alcohol and other substance de-addiction treatment,
- Counseling for childhood and adolescent behavioural problems, academic difficulties and relationship problems
- Counseling and treatment for suicide prevention

They also provide our services free of cost to old age homes and destitute homes in and around Vijayawada by fortnightly visits of our doctors.

BRIEF ABOUT THE VISIT:

- Mr. Ajish Thomas the chief psychiatric nurse was the coordinator
- First session was THE ART THERAPY

- The art therapist of VIMHANS explained to the trainee on the significance of art therapy and its interpretation
- Art therapy is a window to the subconscious mind
- the art therapy produces forms, symbols, images which is of significant meaning
- **TYPES OF ART:**
 - Kinetic face drawing
 - Madala
 - Vision board
 - Tree of life
 - Narrative
 - Environment

- The therapist asked the group to draw an art and to interpret it by themselves
- After a break the trainees were taken to the various outpatient ward

COOKING SESSION:

- The trainees was then given a task to make paratha and sabji, just as the client used to cook for themselves
- Each trainee was given an induction stove and cooker. After cooking the trainees had the food cooked by them along with food arranged by the organisation

Session on de- addiction:

- Post lunch there was sessions on de-addiction were the 12-steps in de-addiction were explained. It was a very short and very practical session
- Visit to IP and therapeutic ward
- The trainee witnessed men doing quilling,earring,paper bags
- A guitarist comes in the evening and plays music for the clients and sings for them according to their interest
- 10-15% seats allotted for people below poverty line

LEARNINGS:

- The trainee learnt in detail about the art therapy and how all other therapies help in curing and treating the client who have mental illness

HOLY FAMILY HOSPITAL

Holy Family Hospital, New Delhi is a 303 bedded multi-specialty hospital run by the New Delhi Holy Family Hospital Society and managed by the Delhi Catholic Archdiocese. It is registered as charitable Non-Profit Organization under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860.

MISSION STATEMENT OF THE HOSPITAL IS:

"To provide multidimensional comprehensive medical care to strengthen the preventive, promotive, curative, emergency and rehabilitative services including education and training in medical, paramedical and support facility."

As a Catholic healthcare institution, they commit themselves to the values of hospitality, healing, stewardship and respect.

OBJECTIVES:

Their aim is to meet the needs and expectations of the patients and the Community at large.

In the implementation of the quality plan our aim is to achieve the following:

- Optimal clinical outcome of patient care.
- Satisfaction of all our patients, suppliers, staff and students; and
- To provide necessary training to all personnel to enhance their working skills
- Financial viability.
- Benefits of continuous improvement that can be seen by a demonstrated increase in staff motivation, improved quality of performance, and increased efficiency in utilization of resources.

ABOUT THE VISIT:

- The trainee reached the hospital at 3.15pm
- Mrs. Balji -The head of the department of counselling

- social workers and psychologist come under the counselling department
- The hospital is now under the control of the Arch Daisies New Delhi
- The counsellor Mrs. Balji presented an annual report of the hospital which included the :
 - % of occupancies
 - % of patients
 - % mortality
 - % OPD
 - % GOPD
 - % of admission and discharge
- There is also a nursing school inside the hospital
- In 1970s, department of counselling was established
- Initially there was only just curative and preventive approach, but later health was given a holistic approach
- Holistic way of living
 - Nutrition
 - Rest and exercise
 - 6-8 hrs of good sleep
 - Environment awareness
 - Adulteration
 - Stress management
 - Personal and spiritual power
- Mrs. Balji also explained on how the counselling is given before and after surgery
- Patients satisfaction index is taken care by the counsellors
- They also visit the people who are discharged and counselling is given to mothers, motivation for breast feeding is also given
- The counsellor experienced that grief is the most painful emotion to handle as a counsellor
- The counsellor also forms a Vandana group where prayers and celebration of different festivals are organized by them for the staff and patients

LEARNINGS:

- The spiritual support and strength in counseling was the new aspect of leaning in counseling.

- The increased spiritual strength helps the counselor to be more empathetic and emotionally strong
- After a tea break the trainee had general interaction with Mr. balji, they left the hospital at 5.00pm

DR. RAM MANOHAR LOHIA HOSPITAL (RML)

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, formerly known as Willingdon Hospital, was established by the British for their staff and had only 54 beds. After independence, its control was shifted to New Delhi Municipal Committee. In 1954, its control was again transferred to the Central Government of Independent India. The hospital has grown over the years and is currently having about 1420 beds, spread over in 30 acres of land. It caters to the population of New Delhi and Central District, apart from patients from other areas and even from outside Delhi. It is having 71 beds in a Nursing Home for the C.G.H.S beneficiaries, including Maternity Nursing Home. It is fully funded by the Government of India (Ministry of Health Family Welfare).

VISION:

The **Vision** of this institute is “**Leadership in Health Care in India**”.

MISSION:

The **Mission** is “**academic health care provider**”, fully affiliated with the Guru Gobind Singh Indra Prastha University New Delhi and committed to innovative patient care, teaching and research”. Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital remains dedicated to treating all with respect, compassion and dignity without discrimination of poor –rich, caste- creed or social values.

ABOUT THE VISIT:

- The trainees visited the hospital at 9.45am and it was a half a day visit
- The trainees met the HOD and faculty of the psychiatric department
- A MPhil student of the department was asked to take the trainee for visit to the psychiatric ward
- The trainees visited the male and female psychiatric wards
- There are only around 50-60 beds available for both male and female patients

- Since it's a government hospital everything is for free of cost, but the infrastructure, cleanliness, sanitation, therapies are really very poor
- Once in a year awareness programmes are done in the communities by the social work department
- Major disorders seen are BPAD, OCD, Schizophrenia, yoga is the only therapy which is being practiced in the setting
- The trainees cleared their doubts and queries with the MPhil scholar

LEARNINGS:

- The visit helped the trainee to compare the type of mental health service offered in a private setting like others visits that the trainee went and public setting like RML.

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

VA TECH WABAG

ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION

Wabag is one of the World's leading companies in the water treatment field. Wabag's key competencies which are based on over 90 years of plant building experience lie in the design, completion and operation of drinking water and waste water treatment plants for both the municipal and industrial sectors. Wabag make an important contribution in the environmental protection and enhanced quality of life.

VISION

Sustainable solutions for a better life

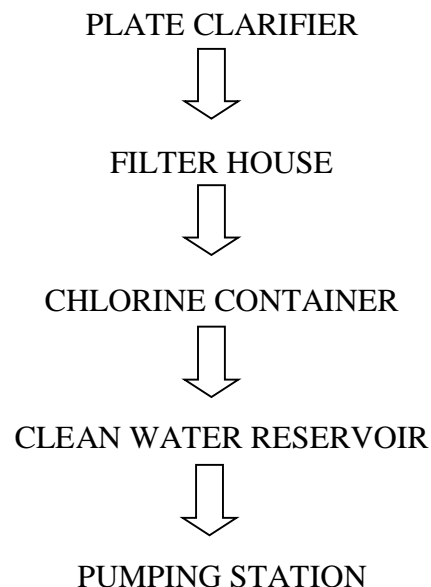
MISSION

To provide a growing number of people with access to clean drinking water and ecologically treated process water, as well as to secure the environmentally compatible disposal of municipal and industrial waste water and thus make a major and sustainable contribution to environmental protection and an enhanced quality of life.

BRIEF ABOUT THE VISIT

Mr. Ankit – HR Manager of the organization at first explained about Wabag and its nature of production in short after which all the trainees were taken for the plant visit to see the filtration, clarifier, pumping station, reservoirs, separation of foams from water etc.

PROCESS



RECYCLING SYSTEM \Rightarrow SOLIDIFYING \Rightarrow FINAL COLLECTION OF WATER

- The water is basically taken from Yamuna River
- Treatment with chemical sourcing
- Sand filters
- Final treatment – Chlorine

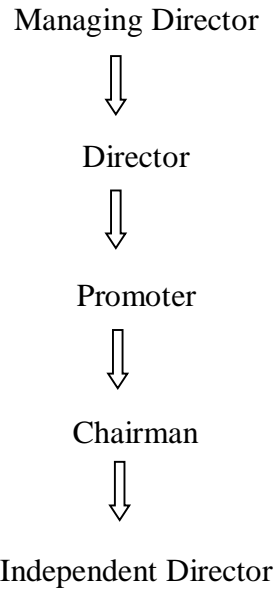
After the tour of the plant, students were given detailed explanation about organization

- 50 people working
- 9 Security Guards
- 2 Administrators
- 10 – 12 General helpers for cleaning
- Technical training – monthly / weekly
- Headquarters – Chennai, Mosque Road, Chepauk
- Technology and Engineering based company
- 28 Countries – operational and regional – Indian based MNC
- More than 1200 + Projects
- Second biggest market
- R & D Centers located in India, Austria, Switzerland
- Largest order : PETRONAS / ETP – Rs. 1500 core
- WTP – Rs. 100 core
- Revenue growth 2017 is Rs. 3208 Cores

CSR ACTIVITIES

- Sustainable solutions
- Green environment
- Safe water drinking
- Safe disposal of waste
- Recycle or reuse

ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE



MAKING IN INDIA FOR 21 YEARS

- 1996 - Commencement
- 1997 - First order from Reliance
- 2003 - Revenue 100 Cores
- 2005 - Management buyout of Wabag
- 2010 - Listed in NSE and BSE
- 2014 - 2000 Revenue
- 2015 - 1,500 cores largest order from PETRONAS

HUMAN RESOURCE

Employee Engagement

Career growth & Capability enhancement

Workforce Management

Tenure Management

Relief Management

Talent Management

LEARNING EXPERIENCE:

- The trainees learnt about the primary manufacturing process of the organization.
- The trainees learnt different kinds of treatment given pertaining to water filtration.
- From the tour, trainees had a clear understanding from collection of water till filtration process.
- The trainees learnt the workforce management and also some of the CSR activities of the organization.
- The trainees learnt the HR activity that takes place within the organization.

CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNION

ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION

Centre of Indian Trade Unions is a National level Trade Union in India politically affiliated to the Communist Party of India as its trade union wing and is a spearhead of the Indian Trade Union Movement. The flag of the CITU will be red in color with Hammer and Sickle in Centre White in color, with the letters CITU vertically on the left.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The CITU believes that the exploitation of the working class can be ended only socializing all means of production, distribution and exchange and establishing a socialist state.

CITU Fights for:

- For the recognition of trade unions on the basis of secret ballot.
- For the progressive improvement of wages for reduction of working hours, for provision of decent housing and improvement of the living conditions of the workers.
- For security of full employment, light to work and against hazards of unemployment
- For equal wages for equal work
- For the protection of the democratic rights of the minorities.

COMPOSITION OF THE CITU

- (i) The affiliated Union
- (ii) Special session of the CITU Conference
- (iii) The General Council
- (iv) The Working Committee
- (v) The State Conference

CITU CONFERENCE

- (i) The general session will meet once in every three years. It is the highest organ of the authority in the CITU and all other bodies of the CITU derive these authority from it.
- (ii) The conference will consist of the delegates elected by the constituent unions in accordance with the rules under the constitution and the office bearers of the CITU will have the same states as the elected delegates.

OFFICE BEARERS OF THE CITU

- (i) President
 - (ii) General Secretary
 - (iii) Vice – Presidents
 - (iv) Treasurer
 - (v) Secretaries
- The number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries will be decided by the Conference at each session.
 - The Office-bearers shall be elected by the triennial session of the conference after having received nominations duly proposed and recommended by one or more delegates.
 - The President along with the General Secretaries and the Secretariat bears the responsibilities of executing the decisions of the working committee and the General Council, maintain close contacts with the state units, to ensure collective functioning at all levels.
 - The President, the General Secretary, all the Secretaries and the Office bearers, constitute the Secretariat of the CITU.

FINANCE

The funds of the CITU shall be kept in bank and the working committee shall have the power to nomination, such persons among the office bearers of the CITU.

BYE-LAWS

The General Council shall have the power to make Bye-laws, not inconsistent and all the above information was shared by the General Secretary of CITU – Mr. Tapan Sen. He provided valuable information related to trade union which was helpful for the students to link with their subject. He also explained in detail about the formation of the trade union and its purpose.

- In order to hold the workers in work place incentives and legal provisions were created.
- Trade Union came into force-Trade Union Act 1926, Industrial Dispute Act 1947 – before independence.
- They understood the importance of labour
- Role of workers during the freedom period was questioned
- Mainstream AITUC was represented
- Mid 60's crisis in industry came into effect
- They came together regardless how big the problems arise.
- Common General Strike – 1982 : Workers and agricultural workers joined together to fight which led to police open fire and 10 workers were killed

- 1956 – Industrial Policy came into effect
- 2009 – AITUC & BMS joined the other trade unions for minimum wages
- 2010 – Country-wide strike
- 2015 – 2nd September call for general strike but BMS walked out,

LEARNING EXPERIENCE:

- The trainees learnt the history of CITU and the purpose of its formation.
- The trainees learnt different committees of CITU and its participation towards the organization.
- Trainees learnt some of the common issues that existed in earlier days.
- The trainees were explained about the office bearers and their activities in CITU.
- The trainees learnt some of the trade union movements that occurred since its inception.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

The HR trainees reached ILO Building at 9.00 a.m. The resource person for the day was Ms. Selva Kumar Rani who took in charge of orienting the students about ILO and its recent and earlier works.

ABOUT ILO

The International Labour Organization is the United Nations Agency for the World of work. It sets international labour standards, promotes rights at work and encourages decent employment opportunities, the enhancement of social protection and the strengthening of dialogue on work-related issues. The ILO has a unique structure, bringing together governments, employers' and workers' representatives.

The following are some of the important facts shared by the speaker:

- Founded in 1919 – workers were exploited
- Vision : Lasting Peace
- 1946 – First Specialized agency
- The ILO has 187 member states and is the oldest UN agency.
- The ILO's Secretariat has its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland and a global network of technical experts and field offices in more than 40 countries
- The International Labour Conference meets once a year to adopt new international labour standards and to approve the ILO's work plan.
- The governing body is the Executive Council of the ILO and meets three times in a year.

MISSION AND OBJECTIVES

- (i) To promote rights at work
- (ii) To encourage decent employment opportunities
- (iii) To enhance social protection
- (iv) To strengthen dialogue on work-related issues.

KEY ISSUES

Youth Employment

Social Justice

Future of work

PROMOTING DECENT WORK FOR ALL

- (i) Creating Jobs:

Promoting economies that generate opportunities for investment, entrepreneurship, skills development, job creation and sustainable livelihood

(ii) Guaranteeing Rights at work:

Obtaining recognition and respect for the rights of workers. All workers and in particular poor workers need representation, participation and laws that protect their rights.

(iii) Promoting Social Dialogue

Strong and independent workers and employers' organizations are central to increasing productivity and creating disputes at work.

(iv) Extending Social Protection:

Ensuring that women and men enjoy working conditions that are safe, allow adequate free time and rest take into account family and social values, provide for adequate compensation in case of lost or reduced income.

At the end of session, the trainee had open-ended questions to ask the speaker which lead to a more deep discussions and understanding about ILO.

LEARNING EXPERIENCE:

- The trainees learnt about the origin and history of the organisation.
- Trainees learnt some of the key issues that are dealt recently by the organisation.
- The trainees also learnt the sole global goal set by ILO
- The trainees learnt the methods of work followed by the organisation.
- Trainees learnt some of the employment opportunities provided in ILO
- Trainees learnt how the laws were taken upto conventions and ratified .



MONUMENTS VISITS



AMER FORT

The Amer Fort, situated in Amber, 11 kilometers from Jaipur, is one of the most famous **forts of Rajasthan**. Amer, originally, was the capital of the state before Jaipur. It is an old fort, built in 1592 by Raja Man Singh. This fort is also very popularly known as the Amer Palace. The Amer

Fort was built in red sandstone and marble and the Maottha Lake adds a certain charm to the entire Fort. Though the fort is quite old and may even look so from the outside, it is beautiful on the inside and boasts of various buildings of prominence like the 'Diwan-i-Aam', the 'Sheesh Mahal' and even the 'Sukh Mahal'. The Amer Fort has influences of both Hindu and Muslim architecture. This fort also has the 'Shila Devi' Temple and the 'Ganesh Pol' which is a gate that leads to the private palaces of the kings. The Amer Fort has many pavilions and halls of great interest and other popular attractions.

History

Amer was once known as Dhundar and was ruled by the Kachhwahas from the 11th to the 16th century, until the capital was moved from here to Jaipur. Raja Man Singh built this fort in 1592 AD and Raja Jai Singh I expanded and renovated it later. While many such old structures have been either destroyed or replaced by other things, this fort has stood against all the tests of time and invasions

Architectural Layout

The structure has four different parts, each with a separate entrance. The main entry to the fort is through the 'Suraj Pol' or Sun Gate which opens up into the main courtyard. This east-facing gate is also the main entrance to the palace and its position with respect to the rising sun is the source of its name. The 'Jaleb Chowk' is one of the four courtyards of the Amer Palace. The 'Sila Devi' Temple is right at the entrance to the main palace grounds. The second courtyard is famous for its 'Diwan-i-Aam' (Public Audience Hall), the 'Sheesh Mahal' and the 'Sukh Mahal'. A very famous attraction here is the 'Magic Flower', a fresco carved out of marble.

JAL MAHAL

Jal Mahal Jaipur also known as **Water Palace** is considered as one of the most beautiful architectural palace that was built with the Mughal and Rajput craftsmanship. Jal Mahal palace provides a charming view of the Man Sagar Lake and the Nahargarh hills that border it. It is considered an architectural beauty built in the Rajput and Mughal styles of architecture. The

boats are traditionally built by boat makers of Vrindavan and a ride to Jal Mahal in those boats takes you to the beautiful history of Rajasthan.

HISTORY

Jal mahal which literally means the “water palace” is a palace located in the middle of the man Sagar Lake in jaipur city, the capital of the state of rajasthan. The palace and the lake around it were modernized and enlarged in the 18th century by maharaja jai singh ii of amber. Jal mahal, that means water palace in english, is a beautiful place that is located in the center of the lake man sagar, in jaipur.

JAL MAHAL ARCHITECTURE

Jal mahal jaipur is made of red stone and is 5 stories high. The 4 floors of the palace stay under the water and it is only the 5th floor that is visible. There are 4 chattris on all the four corners of the palace. These are octagonal in shape. The fort has some of the exquisite marble carvings which denote the royal touch and the palace also has twenty pillars which are the cenotaph of the royal family of **Raja Jai Singh**. The lake, as well as the place, was renovated by maharaja jai singh 2 in the 18th century.

During the rainy seasons, the city lake gets filled up with water. The water palace is open only through boats that take the tourist from the land to the palace in the center of the lake. Even while crossing the palace for the road, the whole view looks very charming that it attracts people of all ages. The lake used to be a bird watcher’s paradise in the past and was a favorite ground for the rajput kings of jaipur for royal duck shooting parties during picnics. The lake was home to more than 150 species of local and migratory birds that included large flamingo, great crested grebe, pintail, pochards, kestrel, coot, redshank, marsh sandpiper, ruff, herring gull, red-breasted flycatcher, grey wagtail, but their numbers declined with the worsening of the lake.

HAWA MAHAL

'Hawa Mahal' means "Palace of Winds". Hawa Mahal is a palace in Jaipur, Rajasthan, India. It was built in 1799 by Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh. Hawa Mahal was designed by Lal Chand Ustad.

Hawa Mahal is built of Red and Pink Sandstone. The palace is a five-story pyramidal shaped monument which is situated on the main thorough fare in the heart of Jaipur's business centre.

The palace is a five-story pyramidal shaped monument. The front elevation is like a honeycomb web of a beehive built with small portholes. Each porthole has miniature windows and has carved sandstone grills, finials and domes.

Its unique five-storey exterior is akin to the honeycomb of a beehive with its 953 small windows called jharokhas decorated with intricate latticework. The original intent of the lattice design was to allow royal ladies to observe everyday life and festivals celebrated in the street below without being seen, since they had to obey the strict rules of "purdah", which forbade them from appearing in public without face coverings. This architectural feature also allowed cool air from the Venturi effect (doctor breeze) to pass through, thus making the whole area more pleasant during the high temperatures in summer.

FATEHPUR SIKRI

Buland Darwaza

It was built in 1601 by Mughal Emperor Akbar as a victory archway. The architectural style is a mix of Hindu and Persian styles. It is in Fatehpur Sikri, Agra District, Uttar Pradesh.

JAMA MASJID

One of the most beautiful and largest mosques of the world, this elegant building is the most sacred building and the principal mosque of the town and thus situated on the highest point of the ridge where Fatehpur Sikri is situated. In fact, the Buland Darwaza commemorating the victory of Akbar over Deccan and the Tomb of the famous Sufi Saint Sheikh Salim Chishti are a part of this spacious mosque complex.

The elegant and beautifully carved mihrabs adorn the main chamber and the two smaller rooms. The architectural style of the building is a beautiful amalgamation of the indigenous and Persian

style. Be ready to be enthralled by Beautiful inlaid mosaic of stones bordered by glazed tiles and golden inscriptions on royal blue background. The interiors of the iwan are adorned with watercolor paintings depicting stylized floral designs. Even the dado panels, spandrels of arch, squinches and soffits are also painted profusely.

TAJ MAHAL

One of the eight wonders of the world, Taj Mahal is an excellent example of magnificent architectural beauty. Falling in the most beautiful monuments built by the Mughals, the unbridled beauty of Taj is immaculate and sways millions of tourists every year.

Magnificently built with white marble, it becomes difficult to express its stunning architectural beauty in words. Without a tad of doubt, Taj looks surprisingly beautiful particularly at dawn and sunset.

- Witness Taj glowing in the light of Full Moon
- Get the finest view from across the Yamuna River
- Taj Mahal to some is an expression of dream
- Visit Taj Mahal, one of the Seven Wonders of the World

Taj Mahal came into existence by the then Emperor, Shah Jahan. The idea, which prompted the Emperor to come with such a beautiful Monument, was in wake of his wife's demise. Since his wife was dear to him, he dedicated the monument in the name of her.

Taj Mahal was completed in its construction in a period of 22 years. The number of workers who were involved in the construction of this monument was nearly 20 thousand. Apart from the mentioned workers, there were other renowned Muslim craftsmen who came from Baghdad, Bukhara, and Shiraz and worked on many specialized tasks.

What makes the monument ever more beautiful is the fact that it stands on a raised, square platform making it ideal in terms of view. The 186 x 186 feet platform is one of the best ways to enjoy the most impressive monuments.

With four truncated corners, it forms an unequal octagon. It uses the principles of self-replicating geometry and that is what renders it immaculate beauty. Then there are four graceful, slender minarets that are immensely beautiful and make things look simply gorgeous.

QUTAB MINAR

Qutab Minar is a soaring, 73 m-high tower of victory, built in 1193 by Qutab-ud-din Aibak immediately after the defeat of Delhi's last Hindu kingdom. The tower has five distinct storeys, each marked by a projecting balcony and tapers from a 15 m diameter at the base to just 2.5 m at the top. The first three storeys are made of red sandstone; the fourth and fifth storeys are of marble and sandstone. At the foot of the tower is the Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque, the first mosque to be built in India. An inscription over its eastern gate provocatively informs that it was built with material obtained from demolishing '27 Hindu temples'. A 7 m-high iron pillar stands in the courtyard of the mosque. It is said that if you can encircle it with your hands while standing with your back to it your wish will be fulfilled.

The origins of Qutab Minar are shrouded in controversy. Some believe it was erected as a tower of victory to signify the beginning of the Muslim rule in India. Others say it served as a minaret to the muezzins to call the faithful to prayer.

No one can, however, dispute that the tower is not only one of the finest monuments in India, but also in the world. **Qutab-ud-din Aibak**, the **first Muslim ruler** of Delhi, commenced the construction of the Qutab Minar in 1200 AD, but could only finish the basement.

His **successor, Iltutmush**, added three more storeys, and in 1368, **Firoz Shah Tughlak** constructed the fifth and the last storey.

The development of architectural styles from Aibak to Tughlak is quite evident in the minar. The relief work and even the materials used for construction differ. The 238 feet Qutab Minar is 47 feet at the base and tapers to nine feet at the apex. The tower is ornamented by bands of inscriptions and by four projecting balconies supported by elaborately decorated brackets. Even though in ruins, the Quwwat Ul Islam (Light of Islam) Mosque in the Qutab complex is one of the most magnificent structures in the world. Qutab-ud-din Aibak started its construction in 1193

and the mosque was completed in 1197.

Iltutmush in 1230 and **Alla-ud-din Khilji** in 1315 made additions to the building. The main mosque comprises of an inner and outer courtyard, decorated with shafts and surrounded by pillar. Most of these shafts are from the 27 Hindu temples, which were plundered to construct the mosque. It is, therefore, not surprising that the Muslim mosque has typical Hindu ornamentation. Close to the mosque is one of Delhi's most curious antiques, the Iron Pillar.

RED FORT

The **Red sandstone walls** of the massive **Red Fort** (Lal Qila) rise 33-m above the clamour of Old Delhi as a reminder of the magnificent power and pomp of the Mughal emperors. The walls, **built in 1638**, were designed to keep out invaders, now they mainly keep out the noise and confusion of the city.

The main gate, **Lahore Gate**, is one of the emotional and symbolic focal points of the modern Indian nation and attracts a major crowd on each **Independence Day**.

The vaulted arcade of Chatta Chowk, a bazaar selling tourist trinkets, leads into the huge fort compound. Inside is a veritable treasure trove of buildings, including the **Drum House**, the **Hall of Public Audiences**, the **white marble Hall of Private Audiences**, the Pearl Mosque, **Royal Baths** and **Palace of Colour**.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

National Social Work Perspective - Finance (2017)

| S.no | Particulars | Amount (rs) | |
|------|--|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Total amount received from students(37*8000)(1*4250) | 3,00,250 | |
| 2 | College fund | 20,000 | 3,20,250 |

| s.no | Particulars(expenses) | Amount (rs) |
|------|---|-------------|
| 1 | Train ticket (up&down) | 38,630 |
| 2 | Accommodation in Delhi + luggage room | 71,720 |
| 3 | Leisure trip - Bus | 40,000 |
| | - Accommodation | 9,900 |
| 4 | Railway station to hostel(bus)1st day | 3,000 |
| 5 | Hostel to railway station- last day(bus) | 9,350 |
| 6 | Memento | 3,200 |
| 7 | Printout of Taj tickets | 540 |
| 8 | Tickets - Fathepur Sikri(37*40)(1*510) + 100(guide) | 2,090 |
| 9 | Taj mahal tickets(39*40)(1*1000) | 2,560 |
| 10 | Qutub minar tickets (39*30)(1*500) | 1,700 |
| 11 | First Aid medicines | 694 |
| 12 | Amer fort - tickets | 670 |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|-----|-----------------|
| 13 | Hawa mahal tickets(39*5)(1*30) | 225 | |
| 14 | Pre-camp photo copies | 390 | 1,84,669 |

Food expenses day wise

| S.no | Date | Particulars | Amount (rs) | |
|------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 | 24 th Nov | Breakfast and lunch | 6,160 | |
| 2 | 25 th Nov | Breakfast | 340 | |
| 3 | 27 th Nov | Lunch and dinner | 3,900 | |
| 4 | 28 th Nov | Lunch and dinner | 4,950 | |
| 5 | 29 th Nov | Lunch and dinner | 4,500 | |
| 6 | 30 th Nov | Lunch and dinner | 3,000 | |
| 7 | 01 st Dec | Lunch and dinner | 5,300 | 28,150 |

Local travel expenses

Ola and Uber cabs

| S.no | 24 Nov 2017 | 27 Nov 2017 | 28 Nov 2017 | 29 Nov 2017 | 30 Nov 2017 |
|------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | 47 | 82 | 441 | 303 | 161 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|--------------|
| 2 | 212 | 217 | 140 | 97 | 114 | |
| 3 | 83 | 778 | 122 | 254 | 51 | |
| 4 | 70 | 208 | 125 | 108 | 158 | |
| 5 | 151 | 352 | 139 | 150 | 63 | |
| 6 | 155 | 311 | 142 | - | 51 | |
| 7 | 168 | 286 | 100 | - | 291 | |
| 8 | 205 | 309 | 120 | - | 141 | |
| 9 | 274 | 98 | 140 | - | 40 | |
| 10 | 250 | 211 | 130 | - | - | |
| 11 | 224 | 100 | 141 | - | - | |
| 12 | 135 | 340 | 130 | - | - | |
| 13 | 131 | 140 | - | - | (250) | |
| Total | 2,105 | 3,432 | 1,870 | 912 | 1,070 | 9,639 |

| Date | Metro | Local buses | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 27nov | 800 | 510 | |
| 28nov | 800 | 600 | |
| 29nov | 1,600 | 750 | |
| 30nov | - | 500 | |
| Total | 3,200 | 2,360 | 5,560 |

Other expenses

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Delhi university to IYH(6*) | 220 |
| Tea in Delhi university | 400 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | 1,085 |
| Money to be received for photos* | 300* |
| Cash in hand | 791 |
| In account | 89629 |

(-)

| | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Documentation | 5,000 |
|----------------------|--------------|

The total cash in hand and

● **85,720/37 = 2,316rs(including 300rs in total)**

● **85,420/37 = 2,308rs**

PHOTO GALLERY

Community development and human rights





HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT





MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC





APPENDIX

PERMISSION LETTER



From,
Dr.G.Gladston Xavier
Head Department of Social Work
Loyola College
Chennai-34

To,
The Principal,
Loyola College
Chennai-34

Dear Father,

Sub: Requesting you to kindly release the travel amount-Regarding

Greetings from the Department of Social Work, Loyola College!

We have a subject titled “**National Social Work Perspective**” (SW 3819) is a mandatory part of our curriculum. It involves extensive travel that provides essential exposure to the students enabling them to understand the dynamics of social work around the country.

This year the students in consultation with staff have decided to go to **Delhi** from 22nd of November to 2nd of December. Two staff’s members Dr.G.Gladston and Dr. Akileswari will accompany them on their trip.

I request you to kindly provide them sum of Rs: 20,000/- (Rs 500/ student* 40 students) from the students fund for their travel.

Thanking you,

Yours Sincerely,

Dr.G.Gladston Xavier

Head, Department of Social Work

LOYOLA COLLEGE
AUTONOMOUS
Chennai-600 034



Tel : 2817 8200
Fax : 2817 5566
E-mail: welcome@loyolacollege.edu
Home Page : www.loyolacollege.edu

From,
Dr.G.Gladston Xavier
Head Department of Social Work
Loyola College
Chennai-34

To,
The Vice Principal,
Loyola College
Chennai-34

Dear Father,

Sub: Information about the tour directors- Regarding

Greetings from the Department of Social Work, Loyola College!

We have a subject titled “**National Social Work Perspective**” (SW 3819). This requires a national understanding of social work practice. Hence we have planned to undertake visits in Delhi. We are doing this educational tour from 22nd of November to 2nd of December, 2017. Dr.G.Gladston Xavier and Dr.Akileswari will be the tour directors and they both will accompany the students for the educational tour.

Thanking you,

Yours Sincerely,

Dr.G.Gladston Xavier

Head, Department of Social Work



20.10.2017

To,
Director
Indian Social Institute
10, Institutional Area,
Lodi Road, New Delhi,
Delhi 110003
India

Dear Father,

Sub: Permission to visit your esteemed organisation – reg.

Greetings from the Department of Social Work, Loyola College!

Loyola College is one of the premier Institutions in India. The college has been ranked 2nd in National Institutional Ranking Framework 2017 in the category of colleges. The Department of Social Work, Loyola College, since its inception in 1957, has been involved in the formation of competent and compassionate men and women for others. The students are trained in different specializations of Social Work.

As part of the curriculum, the Social Work students are taken for a study tour for various Organisational visits. This academic year, the students are to visit Delhi for their study tour and the students need to get an exposure on the Social Work settings. In this regard, we request you to kindly permit our II M.A Social Work thirty eight students along with two faculties to visit your esteem university and inclusively the social work department. The date for the visit will be on 24th November 2017 at 20.00 PM. It will be our immense pleasure to interact with you all for one and half hours.

Kindly confirm your acceptance at the earliest.

Thanking you,

Yours Sincerely,

Dr.G.Gladston Xavier

Head, Department of Social Work

