TRAINING SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WORKERS

Sir Dorabji Tata Trust Scheme

(From A Correspondent.)
A Graduate School of Social Work, the first of its kind in India, is being established in Bombay by the Trustees of the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust.

The Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, which will open in June next, will offer a two-year course of training in the general fields of social pathology, family and child welfare, public health, medical and psychiatric social work, juvenile and adult delinquency, industrial relationships, welfare activities, social research, and public welfare administration.

Although research will play its part in the work of the School, it will not be primarily a research institution. As a graduate school, it will have a high academic standard, but it will also seek to be distinctly practical—applying the best of modern social thought to the solution of current social problems. Class-room teaching will be coupled with actual field work, through which the student may obtain practical experience under controlled conditions. The School has been highly fortunate in securing the services of Dr. Arthur E. Holt, Ph.D., Professor of Social Ethics at the University of Chicago, as visiting professor during the first year. Professor Holt is a man of wide experience in this field, and is one of the most vigorous of current American social thinkers.

Since social work is a profession requiring the services of both men and women, both men and women students will be admitted.

For the opening year all classes will be held in the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Byculla.
Teaching Social Work

ANY human being who could assume the divine attribute of omniscience might find out a great deal about unco-ordinated and misdirected efforts at social reform, especially in India. There are so many good intentions in the world that the tragedy, or, at any rate, the lack of success due to unscientific or misdirected efforts of "social reformers," seldom comes to light. Which thoughts are prompted by the fact that the first Indian school, where social reformers can be scientifically trained, will be opened in June next, in Bombay, by the Trustees of the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust. The Bulletin which has been sent to us shows how very diverse and widespread is the scope of the work to be attempted. It ranges, in fact, through the whole gamut of human life from general sociology through matters of public health and sanitation, crime, juvenile crime, industrial relationships, adult education, family and child welfare—and very many other headings.

At the end of two years a diploma will be given. The director of this new venture will be Dr. Clifford Manshardt, well-known for his work at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, in Bombay, where the school will be located. During the first year Dr. Arthur Holt, Professor of Social Ethics in the University of Chicago, will be a member of the visiting staff; he has a reputation of being a very vigorous American social thinker.

Experience Outside

INDIA has now certainly reached a point where social work of all kinds demands fully trained workers with the mental equipment necessary to avoid wastage. Teaching is to be combined with actual field work—presumably in the towns and villages.

The first School of Social Work was established in America in 1898, as the New York School of Philanthropy, which institution is now known as the New York School of Social Work. Within three decades 27 such schools, approved for membership in the American Association of Social Work, were established in the United States.

Unfortunately in India, social work has not as yet been raised to a professional status.
Training For Social Work

PROF. J. M. KUMARAPPA'S PLEA FOR TRAINING IN INDIA

The following are extracts from an address delivered at the All-India Educational Conference at Nagpur on Saturday by Prof. J. M. Kumarappa, Prof. designate of Social Economy in the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work to be started in Bombay in June next.

The need of good and sound courses in social science and social training is felt alike on the academic and on the practical side, is so patent to any one who watches the growth of social service movements in the advanced States and Provinces of India, that the method of accomplishing this aim seems now worthy of full discussion in a Conference such as this. The West, Social Work has already come to be considered as part of citizenship training. Since social work plays an important role in national regeneration, the authorities of the Conference have thought it fit to include discussion of this subject in their programme.

VARIETIES OF WORK.

Social Work would include all voluntary attempts to extend benefits which are made in response to a need. The many varieties of such services may be classified into four main groups thus: (1) Case Work; (2) Institutional Work; (3) Group Work; and (4) Organization and Administration. Each of these in turn includes a number of sub-varieties indicated in the following outlines:

I. Case Work—

- TYPES OF SOCIAL WORK
  - Family Welfare Work
  - Child Welfare Protection
  - Visiting Teacher's Work
  - Hospital Social Service
  - Psychiatric Social Work
  - Probation and Social Reclamation
  - Vocational Guidance and Personnel Work

II. Institutional Work—

- For Children
- For Adults
- For Delinquents

III. Group Work—

- Direction of Leisure Times Activities
- Club Work with Small Groups
- Neighbourhood Work
- Community Organization

IV. Organization and Administration

- Administration of Social Agencies
- Publicity
- Co-ordination and Supervision
- Financing
- Promotion of New Programmes

Though each of the above four main types applies to a rather welldefined field of human endeavour, yet they all have much in common. Differences between these groups of social work are largely matters of emphasis, of specialized training, of major responsibility and of the agencies under which one works. The social workers in the field of case work group work, institutional work and social service administration share in common the philosophy, the basic knowledge and technique of social work.

SOCIAL WORK AS PROFESSION.

We in India are just now beginning to think of social work as a profession, and in this, as in many other aspects of our national life, we are about half a century behind time. No doubt, even among the countries of the West, social work has made more rapid progress in some countries, like the United States and Great Britain than in others. This rapid expansion of social work in America and Great Britain has led to the demand for professionally trained staff and to the establishment on a wide scale of professional schools of social work. The first school to give training for social work as a profession was established in America in 1893 as the New York School of Philanthropy, which is now known as the New York School of Social Work. Within three decades after the founding of that institution, there came into existence in the United States some 71 training schools of high standard for social work. According to the Report of the American Association of Social Workers there were in 1932-34 about 8,300 students enrolled for professional courses in the 79 schools of social work, and 73 per cent of this number were graduates.

IN EUROPE.

In Europe training schools for social work were practically limited before the World War to the larger countries of the continent. But during the last two decades social work in Europe has also made much progress. The International Committee of Training Schools now has under its supervision 50 such schools in 12 countries of Europe. In addition to this there are 25 others which are affiliated with the International Catholic Union for Social Service. These schools and many other progressive activities in social work owe their expansion largely to influences emanating from the United States of America.

IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Much progress has been made in Great Britain also during the last twenty years in raising the standard of social work by providing special training for social workers. The British public have social services which provide training for social workers. The British public services are remarkable for their solid and gradual development, as well as for the high technical standards and idealism of their administrative staff. New social research is conducted by both public and private agencies and by the universities, especially the London School of Economics, the British Institute of Social Service and the Institute of Sociology. And there are 13 universities which provide training schools for social work and confer university degrees. These schools are all federated in what is known as the Joint University Council for Social Studies.
Bombay's New Graduate School of Social Work

There was recently published an eighteen-page 'Bulletin of the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, Bombay' announcing that this School will be opened in June next at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House. The promoters of this far-reaching scheme, rightly believing that social work in India has now reached the point where it demands fully trained workers with an adequate philosophy of social work and the technical equipment essential to avoid both human and financial wastage, Research will have a prominent part in the School which will aim at a high standard and seek to be thoroughly practical by combining classroom teaching with practical field work under controlled conditions. The School will admit both men and women students, and the fee is Rs 150 for the academic year, half to be paid in June and half in November, ten scholarships of Rs. 250 being available for deserving students. For full details of conditions, etc., application should be made to Dr. Manshardt, Neighbourhood House, Nagpada. We join very heartily in congratulating those who have prepared this scheme, and the six well known Parsee trustees of Sir Dorabji Tata warmly deserve the thanks of the public. Since the number of scholarships is limited to ten, early application is advisable. We deeply regret, however, the non-religious basis of the entire enterprise, otherwise so nobly conceived.
Inter-Playground
Athletics

Nagpada Neighbourhood House Win Championship

The Second Inter-Playground Athletic Contest organized and conducted by the students of the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work was held on the Nagpada Neighbourhood House Playground on Saturday. This meet is an effort on the part of the students of the School of Social Work to gain valuable experience in organizing sport meets and acting as officials so that these experiences may stand them in good stead during their professional careers.

The competition was enlivened this year by the participation of Mustan Shah Playground, in addition to the three playgrounds that took part in the contest last year.

In the beginning the odds were in favour of Willingdon, last year’s champions, who made a remarkable start with 25 points to their credit at the end of three events, as against 18 for Neighbourhood House and 15 for Glider Tank. But the following items: Shot Put, Long Jump and Hop Step and Jump turned the tables and the hopes of the champions were shattered when Neighbourhood House secured three first places, one second and one third, thus obtaining a lead over Willingdon with a big margin and securing Championship Honour.

At the end of the Sports, the Score Board showed the Nagpada Neighbourhood House Playground first with 65 points, Willingdon second with 42 points, Glider Tank third with 24 points and Mustan Shah fourth with 7 points. The best individual performance was by Charles Shore, of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, securing the highest number of points, 18, to his credit.

There is no doubt that the playgrounds have many athletes of promise. All that is required of them is that they resort to consistent training and persevering practice in technique to enable them to demonstrate a higher degree of performance. The fact that only points and certificates are awarded to individual winners indicates that the appeal of the success of one’s team is becoming increasingly important to the athlete as against winning prizes for himself.

The following are the results:

50 Yards Dash:—1 David Pingle (W), 2 Eric Coelho (N), 3 Mohammed (N).

High Jump:—1 Raju (G) 2 D’Abréo (N), 3 J.Jones (W).

Pole Vault:—1 A. Nata (W) 2 Ibrahim (W), 3 M. Dias (G).

Shot Put:—1 C. Shore (N), 2 Aaron (W), 3 Raju (G).

Long Jump:—1 Mohammed (N), 2 Iqbal (M), 3 R. Dongre (N).

Hop, Step and Jump:—1 R. Dongre (N), 2 C. Shore (N), 3 William (G).
THE SIR DORABJI TATA GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, BOMBAY

THE Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, which will open in June next, will offer a two-year course of training in the general fields of Social Pathology: Family and Child Welfare; Public Health; Medical and Psychiatric Social Work; Juvenile and Adult Delinquency; Industrial Relationships; Welfare Activities; Social Research and Public Welfare Administration.

ADMISSION: Admission to the School is limited to graduates of recognized universities. Both men and women students are admitted.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DIPLOMA: The Diploma of the School will be awarded on the recommendation of the Faculty to those students who have (a) successfully completed the two-year curriculum; (b) completed the required amount of supervised field work to the satisfaction of the staff; (c) submitted a thesis acceptable to the faculty.

TUITION FEES: The tuition fee for the academic year is Rs. 150.

SCHOLARSHIPS: Ten scholarships of the value of Rs. 250 each will be available for the academic year 1936-37.

HOSTEL FACILITIES:Hostel facilities for a limited number of students can be provided in the proximity of the School.

Complete information and the Bulletin of the School may be obtained from:

THE DIRECTOR,
The Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work,
Byculla, Bombay.

1936

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THE DIRECTOR,
The Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, Byculla, Bombay.
SCHOOL FOR TRAINING SOCIAL WORKERS

Scientific Study of Problems the Main Aim

DR. CLIFFORD MANSFARD’S ADDRESS

BOMBAY, June 22

For the first time an organised attempt is being made to train young men and women for social work. This laudable work is to be undertaken by the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, which was declared open to-day by Dr. Clifford Manshardt in the presence of a large gathering.

Dr. Manshardt, who is the Director of the School, said: “This informal opening session of the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work may well be an important landmark in the educational history of India.” India had several social workers, and sporadic efforts at training of social workers had also been made, but the School just opening represented “the first attempt in India to raise social work to the dignity of a learned profession, standing on the same plane as Graduate Schools of Law, Medicine or Education.”

“Our student body is small,” he continued, “but we have purposely made it so. Young men and women are not a select fellowship, drawn from all parts of India, chosen from among the best applicants, and chosen because they are the kind of men and women who are ready to profit by this training and to take the leadership in elevating the social work of India to a new status.”

“We have limited our numbers because we desire the School to be a fellowship. We desire it to be a centre where students and the faculty can join together in a cooperative effort to evolve a method of attack upon some of our most pressing social problems. “And if you say to yourselves: ‘What can 20 students do in the face of India’s problems? I would remind you that you 20 are but the beginning. Year by year, your number will increase and the time will come when trained social workers will be at work in every important centre in India. I think back to the year 1904, which marks the establishment of the School of Social Workers, maintained by Simmons and Harvard University in the city of Boston in the United States. This School opened with one class-room, a small office and 25 students. “By 1916, there were schools of social work in 5 American States. Within the decade, 1916, to 1926, twenty-five schools were the established. And at the present time there are less than 50 full-time regular social workers in the United States and Canada. “The Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work is, as its name implies, a graduate school, if social work is ever to attain a status comparable to that of law or medicine, it is essential that the training school is of a high academic character. Unfortunately, because of the backwardness of social studies in Indian colleges, we are compelled to offer here certain courses which should have been offered in the colleges, but in time that condition will be corrected.”

The activities of a high-grade school of social work fall into three general fields: the academic curriculum; practical work or field work; and social research.

Social work, as it is so often defined, a process of adjustment, the social worker must have an adequate knowledge of the environment in order that he may understand the mechanism of human behavior. He must have an appreciation of the environmental background, a knowledge of the customs, habits, desires, personality, and general outlook of the people among whom he expects to work. He must have an adequate philosophy, in order to see the relation of his task to the social process and to view his work in its proper perspective. The social worker is the one person who is expected to know all the available sources of relief for those in trouble—economic, medical, legal, etc. He is society’s apostle.

“A knowledge of what has been done in the West is of genuine value to India. We would discuss any attempt to follow slavishly Western practices, but at the same time worthwhile ideas are worthwhile ideas, whatever the source.”

“A major activity of a School of Social Work is that of social research. The research activities of the School of Social Work are eminently practical, dealing with the everyday problems of social life. But, though practical, the research is both scholarly and accurate.”

“The Sir Dorabji Tata School does not stand for a narrow specialization. We are attempting in this school to provide both a philological background and a practical college background.”

“It is our opinion that a social worker in order to be prepared to meet effectively the multiplicity of complex situations in which he will find himself must have a much wider background—knowledge of a particular type of work. He must develop habits of thinking which will stand him in good stead when he is confronted by a situation that is out of the ordinary.”

“His must be prepared to face each new situation on its own merits and without prejudice combining the critical spirit of a scholar with the enthusiasm of the man of action.”

“The profession of social work is particularly well suited to the training of rich qualities of personality. The individual who is in trouble—who needs food, clothing, shelter, medical attention, legal assistance, or help on personal, ethical or psychological problems—comes to the School’s help.”

“The satisfactory adjustment of such a wide variety of problems is a severe tax upon the abilities of the social worker. He must not only know how to get things done, but must also be able to hold the confidence of his client while the machinery is being put in motion. To help men to hope when they themselves feel there is no hope is no mean problem. We in this Institute cannot make personality.”

“And, at a final word, I beg you to humbly. You are graduates studying in a graduate school, but there is a college and the Faculty have still to learn. It is not our function to belittle the achievements of the best of trained men and women who are doing social work in this country today. Some of us will probably gain to their clients. But the fact that we are here should mean that we sense the magnitude of India’s social problems, and are our own quiet way are seeking to prepare ourselves to play a part in bringing about their solution.” A.P.
Opening Of Graduate School Of Social Work

THE SCOPE OF ITS ACTIVITIES

A Landmark In The Educational History Of India

The following address was delivered this afternoon at the opening ceremony of the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, Bombay, by Dr. Clifford Manual.

This informal opening session of the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work may well be an important landmark in the educational history of India. Its establishment is an indication that India has always had social work. Men have always helped their neighbours in time of trouble. India has had and has today a long list of noteworthy social workers. There have been in various parts of the country spasmodic efforts for the training of social workers — for the most part short courses of a few weeks' duration.

This School, which is opening today, represents the first attempt in India to raise social work to the dignity of a learned profession, standing on the same plane as graduate schools of law, medicine or education.

"Our student body is small. We have purposely made it so. You who have been selected for a select fellowship, drawn from all parts of India, chosen from over 100 applications for admission to this School, and chosen in the belief that you are men and women who are ready to profit by this training and to take the lead in elevating the social work of India to a new status.

We have limited our numbers because we desire this School to be a fellowship. We desire it to be a centre where men and women can join together in a co-operative attempt to overcome methods of attack upon some of our most pressing social problems.

GRADUATE SCHOOL

"The Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work is as its name implies, a graduate school. If social work is ever to attain a status comparable to that of law or medicine, it is evident that the training of social workers should be of equally high academic character. The student of social work should have a college background of biology and chemistry. The prospective caseworker must have a substantial knowledge of analytical and physical sciences.

"Unfortunately, because of the backwardness of social studies in Indian colleges, we are compelled to offer courses here which should have been offered in the college, but in time that condition will be remedied.

"The activities of a High School of Social Work fall into three general fields: theoretical and practical education, study in field work, and social research.

"If social work is, as it is often defined, a process of adjusting men to the society in which they live, the social worker must have an adequate knowledge of human nature in order that he may understand the mental, emotional and physical needs of the people with whom he works.

ADEQUATE PHILOSOPHY

"He must have an adequate philosophy, in order to set the relative importance of the social worker's code of conduct, to view his work in its proper perspective. Since the time of the social worker is largely occupied in dealing with defects and deviations from the norm, he must have an adequate conception of what constitutes normal human relations. The social worker is the one person who is expected to know all the available sources of help for those in trouble — economic, medical, legal, or what not. He is society's troubleshooter.

"The major part of the curriculum of most schools of social work deals with what is called Social Casework and its allied subjects. Under this heading come the great number of problems connected with family welfare — such as broken homes, individuals in need of advice, medical treatment, employment, of interpretation to members of a group. In our study of Social Casework we enter such fields as mental hygiene, psychiatry, medical social work, child guidance, vocational guidance, juvenile delinquency, probation and parole. We survey the various processes by which the individual who has not achieved a satisfactory adjustment to the demands of life is consciously or unconsciously corrected by his social environment. The field is so vast that some schools give their entire attention to this branch of their course.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

"A closely allied field deals with social legislation: the drafting and administration of laws relating to social welfare. The social worker should know the laws connected with every day matters as adoption, inheritance, eviction, wage claims, street begging, offenses against children, prostitution, and the committal of the insane. He should not only know the laws as they stand, but also be aware of constructive suggestions for their improvement.

"Just as the medical profession engages in clinical work in the hospitals so the social worker participates in the social work of the community. The purpose of field work is to render assistance to the individual in his training. Field work is not to be confused with apprenticeship training. Field work is not a substitute for field work. The purpose of field work is not to prepare the student for a particular field of work but to adapt him to the social environment in which he is working. The field worker must be trained to work in any field he may be assigned. The field worker must be able to adapt himself to any situation in which he finds himself.

The Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work does not stand for a narrow specialization. We are attempting in this school to provide both a philosophical background and a practical outlook. We do not believe in a narrow specialization, which may be to the advantage of the student when he is in school but which will be of no use to him when he is in the field. We must develop habits of thought which will enable him to think on his own and to think for himself.

The Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work is a landmark in the educational history of India. It is a step forward towards the recognition of the importance of social work. The graduates of this School will be the leaders of the movement in India towards the establishment of a high standard of social work.
July 3, 1936

The Illustrated Weekly of India

Current Topics

There are some who maintain that social work should be learnt from experience, and can never be taught. To these critics Dr. Clifford Manshardt gave adequate reply the other day when opening the first session of the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work in Bombay, of which he is the Director.

Dr. Manshardt admitted that no amount of book learning could ensure the gift of common sense which is essential to all social workers. Yet can common sense alone solve problems which call for specialized knowledge? Moreover, the school gives a background and perspective which could never be obtained in practice; it enables a study of the development of such work in other lands, enabling the students to avoid pitfalls into which others have fallen.

The beginnings of this school in Bombay are unpretentious. But so were the beginnings of similar ventures in other lands. Only a handful of students have been selected from the hundred applicants from all over India. They are pioneers. Pioneers in a country where opportunities for such work as they will study are vaster and more important probably than in any other part of the world.
Students Clean Up Nagpada Road
School And College Boys Display Splendid Spirit Of Social Service At Dr. Manshard's Call

While arson, looting and murder are rampant in the city, a section of the city displayed a splendid spirit of social service.

The employees of the Health Department are afraid to go out and clear the rubbish accumulated during the riots.

Dr. Manshard, Director of Neighbourhood House, Nagpada, collected together twenty to thirty college and school lads and swept the New Nagpada Road clean this morning.

It was a sight to see the College and School boys throwing off their coats and rolling up their shirt-sleeves, with brooms in their hands, sweeping away all the rubbish heaped up on the road.

The spirit of service is, indeed, alive and groups of people collected admiring the social workers, who, donning their socks tops and with bright boots and shirts on, exhibited a sense of service so as to set a noble example in these troublesome days.

Twilight Twitters

YOU CAN HARDLY BELIEVE . . .

That inspired by the example of the Nagpada students communal leaders will abandon their conference and offer their services to Dr. Hansard for a "clean-up" of the City.

Continued from next column.

near the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, have set a splendid example of public service, by themselves sweeping and cleaning the streets in their vicinity.

Students imbued with the spirit of social service, under the leadership of Dr. Clifford Manshard, of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, came out with brooms to clean the rubbish-hidden streets at Kamatipura and Nagpada on Monday.

This is the first time in the history of Bombay that students have taken upon themselves the work of sweepers and thus set an example to the rest of the city in maintaining the cleanliness of their respective areas even in disturbed times.

The party consisted of 15 students, drawn from all communities, and after a good day's labour they were able to clear away the debris strewn about at Kamatipura as the result of two serious disturbances that had occurred there.

(Rest details on page 5 and other riot references on page 29.)

Removal of Refuse

The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. I. H. Taunton, notifies: "Owing to the present disturbances, it has been found difficult to remove all the refuse from the town. Owners and occupiers of houses, especially those having compounds or gardens, are therefore requested to assist the Municipality by asking their Malees etc., until normal conditions are restored, to burn the refuse in their own compounds, as far as possible, and not to dump it on the public road or other places outside the compound."

Meanwhile, residents of Nagpada.

Continued in preceding column.
Mehta, Miss Manjula M. ....................... Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency

Nageswaran, S. ............................... Madras, Madras Presidency

Patel, Ranchhodbhai C. ........................ Baroda
B.A., Bombay University, 1936. "Welfare Work Among the Municipal, Port Trust and Railway Workers of Bombay."

Ram, Ernest J. ............................... Nasirabad, Rajputana

Rangi Lal, Miss Kamlal .......................... Ludhiana, Punjab

Sahni, Sikandar Lal .............................. Bhera, Punjab

Soonavala, Miss Freny Merwanji .................. Bombay

Thozuth, Khochavara L. .......................... Irinjalakuda, Cochin
B.A., Madras University, 1934. "Catholic Social Welfare Activities in Bombay City and Bandra."

Velayudhan, Cherukatt K. ........................ Erankulam, Cochin

Mrs. G. B. Seervai of Bombay has completed the work of the School satisfactorily as a non-Diploma student, presenting a Thesis on the topic—"Child Welfare Agencies in the City of Bombay."