# Department of Social Work
## Kakatiya University, Warangal
### SCHEME OF INSTRUCTION & EXAMINATION
#### M. S. W. (REGULAR)
##### CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS) 2017 – 2018

### SEMESTER – I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Paper</th>
<th>Paper Title</th>
<th>Scheme of Instruction (Hours per week)</th>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>Scheme of Examination Internal and Semester</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Paper-I</td>
<td>Social Work Profession Philosophy and Ideology</td>
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<td>2.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
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### SEMESTER – II

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## SCHEME OF INSTRUCTION & EXAMINATION
**M. S. W. (REGULAR)**
**CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS) 2017 – 2018**
**SEMESTER – IV**

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*Seminar 2 10 + 15 = 25

**TOTAL** 28 28 650
SCHEME, SYLLABUS AND EXAMINATION FOR
MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK (REGULAR)
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)
(2017 – 2018)

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY – WARANGAL, T.S
Paper-I: Social Work Profession, Philosophy and Ideology

Objectives

- To get oriented to social reform movement is India.
- To develop knowledge about origin and growth of social work in USA, UK and India.
- To acquaint with the social work values, ethics, principles and approaches.
- To get equipped with the practice skills in different social work related settings.

UNIT I: History of Social Reform in India in the 19th and 20th Centuries – Scope and range of Social reform movement. Social reform movement in India pertaining to women, Depressed classes, Untouchability, Contribution made by prominent Social reformers in the various fields.

UNIT II: Definition and Scope of Social Work; Origin of Social Work profession in the UK and USA; Social Work values and ethics; Social work as a profession, Generic principles of Social work; New approaches to Social work – Developmental and radical.

UNIT III: Concepts of Social welfare and Social services; Scientific basis for social work, Growth of professional social work in India; Current social work practice in India- Content and dimensions, Interface between professional and voluntary social work.

UNIT IV: Field work – its role and place in social work education; Field work placement; Supervision and evaluation; Relationship of the student with Dept and agency, Recording – purpose, Types and uses or recording. Types of field work.

UNIT V: Practice of social work in various fields-Community development; Medical and Psychiatric social work; Correctional social work, Family and child welfare; Labour welfare; School social work and Gerontological social work.
References:

Paper: II Individual and Society

Objectives

- To understand society and its situation.
- To acquire knowledge of social institutions and their functions.
- To gain knowledge about the importance of socialization, social control and role of different agencies of socialization and social stratification.
- To develop knowledge about understanding social stratification.
- To have enhanced knowledge on social change and its impact on the society.

UNIT I: Society: Meaning; Characteristics; Functions; Types of societies – Tribal, Rural, Urban – Characteristics, Individual and society- Relationship. Social Structure, Social Organization.

UNIT II: Social Institutions – Marriage – Meaning, Types, Functions, - Changes. Family in the transmission of values and in proper development of child, Changes in structure and function; Kinship – Meaning, Characteristics, Functions, Changes; Economy: Meaning, Types of economy, Functions of economy; Modern political institutions, Legislative violations, Liberty, Justice, Equality, Power – activity; Concept of welfare state – Religion – Meaning, types, role, functions – Modern religious institutions.


UNIT IV: Social Stratification – Social groups - Types. Society – Class, Caste, Creed, Untouchability. Rural – Urban – Tribal communities- Characteristics; Cultural, Social economic changes in all the three communities; Rural migration and tribal unrest in India.

UNIT V: Social Change: Factors of Social change – Social change process in India. Components of Social change; Westernization, Globalization, Liberalization, Secularization, Social change and Social development; Planned economic development and five year plans – Future shock due to social change.
References:

Paper-III  Human Rights and Social Work

Objectives:

- To study the philosophical and cultural basis and historical perspective on human rights
- To understand the human rights with Social Work perspective
- To study and understand the role and dimensions of Social Worker in Human Rights
- To understand the human rights in connection with marginalized communities


UNIT V: Human Rights Violation & Constitutional Remedies in India - Violation of Human Rights in Family, Disadvantaged Groups, Women & Children, Minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Castes, Displaced and Custodial Violence; Role of Regional, National and International Non-Government Organizations in Promoting Human Rights
References:

Paper IV: Soft Skills and Life Skills for Social Workers

Objectives:

- To learn to communicate effectively, vocally, in writing and in presentation format.
- To develop skills in working with different groups.
- To gain knowledge of life skills.
- To develop a comprehensive understanding of interpersonal influences on relationships in terms of power, persuasion and assertiveness.

UNIT I: Presentation skills: Listening centered message, Knowing about the listeners messages, Overcoming anxiety, Persuasive strategies, Structuring the presentation, Effective use of visual aids and non verbal communication. Basic forms of writing styles and contents, Formal correspondence.

UNIT II: Life Skills: Self awareness, Self esteem, Assertiveness, Coping with anger, Fear, anxiety, stress, hurt and depression sensitivity, empathy and support, creative thinking, time management, decision making, understanding defense mechanisms, positive thinking, enhancing capacity to love, be happy enjoy.

UNIT III: Soft Skills: Communication, Commitment, Conflict resolution, Civic and traffic sense, Emotional competence, Listening skills, Non-verbal communication, Skills in dealing with selected groups such as developmental, educational and recreational.

UNIT IV: Building effective relationships; Building rapport, Nurturing friendship. Personal communications skills: Self – disclosure, feedback. Conflict management skills: Negotiating; resolving disagreement, Team work and synergy skills: Creating groups energy in pursuing collective goals. Open-minded ideas, team work contribution, influencing skills, making a positive difference, leadership skills, initiating and managing needed change and innovation.

UNIT V: Practicum: Public speaking on any topic, oral presentation with visual, technology, group discussion, listening comprehension. Group research projects. Using computer, Role –play evaluation.

References:

Objectives:

- Understanding case work as a method of social work and its role in social work practice.
- To have knowledge of values and principles of working with individuals.
- To be enlightened about the concepts of social groups, their importance and group dynamics.
- To understand the need of social group work and its relationship with other methods of social work.
- To understand the nature and scope of social group work practice in different settings.

UNIT I: Case Work – definition, method in social work, its relation to other methods in social work. Principles of social case work, Components of social case work – Problem, person, place, professional and process - Initiating a contact, collecting information, assessment and analysis; identifying areas needing intervention, intervention strategies. Knowledge and use of social resources, Interview in casework – its structure, goals and components; Worker client relationship – Qualities of a helping person qualities of helping relationship.

UNIT II: Theories and models of helping – psycho – social, functional, problem solving, Crisis intervention and family Therapy – critical analysis of models. Curative and preventive aspects of social case work. The multi-disciplinary approach in professional practice, Use of case work in different settings especially where complex psycho-social problems are handled like health, school, industry, correctional institutions and de- addiction programmes.

UNIT III: Social case recording – Need for recording, main considerations in recording, essential qualities, types of recording – discussion of select case records. Measurement of effectiveness of casework

UNIT IV: Social Group – Definition, types, differences, significance of group life-concept of group dynamics, its nature, significance. Social Group Work – Definition, as a method in social work, its relation with other methods. Principles of group work – nature and importance of programme planning – principles and strategies of programme plan in group work, leadership in group work process, importance of professional and voluntary leaders, their role, significance and functions.

UNIT V: Concept of Evaluation – types, importance in group work programmes, significance and utility of recording – types, processes involved their advantages and disadvantages, discussion of case records. Nature and scope of social group work practice in various settings such as orphanages, old age homes, community centres, industries, hospitals, and rural, urban and tribal community development programmes.
References:

**Paper-VI: Social Welfare Administration**

**UNIT I:** Evolution of social welfare administration - Introduction of concepts like public administration, social services, social welfare services and social security.

**UNIT II:** Tools and techniques - Resource mobilization, budgeting and accounting, social cost benefit analysis, staffing, recruitment, supervision and personnel development.

**UNIT III:** Administration of institutional and non-institutional programmes - Administrative structure for sponsored welfare programmes at Central, State and District levels.

**UNIT IV:** Accountability in Social welfare organizations. Innovation and organizational development in social welfare organizations.

**UNIT V:** Field counselling, consultancy in social welfare organizations. Supervision, roles, principles and methods.

**References:**

3. Harry Specht, Integrating Social Work Practice
4. Annie Vickhry, Social Welfare Planning in India
5. Bose A.B., ESCAFE (mimeo), New Delhi, 1970

Guidelines will be given to the students, by their respective faculty members. Social Work Practicals – 1 consists of observational visits, rural visit and concurrent field work.

Objectives of Social Work Practicals

1. To expose the students to social realities and problem situations.
2. To develop in – depth understanding among the students about the placement setting in particular and social work fields in general.
3. To foster and develop among the students professional attitude, qualities and ethics required for a Professional Social Worker.

Objectives of Observational Visits

1. To expose to different fields of Social Work.
2. To know the practice of Social Work methods.
3. To observe the role of Professional Social Worker in that particular setting.
4. To observe the physical conditions of agencies
5. To know the administrative structure of the organizations.

Orientation to Field Work Setting / Agency of Field Work Placement: (a) Nature of field work setting / agency – its objectives, structure, services, and programmes. (b) Contact-person in the setting / agency, role of that individual, and his/ her professional background. (c) Methods of documentation, Reports and Information Brochures of the agency. (d) Introduction to setting / agency management, staff details and the on-going activities. (e) General introduction to its programmes and beneficiaries and information of other similar services. (f) Governmental policies and legislation in the context of the agency, both at local and national level.

(III) Social Work Orientation Visits: The aim of Orientation Visits is to provide an exposure to and understanding of the type of services provided by different social work agencies and development projects in response to the needs of their client system.

Learner Objectives: (a) Develop a spirit of inquiry and acquire skills of systematic and objective observation. (b) Understand social work agencies’ response to social problems through various services. (c) Understand, appreciate and develop ability to critically evaluate voluntary and governmental programmes. (d) Develop an appreciation of social work intervention initiated by these programmes by recording: (i) relevant factual information about the client system and the problems/ concerns (ii) the selection of programmes/ strategies for solving the problems and their relevance to the client system and the problems / concerns or the issues (iii) the role of the social worker and its relevance to the clients’ needs and the problem (iv) the relationship between the micro problems observed and the macro/ macro situation, the appropriation of the organization’s resources and nature of intervention (v) the gaps identified and suggestions to improve the situation.

Requirements of Orientation Visits: A minimum of five visits should be organized in the first week of the first semester file work practicum : (A) Health setting: Hospitals, Community health extension projects, Primary health centres, Psychiatric Departments,
Clinics, HIV Guidance Centres, De-addiction centres etc. (B) **Educational setting:** Formal schools, non-formal/adult education centres, income generating skill development centres, vocational training facilities, etc. (C) **Community services centres:** Skill development programme centres, environment improvement centres, family service centres, community development projects in urban and rural settings, etc. (D) **Institutional and non-institutional services for special groups:** like: the Differently abled Mentally challenged, Destitute, Migrants, Women, Street children, Elderly, and other vulnerable groups; Adoption agencies, Child rights protection facilities, Labour Welfare Centres etc.

**Objectives of Rural Visit**

1. To gain acquaintance with the reality of rural life and develop sensitivity towards them.
2. To have an opportunity to discuss problems with those affected directly by them and officials involved in their delivery system.
3. To understand the problems in planning and programming and the problems between planning and execution at the local level.
4. To experience group living, observe group dynamics and share the oneness that the students of a class have which otherwise goes unrecognized through, the stresses of daily classroom routine.
5. To provide learning in the methods of organization, planning and evaluation of visits.

*Students will be placed in an NGO, through which they continue their Concurrent Field Work in the community which was taken for field work.*
Paper: I Community Organization and Social Action

Objectives:

- To study and understand the fundamental concept and components of community and community organization.
- To gain knowledge about and practice the models and approaches of community organization.
- To study and enlist community development and slum development programmes and practices, and contribute for the peoples’ understanding.
- To acquire skills and promoter strategies for community participation.
- To practice social work knowledge, skills, techniques and interventions.
- To develop orientation about mass social problems and their effects.
- To narrate the principles, strategies and forms of social action with illustrations.
- To develop knowledge about leadership, power structure, advocacy and lobbying.
- To acquire skills in intervention and advocacy.

UNIT I: Community: Concept, Definition, Meaning, Components, Characteristics; Major forms of community – Tribal, Rural, Urban – their features and differences; Urban slum community – Characteristics, Problems and Programmes.


UNIT III: Practice of Community Organization: Process and steps; Role and functions of community organizer; Role of NGO’s: peoples’ participation – Concept, Approaches, Obstacles; Radical Community organization: Resource mobilization; Micro–level planning.

UNIT IV: Concept of Social Pathology. Definition of Social deviance, Social disorganization and Social problems, Social deviance- the process of induction and labeling of deviance, Deviant subcultures and their interaction with society.

UNIT V: Definition, Concept and Scope of Social Action – Relationship with other methods of social work – Forms of social action- Popular form and elitist form, Principles and strategies of social action, Creating awareness of social action –Social resources and their mobilization.
References:

Paper: II  Social Work Research & Statistics

Objectives:

- Acquire understanding about the nature and steps in the research process.
- Develop theoretical knowledge about the different methods and tools in social work research.
- Acquire skills in knowledge in the use of appropriate statistical methods in research.

UNIT I: The Scientific Methods – Nature and characteristics. Nature of social research and social work research – Selection of topic and problems formulation. Basic elements of research process; Concepts, operationalisation of concepts, variables, hypothesis and causation; attributes of good hypothesis.

UNIT II: Research Design Objectives - Exploratory, descriptive and experimental, research design types; Survey, experimental, quasi-experimental and case study. Types of data sources – primary and secondary – use and limitations. Approaches to research: Quantitative and qualitative; distinction. Sampling: purpose, types; advantages and disadvantages of different types of sampling.

UNIT III: Methods of Data Collection - Observation, interview and questionnaire. Participatory research as an alternative methodology – techniques such as village social mapping, focus group discussions etc. levels of measurement in social research; Nominal, ordinal interval and ratio. Analysis and interpretation of data. Basics of research report writing and style.

UNIT IV: Social Statistics – Meaning, Descriptive and inferential; Use in social work research and limitations. Classification an tabulation of data, graphic and diagrammatic representation of data. Measures of central tendency – meaning, types – mean, median mode and quartiles, their specific application to social work research. Measures of dispersion – meaning, types, their specific application to social work research.

UNIT V: Correlation: Concept of product moment (only ungrouped data), Spearman’s rank correlation. Test for significance of correlation coefficient. Tests of significance-‘t’ test for significance of differences of two means, chi-square for independent association of attributes (two attributes only).
References:

Paper-III: Social Development & Sustainable Development

Objectives:

- To know the history of the Social Development idea.
- To understand the basic concept of Sustainable Development, social and economic dimensions.
- To familiar with potential strategic options for Sustainable Development

UNIT I: Social development: Definition, Features indicators, Approaches and strategies.

UNIT II: Characteristics of under developed, Developing and developed economies. Role of Social welfare in the transformation of the developing societies


UNIT IV: New economic policy, globalization – its impact on developing societies. World Bank, WTO, IMF – Its role and impact on developing societies.


References:

1. Kulkarni P.D, Social Policy and Social development in India, Madras, Association of school of social work in India.


Paper- IV: Dynamics of Human Behaviour

Objectives:

- To acquire a clear understanding of Human Behaviour.
- To develop knowledge and skills regarding the nature and conditions of learning.
- To learn the social and cultural dimensions of needs.
- To gain knowledge of normal and abnormal behaviours so as to work with different personalities
- To know attitudes which are basis for the social behaviour.


UNIT II: Learning – Nature and theories – Classical conditioning, Operant conditioning observational learning – Application of learning principles in behaviour theory and in behaviour modification techniques.


UNIT V: Social bases of Behaviour - Attitudes – Formation and changes of attitudes through techniques of persuasion, Propaganda and education. Group dynamics and group behaviours – individual in a group, Normal conformity behavior.

References:

Paper- V: Theory and Practice of Counseling and Communication

Objectives:

- To develop theoretical understanding of the counseling process.
- To acquire skills and techniques of counseling.
- To develop knowledge about application of counseling in different settings.
- To develop understanding about basic concepts of communication including verbal and non-verbal.
- To acquire skills in communication with people with special problems.

UNIT I: Counseling: Definition, Goals of counseling. Counseling as tool for enhancing potentialities of individual – Principles of counseling. Counselor as a Professional personality, burnout, self-renewal, prevention of burnout. Three stage model of counseling, rapport, resistance, handling resistance, transference, counter transference counseling techniques.

UNIT II: Theoretical Background of Counseling - Psychoanalytical, Client centered, Behavioral modification.

UNIT III: Aptitude and Intelligence. Roles and functions of counseling in deferent settings – Educational institutions such as schools, colleges, Vocational guidance clinics, child guidance clinics, industries and family centered counseling, family crises intervention.

UNIT IV: Communication – Definition, Process, Types of communication – Verbal and Non-verbal communication, channel of non-verbal communication Kinesics, paralanguage, proxemics, artifacts. Functions of non-verbal communication.

References:

Paper-VI: Women and Development

Objectives:

- Understand demography in relation to sex ratio.
- Develop knowledge about sexual division of labour and its various theoretical perspectives.
- Know the difference between sex and gender.
- Acquire knowledge about the issues and problems related to women.
- Understand women in difficult situations.
- To acquire knowledge about various aspects of violence on women.
- Understand provisions - both constitutional and legal for empowering women.
- Also to understand nations and international initiatives with reference to women empowerment.

UNIT I: Demographic Composition of Women - Sex ratio, Regional variation in sex ratio. Implications of the declining Sex ratio. Changing perspectives of the roles and obligations of the women through history and Women movements in India.


UNIT IV: Violence against Women - Foeticide, Infanticide, Child marriage, rape, wife battering, sati, dowry death, sexual harassment.


References:

2. Everett, J. Women and Social Change in India.
Paper- VII: CONCURRENT FIELD WORK

Guidelines will be given to the students, by their respective faculty members.

II Content of Concurrent Field Work

1. Studying the Community setting in detail and developing an in-depth understanding of the field. And reporting their study in the form of a special report (Content of the Report is specified elsewhere).
2. Practicing social case work at least with 2 individuals: identify the problem. Study, assess and develop intervention strategies for all the cases and execute the plan of intervention.
3. Practicing social group work at least with two group (Children, Women, Youth, Adults, or Occupational group, etc) involving its steps and principles.
4. Working with the community by organizing them on one or two issues/problems confronting the community.
5. Making a minor research study on any specific problem and submitting the report as part of field work.
6. Organizing at least 3 special programmes, (action programmes) by the team of students with clear division of work among themselves to meet the felt needs of the community or commemorating some International and National Days.
7. Visiting the agencies having relevance to their placement and resources for their clientele and promoting interaction between the agency and the community – such as MCH/NGO’s, other Government departments etc,(with the prior permission of Faculty Supervisor.).
8. Training part in the programmes, seminars, workshops, etc. related to community work for the enrichment of knowledge. (With the prior permission of the Faculty supervisor.)
SEMESTER – III

Paper-I: Social Policy and Social Planning

Objectives:

- Acquire theoretical understanding about social policy and social development in the changing socio-economic context.
- Develop understanding about the different sectoral polices and programmes relating to social development.
- Acquire knowledge about concept relating to human development and macro social work practice approaches.

UNIT I: Social Policy- Concept, need, constitution based for social policy and social welfare policy; Relationship between social policy and development.

UNIT II: New economic policy and changing concept of social development and welfare state – Concepts of state, market and civil society – their inter-relationship-people’s participation in development – Concept of sustainable development.

UNIT III: Models of social policy: Residual – welfare; achievement – performance; institutional – redistributive models; Changing perspectives in social development.

UNIT IV: Social policy and social planning – Social policy formulation, contribution of research, role of social worker, different sectoral policies and their implications; Policies and measures concerning social welfare in general and of women, environment, poverty alleviation programmes in particular.

UNIT V: Social indicators of development- Human development index; Concept of social work macro practice and methods.

References:

Paper-II: Social Legislation and Legal Systems in India

Objectives:

- To develop orientation about mass social problems and their effects.
- To develop knowledge about leadership, power structure, advocacy and lobbying.
- To acquire skills in intervention and advocacy.
- To understand the effects of social problem on individuals, groups and society.
- To acquire knowledge about social reforms, social policy and social legislation and legal systems - critically understand their role in controlling the social problems.
- To create an awareness about the preventive and remedial services of Govt. and Non-Govt. organizations in dealing with social Problems.


UNIT II: Concept of Rights: Legal rights, Civil rights under Criminal Procedure Code, equality before law, Rights of Children, Women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.


UNIT V: Juvenile delinquency, Laws relating to Correctional Administration, Abolition of child labour
References:

6. Mathew, P.D, Legal Aid Series, Delhi; Indian Social Institute

Objectives:

1. To provide knowledge on management practices and its importance to students in their practice in community settings
2. To develop skills of professionals in compensation management and organization effectiveness
3. To equip the students with the knowledge of legislative functionaries.


UNIT II: Human Resource Planning (HRP) - Concepts, process, importance, Job analysis, job description, job design, job evaluation, HR- core areas-recruitment, selection, placement, Analytical view of hr practices in social worker perspective.

UNIT III: Human Relations - Meaning, process, categories of employers, factors, disciplinary action, collective bargaining, grievances handling, workers participation in management, role of trade unions, ILO and its objectives, Understanding the issues of employers and scope for social work interventions.

Unit IV: Compensation Management - Meaning, objectives, types of rewards, compensation decision, factors influencing compensation decision, fringe benefits, safety and health, social worker response in creating awareness.

Unit V: Organizational Behaviour - Factors affecting organizational behavior – individual factors, motivation, learning, perception, personality, attitude, leadership, Role of social worker in behavioral modification
References:

1. Rao, T.V , HRD , New Delhi , Sage Publications
7. Ramaswamy. E; Managing Human Resources, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
Paper: IV (a) Urban Community Development – I

UNIT I: Basic Concepts of Communities - Urban Community – Concepts of Urban, Urbane, Urbanism and Urbanization. Characteristics of Urban Communities, Difference between Urban, Rural and Tribal Communities, Understanding the above concepts with regard to Field Work Perspective

UNIT II: Community Development: A Conceptual Framework - Understanding the above concepts with regard to Field Work Perspective, Concept and Definition of Community Development; An Overview of Early Community Development Experiments and Projects in Urban Areas: Delhi Pilot Projects, Baroda Pilot Project, Ahmadabad Pilot Project


UNIT IV: Programmes for Community Development – response of social worker; Understanding the issues of the community development and scope for social work intervention; An Overview of Various Programmes, Urban: SJSRY (Swarnajayanthi Shehar Rojgar Yojana), DWCUA (Development of Women and Children in Urban Areas), Slum Clearance Projects, ICDS(Integrated Child Development Services). Social Workers Response: Creating Awareness, Facilitating and Environment for Successful Implementation of the Programmes.

References:

5. Clinard, Marshall, B, Slums and Community Development: The Free Press, New Delhi
Paper: IV (b) Social Medicine

Objectives:

- To acquire sound theoretical understanding of Nutrition and Health.
- To know general epidemiology of communicable diseases and their control.
- To develop knowledge and skill to analyze different types of communicable diseases and their control.
- To acquire knowledge of various National and International health programmes and vital statistics.
- To know health planning in India.

UNIT I: Social Medicine – Definition and scope. Nutrition and health, importance of nutrients, and their availability, deficiency disorders – their prevention and control

UNIT II: Epidemiology – Definition, general epidemiology of communicable diseases, dynamics of disease transmission, general measures of communicable disease control.

UNIT III: Study of communicable diseases such as malaria, T.B., leprosy, STD and AIDS with special reference to their incidence, causation, Prevention and treatment.


UNIT V: Health Planning in India, Health care systems in India – at Central. State and District

References:


Paper: IV (c) Family System and Changing Trends

Objectives:

- To gain knowledge about the theoretical foundations of the institution of family and its importance.
- To develop an understanding of different types of Family and the social processes in the family.
- To orient the students with the changing forms of the family in the wake of industrializations.
- To develop insights into the problems like marital break down and domestic violence faced by the families.

UNIT I: Family - Concept, definition, importance, functions. Perspectives on family – Marxian and functionalist, critical views on family

UNIT II: Types of family - joint, nuclear and extended, family origin and procreation. Marriage – rules of residence, social processes in the family, role relations. Impact of industrialization on the family, Structural differentials and changing functions of family.

UNIT III: Types of families – single parent female-headed families, Re-marriage families – their structural characteristics, tensions and contradictions, Dual earner families, empty nest families. Alternative family systems.

UNIT IV: Marital breakdown – Desertion, divorce and separation – definition, nature, extern and determinants and process.

UNIT V: Family violence – Definition, types- wife battering, child abuse, incest, sibling abuse, elder abuse.

References:

Paper – V (a) Rural and Tribal Community Development- I

Objectives:

- To develop in students in in-depth understanding of the conceptual framework of rural & tribal communities and their development.
- To enable the students to understand various issues related to community empowerment and scope for social work intervention.
- To provide knowledge of the various programmes and development efforts towards rural and tribal communities.
- To equip the students with an understanding of the relevance of various community development approaches to social work practice.

UNIT I: Basic Concepts of Communities; Rural Community – Meaning, Definition, and Characteristics of rural Communities. Rural Communities in transition; Tribal Community- Meaning, Definition and Characteristics of Tribal Communities; Difference between Urban and Tribal Communities; Understanding the above concepts with regard to Field work Perspective


References:

3. Dutt, Ruddar and Sundaram, K.P.N., 1987, Indian Economy, New Delhi, S. Chand.
15. Madan, M.R India’s Developing Villages, Hyderabad, Jaico Book House
Paper – V (b) Psychiatry for Social Work

Objectives:

- To understand what is personality and Freudian theory of personality development.
- To know the classification of mental disorders and the symptomatology of various psychiatric disorders.
- To develop skill in case history taking in a psychiatric setting.
- To know the types and causative factors of different types of psychiatric disorders and to identify the role of social work intervention in dealing with them.
- To develop understanding of various aspects of mental retardation and identity the role of social workers in dealing with it.
- To have knowledge about addictions and the role of social worker in dealing with them.
- To understand the problems of behaviour among children.
- To understand the relation between Psychiatry and Law.
- To know the need for knowledge of psychiatry for social workers working in the psychiatric settings.

UNIT I: Psychiatry – Definition, personality- definitions, Freudian theory of personality development. Classification of mental disorders (DSM IV) symptomatology of psychiatric disorders. Case history taking in a psychiatric setting

UNIT II: Anxiety Disorders – types, symptoms, causative factors and role of social worker; somatoform disorders- types. Symptoms, causative factors and role of social worker Schizophrenia and other psychotic Disorders, mood disorders and Bi Polar disorders – types, symptoms, causative factors and role of social worker

UNIT III: Mental retardation – Definition, causative factors, types symptoms and role of social worker. Personality disorders- types, symptoms. Addictions: drugs and alcohol, definition, symptoms, causative factors and role of social worker.

UNIT IV: Disorders, usually first diagnoses in infancy, childhood or adolescence. Attention deficit and disruptive behaviour disorders, feeding and eating disorders of infancy or early childhood, Elimination disorders. Case history taking in a child psychiatry setting

UNIT V: Psychiatry and Law- Indian Lunacy Act, Mental Health Act 1986. Need for the knowledge of psychiatry for social workers.
References:

Paper – V (c) Child Welfare

Objectives:

- To have knowledge about fundamental concepts pertaining to child.
- To understand the factors influencing the development of personality among children.
- To study and understand the needs and problems of various categories of children.
- To gain knowledge about the provisions related to various categories of children.
- To develop ability to practice strategies to work with vulnerable children.
- To practice social work knowledge, skills, techniques and interventions in different child focused settings.

UNIT I: Child – concept, definition stages, physical, educational, social needs specific to different stages of childhood. Personality development – Influence of heredity and environment- Family, peer group, neighbourhood, and school.

UNIT II: Child – Population in India- profile, trends, health, nutrition, literacy, morbidity and mortality rates. Socio-cultural, economic and political perspectives for understanding the problems of children in India and other developing countries.


References:

Paper – VII: Concurrent Field Work - Social Work Practicum

Medical and Psychiatric Social Work field Work Guidelines

MPSW – Psychiatric Setting

- Critical appraisal of the agency’s functioning in relation to its philosophy, structure, policies and programmes. Regular interaction with different levels of functionaries to develop skills in coordination. Understanding of the administrative structures, hierarchy and admission procedures.

- Observation at the outpatient unit. The student worker will make observation and study patients at the time of registration. Learn the process of filling case Information sheet at the time of admission.

1. Casework: Select two (2) psychiatric patients with specific problems and make a data Study and Analysis of these cases, in the procedures of assessment goal setting and other Intervention modalities, the student worker must be able to use skillfully the Guiding Principles of casework practice.

2. Family casework and home visits. Home visits will be made regularly after a detailed study and assessment of the patient. Family counselling / therapy session will be conducted in the homes of the patient. Various techniques and skills of Family counselling / therapy will be used.

3. Group work: In the group of 8 to 9 patients the student worker can organize group Work involving the different stages of group process. The student worker can also conduct activities of Therapeutic value.


MPSW – Medical Setting

Critical appraisal of the agencies functioning in relation to its philosophy, structure, policies and programmes.

1. Regular interaction with different levels of functionaries to develop skills in coordination.
2. Understanding of the administrative structure, hierarchy and admission procedure. Understanding of the working of each major department (viz., Cardiology/Oncology/Orthopedic/Neurology/Post Operative) (any 2 department in the first term). Theoretical knowledge pertaining to the specific area – extensive and intensive reading.

3. Case Study: Selection of a minimum of two patients (in each department) with specific Psycho social problem. Make an in-depth study and assessment of the cases using the case study format.

4. Group Studies: Identify and select the areas of need for formation of a group of patients/ family members. Study individual group members, their dynamics in operation and assess the growth of individual member during group interaction. Use the format for group study.

5. Social Welfare Administration: Develop and understanding in the working of Principles of social welfare administration. (POSDCORB)

**Community Health**

1. Critical Appraisal of the agency’s functioning in relation to its philosophy, Structure, Policies and Programmes. Regular interaction with different levels of functionaries to develop skills in coordination. Understanding of the administrative structures, hierarchy, and admission procedures.
2. Enlist all the Community – related Projects of the organization. Take up in-depth study of Programme planning, Implementing strategies, and Evaluation Modalities.
3. Participate in one of the Community based projects / Community Out-Reach programmes and applies the method of Community organization.
4. Identify and select two cases for case study and two families for a family study, mainly related to any of the health problems faced by them.
5. Organize a Camp, Survey, Awareness Campaign or Health Education Program in relation to the identified areas of needs and resources in the Communities.
6. Health Assessment’s of various Target Groups like children, women, aged. Conduct a community screening for specific diseases like T.B, STD, AIDS, Leprosy, and Blindness etc.
7. Use of communication and research techniques in planning and implementation of specific programmes on immunization and prevention of disabilities and deaf muteness. Conducting educative, re-creative and the raputic. Family planning – identifying and motivating target couples.
**Urban Community Development Setting**

During this intensive Field work training programme, the students are expected to:

1. Study and report about the organization—History, aims, objectives, goals, Administrative structure, operational area, target group, programmes funding and problems of the organization
2. Study and report on the characteristics, migration pattern and analysis the problems of urban slums.
4. Work for sustainable livelihood promotion of a family or group by using livelihood strategies.
5. Involve in the micro planning of any project with the target group and report the process.
6. Engage in public relations and social advocacy activities in the organization/community.
7. Formulate pressure groups and take necessary action on particular issues in the communities.
8. Study the programmes of UCD covered in the communities and analyze the role of urban local govt. in UCD.
9. Select one programme/service/of agency and evaluate it.
10. Plan and organize one/two day’s programmes to create awareness among the target population on any specific social issue.
11. Assist the agency in fund raising and publicity campaigns.
12. Identify different types of unorganized sector and analyze the issues and problems in organizing them
13. Study the present status of any of the development programme implementing by the Govt. in the slum.
14. Work on meeting the community needs by using the process of community Development.
15. Attend the staff/target group meeting and record the minutes
16. Prepare the case study of any successful / failure case/group
17. Involve in net working, lobbying and advocacy of the concerned project.
18. Use audio-visual and theatre communication methods in the field.
19. Involve in participatory evaluation by using the criteria.
20. Taking part in the programmes, seminars, workshops, etc., related to community work for the enrichment of knowledge (with the prior permission of the Faculty Supervisor).
21. Make extensive reading in the field of UCD in general and the areas specified in the guidelines in particular.
22. Maintain a record of his/her work – daily dairy and weekly records.
23. Submit weekly reports to the Faculty Supervisor and attend the supervisory conference weekly.
Rural Community Development Setting

During this intensive field work training programme the students are expected to:

1. Study and report about the organization – History, aims, objectives, goals, Administrative structure, operational area, target group, programmes, finding and problems of the organization.
2. Study the magnitude of unemployment in the community and prepare a report on its migration pattern.
3. Analyze the situation and problems of rural industries and suggest the plan for man power utilization.
4. Study, work and report on the functioning, models, monitoring of SHGs and Bank linkages.
5. Work for sustainable livelihood promotion of a family or group by using livelihood strategies.
6. Involve in the micro planning of any project with the target group and report the process.
7. Study the present status of any of the development programme implementing by the Govt. in the slum.
8. Work on meeting the community needs by using the process of community Development.
9. Involve in the micro planning of any project with the target group and report the process.
10. Engage in public relations and social advocacy activities in the organization/community.
11. Formulate pressure groups and take necessary action on particular issues in the communities.
12. Study the programmes of RCD covered in the communities and analyze the role of panchayath in RCD.
13. Select one programme/service/agency and evaluate it.
14. Plan and organize one/two days programmes to create awareness among the target.
15. Population on any specific social issue.
16. Assist the agency in fund raising and publicity campaigns.
17. Study and report the steps in community based planning, management and monitoring of water shed management.
18. Study and report on different types, functioning activities, role and problems of cooperative societies in the community.
19. Attend the staff/target group meeting and record the minutes.
20. Prepare the case study of any successful / failure case/group.
21. Involve in net working, lobbying and advocacy of the concerned project.
22. Use audio-visual and theatre communication methods in the field.
23. Involve in participatory evaluation by using the criteria.
Tribal Community Development Setting

1. Study the present status of any of the development programme implementing by the Govt. in the Tribal Community.
2. Engage in public relations and social advocacy activities in the organization/community.
3. Study the programmes of TCD covered in the communities and analyze the role of panchayath in TCD.
4. Select one programme/service/of agency and evaluate it.
5. Plan and organize one/two days programmes to create awareness among the target Population on any specific social issue
6. Assist the agency in fund raising and publicity campaigns.
7. Study and report on different types, functioning activities, role and problems of cooperative societies in the community.
8. Attend the staff/target group meeting and record the minutes
9. Prepare the case study of any successful / failure case/group

Note: Students may select any one of the areas in their respective specialization during the concurrent field work in the III semester period. The remaining areas must be completed during the IV semester including Block Field Work. This is applicable for all specialization
Objectives:

- To gain exposure to the key concepts and typologies of disasters.
- To focus on the understanding of the processes of disaster mitigation and disaster management.
- To understand the issues of and provisions related to disaster mitigation and disaster management.
- To develop skills to assess the vulnerability.
- To analyze the intervention strategies used in earlier disaster and develop new strategies and models for the future eventualities.
- To acquire skills and promote strategies for community participation.
- To develop capacity to work with different agencies, initiate the intervention strategies and develop skills to assess the vulnerability.

UNIT I: Disaster Concept, Meaning, Definition, Significance; Major disaster events in India and the world; Types of disasters- Natural disaster: famine, drought, flood, cyclone, tsunami, earthquake; man-made disasters: riots, blasts, industrial, militancy, displacement; causes, effects and impact and interventions.

UNIT II: Disaster mitigation and Disaster management- Profile, Forms and Reduction of vulnerability; pre-disaster; Concept and principles of disaster mitigation and disaster management; Risk assessment; Prevention; Preparedness; Education and awareness.

UNIT III: Impact of Disaster: During disaster; post-disaster; impact of disaster on physical, economical, spatial, psycho-social conditions; post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD); politics of aid; victims of disaster: children, elderly, and women; gender issues.

UNIT IV: Disaster Process: Concept and Components of relief, reconstruction; Rehabilitation; Major issues and dynamics in the administration of relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation; short-term and long-term plans; Community participation: objectives, prerequisites and constraints; resources mobilization.

UNIT V: Disaster and Intervention opportunities: Disaster policy in India; Disaster management Act of 2005; National and international agencies: NDMA, NIDM, NCMC; UN, UNDRO, UNESCO, UNDP; Role or social workers and intervention strategies; Case studies: Bhopal gas tragedy, Gujarat and Marathawada earthquakes, Orissa super cyclone, 2004, Tsunami and recent disasters in India.
References:

Paper-II  Development Management

Objectives:

- Gain knowledge about organization life cycle, governing ideas and sustainability.
- Acquire knowledge and skills in the different aspects of management of non-governmental organizations.
- Acquire knowledge about Project management and proposal writing.

UNIT I: Human Service Organization’s – their characteristics like size, nature and design -origin and growth of organizations as response to social needs – External environment.

UNIT II: Establishment: Promotion and formation of societies – different types of legislations - the A.P. Societies Registration Act 2001 - other legislations relating to trusts etc. - Organizational governing ideas - Vision, mission and goals; Developing and implementing a promotional plan for the organization.

UNIT III: Management of Human Service Organizations - Governance and administration - Executive Board. General Body - other functionaries - roles an inter relationship; Team building, Strategic planning for NGO’s - Meaning, basic principles, and processes; internal implications.

UNIT IV: Financial Management - Sources of Finance; organization budget: Types and significance; Themes and methods of resource mobilization; Corporate social responsibility - trends and issues.

UNIT V: Project Management - Elements of project planning and development, Guidelines for formulation of project proposals, Project monitoring and evaluation: their meaning, Significance and implications to project management.

References:

Paper –III: H RM & Corporate Social Responsibility for Social Workers

Objectives:

- To enable the students to understand the fundamentals of HRM in the areas of HRD, HRIS, IR, wage and salary administration and OB
- To develop an insight on various practices, importance and relevance of HRM in nation building
- To equip the students in managing human behavior in organizations

UNIT I: Social Responsibility - Meaning and importance, socially responsible consumption, social responsibility of business, role of Personnel/HR Manager, functions, Industry and society, Work culture, Employee Morale, managing occupational stress. Role of social worker as a motivator, counselor, team building Process

UNIT II: CSR – Fundamentals and Evolution - Approaches to CSR – Freemans’s approach, Gandhian trusteeship principle, stakeholder approach, Triple bottom line: CSR and philanthropy, Advantages and disadvantages of CSR; CSR and corporate strategy; CSR and profitability, Implementing CSR programmes.

UNIT III: Compensation and Reward Management - Role of compensation in organizations; Economic theories related to compensation Components of Pay structure, equality theory, Tournament Theory – Institutional Model-Pay structure based on jobs Employees and competencies-Use of job analysis and job evaluation in designing pay structures., Reward management strategies.

UNIT IV: Strategic Human Resource Management - Definition-Importance-components of HRM strategy-Strategic planning-multinational strategies-strategic alliance ,implementation of human resource and reallocation decisions HR evaluation process-overview-scope-strategic impact evaluating strategic contribution of traditional areas such as selection, training, compensation Evaluating in social work perspective.

UNIT V: Ethics in creating an Ethical Organization - Corporate business ethics, corporate governance, corporate culture, code of conduct Business ethics and consumer protection Business ethics and human resources – work place issues, privacy, role of outside stakeholders on ethics creating awareness.
References:

7. Ramaswamy.E; Managing Human Resources, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
Paper – IV (a): Urban Community Development - II

Objectives:

- To enable the students to understand the communities through their livelihood perspectives and equip them with various intervention strategies for social work practice.
- To provide knowledge on various agencies involved in urban community development.
- To equip the students with the basic understanding of training, monitoring and evaluating techniques in the programmes and its importance in their practice in community setting.

UNIT I: Livelihoods Perspective in Community development and relevance for social practice - Meaning and concept of livelihoods in a community. Areas of livelihood – Land based activities, marketing of commodities, dairy sub-sector, waste land development, environmental management framework, watershed management, health and nutrition, focus on disabled, gender, youth empowerment and communication; Intervention Strategies of Social Workers – Micro-planning (Need Assessment, allotting priorities to needs), educating the community, livelihood analysis of each household and the entire village, developing comprehensive intervention plans, promoting alternative livelihood opportunities, development of skills to match opportunities to the clients; Roles performed by social workers, Integrator: Education, Liaison and Broker.

UNIT II: Participatory Rural Approach in Community Development - Application of PRA Methods in the context of Community Development Programme Implementation.

UNIT III: Agencies involves in Community Development - An Overview of Governmental Agencies and NGOs in Urban Communities. Urban: Ministry of Urban Development (Centre level), Ministry of Municipal Administration (State level), Municipal Corporations and Municipalities; Role of Urban Development Authority, Cantonment Boards, Urban Housing Projects, Slum Clearance Projects and Urban Co-operative Banks; Agencies related to Non-Governmental Organizations for Community Development in Urban Community Development.

UNIT IV: Administration for Urban community Development - Importance of Administrative Structures in Community Development; Functions of Administrative Personnel in Municipal Corporations and Municipalities – Mayor (Municipal Corporation), Chairman (Municipalities), Commissioner, Town Planning Officer and
other personnel. Organization and functions of the Hyderabad Urban Development Corporations (HUDCO); Organization and functions of the Hyderabad Urban Development Authority (HUDA).

UNIT V: Training, Monitoring and Evaluating Techniques and their Relevance for Social Work Practice in the Community Development - Concept of Training – A passage to Empowerment Importance and types of training. Steps in training process Pre-training, Training Phases; Training expectations of participants. Designing Training Modules: Steps in module designing; Methods used in training lecture method, group discussion, case study, role play, question box, project assignment, Brain-storming, Discussion and Question- Answer method, social mapping or visual map, panel discussion; feedback of training; Meaning of Monitoring, Types of Monitoring: Management/Administration, Finance, Programme Monitoring; Designing a Monitoring system – Defining the aim of Monitoring system.

References:

7. Gneneshwar, V. Urban Policies in India, Paradoxes and Predicaments Habitat International 19(3)
Paper – IV (b): Medical Social Work

Objectives:

- To acquire a clear understanding of medical Social Work.
- To develop knowledge regarding hospital as a complex social system of organization.
- To acquire skills regarding the role of social workers in relation to patient and family.
- To develop communication skills in hospital settings.
- To acquire a sound theoretical understanding on Health Education.

UNIT I: Medical Social Work- Definition and Meaning - Historical development of medical social work in USA and India.

UNIT II: Hospital - A complex social system of organization – its goals, social structure and functions. Organization and Management of social work department in Hospitals.

UNIT III: Role of social worker in relation to patient and family. Role of medical social worker in the field of STD, HIV / AIDS, TB, Leprosy and Cancer

UNIT IV: Communication in Hospital – Medical social worker as a communicator and interpreter. Role of medical social worker in treatment plan, Specific social work interventions in a medical setting

UNIT V: Health Education – Definition, objectives, principles, content, stages of adoption of new practices. Health education as a tool for social worker; People’s participation in health and the role of medical social worker

References:

2. Dwivedi, R.S. Human Relations and Organizational Behaviour.
3. Fergusion, T. & Machpail, A. N. Hospital and Community.
6. Mumford, Emily & Skipper, Hospitals- Social Medicine.
Paper – IV (c): Working with Families

Objectives:

- To equip the students with required knowledge on family life cycle and developmental tasks of the family.
- To equip the students with the knowledge of the social work practice in the context of family welfare programme.
- To impart knowledge and to develop skills in various areas of family intervention

UNIT I: Family life management - Family life cycle, Developmental tasks of each page of family life and development crisis, Family Dynamics.

UNIT II: Social Work Practice in the Context of Family Welfare Programme - Social work Practice in the Context of Family Welfare Programme, Need and importance of the programme – (small family and child spacing); History of family planning programmes in India, Administration of family planning programme, Anatomy and Physiology of reproduction, Methods of family planning.

UNIT III: Counseling Interventions - Holistic counseling, Pre-marital counseling, Marriage Counseling, Divorce Counseling, Family Advocacy and Crisis Counseling.


UNIT V: Therapeutic Intervention - Psychodynamic Family Therapy, Behavioral Family Therapy, Group Therapy, Extended Family System Therapy

References:

1. Ana Hartaman and jam faid, Family centered social work practice.
3. Fouseca Habel, Counseling for Mental Happiness
5. Murali Desai, Family and Intervention. (a course dompendium )
6. Philip Barker, Basic Family Therapy.
Paper – V (a): Rural and Tribal Community Development- II

Objectives:

- To enable the students to understand the communities through their livelihood perspectives and equip them with various intervention strategies for social work practice.
- To provide knowledge on various agencies involved in rural and tribal community development.
- To develop an understanding among the students regarding the administrative aspects for rural and tribal community development.
- To equip the students with the basic understanding of training, monitoring and evaluating techniques in the programmes and its importance in their practice in community setting.

UNIT I: (A) Livelihoods Perspective in development and relevance for social work practice- Meaning and Concept of Livelihoods in a Community. Areas of Livelihood – Land based activities, Marketing of Commodities, Dairy Sub-sector, Waster Land Development, Environmental Management Framework, Watershed Management, Health and Nutrition, Focus on disabled, Gender, Youth Empowerment and Communication; Interventions Strategies of Social Workers – Micro-planning (Needs Assessment, allotting priorities to needs), educating the community, livelihood analysis of each household and the entire village, developing comprehensive intervention plans, promoting alternative livelihood opportunities, development of skills to match opportunities to the clients; Roles performed by social workers, Integrator: Educator, Liaison and Broker (B); Participatory Rural Approach in Community Development- Roles performed by social workers, Integrator: Educator, Liaison and Broker, Application of PRA Methods in the context of Community Development Programme Implementation.

UNIT II: Agencies involved in Community Development- An Overview of Governmental Agencies and NGOs in Rural and Tribal Communities; Rural: Ministry of Rural Development (Centre level), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (State level), District Rural Development Agency (District level), and Panchayat (Village), Role of Co-operatives and Self-help Groups in Rural Development; Tribal: Ministry of Tribal Welfare, District Tribal Welfare Departments; Role of Girijan Development Corporation (GDC) and Integrated Tribal Development Agency(ITDA); Agencies related to Non-Governmental Organizations for Community Development in Rural and Tribal Community Development.

UNIT III: Administration for Rural, and Tribal community Development - Importance of Administrative Structures in Community Development; Functions of Administrative Personnel in Panchayat Raj System in Rural Development – MRO/Tahsildar, MDO/BDO, Sarpanch, Upasarpanch, Village level Officer and
UNIT IV: Training, Monitoring and Evaluating Techniques and their Relevance for Social Work Practice in the Community Development - Role of Training Institutions – NIRD, SIRD; Training expectations of participants. Designing Training Modules: Steps in module designing; Methods used in training- lecture method, group discussion, case study, role play, question box, project assignment, Brain-storming, Discussion and Question- Answer method, social mapping or visual map, panel discussion; feedback of training; Meaning of Monitoring, Types of Monitoring: Management/Administration, Finance, Programme Monitoring. Defining the aim of Monitoring system, the selection of relevant information, the collection and analysis of data presenting and using the results, agency organization involved in monitoring; Designing a Monitoring system- Defining the aim of Monitoring system, the selection of relevant information, the collection and analysis of data presenting and using the results, agency organization involved in monitoring, Developing the perception of training and monitoring in social work practice.

UNIT V: Review and Evaluation of Community Development Programmes - Meaning and Concept of Review, Importance of Review and Evaluation in programmes and the difference between them. Programme review and sector review; Meaning, and Importance of Evaluation, Objectives of Evaluation, Conceptualising the Evaluation Tasks, Evaluation Procedures: Evaluation Planning, Criteria for selecting programmes for evaluation, choosing evaluators, scope of work for evaluation; Involvement of funding agencies in evaluating programmes; Related issues to study the impact of the programme: Impact on business, Impact on families, loan repayment and programme management. Methods and Tools of Evaluation: Observation, Interview, Questionnaire; Importance of Feedback; Role of Social Worker as Reviewer or evaluator – Objective Judge and Facilitator.

References:

2. Rao, 2000, Sustainable Development
5. Sharma, 2005, Grass Root Governance, Aalekh Publications
7. Jain S.C. Community Development and Panchayat Raj in India
Paper – V (b): Psychiatric Social Work

Objectives:

- Understand the history of psychiatric Social Work.
- To develop knowledge about the role of psychiatric social worker in various settings in relation to the patients and their families.
- To appreciate the need for multi disciplinary approach.
- To understand the nature of rehabilitation in a psychiatric setting.
- To have knowledge of various types, techniques of and steps in psychotherapy.
- To understand the concept of community mental health and importance of community mental health as an alternative to institutionalization.
- To know about mental health programmes and mental health Acts pertaining to India.

UNIT I: Psychiatric Social Work: Definition and its meaning. Growth of psychiatric social work in USA, UK and India; Role of psychiatric social work in child guidance clinic, psychiatric clinics and hospitals for the mentally ill: Role of social worker in relation to patient and family in a psychiatric setting.

UNIT II: The multi dimensional nature of human problems. Concept of team work Multi-disciplinary approach; Rehabilitation – Definition need for and nature of Rehabilitation in psychiatric settings.

UNIT III: Psychotherapy – Types of Psychotherapy – Techniques of psychotherapy – steps in the process of psychotherapy.

UNIT IV: Community mental health – definition – levels of prevention; community mental health as an alternative to institutionalization.

UNIT V: Approaches unique to social work – case work, supportive treatment, use of resources, building social support, social skill learning, milieu therapy; mental health programmes and related Acts in India.

References:

1. Coleman, James, C. Psychology and effective behaviour.
3. Herbert, S. Strean. The Social Worker as Psychotherapist.
Paper – V (c): Working with Children

Objectives:

- To sensitize the students on the problems of children in the society.
- To develop an understanding of the need and importance for child development
- To enhance understanding on the role of social work in child welfare.

UNIT I: Child Welfare - The concept of child welfare, demographic profile of the child in India; Constitutional safeguards for children in Indi; National Policy for children; U.N. Charter on the rights of the child; Advocacy of children’s rights; Laws relating to the child.

UNIT II: Child and needs of the child in India - The place of the child in the family in India – structural, cultural, economic factors influencing child development; Health and nutritional services for the child in India - ICDS Project, School Health Programmes Role of UNICEF and WHO; Educational Needs of the child in India – governmental and non-governmental programmes.

UNIT III: Children in special circumstances - The destitute child: meaning of destitution, cause of destitution, services for the destitute child Institutional and non-institutional services, cottage system of care, SOS children’s village; Role of child welfare board; Sponsorship: Meaning requirement, procedures in sponsorship, role of social worker in sponsorship programme; Adoption: Meaning, nature of adoption, legal provisions and procedures regarding in-country and inter-country adoption of the Indian child. Problems in adoption; role of the social worker in an adoption service.

UNIT IV: Socially exploited and oppressed Children - The delinquent child: Meaning of delinquency causes of delinquency the juvenile justice system in India. The juvenile court, institutions for juvenile offenders, probation, after care and rehabilitation; Role of social work in the juvenile justice system; Prevention of juvenile delinquency; Street children: Definition nature, causes and effects of the problem, services for the street children, social work intervention in the problem of street children; Child labour: Nature and extent of the problem of child labour in India, cause and effects of child labour. Legal provisions regarding child labour in India. Social work intervention in the problem of child labour; Child abuse: Types and causes of child abuse in India, the battered child, and child beggared, social work intervention in the problem of child abuse, Child Prostitution: Child trafficking.
UNIT V: Children in need of special care - The disables child: Nature, extent and cause of disabilities among children in India with reference to visual impairment, hearing impairment, locomotors disability, and intellectual impairment problem of the disabled child. Disability act, Welfare measures-Governmental and non-governmental for the different groups of disabled children in India; Integration of the disabled child in to the mainstream; Application of social work methods in the services for the disabled child; The emotional disturbed child: Nature of emotional disorders in children, types of emotional disorders, cause, treatment and prevention of emotional disorders in children; Role of the child guidance clinic.

References:

1. Kewalramani Drauker, Burke, Claire1993, The Indian Childhood School Education in Rural India Miual publications, New Delhi
MPSW – Psychiatric Setting

1. Critical appraisal of the agency’s functioning in relation to its philosophy, structure, policies and programmes. Regular interaction with different levels of functionaries to develop skills in coordination. Understanding of the administrative structures, hierarchy and admission procedures.

2. Observation at the outpatient unit. The student worker will make observation and study patients at the time of registration. Learn the process of filling case Information sheet at the time of admission.

3. Casework - Select two (2) psychiatric patients with specific problems and make a detailed study and analysis of these cases. In the procedures of assessment goal setting and other intervention modalities, the student worker must be able to use skill fully the Guiding principles of casework practice.

4. Family casework and home visits. Home visits will be made regularly after a detailed study and assessment of the patient. Family counselling/therapy session will be conducted in the homes of the patient. Various techniques and skills of Family counselling/therapy will be used.

5. Group work - In the group of 8 to 9 patients the student worker can organize group Work involving the different stages of group process. The student worker can also conduct activities of therapeutic value.


MPSW – Medical Setting

1. Critical appraisal of the agencies functioning in relation to its philosophy, structure, policies and programmes.

2. Regular interaction with different levels of functionaries to develop skills in coordination. Understanding of the administrative structure, hierarchy and admission procedure.

3. Understanding of the working of each major department (viz., Cardiology/Oncology/ Orthopedic/Neurology/Post Operative) (any 2 department in the first term). Theoretical knowledge pertaining to the specific area – extensive and intensive reading.

4. Case Study - Selection of a minimum of two patients (in each department) with specific Psycho social problem. Make an in-depth study and assessment of the cases using the case study format.

5. Group Studies - Identify and select the areas of need for formation of a group of patients/ family members. Study individual group members, their dynamics
in operation and assess the growth of individual member during group interaction. Use the format for group study.

6. Social Welfare Administration: Develop and understanding in the working of Principles of social welfare administration. (POSDCORB)

**Urban Community Development Setting**

During this intensive Field work training programme, the students are expected to:

1. Study and report about the organization- History, aims, objectives, goals, Administrative structure, operational area, target group, programmes funding and problems of the organization
2. Study and report on the characteristics, migration pattern and analysis the problems of urban slums.
4. Work for sustainable livelihood promotion of a family or group by using livelihood strategies.
5. Involve in the micro planning of any project with the target group and report the process.
6. Engage in public relations and social advocacy activities in the organization/community.
7. Formulate pressure groups and take necessary action on particular issues in the communities.
8. Study the programmes of UCD covered in the communities and analyze the role of urban local govt. in UCD.
9. Select one programme/service/of agency and evaluate it.
10. Plan and organize one/two day’s programmes to create awareness among the target population on any specific social issue.
11. Assist the agency in fund raising and publicity campaigns.
12. Identify different types of unorganized sector and analyze the issues and problems in organizing them.
13. Study the present status of any of the development programme implementing by the Govt. in the slum.
14. Work on meeting the community needs by using the process of community Development.
15. Attend the staff/target group meeting and record the minutes.
16. Prepare the case study of any successful / failure case/group.
17. Involve in net working, lobbying and advocacy of the concerned project.
18. Use audio-visual and theatre communication methods in the field.
19. Involve in participatory evaluation by using the criteria.
20. Taking part in the programmes, seminars, workshops, etc., related to community work for the enrichment of knowledge (with the prior permission of the Faculty Supervisor).
21. Make extensive reading in the field of UCD in general and the areas specified in the guidelines in particular.
22. Maintain a record of his/her work – daily dairy and weekly records.
23. Submit weekly reports to the Faculty Supervisor and attend the supervisory conference week.

**Rural Community Development Setting**

During this intensive field work training programme the students are expected to:

1. Study and report about the organization – History, aims, objectives, goals, Administrative structure, operational area, target group, programmes, finding and problems of the organization.
2. Study the magnitude of unemployment in the community and prepare a report on its migration pattern.
3. Analyze the situation and problems of rural industries and suggest the plan for man power utilization.
4. Study, work and report on the functioning, models, monitoring of SHGs and on Bank linkages.
5. Work for sustainable livelihood promotion of a family or group by using livelihood strategies.
6. Involve in the micro planning of any project with the target group and report the process.
7. Study the present status of any of the development programme implementing by the Govt. in the slum.
8. Work on meeting the community needs by using the process of community Development.
9. Involve in the micro planning of any project with the target group and report the process.
10. Engage in public relations and social advocacy activities in the organization/community.
11. Formulate pressure groups and take necessary action on particular issues in the communities.
12. Study the programmes of RCD covered in the communities and analyze the role of panchayath in RCD.
13. Select one programme/service/of agency and evaluate it.
14. Plan and organize one/two days programmes to create awareness among the target population on any specific social issue.
15. Assist the agency in fund raising and publicity campaigns.
16. Study and report the steps in community based planning, management and monitoring of water shed management.
17. Study and report on different types, functioning activities, role and problems of cooperative societies in the community.
18. Attend the staff/target group meeting and record the minutes
19. Prepare the case study of any successful / failure case/group
20. Involve in net working, lobbying and advocacy of the concerned project.
21. Use audio-visual and theatre communication methods in the field.
22. Involve in participatory evaluation by using the criteria.
23. Taking part in the programmes, seminars, workshops, etc., related to community work for the enrichment of knowledge (with the prior permission of the Faculty Supervisor).
24. Make extensive reading in the field of RCD in general and the areas specified in the guidelines in particular.
25. Maintain a record of his/her work – daily dairy and weekly records.
26. Submit weekly reports to the Faculty Supervisor and attend the supervisory conference weekly.

**Tribal Community Development Setting**

Block Field Work Placement is organized in the final year of the Masters of Social Work Course. The students are placed in various institutions/organizations based on the student’s specialized subjects – Personnel Management & Industrial Relations, Medical & Psychiatric Social Work and Urban & Rural Community Development.

During this intensive field work training programme the students are expected to:

1. Study and report about the organization – History, aims, objectives, goals, Administrative structure, operational area, target group, programmes, finding and problems of the organization
2. Analyze the problems of the target group (both in its micro and macro context) and the adequacy of the responses of the organization.
3. Learn the strategies, programs and techniques used to organize and mobilize communities around relevant issues.
4. Prepare a project proposal on the needs/problems of the target group of the agency.
5. Involve in the micro planning of any project with the target group and report the process.
6. Study the present status of any of the development programme implementing by the Govt. in the TRIBAL COMMUNITY
7. Engage in public relations and social advocacy activities in the organization/community.
8. Study the programmes of TCD covered in the communities and analyze the role of panchayath in TCD.
9. Select one programme/service/of agency and evaluate it.
10. Plan and organize one/two day’s programmes to create awareness among the target population on any specific social issue.

11. Assist the agency in fund raising and publicity campaigns.

12. Study and report on different types, functioning activities, role and problems of cooperative societies in the community.

13. Attend the staff/target group meeting and record the minutes

14. Prepare the case study of any successful / failure case/group

15. Involve in net working, lobbying and advocacy of the concerned project.

16. Use audio-visual and theatre communication methods in the field.

17. Taking part in the programmes, seminars, workshops, etc., related to community work for the enrichment of knowledge (with the prior permission of the Faculty Supervisor).

18. Make extensive reading in the field of TCD in general and the areas specified in the guidelines in particular.

19. Maintain a record of his/her work – daily dairy and weekly records.

20. Submit weekly reports to the Faculty Supervisor and communicate with the faculty supervisor.
Paper-VII: Block Placement

For effective supervision and guidance of students during the Block Field Work, it is suggested that the Agency Supervisor:

1. Maintain the attendance record of students.
2. Sign the daily record of the students.
3. Read and Sign the weekly report before the students sends it to the faculty supervisor.
4. Make it convenient to meet the faculty supervisor to review the work of the students and give specific inputs to improve his/her work in the agency.
5. Also communicate to the respective faculty supervisor any matter concerning the student and his/her work.
6. Evaluate the performance of the students and fill up the pre designed evaluation form and send it to the faculty supervisor.