

**MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK
(M.S.W.)**

(Semester Scheme)

Two Year Full Time Programme

2014 Admissions Onwards

SYLLABUS

UNIVERSITY OF KERALA

Course Structure, General Rules and Syllabus

(2014 Admission Onwards)

The Post Graduate course leading to the award of the Master Degree of Social Work by the University of Kerala is spread over four semesters of duration of five months each. The academic work is a package of fourteen common theory papers, four specialization papers, four concurrent fieldwork internships, one rural camp, a viva voce during each semester to evaluate fieldwork and comprehension, one block placement internship spanning 30 days during the summer holidays of the first year and one study tour, one dissertation/project work and a comprehensive viva-voce. The program will have a total of 2746 hours (743 hrs in the First and Third Semesters and 630 hours during the Second and Fourth Semesters) of instruction, which include class room lectures, guided reading sessions, assignment writings, seminars, group discussions, tutorial, role-play, case studies, field trips, field works and computer classes.

During semesters I and II there are five common papers each, two concurrent fieldwork internships and one rural camp. During semester III and IV, there will be two common papers and two specialization papers based on the field of specialization. During the III and IV semesters, there will be two concurrent or block field work internships and one study tour. The terminal semester Semester IV, also requires the learner to submit a Dissertation/Project work and attend a comprehensive viva-voce.

The Scheme of Papers and the distribution of marks for Continuous Evaluation (CA) and End Semester Examination (ESA) are given below:

SYLLABUS FOR MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK (MSW)

Sem	Paper Code	Title of the Paper	Distributi on of hrs per semester	Instruction al hrs per week		ESA (hrs)	Maximum marks			Credit
				L	P		CA	ESA	Total	
I	SW 2.1.1	History and Philosophy of Social Work	72	4		3	25	75	100	3
	SW 2.1.2	Sociology and Economics for Social Work	72	4		3	25	75	100	3
	SW 2.1.3	Psychology for Social Work	72	4		3	25	75	100	3
	SW 2.1.4	Working with Individuals	72	4		3	25	75	100	3
	SW 2.1.5	Working with Groups	72	4		3	25	75	100	3
	SW FW 1	Fieldwork Internship - Concurrent	270		15		100		100	5
		Total		630	20	15		225	375	600
II	SW 2.2.1	Social Psychology and Working with Communities	72	4		3	25	75	100	3
	SW 2.2.2	Theory and Practice of Counselling	72	4		3	25	75	100	3
	SW 2.2.3	Administration of Human Service Organizations	72	4		3	25	75	100	3
	SW 2.2.4	Social Legislations and Human Rights	72	4		3	25	75	100	3
	SW 2.2.5	Social Work Research and Statistics	72	4		3	25	75	100	3
	SW FW 2	Fieldwork Internship - Concurrent	270		15		100		100	5
	FW	Block Placement (30 days)	226							
	Total		856	20	15		225	375	600	20
III	SW 2.3.1	Project Management	90	5		3	25	75	100	3
	SW 2.3.2	Community Health and Health Administration	90	5		3	25	75	100	3
	SW 2.3.3	Specialisations A) Medical Social Work Urban Community Development & Municipal Administration	90	5 5		3	25	75	100	3
	SW 2.3.4	Specialisations A) Psychiatric Social Work B) Rural Community Development & Panchayati Raj	90	5 5		3	25	75	100	3
	SW FW 3	Fieldwork Internship - Concurrent/Block	270		15		100		100	5
		Total		630	30	15		200	300	500
IV	SW 2.4.1	Ecological Social Work and Entrepreneurship	90	5		3	25	75	100	2
	SW 2.4.2	Contemporary Social Work Interventions	90	5		3	25	75	100	3
	SW 2.4.3	Specialisations A. Therapeutic Interventions for Social Work Practice Development Economics	90	5 5		3	25	75	100	3
	SW 2.4.4	Specialisations A. Social Work Practice and Health B. Social Analysis for Social Change	90	5 5		3	25	75	100	3
	SW 2.4.5	B. Dissertation					20	80	100	3
	FW 4	Fieldwork Internship - Concurrent/Block	270				100		100	5
	SW 2.4.6	Comprehensive Viva							100	1
	Total		630	30	15		220	380	700	20
Grand Total			2746				870	1530	2400	80
Master of Social Work			Total			80 Credits				

SPECIALISATIONS:

- A) **MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK**
- B) **COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

Evaluation of each paper shall be done in parts, viz., Continuous Assessment (CA) and End Semester Assessment (ESA). The distribution of marks shall be 25 marks for CA and 75 for ESA.

There shall be no continuous assessment for Dissertation/ Project work.

The allocation of marks for Continuous Assessment (CA) shall be in the following proportion.

a. Attendance	5
b. Assignment	5
c. Tests	10
d. Seminars	5
Total	25

The allotment of marks for attendance shall be as follows.

Attendance less than 75%	0 marks
75%	1 marks
75% to 80%	2 marks
80% to 85%	3 marks
85% to 90%	4 marks
90% and above	5 marks

Only those who secure a minimum of 75% attendance in the aggregate for all the papers of a semester taken together alone will be allowed to register for the End Semester Examination of the Semester.

Each student shall be required to do 2 assignments for each paper; a maximum 5 marks shall be awarded for 2 assignments.

There shall be two class tests during a semester. Marks of tests shall be awarded on the basis of the marks secured for the best of 2 tests. Maximum 10 marks shall be awarded for the test.

Students shall be required to present a seminar on a selected topic in each paper. The evaluation of the seminar will be done on the basis of presentation, content of the seminar paper and participation in discussion. The maximum marks shall be 5.

The Dissertation/Project work shall not be less than 50 typed (double space) pages in standard thesis format showing evidence of the ability of the candidate to collect relevant materials, analyze it by using appropriate tools of research and to present an analytical assessment of the problem. Two copies of the dissertation duly certified by the supervising teacher and countersigned by the HOD and the principal, where the course is held, shall be submitted to the university before the commencement of the End Semester Examination (ESA) at the end of the Fourth Semester. The maximum marks for Dissertation shall be 100 of which 20% shall be allotted to viva-voce examination, which shall be conducted along with the comprehensive viva.

Pass requirement shall be 40% marks for ESA for each paper and an aggregate minimum of 50% marks including CA for all the papers put together of a semester. The marks for project work and viva-voce will be carried over.

Pattern of Question papers for the End Semester Examination

The Question paper shall consist of three parts, of which Part-I shall consist of concepts, Part – II short essays and Part-III long essays. In Part-I, five out of seven questions(not exceeding 50 words each carrying 2 marks), Part II, Four out of Seven questions (Short essays not exceeding 300 words each carrying 5 marks) and in Part-III Three out of four questions (long essays not exceeding 1200 words each carrying 15 marks) shall be answered. Thus the total marks shall be 75.

Evaluation of Fieldwork Internship: The Evaluation of Fieldwork Internship in all the four semesters shall be internal. The total marks for each semester shall be 100. In the first semester the field work shall include exposure visits to various agencies giving specific social work and social welfare services in addition to the regular fieldwork internship.

In the Second Semester the students shall be placed in agencies and communities and shall undergo supervised training in basic methods of social work.

During the third and fourth semesters the students shall be exposed to and placed in institutions, agencies and communities practicing specialized services in the areas of their specialized studies.

Students shall put in 15 hours of field work per week excluding the time taken for travel but including report writing time.

The student shall be assessed on the basis of the following:

- a. Regularity and punctuality in reporting for work
- b. Quality and content of work done
- c. The quality of the reports and the punctuality in submitting the report
- d. Participation in group conferences
- e. Diligence shown in seeking individual guidance from the supervisor
- f. Keeness shown in undertaking the practical work and extra efforts made to bring in qualitative difference in the work.
- g. Special assignments undertaken on behalf of the client and/or agency, and
- h. A viva-voce at the end of the semester specially conducted to ascertain the grasp of the theories.

MARKS AWARDED IN EACH SEMESTER

Semester I : 600

Semester II : 600

Semester III : 500

Semester IV : 700

Total : 2400

SEMESTER – I

SW 2.1.1.

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIAL WORK

Objectives:

Enable the students:

- To become aware of the philosophical base of social work.
- To be informed of the history and development of professional social work.
- To become familiar to the different fields of social work,
- To imbibe the values and ethics of social work
- To be able to locate oneself as a social work professional in the developmental milieu of the country

Units

I. Social Work:

Definition, meaning, Purpose, Objectives and Goals of Social Work; Principles and Assumptions of Social Work; Basic and ancillary methods of social work. Tools, Techniques, Skills and Abilities of a Professional Social Work Practitioner. Curative, Correctional, Preventive, and Developmental Functions of Social Work. Related concepts like Social Service, Social Welfare, Social Security, Social Reform and Social Action.

II. Historical Evolution of Social Work in England, USA, and India:

Religious Charity - Statutes of Edward, Henry, and Elizabeth – Elizabethan Poor Law – Charity Organisation Society – Settlement House Movement – Poor Law Commissions and Beveridge Report – Social Work during the Colonial Period in the USA – During the Civil War and Industrial Revolution – Professional Development of Social Work in the USA – Social Work in Ancient India – Social Welfare during Sultanate and Mughal Period – Contribution of Social Reformers, Social Reform Movements, and Organisations – Development of Social Work – Charity to Professional Social Work.

III. The Philosophico-ideological base of Social Work

The Philosophical base of Social Work – Moral & Religious values in Social Work philosophy- Christian, Hindu, Islam, Buddhist traditions. Ideologies: Liberalism, Humanism, Socialism, Communism, Democracy. Gandhian Social Work – Methods and techniques

IV. Social Work: Voluntary and professional dimensions of Social Work

Voluntarism, Characteristics of profession, Social Work as Profession, Professional Role of Social Work Practitioner. Social Work Education in India: Content, Training, Field Work,

Supervision, problems and challenges, Evolution of the profession over the years – current trends.

V. Social Work Values and Code of Ethics

Social Work Values, Social Work Ethics. Need for Ethical Behaviour in Social Work, Purpose of Code of Ethics. NASW code of Ethics. Social Work Values as identified in the Code of Ethics. Ethical dilemma

VI. Core competencies and attributes of a professional social work practitioner:

Holistic view of Human Persons, Accepting people as they are, Objectivity, Non-judgmental and non exertive attitude, Ability to relate to and work with different people, Emotional maturity, Self awareness and conscious use of self, Adherence to the code of ethics, Identification with the profession. Core Competencies of a Professional social work practitioner envisioned by CSWE.

VII. Fields of Social Work

Different fields of Social Work and International Social Work: Definition of International Social Work, History of International Social Work-Social Work across the Globe: Commonalities and Diversity-International Social Work Practice.

References:

1. Devi, Rameswari; Praksh, Ravi Social Work: Methods, practices and perspectives: Vol I, Mangal Deep Publications. 2004
2. Zastrow Introduction to social work and social welfare, The Dorsey Press. 1996
3. Misra P.D. Social Work: Philosophy and Methods, Inter-India Publications. 1994,
4. Desai Murli IDEOLOGIES AND SOCIAL WORK Historical and Contemporary Analyses, Hyderabad: Rawat Publication, 2010.
5. Chowdhary, Paul D. Introduction to Social Work; history, concept, methods and fields, Atma Ram & Sons. 1984
6. Friedlander, Walter A. Concepts and Methods of Social Work, Prentice Hall of India Private Limited. 1964
7. Wadia A.R. History and philosophy of social work in India, Allied Pacific Private Limited. 1961
8. Zastrow H Charles, The Practice of Social Work, Brooks/Cole publishing company, USA, 1999, 6th edn.
9. Khinduka, S.K. (Ed.) *Social Work in India*. Allahabad: KitabMahal (W.D.) Pvt. Ltd., 1965.
10. Dubois, Brenda and Karla Krogsrud Miley. *Social Work An Empowering Profession*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 2002.
11. Dinitto, Diana, M. (2008). *Social Work Issues and Opportunities in a challenging profession (3rd edition)*. Chicago: Lyceum Books

12. Fink, Arthur et al (1985). *The fields of Social Work*. Beverly Hills, Calif: Sage Publications
13. Gore, M. S. (1965). *Social Work and Social Work Education*. Bombay: Asia Publication House
14. Hepworth, Dean H (2010). *Direct Social Work Practice-Theory and skills* (8th edition). New York: Brooks/Cole.
15. Konopka, Gisela (1958). *Social Work Philosophy*. Minneapolis: The University of Minnesota Press.
16. Palackappilly, George & Felix T.D. (1998). *Religion & Economics, Gandhism, Buddhism*. AIDBES, SPCI House
17. David Cox and Manohar Pawar (2006). *International Social Work: Issues, Strategies and Programs*. London: Sage Publications
18. Diana M and Aaron C (2008). *Social Work Issues and Opportunities*. Chicago: Lyceum Books Inc.

SW 2.1.2.

SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS FOR SOCIAL WORK

Objectives:

Enable the Students to:

- Understanding the basic concepts sociology and economics in order to examine the structure and functions of society.
- Facilitate to develop a social perspective and skill to analyze Indian society and change.
- Motivate them to cultivate an analytical mind with respect to society in order to be an effective social worker.
- Develop ability to analyse and understand the present social realities through the use of relevant economic and sociological theories.
- Learn to reflect critically on various economic systems and their influence on Global Economy.
- Gain an insight into different development paradigms with special emphasis on development in India
- Develop an analytical mind to access the impact of new economic policies in the physical quality of life and various social problems.

Units

1. Basic concepts of Sociology

Meaning, scope and significance of Sociology and Economics and their relation to Social Work; Society, Community, Association and Institution – meaning and characteristics; their similarities and differences; Social Structure - Status and Role and Social Processes - Conjunctive and Disjunctive; Culture: Traditions, Customs, Values, Norms, Folkways, Mores

II. Social Institutions

Marriage, Family, Education, Polity and Religion - meaning, characteristics, functions of these social institutions; Social differentiation and stratification – Caste, Class and Estate -origin, characteristics, theories and emerging trends in these social phenomena

III. Socialization

Socialization - meaning, process, agents and theories of socialization, Social Control - meaning, characteristics, relevance, and agencies of social control, Social Change - meaning, characteristics, factors and theories of social change

IV. Basic concepts of Economics

Wants and Need; Demand and Supply; Basic economic activities- production, distribution consumption and exchange; Factors of production, Resources and Utility; Development and under developed or developing economies and its indicators; Per capita income and national income; National Income Analysis; economic systems.

V. Economic Development and Planning in India

Meaning and determinants of economic development in India; Meaning and objectives of economic planning , Five year plans and planning under the new economic policy , Decentralized Planning and Contemporary five Year Plans.

VI. The new Economic Trends

United Nations; WTO, MNC's; GATT, SAPs, IMF&WB; Patent; Globalization – its paradoxes and contemporary dynamic in the global development process

VII. Kerala Social Realities and Social Analysis

System and Structural Analysis, Concept, steps and different dimensions of social analysis and in relation to Indian Society and Kerala Society; **Kerala Experience / Model of Development:** People's participation and Panchayati Raj.

References:

1. Davis. K. Human Society, Macmillian Company, New York, 1961.
2. Ghurye . G. S., Caste, Class and Occupation, Popular Book Depot, Bombay 1961 (Revised Edn. Caste and Race in India).
3. GouldnerAlvyn W. Gouldner Helen P., Modern Sociology; An introduction to the Study of Human Interaction, Hacourt Brace and world. New York, 1963
4. Kapadia K. M. – Marriage and Family in India, Oxford University Press, London, 1957.
5. Phelps Harold. A. – Contemporary Social Problems, New York, Prentice – Hall Inc, 1949.
6. Srinivas. M. M. – Religion and Society, Oxford University Press, London, 1952.
7. Jain PC – Social Movements among Tribals, New Delhi. 1991
8. Kingsley, David – Human Society, New Delhi. 1969
9. Pandey , A.K – Tribal Society in India, New Delhi. 1997
10. Sharma S – Social Movements of Social Change. New Delhi. 1985
11. Srinivas, M.N – Village, Caste, Gender and Method (Essay in Indian Social Anthropology), New Delhi. 1996
12. Ackerman Frank (ed.) – Human Wellbeing and Economic Gains, Washington DC. 1997
13. Aggarwal, Ashish – GATT and Developing Countries. New Delhi. 1994
14. Batra G.S; NarinderKaur – GATT and Implications of Dunkel Proposal, New Delhi. 1994
15. Carse Robert, Vijay Joshy (ed.) – The Future of Economic Reforms, New Delhi. 1995
16. Chakraborty, Binal – The UN and the Third World Shifting Paradigm, New Delhi. 1996
17. Rugman Alan – The End of Globalisation, London
18. Sen – Development as Freedom. 2000.
19. RuddarDatt&. K.P.M. Sundharam- Indian Economy. 2011.
20. State Planning Board : Economic Review 2012

SW 2.1.3

PSYCHOLOGY FOR SOCIAL WORK

Objectives:

Enable the learner to:

- familiarise with and appreciate the bases (general psychology) and approaches to understanding Psychology
- develop a holistic understanding of human behaviour in the context of human growth & development
- understand the developmental tasks in the different stages during the lifespan and formulate intervention strategies
- create sensitivity with regard to understanding abnormality

Units:

- I. **Basics in Psychology:**
Psychology -definition –branches of psychology – schools and theoretical bases (Psychoanalytic, Behavioural, Cognitive and Humanistic)
Basic Concepts to Psychology – Sensation – Perception – Learning – Memory - Emotions - Intelligence
Relevance of Psychology to Social Work:
Multidimensional Perspective - Biophysical (changes) - Psychological – Social (Support systems) – Person-in-Environment (PIE)
- II. **Theories of Development**
Differentiating between Growth and Development - the major psychological & social theories of development (Erik Erikson – Piaget – Kohlberg - Sigmund Freud) - Developmental Tasks (Havighurst) - developmental tasks during various stages in the lifespan
- III. **Pregnancy, Childbirth and Infancy**
Conception – prenatal stages – delivery - infancy – babyhood – the physiological, emotional, cognitive and social changes – socialization - hazards
- IV. **Childhood**
Developmental Tasks of Early and Late Childhood – the physiological, emotional, social, personality and cognitive changes– socialization and parenting - hazards
- V. **Puberty& Adolescence**
Puberty: Biophysical, cognitive, psychological and social changes and implication for social work;**Adolescence** - identity crisis - educational & vocational planning changes taking place – the hazards
- VI. **Adulthood**
Developmental Tasks of Early Adulthood: Vocational, marital and social adjustments - Developmental Tasks of Middle Age – physiological, social, vocational and familial adjustment- midlife crisis - developmental Tasks of Old Age - Physiological, emotional, spiritual and social implications – Hazards

VII. Abnormal Psychology

Abnormality: Basic Concept: Normality vs. Abnormality – Biological, Psycho-social, Socio-cultural factors in abnormal behaviour – **Assessment of Mental Illness - basic overview** regarding classification of mental illnesses – Psychosis and Neuroses, Organic and Functional – systems of major classification of Mental Illnesses ICD -10 and DSM- **Defence Mechanisms – overview of mental illnesses**¹

Reference:

1. Siegelmann& Shaffer : Life Span Human Development
2. Rider, Elizabeth : Life Span Human Development
3. McConnel : Understanding Human Behaviour
4. Kastenbaum : Humans Developing: Life Span Perspective
5. Zastrow, Kirst, Ashman: Understanding Human Behaviour & the Social Environment
6. Newman & Newman : Development through Life
7. Ashford, Lecroy& Jose: Human behaviour in Social Environment
8. Zastrow H Charles, The Practice of Social Work, Brooks/Cole publishing company, USA, 1999, 6thedn.

Further recommended reading/classics:

1. Hurlock, Elizabeth : Child Development
2. Hurlock, Elizabeth : Developmental Psychology: Life Span Approach
3. Coleman, David : Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life
4. Myers, David G. : Social Psychology
5. Baron, Robert : Psychology: An Introduction

¹Major mental illnesses: Mood Disorders, Personality Disorders, Alcohol and Substance Use Disorders, Somatoform and Dissociative Disorders, Childhood Disorders and Suicide

SW 2.1.4.

WORKING WITH INDIVIDUALS

Objectives:

- Understand case work as a method of social work and its place in social work practice
- Understand the values and principles of working with individuals
- Develop the ability to critically analyze problems of individuals, and factors affecting them
- Enhance understanding of the basic concepts, tools and techniques in working with individuals.
- Develop appropriate skills and attitudes to work with individuals.
- Develop ability to reflect on self as a person and grow as a professional social Work Practitioner.
- Identify various situations and settings where the method could be used in the context of social realities of the country.
- develop an understanding of recording in Social case work

Units

I. Introduction to Social Case Work Method

Definition, Nature, objectives, relevance, scope and relation to other methods of Social Work - Historical Development of Case Work

II. Philosophy

Philosophy, Principles and components of case work and ethical issues in case work practice

III. Overview of Phases of Helping Process in Social Case Work

1. Exploration
2. Engagement
3. Assessment & Planning

Assessment: Multidimensionality of assessment-critical role of assessment- various components of assessment- different systems of assessment – intra-personal, interpersonal and environmental systems, family system and social support systems

Tools for Exploration and Assessment: Interviewing, supportive techniques, home visits, collateral contacts and referrals. Client-Worker Relationship: Definition, use and characteristics. Transference and Counter –Transference and their use in diagnosis and treatment. Goal setting and formulation of contract

4. Implementation and Goal Attainment
5. Termination
6. Evaluation

IV. Theoretical Bases

Social Case Work: Different models to conceptualize social case work practice - Psychodynamic model, Behavioural Model, Psychosocial Model, General Systems Model, Humanistic Existential model

V. Social Case Work Intervention Models

Psycho analytic- Freud, problem solving, Behavioural, Functional Crisis Intervention, Psycho social, task centered, solution focused

VI. Skills and techniques in helping process in case work

Support, Clarification, Interpretation, Suggestion, Developing insight, Identification, Resource utilization, Environmental modification, Counselling, An overview about Case work settings

VII. Recording Social Case Work

Recording: use, structure and content - Methods of recording: Verbatim, narrative, condensed, analytical and summary records - supervision and development of personal and professional self

References:

1. Hamilton Gordon - Principles of Social Case Recording, Colombia University Press, London, 1965
2. Grace Mathew - An Introduction to Social Case Work. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, 1992
3. Friedlander W.A.- Concepts and Methods of Social Case Work, Prentice Hall, 1964.
4. Richmond, M. (1917). Social Diagnosis.
5. Gordon Hamilton - Theory and practice and Practice of Social Casework. Colombia University Press, London, 1964
6. Perlman H.H. - Social Casework Problem Solving Process. University of Chicago, London. 1957.
7. Woods, M&Hollis F.(2000). – Casework-A Psycho Social Therapy. McGraw Hill New York.

SW 2.1.5.

WORKING WITH GROUPS

Objectives:

- Understand group work as a method of social work and its place in social work practice
- Understand the values and principles of working with groups
- Develop the ability to critically analyze problems of group and culture, and factors affecting them.
- Enhance understanding of the basic concepts, tools and techniques in working with groups and families.
- Develop appropriate skills and attitudes to work with individuals and families.
- Develop ability to reflect on self as a person and grow as a professional social Work Practitioner.
- Identify various situations and settings where the method could be used in the context of social realities of the country.
- develop an understanding of recording in Social group work and Social case work

Units

I. Social Group Work:

The group – definition, types, characteristics, the impact of group experience on the individual – definition of Social Group Work - objectives, scope, purpose of social group work - Principles of group work

II. History of the evolution of Social Group Work

Social group work as a method of social work and its relationship with other social work methods, settings for group work

III. Group Process

Bond, acceptance, isolation, rejection, conflict and control - Subgroups- meaning and types - Tools for assessing group interaction- Socio gram and sociometry - Functional and non-functional role of individuals in group

IV. Group Dynamics

Definition – communication and interaction pattern – interpersonal attraction and cohesion – social integration and influence – group culture

V. Leadership

Power and control – group leadership: concept, theories – types of leadership and contexts – roles and qualities of a leader – participatory leadership.

VI. Social Group Work Process

Intake, study, goal-setting, intervention, evaluation - Stages of Group Development - goal setting, group norm, problem solving, decision making, conflict resolution - programme as a tool, principles of programme planning, programme media, programme development process - Group work models - Group Worker: role, functions, skills, and qualities

VII. Recording Social Group Work

Recording: use, structure and content - Methods of recording: Verbatim, narrative, condensed, analytical and summary records - supervision and development of personal and professional self

References:

1. Cartwright D. and Zander A. – Group Dynamics, Evasfon III Row, Peterson & Co. 1960.
2. Siddiqui, H Y (2008). Group Work: Theories and Practices. Rawat publication
3. Konopka, Gisela – Social Group Work, A Helping Process, New York, Prentice Hall, Inc. 1963.
4. Lindsey, Anne – Group Work Recording Principles and Practice, Women’s Press 1952.
5. Capuzzi, David; Gross, Douglas R; Stauffer, Mark D. Introduction to Group work, Rawat publications, 2010
6. Northen Helen – Social Work with Groups, New York, Columbia University Press, 1969.
7. Trecker, Harleigh B. – Social Group work Practice, New York, Women’s Press 1990.
8. Thelen H.A.- Dynamics of Groups at Work, Chicago, Phoenix Books.
9. Wilson G. and Ryland G. – Social Group Work Practice, Macmillan Publishing Company. 1949
10. Klein Josephine - Working with Groups: Hutchinson University Library, 1970.
11. Ken Heap - Group Therapy for Social Workers: an Introduction, Pergamon Press. 1977.
12. Charles D. Garvin: Contemporary Group Work: Prentice Hall, 1997.
13. Toseland W., Roland Rivas F. Robert: An Introduction to group work practice, Macmillan Publishing Co., 1984.
14. Gershenfeld Napier – Group Theory and Experience. AITBS Publications. 2005
15. Reid, Kenneth E – Social Work Practice with Groups: A Clinical Perspective, Brooks, Cole Publishing Company. 1997.
16. Garvin, Charles D, Contemporary Group Work, 1997
17. Napier, Rodney W – Groups, Theory and Experience, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1996
18. Ribes, Peter – Helps and Hints to Build up your Groups, St. Paul’s, 1995
19. Robson Mike – Problem Solving in Groups, Gower. 1993.
20. Scott W. Boyle, Grafton H. Hull. Jr. JannahHurn Mather, Larry Lorenzo Smith, O. William Farley- Direct Practice in Social Work: Pearson Education Inc. USA, 2006
21. Beistek Felix (1957). Case Work Relationship. Chicago: Loyola University Press
22. Hepworth & Larsen (2010). Direct Social Work Practice: Theory and Skills (Eighth Edition). Belmont, CA: Brooks/Cole/ Thompson.
23. Fischer, J. (1978). Effective Case Work Practice- An Eclectic Approach. New York: McGraw Hill Book Co.

SEMESTER II

SW 2.2.1

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY AND WORKING WITH COMMUNITIES

Objectives

- To help the learner appreciate individual and group behaviour and its bases
- To equip them with knowledge and skill to guide the community process
- To enable the students to understand community organisation as a method of social work and differentiating it from Community Development
- To educate the learner regarding the role of community organiser for facilitating community interaction leading to problem solving and development.
- To sensitise the learner to Social Action as an approach to Social Work in communities

Units

I. Introduction and theoretical foundation of Social Psychology

Introduction: Meaning, Definition, Historical background, Nature and Scope of Social Psychology -overview of the Theoretical foundations of Social Psychology

II. Behaviour in social context

Individual Behaviour: SocialCognition: Definition, determinants of cognition, Schemas and Heuristics - **Perception:** Functional selectivity of perception - whole - part relationship - perceiving and judging people - Frame of reference – Stereotypes - **Attitudes:** Definition - formation and change of attitudes - **Prejudice:** Definition and characteristics of prejudices - cases of prejudices.

Group Behaviour in social context: Rumour: Definition and meaning of rumour – process of spread of rumour - causes for spread of rumour - process of rumour – checking propagation of rumours - **Propaganda:** Definition propaganda - Psychological basis of propaganda - Techniques of propaganda - Media of propaganda - counteracting misleading propaganda – Crowd vs. Audience: definition, characteristics and classification - **Group Morale:** determinants of group morale -characteristics of high and low morale

III. Community and Power Structure

Community: Meaning-definition-features-functions-Types: Urban, rural, tribal and maritime - **Power** -Community Power: structure-sources of power-community organisations and power- **Leadership:** Concept-types of community leadership

IV. Community Organisation

History-Definition-Principles-Community organisation as a social work process- **Components** of community work-Community groups within community-Individual-Worker-Agency - Role and skills of community organizer – **differentiating** Community Organisation and Community Development

V. Phases of Community organisation

Study-analysis-assessment-discussion-organisation-action-evaluation- modification-continuation

VI. Models of Community Organisation

Social planning, Locality Development and Social Action & Eight models of Mary Weil and Neighbourhood development model-System change Model-Structural change model

VII. Social Action

Concept of social action, objectives - principles, methods and strategies of social action. Social action for social reform and social development - Role of social worker in social action. Social Action Groups **Social Action Movements in India** - Satyagraha, Bhoodan, Gramdan, Narmada BachaoAndolan**Social Movements** –The Singur Issue, Bodo and Gurkhaland Issues, Anna Hazare and the AamAdmi Movement, The Red corridor – Critical Analysis

References

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SW 2.2.2.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF COUNSELLING

Objectives:

Enable the Learner to:

- Acquire a holistic understanding of counselling as a process and tool for intervention
- Development self-awareness as well as skills to handle clients
- Understand the process, the skills necessary and the principles to be abided by in helping individuals
- Acquire knowledge of the various approaches to counselling and therapy
- Recognise and imbibe attitudes and values for moulding a professional counsellor
- Familiarise the various contexts and clientele for intervention

Units

I. Introduction to Counselling

Meaning, definition, and scope of Counselling - differentiating Guidance, Counselling and Psychotherapy - Contexts- Remedial, Preventive, Developmental, Crisis – **Forms**- Telephone Counselling, Crisis Counselling, Vocational Counselling - **Goals** – Immediate and Long term

II. Theories of Counselling

Psychoanalytic/psychodynamic theories, behavioural theories, humanistic theories, and existential theories

III. Counselling Process and Principles

Phases (stages) - Counselling process - Counselling Principles - Genuineness, Acceptance, Confidentiality and Empathy

IV. Counselling Skills and Techniques:

Skills - listening and responding, handling emotions and problem solving; **Techniques** – initiating contact (rapport), establishing structure, interaction, attending behaviour, observation of non-verbal behaviour

V. Case Recording (ref. Casework recording) – narrative and verbatim

VI. Counsellor-Counselee relationship

Personality factors of Counsellor Importance of self-awareness; communication patterns, body language, feedback - Factors influencing the relationship -transference and counter transference - **Professional Ethics in Counselling**ethical practices and standards for human service-professions, ethics to counselling - professional guidelines

VII. Therapeutic Approaches to Counselling

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Client Centred therapy. | 7. Psychoanalysis |
| 2. Gestalt Therapy. | 8. Group Therapy |
| 3. Transactional Analysis. | 9. Mind-Body Medicine: Meditation, Yoga &
Bio-feedback |
| 4. Rational Emotive Behaviour Therapy | |
| 5. Behavioural Therapy | |
| 6. Reality Therapy | |

References:

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SW 2.2.3

ADMINISTRATION OF HUMAN SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

Objectives:

- To acquire knowledge and skills to administer the HSO;
- To become informed about the different kinds of services available at the governmental and NGO levels for clients to take advantage of;
- To become familiar with the legislation covering different aspects of HSO functioning;
- To become familiar with the process of initiating social service programmes;
- Being able to formulate the different policy documents concerning the functioning of the HSO and preparing reports to the different stakeholders.

Units

I. Administration

Administration, Types of Administration, Social Administration and Social Work Administration, Social Work Administration as a method, Tasks of Social Work Administrator, Principles of Social Work Administration.

II. Organisation and Management

Organisation, Types of Organisations, Characteristics of Formal and Informal Organisations, Benefits of Informal Organisations, Bureaucratic Organisations and Human Relations Organisations. Characteristics of HSO in comparison with industrial, educational and health care organisations. Organisational Behaviour – Nature and Scope. **Management:** Management, Basic Functions of Management, Different Levels of Management, Managerial Roles, Historical Development of Management, Management of HSOs.

III. Administrative Process

Planning-Organising-Staffing-Directing-Co-ordinating-Reporting and Budgeting.

IV. Registration of organisations:

Advantages of Registering, Acts for Registering Organisations-Society, Trust, Company's Act, Cooperatives Act. Registration under Societies Registration Act - Drawing up of MoA-Constitution and Bye-laws of HSO - Board, Functions, Types of Members, Qualifications, Committee, Types of Committees, Sub-committees, Principles of Effective Committee Work – Holding meetings of the statutory bodies, keeping minutes, filing returns, sending timely reports.

V. Personnel Functions in HSO

Formulating service rules / policies governing recruitment, selection, induction, training and development, Performance Appraisal, promotion, transfer of staff and compensation package, privileges, personnel grievances handling and disciplinary procedures.

VI. Finance and Office Management

Resource mobilisation, Budgeting, Accounting and Auditing – FCRA and its Implications-Tax obligations. **Office Management:** Principles and Practices, Maintenance of files, records, Data banks- MIS. Basics of materials management like purchase procedure, inventory control,

VII. Social Protection and Welfare Programme:

Objectives, functions, Organisational structure and programmes: CSWB, SSWB and Directorate of Social Justice, programmes of Ministry of Social Justice and empowerment, Women and Child Development, Ministry of Youth Welfare. **Social protection:** Concepts of Social Safety nets for poor and Inclusive growth. Social protection & labour strategies: Resilience, Equity and Opportunity: Role of Civil society organizations in social protection.

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15. Paul Spicker (2008) Social policy themes and approaches: policy press,Bristol,UK

SW 2.2.4

SOCIAL LEGISLATIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Objectives

- To acquire a basic understanding of legal system and the Indian constitution with special emphasis on the Fundamental rights and the Directive principles of the state.
- To understand the various provisions and features of the different personal laws and social legislations.
- To enable the students to contextualise contemporary human rights
- To motivate the students in a proactive thinking process with a human rights perspectives.

Units

I. Law and Society

Concept, meaning and scope of law and society, Social legislation-a socio- historical analysis and as an agent of social change, social control and social justice; Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles of State policy of Indian constitution.

II. Personal Laws

Personal Laws related to Marriage, Divorce, Succession, Adoption and Minor's guardianship of Hindus, Mohammedan and Christians; Special Marriage Act, Indian Divorce Act, Indian Succession Act. Family Court Act 1984

III. Socially Concerned and Legislation pertaining to women, children and Environment

Probation of Offenders Act – 1956, Consumer Protection Act 1986, Environment Protection Act 1986, Right to Information Act – 2005, MNREGAc t – 2005, Persons with Disabilities Act 1995, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2000, ii), Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, Dowry Prohibition Act 1984, Domestic Violence (Prohibition) Act 2005, Right to Education Act

IV. Various Commissions and Legal Services

Human Rights Perspective, UND HR and Commission, Women's Commission, Minority Commission- constitution and functions, Public Interest Litigation, Legal Aid, LokAdalat, Role and functions of Social worker, Constitutional Remedies -Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibitions, Quo Warranto, Certioraris-Organs of Administration-Legislative, Executive and JudiciaryProcess of framing legislations in the Assembly and Parliament-Hierarchy of courts and procedures and formalities in the legal proceedings. Role of social worker in the legal services.

V. Human Rights at a glance

Historical perspectives of human rights and context of UNDHR; UNDHR content and application, Human rights Commission at State and Central, Human Rights (Protection) Act.

VI. Human Rights and India

Human Rights violation in India – Violation of Human Rights of Vulnerable and Marginalised groups, women and children and aged population - Violation of human rights of Backward class populations, Minorities, Dalits, Indigenous People, Slum dwellers, Migrant workers and Homeless persons - Violation of Human rights in organised and unorganised sectors, in industries and voluntary organisations.

VII. Contemporary Issues of Human Rights at the Global Level

Globalisation and Human Rights, Terrorism and Human Rights, Health and Human Rights, Gender Equity and Human Rights, Children and Human Rights, Refugees and Human Rights, Role of Amnesty International, Cyber Security and Cyber Information.

References

1. Gangrade, K.D. *Social Legislations in India*. Delhi: Concept Publishing Company, 1978.
2. Baxi, U., *The State and Human Rights Movements in India*, Sage, New Delhi, 1998
3. Manohar S, *The Indian Judiciary and Human Rights*, Butterworths, New Delhi, 2000
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5. Singh S. D, *Socioeconomic disparities and violation of Human Rights in India: Problems and Perspectives*, Deep and Deep, New Delhi, 2001
6. Government of India: *The Constitution of India*.
7. Bare Acts.

SW 2.2.5

SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Objectives

Enable the Students to:

- Develop an understanding of scientific methods, its characteristics and appreciate its significance in Social Work
- Develop skills in the selection and formulation of research problems with an understanding of the rationale and the different steps involved in the process
- Develop an understanding of the different Research Designs, their elements, and variation in design requirements
- Develop skills in the selection and use of the tools of data collection and their administration
- Develop skills in the processing and analysis of data
- Develop an understanding of statistics in analysis and interpretation
- Develop skills for processing, analysis, interpretation, documentation, presentation and report writing
- Equip the students in the usage of appropriate quantitative techniques.

Units:

I. **Social Work Research**

Social Work Research: Concept, Definition and objectives of social research and social work research. Scope and Nature of scientific enquiry, Functions. **Basic elements of scientific method:** concepts, conceptual and operational definitions, assumptions, hypothesis, theory, law, **Review of Literature** - Need and importance of theoretical frame work in research

II. **Research Methodology**

Research Process: Identification of research problem, Formulation of objectives, hypothesis, and variables - **Research design:** definition, importance and types: Cross sectional; longitudinal comparative and case study. Evaluative research- types, steps. Participatory research, action research. Cause-effect relationships and Experimental designs-Single Subject Designs in Social Work: Single subject design as part of social work practice, Alternative Single subject designs - **Population and sampling:** Sampling definition, sampling theory, purpose and types-probability and non-probability sampling. Sources and types of data: primary and secondary, quantitative and qualitative data. Research proposal: meaning and major steps of a research proposal.

III. **Scaling and Data Processing**

Methods & Tools of data collection – observation, questionnaire, interview schedule, interview guide, Steps and guidelines in the construction of research instruments. Scales -

Types: Nominal, Ordinal, Interval, Ratio – Classical Scales: Bogardus Social Distance Scales, Thurstone, Likert – Problems of scaling - Reliability, Internal and external validity

IV. Qualitative Research methods for Social work

Preparation of a Qualitative research proposal- Important components, Precautions to ensure reliability and validity - Tools of data collection in Qualitative research method- Systematic observation, Focus group discussion, in-depth interview, Case studies. Narrative research, Phenomenology, ethnography and participant observation - Advantages and disadvantages. Possible biases and measures to ensure objectivity, Ethical considerations in research. Qualitative analysis-tools and methods.

V. Introduction to Statistics

Nature and purpose of statistics – use of statistical methods and limitations of statistics.

Steps: Editing, Coding, Data Entry (Spreadsheet), Classification & Tabulation. Analysis and Interpretation of Data - **Presentation of data:** Frequency distribution-construction of frequency tables, graphic presentation of data- Bar chart, pie chart, histogram, frequency curve and ogive.

VI. Quantitative Analysis

Descriptive statistics- Measures of central tendency: Mean, median, mode. **Measures of Dispersion** - range, Standard Deviation, uses-co-efficient of variation. Normal distribution **Inferential statistics:** Correlation: Meaning and computation-Pearson's Coefficient of correlation, Spearman's Rank correlation. **Significance tests:** Pearson's chi-square, 't' test, analysis of variance-one-way - Relevance, application and interpretation - Use of software packages in data analysis – SPSS. Process and various statistical procedures using SPSS, interpretation and presentation of the statistical findings

VII. Research Report

Major components of a research report, Report Writing: Format – Style – Content – Communicability – Appendix, Bibliography, Footnotes, etc. – Rules of Report Writing, APA format.

REFERENCES:

1. Black, Thomas R. - Doing Quantitative Research in Social Sciences, Sage Publications, London 1999
2. Creswell - Research Design, Sage Publication, Thousand Oaks. 1994
3. Stringer, Ernest T. – Action Research: A Handbook for Practitioners, Sage New Delhi, 1996
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16. Earl Babbie, (1998) *Adventures in Social research using SPSS*. New Delhi : Pine

SEMESTER III

SW 2.3.1

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Objectives:

Enable the Students to:

- Acquire a theoretical frame and skills for project preparation and its various stages of planning, implementation and management
- Familiarise with various social action projects and improving the skills of project administration.
- Develop a scientific research aptitude in exploring the current trends emerging in the project preparation and management at micro and macro levels.

Units:

I. Introducing the concepts of Project and Planning

1. Concept of project - characteristic features of social development project
2. Plan, Programme, Project and Activity and integrated approach of project
3. What is planning and characteristic features of planning a developmental project
4. Planning process, strategic planning and perspective planning and its process
5. Project planning cycle- Project problem identification, project design, project appraisal, project implementation, project monitoring, project review, project evaluation.
6. Classification of Project on the basis of purpose, productivity, size, duration.

II. Social Development Organisation

1. Social development organizations - characteristic features of a social development organization
2. Setting of Vision, Mission, Goal, Objectives, Activities of the Organisation
3. Organisational Planning- Strategic planning, Operational planning and Project planning

III. Project Cycle- Planning Phase

1. **Project problem identification-** types of approaches to identify problems, generation of project ideas, elimination of non-viable project ideas and selection of project ideas- use of different methods of generating ideas- PRA, PLA and its principles, tools/ methods.
2. **Project design-** Logical Frame Approach(LFA) –What is LFA, its approach, matrix.- Analysis stage- Stakeholder(Participation) analysis, Problem tree analysis, Objective tree analysis, Analysis of Strategies(Alternatives)- Fixing of Project goal, purpose, activities, assumptions, verifiable indicators and means of verification; Designing the activities- activity plan, time estimation, cost estimation- budgeting, recurring and non-recurring expenses
3. **Project Appraisal-** Technical appraisal, Marketing appraisal, Environment appraisal, Management appraisal and Profitability appraisal, Social Cost Benefit Analysis (SCBA)

IV. Project Cycle – Implementation Phase

1. **Project Implementation-** Time estimation, Inter-linkages, Resource estimation, Critical Path method(CPM), Project Evaluation and Review Technique(PERT)

2. **Project Monitoring**- monitoring cycle, steps in monitoring, levels of monitoring- process monitoring and output monitoring, indicators of monitoring
3. **Project Review**- Variance analysis and Performance analysis; Method of review analysis; Review (Progress) report)
4. **Project Evaluation** – Purpose, needs, types of evaluation; Evaluation focus- Objectives and goal, decision, user, and response focused; Steps in evaluation.

V. Project Format for project proposal writing

1. Steps involved in project proposal writing- project report- progress report
2. Project evaluation report.

VI. Project Administration and Training

1. Concept of administration and nature of project administration
2. Selection and training of project personnel
3. Programme scheduling and executing the training
4. Supervision, reporting and accounting of Project
5. Roles and functions of project manager
6. Project Management Information System (PMIS)
7. Public relations and resource mobilisation

VII. Project finance and financial management

1. Budgeting
2. Financial management and accounting
3. Investment appraisal and financial analysis
4. FCRA and its requirement, filing of annual returns.

References

1. Mishra S.N. : Economic Planning
2. Chandra Prasanna: Project Preparation, Appraisal, Budgeting and Implementation
3. Cusworth J W and Franks T.R: Managing Projects in Developing Countries
4. Sam Roy M. :Making development Organisations Perform . 2003
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11. COADY, International: Project Planning and Management. 2001
12. NORAD. 2nded. The Logical Framework Approach (LFA), Handbook for Objective oriented Planning. 2001.

SW 2.3.2

COMMUNITY HEALTH AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Objectives:

Enable the Students to:

- understand a holistic and integrated approach to health and health care as a basis for medical and psychiatric social work intervention
- understand the various dynamics operating in the functioning of health care system and various issues in the changing global socio-political scenario
- appreciate the Health care system in India, and its administration
- understand the various health-related legislations

Units:

I. Health, Hygiene and Development

Concept of **Health** and ill health, determinants dimensions and indicators of health, spectrum of health holistic health - Concept of **hygiene** – personal, environmental social and mental – Pollution and Sanitation - Occupational health - **Health as an aspect of development** and current threats to health – Globalisation and the threats to health care – the debt crisis, recession and adjustment Structural Adjustment Policies (SAPs)– Globalisation and health

II. Community Health

Concept of Community health and its various components. - community health promotion, Self-Help groups and community health - History of Community Health – Public Health - WHA – **Health for ALL by 2000** and PHA – People’s Planning and Community Health Programmes - **Health Education** - Alternatives Life Style, Home remedies, Herbal and AYUSH and Indigenous Medicine

III. Health Care Planning in India and Primary Health

Historical evolution of Health Care Services under the five-year plans in India - various committees and reports towards promotion of health care services - National Health Policy – policies related – overview of various national health programmes - Primary Health Care and politics

IV. Organization and administration of Health Services in India.

Organisation of Health Services at the Central, State and local levels - Directorate of Health Services and Family welfare department - NRHM – its objectives and activities – role of ASHA workers – NUHM - role of NGOs, CBOs - role of Social Worker in the community health programmes - rural and urban health, school health programmes

V. Health Management - Health statistics and Health Indicators: Morbidity, Mortality - Data Sources, collection, analysis and uses - concept of Health Planning & Planning Cycle, Management techniques and methods

VI. An Overview of Hospital Administration

Functions of different departments in the hospital – out-patient and in-patients services, casualty and emergency, medical records, nursing, laboratory services, store, finance, pharmacy, general administration, various medical specialities, etc. – Hospital Information Management Systems - **Hospital Administration:** concept, definition, general principles - duties and responsibilities of Hospital administrator – medico-legal issues – quality assurance and accreditation

VII. Health Legislations

1. Mental Health Act 1987
2. PWD Act, 1995
3. NDPS Act.
4. AIDS and national Law Art 32, 16
5. MTP 1972
6. Blood and Organ Transplant related Regulations
7. Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954.
8. The Drugs & Cosmetic Act 1940.
9. Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act 1994

Reference:

1. Paniker and Soman - Health Status of Kerala - Centre for Developmental Studies 1984
2. J Kishore - National Health Programmes of India, Century Publications. 2002
3. C.M. Francis , Mario E. Desouza, , Hospital Administration, 3rdEdn. Jayasree brothers: New Delhi. 2000
4. R.C. Goyal , Hospital Administration and Human Resource Management, 4thEdn. Prentice Hall, India, 2005
5. R.C. Goyal, Hospital Personnel Management (2nded.) New Delhi. 1998.
6. K. Park : Essentials of Community Health Nursing
7. J E. Park : Preventive and Social Medicine
8. Brain Meredith Davies : Community Health and Social Services
9. Ira V. Hiscock : Ways to Community Health Education
10. N. Gangulee : Health and Nutrition in India
11. Wilson G. Smillie: Preventive Medicine and Public Health Towards People's Health Assembly Book-series no.1-5, Pub by Jan SwasthyaSabha 2000
12. C.M. Francis, Hospital Administration (2nded.) Bangalore. 1995
13. S.L. Goel, Health Care Administration, New Delhi. Sterling Publishers. 1984
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SW 2.3.3 A

MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK

Objective:

Enable the students to

- Familiarise with the basics of anatomy, various systems, their functions and diagnostics
- Acquire basic medical information about diseases – Communicable and Non-Communicable
- Facilitate the effective understanding of the psychosocial aspects of various diseases and devise appropriate strategies for effective interventions

Units

I. Understanding concept of Health and ill health

History of health - positive Health - determinants of health - indicators of health status - spectrum of health - holistic health

II. Models of Health

Various models of health - concept of hygiene – personal, environmental social and mental; industrial problems of hygiene and sanitations.

III. Human Anatomy

Elementary understanding of various systems and its functions – diagnostics and related parameters as indicative of health (BP, Pulse, Counts - Haemoglobin, LDL/HDL, Creatine, Urea, etc.)

IV. Communicable and Non communicable diseases

Incidence, Prevalence, etiology, symptoms, treatment and prevention of

- i. communicable diseases: AIDS, STD, T.B., Leprosy, Polio, Typhoid, Dysentery, diarrhoea, Jaundice, cholera, Malaria, Zoonotic diseases
- ii. Non-communicable diseases: Cancer, Coronary Artery Diseases, Obesity, Diabetes, Trauma & Injuries

V. Nutrition

Essential food stuffs - Classification of food stuffs - balanced diet – deficiency disease - Nutritional requirements of children – pregnant and lactating mothers - Social aspects of nutrition - Problems of malnutrition in India - preventive and management measures - National nutritional programmes

VI. Patient as a Person

Concept, social and emotional factors involved in disease –Hospitalisation and its implication for the patient and family members. Death and dying – Reaction to terminal illness – Denial, Anger Bargaining, Depression and Acceptance – **Medical Ethics – issues and challenges (patient rights, informed consent)**

- VII. Medical Social Work** - Meaning, definition, importance of medical social work – historical development of medical social work in western countries and in India. – Functions of medical social worker - Medical sociology and role of Social Worker in Medical Setting
- a. Application of Social Work methods and principles in Medical Setting** - Role of medical social worker in different settings
- i. Prevention - Primordial, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary
 - ii. Leprosy hospital, TB Hospitals, S.T.I. Clinics, Blood Bank, Cancer Hospitals, Persons with neurological and degenerative disorders. Hospice and Palliative Care – problems and prospects of medical social work in India.
- b. Team Work (multidisciplinary approach) & Rehabilitation in medical setting-** Concept - Role of different professionals in team work - modalities of team work – factors essential for team work – Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation – physiotherapeutic approaches to rehabilitation & community based rehabilitation.
- c. Case Recording**
- d. Medical Social Work Care Plan** – planning from intake until discharge

References:

1. Park & Park - Text Book of Preventive Social Medicine. 2004
2. Mathur S. - Hand Book of Social & Preventive Medicine
3. Bedi, Yashpal - Hygiene and Public Health. 1976
4. Smith, Bryan C. - Community Health, An Epidemiological Approach
5. Yesudian, C.A.K. - Primary Health Centre
6. Ghose, B.M. - A treatise on Hygiene and Public Health.
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8. Pathak S.N. - Medical Social Work.
9. David Mechanic - Medical Sociology.
10. Banerjee G.R. - Papers in Social Work.
11. Goldstein D. -Expanding horizons of medical social work.
12. Turner, F.J. - Differential Diagnosis and Treatment in Social work.
13. Upham .F. - Dynamic Approach to Illness. A Social Work Guide
14. Field M. - Patients are people: A Medical Social Work Approach to Prolonged Illness, Columbia University Press. 1967.

SW 2.3.3 B

URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

Objectives:

Enable the students to:

- Acquire a theoretical frame work and have a conceptual clarity of urban community development in order to identify and analyse the urban issues.
- Get acquainted with various agencies engaged in working for the urban community development.
- Deepen the knowledge regarding the structure, functions and the administration of community development institutions.
- Improve the skills of addressing new social phenomena in the urban social settings.

Units:

I. Introduction to Urban Community Development

Concepts of urbanism, urbanization, Characteristics of urban communities, Social aspects of urban life, urban social institutions, urban community development - meaning, objectives, philosophy, principles, and Theories of urban development.

II. Origin and growth of cities - Ancient, medieval, modern Indian cities

Characteristics of town, cities, metropolises, suburbs, satellite towns, ecological patterns of cities. City development and Development Authorities

III. Issues of urban communities: Housing, water and sanitation, unemployment, pavement dwellers, delinquency, human trafficking and sexual exploitations, Alcoholism, drugs, crimes, poverty, overpopulation, housing, Migration displacement and resettlement, problems related to children, environmental challenges- Slums: definition, theories, causes, characteristics and problems of slum dwellers. Efforts for slum improvement– Urban Environmental Challenges- Pollution, Solid Waste Management, Scope for **Social Work**.

IV. Urban Planning: Strategies, Approaches and Policies in Urban Community Development

Urban Planning, Strategies, approaches, Principles of Urban Planning, National and state polices for urban development. Five year plans and urban development, welfare programmes for urban poor. Urban development authorities at national and state levels.Models of urban development in India.Public private partnership (PPP) for urban development (eg.Baroda urban development Project).Programmes for urban development - Ministry of Urban Development at national and state levels.Urban housing schemes in Kerala. Programmes of urban cooperative banks in Kerala.

V. Programmes for Urban Development

VI. NGOs intervention in urban problems and urban community development:

Role of civil society organizations (Resident associations and citizen clubs) in urban community development. Intervention of Corporate in urban problems: Case studies of Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) for urban community development.

VII. Urban Governance

Historical evolution of urban governance, 74th Constitution Amendment Act 1992 and Kerala Municipality Act & Rules 1994, **Municipal administration**- Structure, Role, functions and duties of municipalities and corporations

References:

1. Alfred De Souza - Urban Growth and Urban Planning, Political Context and Peoples Priorities, Indian Social Institute, New Delhi, 1983
2. Cousins J Williams & Goyder Catherine - Changing Slum Communities; Manohar Publications, Delhi-1979.
3. Lewandowski Susan - Migration and Ethnicity in Urban India; manohar Publication, Delhi-1980
4. Ramachandran R. - Urbanization and Urban Systems in India; oxford University Press-1995
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9. MS Rao - Urban Sociology in India, Oriental Longman Ltd. New Delhi 1992
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11. Jose Muricken, Jose Boban, MK George, Emmanuel, Prakash Pillai- Development Induced Displacement in Kerala 2003

SW 2.3.4 A

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK

Objectives:

- I. Enabling the students of social work to have a third look at health
- II. Improving the students' skill and knowledge in the practice of social work in the psychiatric setting
- III. Building up of developmental perspective in practicing of social work in the psychiatric setting.
- IV. Developing a strategy to inculcate professionalism among the students of social work
- V. Encouraging them to address the social issues especially in the psychiatric scenario of our country and probing them to set alternatives and intervention strategies..

Units:

I. Mental Health

Concept of normality abnormality; Concept of mental health and Constituent factors of mental health; Etiology of Psychiatric disorders – factors – biological, psychosocial, cultural; Predisposing and precipitating factors.

II. Assessment in Psychiatry

- a. Psychiatric Interviewing (Mental Status Examination/Case history recording)
- b. Symptomatology

Disorders - Motor aspects of behaviour , Thinking, Perception, Affect, Memory – assessment ,judgment and insight
Current classification in psychiatry ICD 10, DSM V

III. Psychiatric Illness

Prevalence, etiology, clinical manifestation course and outcome of

- a. Organic mental disorders (Delirium, Dementia, Alzheimer's)
- b. Functional Psychotic disorder (Schizophrenia Delusional disorder)
- c. Mood disorder – Unipolar disorder & Bipolar disorder
- d. Anxiety Disorders – Generalised Anxiety Disorder, Obsessive Compulsive Disorder, Simple specific phobia, Panic Disorder, Conversion Disorder
- e. Stress Related and Somatoform Disorder - Adjustment Disorder, Acute Stress Disorder, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
- f. Personality disorders
- g. Sexual Disorders
- h. Developmental Disorder – Learning Disorders & Autism Spectrum Disorder
- i. Externalising Disorder -1) Conduct disorder 2) Attention Deficit HyperactiveDisorder (ADHD)
- j. Internalising Disorder a) Anxiety b) Depression
- k. Sleep disorders

IV. Psychiatric Social Work

Meaning and importance - Historical development of psychiatric social work – functions of psychiatric social worker - Techniques of psychiatric interviewing, Social diagnosis – Family factors in mental illness, Assessment of family dynamics.

V. Application of Social work methods and principles in psychiatric setting

Role of psychiatric social worker in different settings - Mental hospitals, child guidance clinic, School mental health programme, Family Counselling Centres, De-addiction centres, Geriatric centres, epilepsy clinics and community mental health programmes – role of psychiatric social worker in the management of specific disorder – schizophrenia ; problems and prospects of psychiatric social work in India.

VI. Team Work (multidisciplinary approach) Rehabilitation in psychiatric setting -

Concept - Role of different professionals in team work. Modalities of team work – factors essential for team work - Psychiatric Rehabilitation -Meaning, Definition, Types, Principles of - Role of day cares, half way homes in the after care of psychiatric patients community based rehabilitation.

VII. Community Psychiatry and National Mental Health Programme

- a. History of Community Psychiatry – NMHP and DMHP
- b. Prevention in psychiatry – primary secondary and tertiary level
- c. Stigmatisation

Reference:

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6. Pathak S.N. - Medical Social Work.
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SW 2.3.4 B

RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

Objectives

- To understand the origin and evolution of village life and village people
- To improve the skills of addressing new social phenomena by understanding the strategies followed for Rural Development in India.
- To prepare the social workers to work in Developmental settings like local self governments, co-operatives, ICDS scheme and in NRHM.
- To deepen the knowledge regarding the emerging trends in rural community development.
- To enable the students to frame a historical perspective of community development

Units

I. Evolution of village communities and patterns of rural settlement in India

Origin of villages and their constitution-Village government including Village Council- Its constitution and functions-Changes of Village Councils during Brahmin, Buddhist, Hindu, Muslim, and British Periods, Village Officials, Adjudication, Village Defence and Taxation. Village Life including Village settlement, Village Professionals, Public Works, Education, Health, and Social Welfare. **Rural People and Patterns of Rural Settlement:** Characteristics of Rural Society and Rural Life - Different Patterns of Rural Settlements like Isolated Farmsteads, Line Villages, Round Villages, Cross Roads and Market Centre Settlements, Hamlets and Others.

II. Changes in Rural Life and Rural Reconstruction Attempts before 1952

Factors that affected the village life-Effect of Industrial Revolution on Indian Villages-Condition of Indian Agriculture and the approach of British Government-Rural Re-construction Schemes before 1952 including Sevagram Centre, Firka Development Scheme, Sarvodaya Centres, Nilokheri Project, Etawah Project and Gurgaon Experiment - Attempts of Gandhiji&Tagore and Christian Missionaries-Marthandam Project, Mariyanad Experiment.

III. Gandhian Concept of Rural Development:

Gandhian Philosophy for rural development, Ideal Society, Gram Swaraj, Constructive programmes

IV. Rural Development in the Planning Era

Community Development Programme of 1952 and National Extension Services – Objectives, Activities, Characteristics, Organisational and Administrative Structure and Evaluation- Rural Community Development - **meaning, objectives, philosophy, principles and programmes.** Approaches and strategies to Rural Development- Rural Development Programmes under five year plans - Hurdles to Rural Development. Concept of sustainability and sustainable development, Rural development policies in India.

V. Panchayati Raj and Rural Development in India

Balwant Rai Mehta Committee and Democratic Decentralisation – Decentralisation Attempts and the Introduction of Panchayats in India and Kerala – 73rd Constitutional Amendment and its Characteristics – Kerala Panchayati Raj Act 1994, Its Amendments and Characteristics. Three Tier Panchayats at Village, Block, and District level, Powers and Duties of Panchayats-Role of Gramasabha. **Revenue Administration,**

VI. Co-operatives and Rural Development

Meaning and Definition of Co-operatives – Characteristics, Principles and Philosophy of Co-operatives-Reiffeisen&Schulze models of Co-operatives – Co-operatives in India - Types and Kinds of co-operative societies.

VII. Programmes for Rural Development

Ongoing programmes of Ministry of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj of GOI and GOK. Analysis of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), ICDS Scheme, and Kudumbashree, Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) National Rural Livelihood Mission for Rural Development

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12. Gangrade K.D. *Community Organisation in India*
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SEMESTER IV

SW 2.4.1

ECOLOGICAL SOCIAL WORK, COMMUNICATION AND SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Objectives

- To sensitise the learner on the basics and relevance of ecological social work
- To develop a perspective about the interrelatedness of human life and environment
- To enable learner to understand communication in the context of development
- To understand the problems arising out of environmental degradation and globalisation.
- To understand the concept of entrepreneurship in the social context
- To analyse various models and strategies of contemporary social entrepreneurship

Units

I. **Environmentalism, Ecology and Social Work**

Understanding the Interrelatedness of living organisms and natural resources; the food chain - Political Ecology - a frame work for understanding sources and political ramifications of environmental change - **Global Environmental Crisis and its linkages to the development process:** Global warming, environmental politics and resource development regimes; Sustainable development - Management & Conservation change.

II. **Ecosystem and Human Right Issues**

Concept of Ecosystem – the food-chain and sustainability - Eco-system/Indigenous People – role of ecosystem persons in preserving the environment and life – eviction and alienation of aboriginal people – Case Studies: Land Struggles Tribals (the Marayoor Issue), Goshree Islands, Vilapilsala, Koodumkulam, Aranmula Airport (KGIS) - Ecotourism and Eco-development Committees (Thekkady Experience) – International Conventions and Protocols

III. **Basics of Communication**

Definition, Purpose, Elements of Communication, Types, Evolution, Barriers, approaches in communication, Theories and **Models of Communication**- Lasswell, Osgood and Schramm, Gerbner, Shannon and Weaver and David Berlo.

IV. **Development and Communication**

Dynamics and **Politics** of Information and Development communication-Purpose, Principles, - application of Communication strategies in development projects - Behaviour change communication and Social marketing - role of Media and ICT in Development Communication - **Phases** of Development communication practice: Communication based Assessment > Communication strategy Design > Implementing the communication programme > Communication for Monitoring and evaluation

V. Group Communication Techniques and Skills for Social Work

Applications in Social Work practice-Lectures, forum, brain storming, guided discussion, case study, role play, demonstration - **Mass communication and Mass Media** concepts; use with different target groups – therapeutic, education, entertainment and organization building and Health Education campaigns. Mass Media in Social work practice: Exhibition, Cinema, Television, Radio, Print Media, Theatre & Local or Folk Media, Information Technology, World Wide Web-**Skill Training:** Public Speaking, Organizing Meetings, workshop, conferences, seminar, written communication, Theatre Workshop, Puppetry, Public Relations, Social networking through social media, Media Research and Evaluation.

VI. Social Entrepreneurship

Concept of entrepreneur, characteristics of an entrepreneur.functions and type of entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship for social change and development. - Seven principles of social entrepreneurship: *Servant leadership, Perseverance to face challenges, urges to Experiment. Change makers, social Mission, Empowerment and Collaboration (SPEC MEC) - Social entrepreneurship in Indian and Global Perspectives. Innovation, risks and reward systems in social enterprises.*

VII. Analysis of Contemporary social entrepreneurship models

Case Studies:Micro finance for poor villages by Muhammad Yunus(Bangladesh) Childline and Aflaton of JerooBillimoria(India),Village based development by Joe Madiath(Orissia,India), Organizing self employment women by Ela Bhatt (Ahmedabad,India) Ashoka network of Bill Drayton, Skoll foundation of Jeff Skoll(USA) low cost Rural Electrification by Fabio Rosa(Brazil). Emerging models of social entrepreneurship in micro enterprises, green technologies, farmer producer organizations in the developing world, e.g. Fab India

References

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2. Croteau David; Hoynes Williams (2000). *Media/Society: Industries, Images, and Audiences*, Pine Forge Press
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15. Nicholls, Alex (2008). *Social entrepreneurship: New models of sustainable social change* New York : Oxford University Press
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18. Venkatapathy, R. Malar, M.K. Uma, D.N. (2010). *Social entrepreneurship: Strategies for nation building*, New Delhi : Excel
19. Bornstein, David. (2004). *How to change the world: Social entrepreneurs and the power of new ideas*, New Delhi : Penguin

SW 2.4.2

CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTIONS

Objectives

Enable the students to

- understand role of human activity and eco-system disequilibrium in contributing to disasters, the process and skills to participate in disaster management and possible social work interventions
- create social work perspective in the prevention and management of HIV/AIDS
- understand suicide as a social malice, appreciate various theories, analyse factors contributing to suicide and to address the phenomenon of suicide by suitable intervention strategies
- understand the aspects of ageing - physical, mental, sexual, emotional, economic, social and spiritual, the theories, concepts and perspectives in gerontology and gerontological social work.

Units

I. Disaster Management

Disaster terminology- hazards, disaster, vulnerability, risk - Types of disaster, disaster management cycle: response, rehabilitation, prevention, mitigation and preparedness - **The impact** - physical, social, psychological & economic- **Interventions**: - pre disasters, actual and post disaster management (Before, During and After) various disasters -**Therapeutic Approaches** to victims of disasters: Counselling and Psychosocial Interventions - **Rehabilitation** – Physical, Psychological, Spiritual, Occupational and Educational- **Government agencies** for disaster management– related legislations of disaster management **Role of voluntary organisations** – Disaster reductions, Community Based Disaster Management, CBDP

II. HIV & AIDS

Differentiating HIV and AIDS - incidence and prevalence HIV/AIDS in the international and national scenario - **Sexual Health**, AIDS, HIV virus lifecycle– treatment Concept of sex and **sexuality** – normal sexual developments – TBGQL – alternate sexual practices – routes of HIV transmission - **Social Work intervention** – skills and abilities in dealing with HIV/AIDS Prevention, rehabilitation - AIDS control programme International and national Level - Programmes – NACO, KSACS, various rehabilitation centres by Govt. and NGO

III. Suicide

Define the **concept** of Suicide and types of suicide - Incidence and prevalence of suicide International, National and in Kerala. - **Theories** related to suicide - Causes psychological, economic and social and its **impact** on the individual and family - Suicide **prevention** and control, social work intervention with the survivors children and families.

IV. Persons in distress (Human Trafficking)

Concept of Human Trafficking - **Causes and factors** contributing to Human Trafficking - Child in distress - Children in crisis; Trafficking, **CHILDLINE**: Strategy, intervention and its functioning. various programs for **rehabilitation** - Adolescent in distress –Influence of Drugs, Media, Parental expectations, groupthink – **Interventions** formation of Adolescent Clubs & Sex

Education - Women in distress – Trafficking, Sex Workers – Prevention – media, NGOs and Jagrathasamithis

V. Youth Welfare

Youth **concept** – characteristics – profile of the youth in terms of **demographics** - Understanding the various **issues** (substance abuse, terrorism, drop out, cybersecurity and cybercrime) and challenges - **skills** needed for a social worker in working with youth - National Youth **Policy** - Youth development - various interventions among the youth

VI. Geriatric Social Work

Concept of aging – changing **demographics**- the biophysical, psychological and socio-cultural **demands** and **problems of aging**- definition of Geriatric Social Work, Gerontology, role of the Social Worker in the case of the elderly - interdisciplinary team in Geriatric care - components of **Geriatric Social Work** -patient assessment - medical and social concerns - living situations - education and work history - Social and vocational rehabilitation- aspects influencing rehabilitation (family composition, social supports, sensory loss, financial resources, vulnerability - spirituality - activity level - mental health) - **Components of Geriatric Care Management in Social work**- Community based programmes, individual treatment methods for elderly, support groups for the older adults: Qualities of effective groups. Empowerment oriented Social work practice with the elderly - Day Care for the Aged (Pakalveedu)

VII. Differently Able and Rehabilitation

Understanding and differentiating **Impairment, Handicap and Disability**- Type of Disability, severity of the disability and the life cycle stage of the individual with disability - Understanding issues faced by persons with disability- issues of acceptance of self and disability, stigma and discrimination - coping with changed lifestyles and interpersonal relationships–**Interventions**: Disability assessment, residual capacity, aptitude testing, counselling and rehabilitation of persons with disability at individual and group levels in different; skills of facilitation, partnering with stakeholders - **Rehabilitation and CBR**: Concept, principles and models of CBR – Govt. Schemes and Programs

Reference:

1. Chaturvedi TN: Administration of disabled policy and organizational issues, New Delhi, 1981
2. Chowdhari Paul: Ageing and the Aged, New Delhi, 1992.
3. DandekarKumudini: Elderly in India, New Delhi, 1986.
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- 12 . Journal related to Social Work, Health for Millions, Health Action.
- 13 . WHO, Technical Reports Series No. 171. Mental health Problems of Ageing and Aged. Geneva. 1959
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- 17 . HawtanRaith and Catalal Jose: Attempted Suicide a Practical guide to its Nature and Management. New YorkOxfordUniversity. 1989

SW 2.4.3 A

THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTIONS FOR SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE

Objectives:

- To familiarise the learner to some basic therapeutic approaches applicable to Medical and Psychiatric Social Work settings
- To motivate the learner to acquire skills in various therapies

Units

- I. **Overview** of Theories and Practice of various forms of Therapy – Psychoanalytic/Psychodynamic, Cognitive, Behavioural, Humanistic, Existential
- II. **Learning:** Concept - Theories of Learning – Classical, Operant and Social Learning
- III. **Behavioural Therapies:** – Assertiveness Training– Token Economies – Contingency Contracting Systematic Desensitisation – *in vivo* Desensitisation – Implosive Therapy – Aversive Techniques
- IV. **Use of Art in Therapy:** Art Therapy, Play Therapy and Psychodrama
- V. **Mind-Body Medicine:** the Mind-Body connection - Yoga, Meditation, Hypnosis, Biofeedback and Relaxation Therapy
- VI. **Therapies** with clients with substance abuse issues- Solution Focussed Brief Therapy and Motivational Enhancement Therapy ; Group Therapy
- VII. Popular Therapies: **Transactional Analysis:** Ego States – transactions life scripts – games – Nuerolinguistic Programming (**NLP**): the VAK model – **CBT:** the ABC Model – the phases in CBT – its applications

References:

1. Corey, G. (1985). Theory and practice of group counseling (2nd ed.). Monterey, Calif.: Brooks/Cole Pub. Co.
2. Zastrow, Charles (1985). Practice of Social Work.
3. Lambert MJ, Bergin AE, Garfield SL (2004). "Introduction and Historical Overview". In Lambert MJ. *Bergin and Garfield's Handbook of Psychotherapy and Behavior Change* (5th ed.). New York: John Wiley & Sons. pp. 3–15. [ISBN 0-471-37755-4](#).
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13. Pichot, T., & Dolan, Y. (2003). *Solution-focused Brief Therapy: Its effective use in agency*

SW2.4.3. B

DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

Objectives

- To understand the concepts of growth and development and to widen the horizons of the community development specialists in the context of National Development.
- To understand the concept of poverty and the process of alleviating poverty.
- To acquire the knowledge of the growing economy of India and the importance of its various sectors.
- To realise the importance of Population/Human Resource in the development of the country.
- To understand the importance of planned development in the progress of the county
- To explore the possibility socio-economic developmental programmes for the upliftment of the community

Units:

I. Economic Growth and Economic Development

The Concept of Economic Growth-Different Criteria to understand economic growth – Balanced growth-Meaning-Essential Indicators-Advantages and Criticism- Unbalanced Growth-Meaning-Advantages and Criticism - Economic Development and Approaches to Economic Development – Natural Resources, Economic Factors, and Non-Economic Factors in Economic Development – Human Development, Human Development Index & Report.

II. Underdevelopment-Indian Economy-Current Economic Scene

Common Characteristics of underdeveloped countries-Obstacles to Economic Development - India as an underdeveloped economy-India as a developing economy-India as a mixed economy – new economic policy: liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation

III. Poverty, Population and Economic Development

Concept of Poverty and Measurement of Poverty-Poverty line-Causes of poverty-Economic, Social, Political, Cultural and Religious factors thatperpetuate poverty-Victims of poverty: Women, Children and other weaker sections - Population Explosion - Population in India-Size and Growth rate-Causes of rapid growth of population-The problem of overpopulation-Population and Economic Development- National Population Policy of India

IV. Agriculture and Economic Development

Role of Agriculture in India - Nature of India's Agriculture-Causes of Low productivity-Measures to increase productivity-Cropping pattern of India-Factors determining cropping pattern-Mechanisation of Agriculture-Arguments for and Against - Land Reforms in India-Abolition of Intermediaries-Tenancy Legislation-Ceiling on Land Holdings-Co-operative Farming.

V. Industries and Economic Development

Small Scale and Cottage Industries-Meaning, Definition and Features – Importance of Small Scale Industries - The Role and Performance of small scale and cottage Industries-Problems of small scale and cottage Industries .

VI. Service Sector and Economic Development

VII. Planning and Economic Development

Meaning, Definition and Features of Economic Planning-Need of planning in underdeveloped countries – Historical Review of Planning in India - Objectives of economic planning in India - Priorities of five year plans in India-Achievement and failures of five year plans.

Reference:

1. Misra, S.K. and V.K. Puri. *Indian Economy-Its Development Experience*. Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House, 1999.
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5. Agarwal A.N. *Indian Economy*
6. Shankaran S. *Agricultural Economy of India*
7. Mehmet Ozay. *Economic Planning and Social Justice in Developing Countries*

SW 2.4.4 A

SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE AND HEALTH

Helping the Learner to

- Appreciate the prospects of Social Work Interventions in Health setting
- Understand family as a unit, appreciate the dynamics of family life cycle and plan intervention
- Intervening with the ill and differently-able
- Understand intervention in the various setting – family, school, hospital
- Appreciating the alternative approaches to health

Units

- I. Substance Abuse and Society** : Effects of Addiction on Family and Society, Management of addicts – treatment, relapse, after care and rehabilitation; Treatment – medical, psychological, counselling, Group therapy, Alcoholics Anonymous (AA); De-addiction centers – functions and services provided; documentation of addiction of management.
- II. Psycho Social Education:** Fear, anxiety, stigma, complexities, side effects, allergies, complications and courses of medication and its effects in the treatment and follow up of the patient in the medical and psychiatric settings; Strategies and various tools to handle fear, anxiety, stigma, complexities, side effects, allergies, and complications; conducting of group work and peer education methods, bye-standers education, house visits; providing various relaxation techniques.
- III. School Mental Health and Life Skill Education School Social Work –Systems Approach to School Social Work-** management, teachers, parents, children and role of social worker as a liaison – **Overview of issues of School Children:** Childhood Disorders, Abuse of children in school (physical, emotional, sexual), substance abuse, child trafficking, learning disabilities, truancy, suicide, family violence, behavioural disorders, speech and language disorders, Children with special needs - **Social Work Intervention and Practice in School Settings** - working with individual students and families - groups of students - consultation with teachers and other school staff, classroom and school-level interventions - Working with special children and special education (SE) & inclusive education (IE) - **School Social Work Interventions:** Remedial Education, Supportive Counselling, **Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH)**, Career Guidance - WHO Components of Life Skills
- IV. The Ill and Differently Able-** Illness, Spectrum of Illness and Recovery - understanding illness and patient as a Person –Concept: handicap, disability and impairment - types of disabilities – assessment of disability - Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation – Psycho-social Strategies for intervention with the differently-able and CBR - **Terminal Illness** and Breaking the bad news – DABDA - palliative care and grief counselling – organ harvesting

- VI. Alternative Medicine** - Complementary and Alternative Medicine - Introduction - defining CAM – its prevalence world-wide - types: Whole Medical Systems, Natural Products, Mind-Body Medicine, Manipulative and Body-Based Practices, Energy Medicine – popular CAM Practices – effectiveness, side-effects, safety issues – evidence based practice – Integrative Medicine & AYUSH
- VII. Family, Frameworks, Family Life Cycles & Intervention: Concept of family - Overview of Conceptual frameworks** for Marriage and Family: Family Systems Perspective, Family Developmental Perspective, symbolic interaction framework, Structural/functional framework, exchange framework - **differentiating** Indian and western **values** Purusharthas (Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha) - Asramas - their challenges and needs.
- VIII. Family life cycle** - Characteristics, goals, needs, tasks and problems of each stage in the family life cycle. - variations affecting the life cycle - Family Life Education-Concept, philosophy, goals and significance – **Assessment:Overview** of family assessment, Family Assessment interview, Criteria for assessing family functioning, Components of family assessment - Genogram, Ecomap - **Intervention** - Family social work – Concept & Definition - Assumptions - Principles - **Phases of Family Social Work** - Beginning phase -Assessment phase - Goal Setting and Contacting - Intervention phase - Behaviour change - Intervention phase (Family Therapy) - Evaluating outcome.

Reference:

1. Park and Park (2004). Social and Preventive Medicine. BPB Publications: New Delhi
2. Barker, Philip (1981). *Basic Family Therapy*. London: Granada
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12. nccam.nih.gov/health/whatisacam

SW 2.4.4. B SOCIAL ANALYSIS FOR SOCIAL CHANGE

Objectives:

Enable the Students to:

- Critically evaluate the social process and the social system in the context of social change.
- Deepen the social analysis skill from various perspectives- class, caste, gender, ecology etc.
- Develop an attitude towards various types of social awareness programmes to attain the desired goals of community development.
- Develop a critical understanding about the social, political, economic and meaning systems and the present day influence of these systems in society.
- Critically understand human rights in the national and international concept

Units

- I. **Social Analysis** – Social awareness: meaning and levels. Definition of social analysis, characteristics, theoretical framework for social analysis, Structural Analysis, System Analysis, historical and cultural analysis. Tools for Social Analysis.
- II. **Social change and education as a change process** – goal of education as transformation. Paulo Freire’s Method of Education for Social Transformation.
- III. Gandhian Concept of Education for change – Basic and Adult education
- IV. **Strategies for social Change:** Individual Contact, Campaign, Conscientization, Cultural action, Negotiation, Pressure, Legal Action, Nonviolence, Conflict management, Advocacy, Networking and Political Organization.
V. Assessing Social Change: Criteria and Indicators for social change
- VI. **Social Movements** – theories, types, relevance. Contemporary Social movements at National and State level.
- VII. **Human Rights movements, definition, meanings perspectives** – Transformative – National and International level, Amnesty International, Human Right Watch, Human Right Commission

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