

SOCIAL WORK
(P.G DEGREE STANDARD)

SUBJECT CODE: 348

UNIT- I: SOCIAL WORK PROFESSION

Definition and meaning; historical evolution of Social Work – UK, USA and India; Growth of Social work as a Profession; Social work concepts, methods, fields; international and national professional bodies/forums; status and problems of the profession in India.

Social work ideologies: socialism, marxism, equality, equity, social justice and humanitarianism; Indian socio-cultural and religious thought; purusharthas; Social reforms and movements; Gandhian Social work; contributions of religions-Buddhism, Jainism, Islam and Christianity; approaches-welfare to rights based approach.

Philosophy of Social work Profession – values, beliefs, principles and code of ethics; Social work theories; International Social work – basic concepts, Global Agenda and Global standards for practice; Human Rights and Social work; Constitutional safeguards; India as a welfare state; role and contributions of voluntary organizations, INGOs, NGOs and CSOs.

UNIT- II: FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY

Sociology: Definition, meaning, scope and relevance to Social work; basic sociological concepts: Society-meaning, definition and types, structure, features; social institutions; concept of social system and sub system, classification of social systems, culture: concept, characteristics, social stratification, social processes-social control, social change in India, social movements, crime and delinquency; social problems-poverty, inequality, casteism, causes and consequences.

Psychology: Definition, meaning and scope, Psychology and Social work; life span phases of human growth and development, (Erik Erikson and Freud) needs, tasks and challenges, influence of hereditary and environment; psychological processes for understanding behaviour, intelligence, sensation, emotions, learning, memory, attitudes, behaviour, perceptions and prejudices; life events and their impact on behaviour; mental health-minor and major mental disorders, community mental health.

UNIT- III: DIRECT METHODS OF SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE – I

Social Case Work: Historical development, CW as a direct method of Social work, definition and meaning, philosophy, values, principles, skills, components of social case work, case work relationship; empathy, skills in building relationship, transference and counter transference; difference between casework, counselling and psychotherapy; the helping process, approaches: Skills-referrals, interview, observation, collateral contact; types of recording, application of CW in various settings; limitations of the method.

Social Group Work: Definition of group, types, and characteristics of groups; Historical development of GW as a direct method in Social Work, definition and meaning, purpose, objectives, values, skills, principles of GW, phases of group work process-group processes and dynamics-stages in group development, the influence of new comers on group processes, isolation, rejection in groups, group-bond, sub groups, clique, dyad, triad, group norms, group membership, group cohesiveness, group pressure, group morale, leadership, team building, decision making, problem solving, conflict management, communication; role clarity in a group; use of sociometry; Group work models; social goals model, remedial model, reciprocal model, Application in various settings; types of recording in Group work.

UNIT-IV: DIRECT METHODS OF SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE – II

Community Organisation: Definition, philosophy, principles, goals, scope of CO; community as a social system; subsystems; types and characteristics community power structure, community dynamics, evolution of CO as a direct method in social work, community organization models: Rothman- social planning, locality development and social action; Murray Ross-general content, specific content and process objective; process and skills in community organisation.

Social Action: Concept, definition, aims and objectives, scope, social action as a method in social work, paradigm of five elements: causes, change agent, change target, change channels, change strategy, strategies and tactics for social action: channels topology; skills of a social activist, models and approaches to social action: Paulo Freire- Mahatma Gandhi, Martin Luther King, Saul Alinsky, social action movements in India - Narmada Bachao Andolan, Chipko movement, Dalit movements, women's movements.

UNIT- V: INDIRECT METHODS OF SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE- I

Social Work Research: Definition, objectives, scope, characteristics and functions – scientific method, concepts, variables, types of research, research as an indirect method of social work, qualitative and quantitative research, problem formulation: formulation of hypotheses; typology of research designs; ethical issues; sampling: definition, types, techniques: probability and non-probability sampling; sampling errors; data sources; types of data-nominal, ordinal, discrete numeric, continuous, sources of data; methods, tools and techniques of data collection, classification and coding, tabulation, analysis and interpretation – research reporting.

Statistics: Meaning, definition, limitations and uses- frequency distribution - construction of frequency tables – diagrammatic and graphical representation; measures of central tendency – mean, median, mode, measures of dispersion-standard deviation, variance, quartile range, measures of correlation and regression; tests of significance: hypothesis testing; Type I & Type II errors, Level of confidence, degrees of freedom Chi square, 't' test.reliability and validity methods; Scales: Rating scales, Attitude scales – Likert, Thurstone, Guttman; using software for data analysis; Tools and techniques in qualitative data collection: Observation, focus group discussion, unstructured in-depth Interview; iteration, triangulation and saturation.

UNIT- VI: INDIRECT METHODS OF SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE- II

Social Work Administration: Concept, definition, characteristics, Social work Administration as an indirect method of Social work; Organizational structure, boards and committees: executive: functions and qualities - administrative process: policy formation, planning, decision making, co-ordination, communication; Human Resource Management: selection of staff, orientation, placement, service conditions, promotions, discipline, welfare programmes for staff-financial administration: budgeting, accounting, bookkeeping and fund-raising-office administration: office management and maintenance of records-supervision, evaluation and public relations; Central Social Welfare Board, State Social Welfare Board, Nehru Yuvak Kendra – Ministry, Department of Social Welfare; Role of Voluntary Agencies, Board, Trustee, Committees, Executives –Roles and Functions; Laws related to NGOs; Registration of organizations: Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act 1975, Trust Act

2001, Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act 1976, Tax Exemptions and Foreign grants; Role and contribution of International funding organizations; Project and Project Cycle Management; Project Proposal Writing, Overview of Logical Framework Analysis; Types Steps, Format, Fund-Raising (Types, Methods, Skills), Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects.

UNIT-VII: SPECIALIZATION IN HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL WORK

Health-definition and concept, health care approaches: patient as a person, psychosomatic approach, holistic approach. problem assessment: rehabilitation, definition, types and principles, levels- prevention, promotion and tertiary; rehabilitation therapies; gender dimensions in disability, rehabilitation in various settings – UN convention on the rights of persons with disabilities; policies and programmes community based rehabilitation.

Community health; definition, health indicators, disease, sickness/illness, definition of public health, changing concepts, primary health care: preventive, curative and social medicine. wellbeing, HDI, communicable and non-communicable diseases: causes, prevention and treatment of communicable and non – communicable diseases; primary health care and health education skills of social worker in health care.

Concept of mental health, magnitude of mental health problems, changing trends in mental health care; psychiatric assessment: common mental disorders; mental health: definition, history and scope of psychiatric social work, changing perspectives of psychiatric social work, application of methods psychiatric settings-theory and models; psycho analytical, psycho social, transactional analysis, family therapy, crisis intervention, behaviour therapy, rational emotive therapy, group therapy & strengths based approach; counselling: definition, principles, goals, approaches and techniques.

UNIT-VIII: SPECIALIZATION IN RURAL AND URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Rural Community development: definition, philosophy, objectives, scope; history of RCD; Rural development: need and importance, approaches, power structure, caste and untouchability, poverty and indebtedness; land reform measures,

agricultural laborers, marginal and small farmers; watershed management; Development Administration: Organization and administration of rural, tribal and urban development from block to National levels. Panchayat systems and local self-government in India; rural development programmes and policies; implementation strategies, tribal communities: Adivasis, Indigenous, aborigines; tribal social systems and structures; types, characteristics, tribal social systems and structures; belief systems, culture- indigenous vs. mainstream.

Urban Community development: definition, philosophy and objectives, history of UCD, scope; Slums: definition, causes, characteristics, functions, classification, approaches, theories and culture of slums; in and out migration, urbanization, urbanism: theories of urbanization, Unorganized/Informal sectors; urban services and urban deficiencies; 74th amendment and salient features of Nagarpalika Act; structure and functions of Urban Development Agencies: Urban Development Programmes: role of community development worker; rural, tribal and urban policies; tools and techniques for development practice; application of social work methods in rural, tribal and urban communities.

UNIT- IX: SPECIALIZATION IN FAMILY SOCIAL WORK

Family: Definition, concept, characteristics, types, functions, family patterns; marriage: forms, functions, changing situations in marriage, challenges, separation and divorce; assessment of family needs; laws on family and marriage; Aging: Definition, longevity and physical health, mental and emotional health, Ill-health, disabilities; Interventions with older persons; stress management of caregivers, government and non-governmental services, institutional and non-institutional; Policies and programmes for senior citizens, hospice & palliative care.

Youth: Definition, demographic profile; Youth Policy – 2014; needs of youth; impact of westernization, modernization, urbanization and globalization; problems of youth; programmes for rural/urban youth, career counselling, Organisations and Movements in India.

Women: Sex and gender, gender identity; gender stratification; sex ratio in India; feminism: concept, meaning and definition and types; empowerment: concept, definition, types; GDI, GEM; Constitutional provisions and protective laws for women; special initiatives and programmes for women, national and state commissions;

Convention on elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls (CEDAW) 1982, micro finance and self-help groups (SHGs), challenges of Indian women.

Children: Demography; Constitutional safeguards; UNCRC, Post 2015 Development Agenda; street children, child labour, child abuse, child trafficking, child prostitution, disabled children, the girl child; child services: mechanisms, National commission for protection of child rights/ State commission for protection of child rights; Approaches; Adoption – sponsorship and foster care; application of Social work methods in family setting.

UNIT-X: SPECIALIZATION IN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, LABOUR WELFARE AND SOCIAL WORK

Concept, characteristics, Industrial Relations at plant and shop floor level, Industrial conflicts: concepts of industrial peace; cause and consequence of industrial conflict, strikes and lock-outs; conflict resolution, mediation, conciliation: arbitration and adjudication; statutory and non-statutory machinery for prevention and settlement of disputes. Trade Unions: Trade unionism in India, role in Industrial relations.

Labour Welfare: Concept, definition, philosophies, need, objectives, principles, scope and limitations of labour welfare; Historical development of labour welfare in India. Statutory and Non-Statutory Welfare Provisions: Industrial Counseling - Pre-retirement, Quality of work life. Social security, Social security measures; Standardization, Wage policy, Wage incentives, bonus and profit sharing. Collective Bargaining: Meaning, goal, phases, pre-requisites, principles, strategies and negotiation skills, factors influencing collective bargaining, Role of Social worker in industrial setting.

Concept and functions of HR system; HRM, HRD & HR; evolution, Asian trends; HRD system and sub-systems; elements, goals, importance of HRD in Industry; 360 Degree feedback; leadership and leadership development; mentors & modeling; Organizational commitment.
