

POST GRADUATE DEGREE STANDARD

Social Work

FOUNDATION AND METHODS IN SOCIAL WORK

1. Social work Profession:

origin and Growth of social work in India. Principles, philosophy and values of social work profession. Role of Social Work in Human Rights and Social Justice.

2. Methods of Social Work :

Social Case Work - Values and principles of Case Work practice - Skills - establishing relationship, mobilizing community resources and dealing with crisis situations - Techniques - environmental modifications, psychological support, providing information, developing insights, use of values - Application of social case work in different settings and different clientele groups.

3. Method of Social Work :

Group Work - Principles and skills in social group work - group processes, group bond, group dynamics, group goals, group roles. Group work recording. Leadership and team building. Application of group work in different settings.

4. Method of social work:

Community organization and community action basic Concepts in understanding community organization. Principles of community organisation. Leadership and community power structure and community dynamics. Scope of community organisation in India. Application of community organisation to different groups. (Children, youth, women), Social action - strategies for social action in India.

5. Social Work Research:

Scope and limitations, scientific attitude and scientific method. Research design - exploratory, descriptive, experimental, evaluative. Case study, survey. Tools of data collection - questionnaire, observation, interview schedule. Participatory and action research. Sampling techniques, scaling techniques. Processing and presentation of data.

6. Application of Social Work Statistics:

Methods of testing validity. Measures of central tendency - arithmetic mean, median and mode. Measures of dispersion - range, mean deviation, standard deviation, quartile deviation. Chi-square test. Correlation. Research reporting - contents and format.

7. Individual and Society :

Elements of society - groups community, association and institution. Culture - functions of culture, cultural lag. Socialisation, process of socialisation, role and status, social stratification, caste and class and social mobility. Social inequality. Social change, westernisation, Modernisation, Easternisation. Impact of social change in Indian Society.

8. Human growth and development:

(Relevance of Psychology for social work practice, Human growth and development with special reference for physical social and emotional aspects of developmental states, concept of normality and abnormality. Role of social worker in promoting community mental health. Medical information: malnutrition, deficiency diseases. Role of social worker in promoting community - health.

9. Social Policy and Social Legislation :

Constitution of India as major source of social policy. Social policy regarding women, children, weaker sections handicapped, health, housing, population and education. Reports of commission for backward classes, scheduled castes. Social legislations as an instrument of social change. Personal laws

applicable to Hindus, Muslims and Christian. The Child Labour (Prevention and Regulation act) The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1950, Consumer Protection Act, Legal Aid Movement - their role in social justice, Public Interest Litigations.

10. Management of Welfare Organisations :

Role of voluntary and governmental organisations in social welfare. Scope for scientific management in welfare organisation. Application of social work principles in management of welfare organisations. Functions of management (Goal setting, policy making, planning, directing, staffing, communicating, budgeting, public relations, reporting, evaluation). Management of human resources. Project proposal, fund raising techniques. Administration of government departments, Department of social welfare, State Social Welfare Board and Central Social Welfare Board.

PAPER - II

PERSPECTIVES AND PRACTICES OF SOCIAL WORK PROFESSION SOCIAL WORK

1. Concepts:

Health, community health, primary health care, public health, community psychiatry, rehabilitation, mental health, psychosis, neurosis, mental retardation, mental illness. Balanced diet, malnutrition. Rural community development, urban community development, poverty, poverty line, community development, development planning. Youth, family, family welfare, child welfare, street children, adoption, feminism. Labour welfare, industrial relations, human resource development and human resource management

2. Issues and Problems :

Major communicable diseases (Leprosy, TB, STD, poliomyelitis, hepatitis, AIDS, diarrhoeal diseases, malaria, cholera, typhoid) Major non-communicable diseases (Cancer, asthma, diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular diseases). Physical disabilities (hard of hearing, speech impairment, visual impairment, locomotor handicap). Environmental factors affecting health. Occupational health. Personality and psychiatric disorders (schizoid, hysterical, psychopathic, anxiety state, obsessive - compulsive, phobia). Status of women in family, education, health, employment, - violence against women - dowry, divorce, maintenance, commercial sex workers inheritance and human rights of women. Children - child labour, child's rights, children in special circumstances and special care, juvenile delinquency, street children, female children, education of children, child abuse. Youth - career, identity crisis, drug addiction, alcoholism, suicidal tendencies. Aged- problems of aged. Labour issues - disablement, alcoholism, drug addiction, workers participation in management, unemployment. rural - poverty, unemployment, landless agricultural labourers, bonded labour, land reforms. Urban - slums, lack of amenities, housing, deviant behaviour, employment, environmental degradation.

3. International and National Organisations:

WHO, UNICEF, ILO, UNO, International Federation of Trade Unions, MISEREOR an International funding agency, OXFAM, DANIDA, CSWB, SSWB, Department of Social Welfare in Tamil Nadu, Indian Red Cross, NIMHANS, National Institutes for the handicapped. CARE, ICMR, MMDA, Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, HUDCO, Corporation of Chennai, INTUC, AITUC, Youth Hostel Association of India, Hindustan Mazdoor Sabha, United Trade Union Congress, Centre of Indian Trade Unions, Employers Federation of India. Nehru Yuvak Kendra, YMCA, National Institute of Personnel management, HRD Network, Indian Society of Training and development, SOS Children's village, National commission on women.

4. Programmes:

IRDP, NREP, RLEGP, TRYSEM, Panchayati Raj, Community development programme, minimum needs programme, iodine deficiency disease programme, national programme for control of blindness, 20 point programme, ICDS, MCH, Universal immunisation programme, National Malaria Eradication Programme, National Mental health Programme, National Leprosy Eradication Programme, STD control programme, AIDS control programme, school health programme, noon day meals scheme, non-governmental

programmes for the elderly, NSS, ESI, Provident fund, crche, Foster care, sponsorship and adoption, social advocacy, social campaigning.

5. Social Work Intervention in Different Settings:

Medical and psychiatric special settings - De addiction centres, child guidance clinic, special schools for mentally retarded, day care centre, social support system, self help groups, physical and mental rehabilitation centres, community based rehabilitation, shelter homes, recreational therapy, occupational therapy, individual and group therapy, client centred, crisis intervention. Family and child welfare - Institutional care, day care, geriatric care, family therapy, group therapy, family case work and counseling. Community development - Awareness building, identifying leaders, organising, activating, enlisting people's participation, negotiating, and lobbying and resource mobilising. Resolving group conflicts, programme planning and service delivery, developing human resources, monitoring and evaluation. Labour welfare - conflict reduction, strategies, industrial counselling, group dynamics, casework intervention - crisis intervention.

6. Approaches:

Classical approach, neo classical, mechanistic, decision making, systems approach, client centered, Gandhian, Nehruvian, participatory, evaluative, behavioural, task centered, crisis intervention, cognitive behavioural, eclectic, resource based, institutional, community based, person centred, and integrated approach.

7. Social Movements:

Social reform movements, Arya Samaj, Brahma Samaj, Ramakrishna Mission, Dravidian Movement, Sati abolition, child marriage abolition, women's movements in the 19th century, feminist movement, abolition of child labour, Telenga Movement, Naxal Bari movement, Trade union movements.

8. Social Legislation:

Health legislations. Urban Slum Areas Clearance Act. Juvenile Justice Act. Child Labour Abolition Act. Factories Act. Industrial Disputes Act. Maternity Benefit Act. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971.

9. Modern management techniques and practices:

Scientific recruitment. Transaction analysis. Management by objectives. Reward and punishment. Human resource development. training and development. Organisational methods and services. Business process reengineering. Participation in management. Quality of work life. Quality of life. Performance appraisal and merit rating. performance budgeting. Incentives. Motivation. Morale building. Group dynamics. New styles and approaches in management of organisation. Office automation.

10. Communication, Counselling and Practical Work:

Counselling defined, types of counselling. Expectation of counselling. Goals of counselling. Counselling process. Counselling techniques. Counselling in special situation (family counselling, Alcoholic, Drug, Crisis, premarital and career counselling). Skills of communication (verbal, non verbal, written, visual) - questioning, reinforcement, listening, reflecting, exploring. Barriers in communication. use of media in communication. Mass Media Research (media - exhibition, film, press, radio, TV local of traditional media). Field work - relevance of field work in social work. Concurrent field work - types of agencies several orientation to field work agencies. Study tour, Rural camp. Block placements. Group and Individual conference, weekly reports case histories.