

## 157. SOCIAL WORK

### **Social Work Profession, Philosophy and Ideology**

#### \*Unit – 1

Study of concepts: Social welfare, social service and social work. The religious, philanthropic, rationalistic, humanistic and modern philosophical base for social work. Overview of the historical development of social work in U.K., USA, and India. Goals of social work : Development, promotional, remedial and ameliorative.

#### \*Unit – 2

Social service tradition in Indian culture. : Approach to person in need, ideology of Indian Voluntary organisations and voluntary action.

#### Unit – 3

Social reform movement: contribution of major social reformers of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century and their contribution to social welfare, relevance, applicability contribution of the reforms to development of social work profession and reformers of medieval India, Bhakti and Sufi movement, a broad over view.

#### \*Unit – 4

Emergence and development of professional social work. : Basic principles, Values, ethics and functions, of Professional social work. Gandhian ideology: Contribution to social work profession, social welfare and social action.

#### \*Unit – 5

Fields of social work practice: family & child welfare, medical & psychiatric social work, correctional social work, urban , rural and tribal community development, industrial social work, Inter relatedness of all these areas to have a holistic perspective.

### **Social Case Work**

#### Unit – 1

Methods of Social Work: Definition and objectives of working with individuals, values and principles related to working with individuals. Process of social casework.

#### Unit – 2

Theories and models of helping individuals: psychoanalytical, psychosocial, problem solving, techniques, family and therapy. Critical analysis of these approaches and their use in the Indian context.

#### Unit – 3

Social casework communication skills: Ways to enhance effective communication, relationships, transference, counter transference and interviewing.

#### Unit – 4

Use of social casework method in different settings like schools, health, industry, and welfare agency. Understand role as a change agent, therapist, social advocate and the worker – client relationship. Recording in social case work: Types and uses.

#### Unit –5

Application of skills and techniques in social casework. Study, Review and Analysis of cases related to social casework and presentation of cases.

## **Individual and Society**

### **\*Unit – I**

History, meaning and scope of sociology . Contribution of sociology to social work and relevance. Concept , definition and characteristics of society. Components of society: Institutions, communities, associations, groups, crowds, mobs, collective behavior, situational and changing patterns and consequences. Theories related to individual and society.

### **\*Unit – II**

Culture: Meaning, concepts, components, organization of culture and language. Socialization and its theories.

### **\*Unit – III**

Social structure, social differentiation, social stratification: concept of class, caste, race, social mobility and elements of change in society: Forms, functions, consequences, role and status. Social Process: Integrative and disintegrative effects on society.

### **\*Unit – IV**

Deviance and social disorganization: Individuals, family, groups ,community and maladjustment. Social control: meaning and concept, agencies and means of social control.

### **\*Unit – V**

Social change: concept, nature and consequences – modernization, secularization, social tensions in India. Social reconstruction: concept, approaches and consequences.

## **Social Work Research & Statistics**

Unit – 1 Scientific Method: Meaning of Science and Research, Scientific Research and Scientific Method, Use of Scientific Method in Social Science. Social Research vs. Social Work Research. SW research and Social Work Practice. Process of Research: Basic Elements of Research -Concept, Construct, Variables, Operationalization of concepts. Process – Formulation of a Research Problem- Idea, questions, Objectives, Hypothesis: Concept, Sources, Characteristics, Formulation, and Types of Hypothesis.

Unit – 2 Research Design: Concept and its purpose in research. Types of designs: Exploratory, Descriptive diagnostic, experimental designs; Single Subject design; Time series Designs; and Programme evaluation; Participatory Research methods and Techniques.

Unit – 3 Acquiring Data: Sampling, Sampling Methods and Types of Probability and Non-probability. Determination of Size of Sample. Measurement and Scaling Techniques. Methods and Tools of Data Collection: Primary and Secondary sources, Official Statistics and Data from Various Data Collecting Agencies. Observation, Interview Schedule, Interview Guide, Questionnaire and Rating Scales. Reliability and Validity of measurements.

Unit – 4 Data Process and Analysis: Data Cleaning, Coding, entry in Master Sheet, processing, tabulation, univariate, bivariate and multivariate analysis. Statistics – Measures of central tendencies, Measures of Dispersion- Range, Quartile Deviation, Mean Deviation and Standard Deviation. Parametric statistics like correlation, t-test, ANOVA; and Non-parametric Statistics like chi-square, yule's Q, Mann-Whitney test. Use of Statistical software –SPSS.

Unit – 5 Writing of Reports: Research Proposal, Report – types of reports. Writing Procedure and Guidelines. Steps in writing reports. Rules of Interpretation of Data, APA, ASA, writing styles and Formats, Word processing using computers.

## **Community Organization & Social Action**

### **Unit – 1**

Community organization: Concept, meaning, definition, philosophy, scope and nature of community organization in India. Community client system. Clients perception in community organization.

### **Unit – 2**

Community organization: principles, process, skills, techniques approaches and strategies. The role of community organizer in rural, urban and tribal communities. Models of community organization. Rothman model: Locality Development, Social Planning, Social Action models. Resource Transaction Model.

### **Unit -3**

Participatory Rural Appraisal: Features, Techniques and Uses. PLA and social analysis. The application of these techniques in Community Organisation. Study, review and analysis of cases/issues in community and its presentation.

### **Unit – 4**

Definition evolution and principles of social action. Social actions as a method of socialwork issues confronting developing societies and role of social action in transforming the society.

### **Unit – 5**

Strategies for social action. Relevance of social action in various settings. Successful lessons learnt from developing nations.

## **Social Group Work**

### **\*Unit – 1:**

Definition and objectives of working with groups. Brief historical developments of Social Group Work. Theories of groups. Group dynamics and its applications. Task and maintenance functions of Group members.

**Unit – 2:**

Values and principles related to working with groups. Application of skills and techniques for effective work with groups.

**\*Unit – 3:**

**Types of groups: Treatment Groups;** Educational Groups, Growth Groups, Remedial Groups, Socialization Groups, **Task Groups;** Committees, Administrative Groups, Delegate Councils, Teams, Treatment Conferences, Social Action Groups.

**Other Groups;** Problem Solving and Decision Making Groups, Recreational Groups, Focus Groups, Self-Help Groups, Therapy Groups, Encounter Groups, Developmental Groups.

**Unit – 4:**

Different phases in social group work practice. i.e., Initial, Middle & Termination phase. Programme planning & problem solving aspects in social group work.

**\*Unit – 5:**

Use of social group work in different settings: Concept of Institutional and Non-Institutional settings; Medical & Psychiatric settings, Correctional settings; Industrial, Urban Rural community settings.

Recording in Social Group Work.

**Social Welfare Administration**

**Unit – 1**

Evolution of social welfare administration. Introduction of concepts like public administration, social services, social welfare services and social security.

**Unit – 2**

Tools and techniques: resource mobilization, budgeting and accounting, social cost benefit analysis, staffing, recruitment, supervision and personnel development.

**Unit – 3**

Administration of institutional and non-institutional programmes: Administrative structure for sponsored welfare programmes. At central, state and district levels.

**Unit – 4**

Accountability in social welfare organizations. Innovation and organizational development in social welfare organizations.

**Unit – 5**

Field counselling, consultancy in social welfare organizations. Supervision, roles, principles and methods.

**Disaster Management**

**UNIT – I : Disaster and Its Typologies**

1. Concepts of Disaster, meaning of ecology
2. Major Disasters in India

3. Causes and effects of Disaster
4. Disaster – Risk assessment, hazard mapping and vulnerability
5. Types of Disasters – Manmade and natural

**UNIT – II : Impacts of Disaster**

1. Physical
2. Economical
3. Spatial
4. Psycho-Social
5. Problems of coping and reintegration

**UNIT – III : Disaster Management and Awareness**

1. Predicting, forecasting and warning system
2. Disaster Preparedness planning
3. Public awareness programs
4. Leadership and Co-ordination
5. Relief, Rehabilitation and Community Health measures

**UNIT – IV : Policies and Interventions**

1. Global scenario of Disaster Management
2. Disaster Management Profile in India, NDMA and its role
3. Sendai Framework and other world conferences
4. Issues in policies related to Disaster Management
5. Relief funds and aids for Disaster Management

**UNIT –V : Intervening Agencies**

1. Role of Government Organizations
2. Role of Voluntary Organizations/ NGO's
3. Role of local groups
4. Role of citizen participation
5. Role of volunteers and students

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