UNIVERSITY   OF MYSORE

Estd. 1916

No.AC6/32/2018-19

VishwavidyanilayaKaryasoudha
Crawford Hall, Mysuru- 570 005
Dated: 15th June 2018

NOTIFICATION

Sub: Revision of Social Work (UG) Syllabus and Scheme of Examination
as per CBCS Pattern from the   academic year 2018-19.

Ref: 1.Decision of the Board of Studies in Social Work (UG) held on
01-03-2018.

2. Decision of the Faculty of Arts Meeting held on 20-04- 2018.
3. Decision of the Deans committee Meeting held on 22.05.2018.

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The Board of Studies in Social Work (UG) which met on 01st March 2018 has recommended to revise the Social Work (UG) Syllabus and Scheme of Examination as per CBCS Pattern from the   academic year 2018-19.

The Faculty of Arts and the Deans Committee held on 20-04-2018 and 22.05.2018 respectively have approved the above said proposal with pending ratification of Academic Council and the same is hereby notified.

The contents may be downloaded from the   University Website i.e.,www.uni-mysore.ac.in

Deputy Registrar(Academic)

Draft Approved by the Registrar

To:

1. The Registrar (Evaluation), University of Mysore, Mysuru.
2. The Dean, Faculty of Arts, Department of Studies in English,Manasagangotri, Mysuru.
3. The Chairman, Department of Studies in Social Work, Manasagangothri, Mysuru.
4. The Chairman, Board of Studies in Social Work, (UG) Manasagangotri, Mysuru.
5. All the Principals of Affiliated/Constituent College running, Social Work, Graduate Programme.
6. The Director, College Development Council, MoulyaBhavan, Manasagangotri, Mysuru.
7. The Deputy Registrar/Assistant Registrar/Superintendent, AB and EB, University of Mysore, Mysuru.
8. The PA to Vice-Chancellor/Registrar/Registrar (Evaluation), University of Mysore, Mysuru.
9. Office Copy.

University of Mysore
BSW syllabus (CBCS)
Course Credit Structure

Sl. No.	TITLE OF THE PAPER	PAPER: CODE	CREDIT
BSW I Semester			
1	Introduction to Social Work	DSC-1A	6
2	Social sciences for Social Workers (Sociology, Economics, Political Science and Anthropology)	DSC-2A	6
3	Social work Practicum (Social work Practicum: 80 Marks. Viva-Voce: 20 Marks)	DSC-3A	4
BSW II Semester			
1	Work with individuals and families	DSC-1B	6
2	Work With Groups	DSC- 2B	6
3	Social work Practicum (Social work Practicum: 80 Marks. Viva-Voce: 20 Marks)	DSC-3B	4
BSW III Semester			
1	Work With Communities	DSC-1C	6
2	Social Action	DSC-2C	6
3	Social Work Practicum (Social work Practicum: 80 Marks. Viva-Voce: 20 Marks)	DSC-3C	4
BSW IV Semester			
1	Administration of Social Welfare Organisations	DSC-1D	6
2	Social Work Research	DSC-2D	6
3	Social Work Practicum (Social work Practicum: 80 Marks. Viva-Voce: 20 marks	DSC-3D	4
BSW V Semester			
1	Human Growth and Development or Social Work and Health Care	DSE-1A	6
2	Voluntary Action Or	DSE-2A	6

	Communication and Counseling		
3	Social Problems and Social Development Or Population Dynamics and Family Welfare	DSE-3A	6
4	Social Work Practicum (Social work Practicum: 80 Marks. Viva-Voce: 20 Marks)	DSE-4A	4
	BSW VI Semester		
1	Social Work with Rural Communities Or Women's Empowerment	DSE-1B	6
2	Social Work with Urban Communities Or Social Work with Tribal Communities	DSE-2B	6
3	Social Work Practicum (Social work Practicum: 80 Marks. Viva-Voce: 20 Marks)	DSE-3B	4
4	Block Field Work (Block Field Work: 80 Marks. Viva-Voce: 20 Marks)	DSE-4B	6
Total			**108**

DSC and DSE=108
GE=4
SEC=4
AECC=28
Total=144 Credit

BSW -I Semester

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL WORK

Unit I: Social service tradition in Indian culture, religious roots of charity and philanthropy. Approaches to persons in need. Role of institutions like the Joint family, the Caste groups and the Panchayats in meeting human needs.
The emergence of the rationalistic – humanistic tradition.

Unit II: Social reform movements, contribution of major saints and social reformers of the 19th and 20th century and their contributions to social welfare.

Unit III: Role of state and voluntary organizations in social welfare in India and in the current situation.
Social welfare, social services, social development and social change. Over-view of the Historical development of social work in the international perspective with reference to the ideal of the welfare state.
Emergence and the development of professional social work, development of social welfare in India after independence.

Unit IV: The Goals of Social Work/ Developmental/ Promotional/ Remedial/ Ameliorative- Radical concepts of social reform.
Values of the professional Social Work, such as belief in the inherent worth and dignity of the person, acceptance of physical, emotional, social and spiritual needs of the individual, capacity of the individual for growth and change, be involved in his/her life, and the right to self-fulfillment.

B.S.W.-I Semester
DSC-2A

SOCIAL SCIENCES FOR SOCIAL WORKERS
(Sociology, Economics, Political Science and Anthropology)

Unit I: Scope of Sociology as a discipline; Sociology and other Social Sciences; Relevance of Sociological concept of Society and Culture, Social Interactions, The Process of Socialization mechanisms and the agents of Socialization. Social Control and Deviance – The Process and Mechanisms of Social Control: Social Causation and Consequences of deviance. Social Groups: Primary and Secondary relation: Type of Social Groups; Organistions and bureaucracy for Social Work Practice. Urban, Rural and Tribal Society.

UNIT II   Relationship between Economics and Social Work. Examples from theory and Practice. Creation and distribution of wealth. Five Year Plans of India (with reference to social development and poverty alleviation programmes)

UNIT-III   Relationship between Political Science and Social Work. Definition of Politics in terms of state, power, resolution of conflicts. Concepts of Rights, Liberty, Justice and Equality, Power, Authority, Legitimacy, Totalitarianism and Autocracy. A critique of the Marxian theory of class. Communism. Fabian socialism, elites and masses, Power structure, classical theories of democracy.

Unit IV: Relationship between Anthropology and Social Work.
Tribal society, towards a systematic view, kinship, descent and social structure, marriage, family and community. Development programmes and their impact on tribal population. Dislocation and resettlement, future directions of work in this area. Tribal population and development.

SOCIAL WORK PRACTICUM-I

Field Work Programme (Social Work Practicum)

Objectives:

- To develop among students an understanding about different approaches of providing help to people in need.
- To familiarize the students with the professional role of social workers.
- To develop self-awareness and orientation to team work.
- To develop introductory skills in use of programme media.
- To develop skills in report writing and use of supervision.

During first year of the course, observation visits to welfare, educational, developmental, industrial and allied agencies will be arranged. The students will be guided to understand the processes of implementation of various programmes.

Following shall be the outline of Field Work activities:

- Orientation to Field Work.
- Observation Visits.
- Skill workshops.
- Interaction with social work practitioners.
- Programme media workshops.
- Individual Conference.
- Group Conference.
- Viva-Voce.

WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

Unit I: Understanding the individual and individual reactions to stress, coping and defence mechanisms, application of concepts from ego psychology, socialization and role theories, analysis of factors affecting individual differences in needs, behaviour and coping capacities, and family dynamics and their impact .

Historical development of the method of case work, importance of the method. Values and basic principles underlying work with individuals, viz. acceptance, confidentiality, non biased attitude and client participation.

Unit.II   Application of method to concrete problems as a result of environmental/ circumstantial factors.Introduction to approaches in working with individuals and families, development, Promotive, remedial. Work with the individual in the context of the family and other sub-systems.

Major components in the methods; person, problem, place (setting/ organization/ agency) process. Phases of social case work.

Unit III: Communication: techniques of listening, giving feedback, verbal and non-verbal communication, skills to deal with barriers and enhance worker's and individual's communication skills.

Relationship: initiating contact and collecting information and sustaining professional relationships. Types of relationship. Collaborative, co -operative, conflictual, handling problems related to relationship viz, handling resistance, transference and counter transference.
Interview techniques, phases in the problem solving process from initial contact to termination.

Unit IV: Case work. Counselling, psychotherapy, family therapy. Similarities and differences.

Role of social worker: enabler, facilitator, resource mobilizer and guide. Meaning, importance and uses of recording. Types of recording, summary and evaluation. Theories and models of helping. Psycho-analytical, psycho social, problem solving, crisis intervention. Growth of professional self.
Application of case work method in
- Family and child welfare settings.
- School settings
- Medical and psychiatric settings
- Correctional settings
- Industrial settings

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BSW II Semester
DSC-2B

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WORK WITH GROUPS

Unit I: Group and significance of different groups in the life of the individual /society. Historical development and current application of group work as a method with special reference to India.

Unit II: Social group work as a method of social work in the context of other methods, with emphasis on the Indian reality.
Specific objectives of group work, values and principles underlying work with groups.

Unit III: Types of groups, therapeutic and non-therapeutic. Special emphasis to be laid on open, development groups and short term groups.
Process of group work, dynamics and interactional processes in the various phases of a group.

Unit IV: Knowledge of skills and techniques for effective work with groups – problem solving, programme planning.
Use of groups in different settings and analysis of group processes therein.

BSW II Semester
DSC-3B

SOCIAL WORK PRACTICUM-II

Field Work Programme (Social Work Practicum)

Objectives:

- To develop among students an understanding about different approaches of providing help to people in need.

- To familiarize the students with the professional role of social workers.

- To develop self-awareness and orientation to team work.

- To develop introductory skills in use of programme media.

- To develop skills in report writing and use of supervision.

    During first year of the course, observation visits to welfare, educational, developmental, industrial and allied agencies will be arranged. The students will be guided to understand the processes of implementation of various programmes.

Following shall be the outline of Field Work activities:

- Orientation to Field Work.

- Observation Visits.

- Skill workshops.

- Interaction with social work practitioners.

- Programme media workshops.

- Individual Conference.

- Group Conference.

- Viva-Voce.

BSW III Semester
DSC-1C

WORK WITH COMMUNITIES

Unit I: Definition, characteristics and types of communities. Analysis of structure and functions of the community- urban, rural and tribal communities.

Meaning and definition of community organization- community organization as a method of intervention and its scope- principles of community organization. Community development: concept, meaning and its scope in India. Historical development of community organization in UK and USA.

Unit II: Community organization and community development in India- community welfare council and community welfare chest.

Strategies for understanding and establishing relationship and identifying community problems- factors affecting integration and disintegration of community life- analysis of problems of marginalized groups-designing and launching of community awareness programme- education and extension programmes in community development.

Unit III: Major processes in community organization: community study, analysis, identification of needs, making priorities, planning and implementation, evaluation and follow-up.

Methods / techniques of community organization- role of community organizer- methods and importance of recording.

Unit IV: Community organization in India- national community development programme- sectoral approaches- multi-sectoral/ convergence of programmes – target group approach- Anthyodaya model- participatory approaches- community development scene in Karnataka.

SOCIAL ACTION

UNIT - I   Social action: Concept, Meaning and Definitions. Historical Development of Social action, Theories of Social Action. Social Action as a method of Social Work.

UNIT – II   History of social action in India, Radical or emancipatory social work; Rights based approach, Need for social action, Models of social action. Critical Social work and Structural Social Work practice.

UNIT - III   Advocacy: Meaning, Definition, Advocacy as A tool for social change, Meaning Definition, Strategy for advocacy; Process of social advocacy. Campaigning; Lobbying; Use of media and public opinion building in advocacy; and Coalition and Network building; Linking up protest movements with development work.

UNIT –IV   Social Movement: Concept, Meaning and Definitions, nature and Components. Theories of Social Movement. Different Movements: Peasant Movement, Dalit Movement , Labour Movement, Backward classes Movement, Tribal Movement and Appiko Movement.

BSW III Semester
DSC-3C

SOCIAL WORK PRACTICUM-III

Field Work Programme

Objectives:

- To develop capacity for observation and analyzing social realities.

- To develop an understanding of needs, problems and programmes for different target groups.

- To develop an understanding of the role of a social worker in different settings.

- To develop skills in observation, interview, recording, group discussions and leadership.

- To develop skills in report writing and use of supervision.

Following shall be the outline of fieldwork activities:

- Orientation to intensive Field Work.

- Observation Visits.

- Interaction with Social Work Practitioners.

- Skill Training.

- Individual Conference.

- Group Conference.

- Viva-Voce.

ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL WELFARE ORGANISATIONS

Unit I: Registration of social welfare organizations, constitution and policy, Organizational design and structure in its environmental context.

Unit II: Service delivery for target groups, eligibility criteria, type of service.
Authority relationship and inter-personal relationships, working with boards and committees.

Unit III: Policies and practices for personnel in organizations, volunteers, professionals, Para-professionals.
Communication in an organization- essential components, types, barriers, decision making levels and methods.

Unit IV: Unit of work, time allotment, workload, responsibility, co-ordination, staff-client relation, team-work, supervision- control, directing, conflict resolution.
Programme management, day-to-day administration, records, and public relations.

BSW IV Semester
DSC-2D

SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH

Unit I: Social Work Research and Social Research – Concept, objectives – Social Work Research as a method of social work – Importance of Social Work Research – Identifying and formulating a problem from The learner's experience in field work or through reading – Deriving objectives and raising research questions.
Clarifying concepts and variables. Formulation of Hypotheses.
Research Designs: Case studies survey (exploratory and explanatory)
Experimentation (natural or post-facto, quasi, field and laboratory)
Impact studies, cost-benefit studies, monitoring and evaluation; Social indicators

Unit II: Research Tools: Observation, interview schedule, Guide. Questionnaire
Methods of Data Collection: Observation and interview – Pilot study and Pre-testing – Sources of data: Primary and Secondary _ published and Unpublished
Sampling: Need, types and Procedures – Determination of sample size.

Unit III: Preparing univariate and bivariate tables and simple graphic presentation – Computing percentages and Measures of Central Tendency – Arithmetic Mean, Mode and Median.
Measures of variation – range, standard deviation.

Unit IV: Interpreting data, writing a short report of the finding. Deriving Implications of the findings for field practice – Computer application and Social work research.

BSW IV Semester
DSC-3D

SOCIAL WORK PRACTICUM-IV

Field Work Programme

Objectives:

- To develop capacity for observation and analyzing social realities.

- To develop an understanding of needs, problems and programmes for different target groups.

- To develop an understanding of the role of a social worker in different settings.

- To develop skills in observation, interview, recording, group discussions and leadership.

- To develop skills in report writing and use of supervision.

Following shall be the outline of fieldwork activities:

- Orientation to intensive Field Work.

- Observation Visits.

- Interaction with Social Work Practitioners.

- Skill Training.

- **Rural Camp** (Duration: One Week).

- Individual Conference.

- Group Conference.

- Viva-Voce.

BSW V Semester
DSE-1A

HUMAN GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Unit I: Determinants of human development – stages of human development / prenatal development, infancy and childhood; preschool & middle school –childhood, puberty & adolescence, early & middle adulthood, later adulthood & aging characterists (stages of human development may be described only in brief)

Unit II: Understanding human behaviour: Heredity & environment: Heredity- concept and mechanisms, Environment – internal and external, interplay of heredity and environment in shaping behavior. Environment and early development of the child.
Motivation; concepts of motives, types of motives with special reference to social motives.

Unit III: Personality : definition , nature & assessment, brief discussion of some theories- psycho-dynamic theories (Freud, Jung & Adler) behavior and learning theories (Dollard & Miller, Skinner, Bandura &Walters) humanistic theories (Rogers and Maslow)
Note: the theories may be discussed only in brief to highlight major contributions of each towards explaining personality. Basic psychological processes: Intelligence – concept, levels and assessment.
Learning: nature and definition of learning, remembering and forgetting, factors of forgetting – motivated forgetting, psychological amnesia.

Unit IV: Adjustment throughout life, adjustment, concept of adjustment and maladjustment. Factors in adjustment, stress, frustration and conflicts, coping Strategies, attitudes, values and adjustment, psychological testing, definition & principles of psychological testing, use of testing in social work.

SOCIAL WORK AND HEALTH CARE

Unit I: Concept of health: physical, social, mental and spiritual dimensions of health – positive health – determinants of health- changing perspectives of health care and social work practice in the field of health.

Concept of social medicine, preventive medicine and community health. Role of family in health and disease- importance of doctor-patient relationship.

Unit II: Brief discussion on causes, signs and symptoms, treatment and prevention of communicable and non-communicable diseases :leprosy, TB, STDs, AIDS ,hepatitis A and B, cholera, typhoid and malaria, cancer, blindness, hypertension, diabetes.

Accidents: raising incidents of road traffic accidents – causes, effects and management strategies for the prevention of accidents.

Unit III: Mother and child health (MCH) services: prenatal and postnatal care, immunization – school health programme, ICDS and RCH programme. Nutrition – balanced diet. Under nutrition and malnutrition. Remedial measures. Concept of mental health, mental illness, community mental health and community psychiatry.

Mental health as a part of general health.

Rehabilitation, prevention of mental illness and promotion of mental health, methods and techniques and role of the social worker, individually or as part of a team of professionals and Para-professionals.

Unit IV: Health services at national, state, district, taluk and PHC levels – role and functions of social worker in health care. Social work practice in hospital and community. Health education: meaning, importance and methods.

National health programmes – national health policy – national and international organizations for health.

VOLUNTARY ACTION

Unit I: Voluntary action, concept, need and types of voluntary action – factors motivating Voluntary action. Voluntary action in pre-independent India – government policy for voluntary action in India – influence of voluntary action on social welfare and Development.

Unit II: Voluntary organizations, constitution and registration of voluntary organizations- societies' registration act and trusts registration act – main characteristics of voluntary organization –structure and functions of voluntary organizations – functionaries, personnel management and capacity building in voluntary organizations. Voluntary organizations and network building. Comparison between governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Unit III: Project management, project approach for development– identification and formulation of development projects- project planning, coordination and supervision – project appraisal methods-

Financial resources for voluntary action – identification and mobilization of local resources –resource partnership with district administration, state and central department- international funding agencies and FCRA provisions.

Project implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Project monitoring methods and practices –project status, achievement and trend analysis-concurrent and mid-term evaluation patterns – post project evaluation patterns.

Appointment of enquiry commissions and committees –strengths and limitations of voluntary organizations.

Unit IV: Emerging trends in voluntary action: gender issues, sensitization and empowerment of women, human rights, awareness building and protection – health for all, sanitation, nutrition and health care – environmental conservation and regeneration – micro planning, PRA and participatory development.

International voluntary organizations: Red Cross societies, international associations of lions clubs, OXFAM, rotary international, CARE – objectives, programmes and activities.

COMMUNICATION AND COUNSELLING

Unit I: Communication: meaning and importance of communication, process of communication. Key elements in the communication process- communication message, audience, channel of communication, verbal & non-verbal communication, basics of communication. Education and communication for national development.

Interpersonal communication, interviewing- objectives, principles of interviewing, listening, qualities of effective communicator.

Seminars, conferences, lectures, group discussions, panel discussion, symposium, workshop, role playing, simulation exercises, written communication, report writing, letter writing, articles/ essay writing, games, brain storming, street play, field work exposure.

Unit II: Visual aids in communication, poster making, use of notice boards, flip charts, flash cards, photographs, pamphlets, slide shows, mass communication, television, exhibition, newspapers & magazines, advertisements radio, films, VCD/DVD.

Communication analysis & planning, planning & executing a communication campaign on an issue using various methods of communication.

Counseling: definition, meaning & relevance of counseling as an approach of social work, ethics of counseling. Counselor as a professional – Principles of Counseling.

Unit III: Counselor – counselee relationship, process of counseling – qualities of an effective counselor – practical counseling skills, types of counseling – interrelationship between counseling and psychotherapy.

Unit IV: Practice of counseling in family counseling centers, family courts, counseling bureau- premarital and marital counseling, vocational counseling centers, mental health centers, child guidance clinics, correctional institutions, de-addiction & rehabilitation centers, educational institutions.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Unit I: Concept of social problem: definition and meaning of social problems. Classification of social problems.

Causes and consequences of social problems. Social work approach in the prevention, control and management of social problems.

Unit II: Extent , causes, and management of and legislative measures pertaining to juvenile delinquency, alcoholism, drug abuse, beggary, commercial sex, dowry, corruption, terrorism, Bonded labour and child labour.

Role of social worker in identifying social problems and developing strategies for help.

Unit III: Social action and social work: social movement; strategies employed in social action. Issues pertaining to social workers involvement in social action.

Unit IV: Social development: concept of social development – approaches to development – interrelationship between different sectors – economic, political, ethnic and cultural which may have implications for social development.

Process of change- social intervention- Initial conditions required for social change.

Areas of social development;

- Rural development
- Urban development
- Tribal development
- Management of ecology
- Adult education and total literacy
- Welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, other backward communities and minorities.

BSW V Semester
DSE-3A

POPULATION DYNAMICS AND FAMILY WELFARE

Unit I: Population dynamics: population growth – world population trends- patterns or population growth in India – sources of demographic data.

Census: National Sample Survey: registration of births, deaths and marriages, components of population change fertility mortality and migration.

Fertility: biological determinants of fertility, incidence and causes of primary and secondary sterility.Social, economic, psychological and cultural determinants of fertility at the micro and macro levels- measurement of fertility.

Unit II: Causes of mortality change and determinants of mortality differentials- infant mortality, child mortality and maternal mortality- components, levels, trends and determinants.

Determinants of fertility and mortality at the micro level, causal relationship between fertility and mortality, components and social and economic development of the family.

Migration and urbanization- causes and consequences of migration- role of migration in population change- future of migration components- impact o migration on the family – migration and urbanization.

Unit III: Anatomy and physiology of reproduction: methods of contraception – medical termination of pregnancy act – clinical aspects of family planning methods, their use and effectiveness.

Unit IV: Family welfare programmes in India: components, levels of services availability: differentials in their utilization in rural and urban areas and various social and economic classes – approaches to family planning- national population policy.

Role of government and non-government agencies in the promotion of family planning programmes.

Population education: needs, aims, scope and dimensions of population education. Family life education. Role of social worker in the implementation of family planning programmes.

SOCIAL WORK PRACTICUM-V

Field Work Programme

Objectives:

- To develop an understanding of a community.

- To develop an understanding of an agency set-up.

- To develop an understanding of the causes of human problems and their effect on individual, family and group functioning.

- To develop professional skills of working with people.

- To develop skills in report writing and use of supervision.

Following shall be the outline of fieldwork activities:

- Orientation to Placement in an Agency setting / Community.

- Concurrent Field Work in an Agency setting / Community.

- Organizing activities at individual and group level for women, children and youth.

- Individual Conference.

- Group Conference.

- Viva-Voce.

SOCIAL WORK WITH RURAL COMMUNITIES

Unit I: Rural society – historical perspective- dynamics in the village society- caste/ class relationship, control and power, conflicts and integration.

Poverty in rural context- its nature and manifestations. Analysis of the basic problems- issues faced by rural poor such as indebtedness bonded labour, low wages, unemployment, underemployment and other forms of exploitation.

Indian rural economy- role of agriculture in the rural economy – need for agricultural development- agriculture, horticulture, floriculture and social forestry- biotechnology.

Role and importance of un-organized sector in the Indian socio- economic context.

Unit II: Types of socio-economic schemes- self employment projects- role of government and non government and non-governmental organizations for employment generation.

Rural development- nature and scope in India-changes in rural scenes- social implications-early experiments, sriniketan, marthandom and gurgaon –rural reconstruction in Baroda, firka scheme in madras- nilokhere experiment, Etowah pilot project.

Unit III: History of Indian peasants movement Rural development programme; objectives, characteristics, organization and administration –evaluation.

Programmes dealing with the problem of rural un employment. Programmes for small and marginal farmers.

Co-operation: meaning and scope – Philosophy and principles of co-operation-co-operative movements in India. Origin and history –role of co-operatives in rural areas.

Unit IV: Panchayath raj: Origin, philosophy and characteristics-Balwant rai mahta committee report-Ashok Mehta committee report - Panchayats raj in Karnataka.

Community organization as a method of intervention and its scope.Method of identifying community problems- identification – mobilization and utilization of community resources with in and outside the community through community organization and participation.

Role of social worker: working with voluntary organizations and governmental agencies in rural areas. Social action : scope and application in rural areas.

Social work with rural communities- recent development and future perspectives.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

UNIT-I   Status of Women in India – historical perspective (during Vedic period, medieval period   and pre-independent India) status of women in independent India. Women's empowerment – need for social work services.

UNIT-II   Gender issues, evidence of gender discrimination - key indicators, sex ratio, infant mortality rates, age at marriage, literacy rates- enrollment, and droup out retes in schools, education of women at different levels.

Employment – organized and unorganized sectors, gender index , improved self-esteem of girls and women.

Some major issues relating to women in Indian Society.

- ❖ Female feticide and infanticide
- ❖ Declining sex ratio
- ❖ Rape and sexual abuse
- ❖ Dowry and domestic violence
- ❖ Female infant mortality, girl child mortality and meternal mortality
- ❖ Women, politics and representation

UNIT-III   Women and law; legal enactments under the British rule, constitutional and fundamental rights, protective clauses for women.

Current legal position regarding marriage, dowry, divorce, problem of violence against women outside home and inside home, restitution of conjugal rights.

Legal provisions: equal remuneration, equal opportunity, women and property right.

UNIT-IV   Welfare programmes for women at the centre and state level: hostel for working women, employment and income generation production programme. Women's training centers institutions for rehabilitation of women and girls

Programmes of the department of women and child development, government of India and government of Karnataka. Women related rural development programmes.

Micro credit and women empowerment, legislation pertaining to women's empowerment.

SOCIAL WORK WITH URBAN COMMUNITIES

Unit I: Urbanization: concept and theories of industrialization and urbanization, impact on rural society – urbanization in modern India – ecological patterns of cities – characteristics of town, city, metropolis, suburbs, satellite town, urbanization and social institutions- urbanization and social problems.

Characteristics of urban life- urban problems- urban services and deficiencies.

Unit II: Poverty in urban areas. Slums: definitions- theories causes, characteristics and consequences- Indian slums in general and slums in the cities of Karnataka in Particular- slum clearance   and   slum   improvement-
governmental and non- governmental measures.

Unit III: Urban community development: meaning, need, scope and related concepts-urban development and urban community development.

Major voluntary agencies engaged in urban community development in India with focus on urban unorganized sectors- working with voluntary agencies.
Governmental organizations for development of youth, women, aged and children.

Urban development policy and programmes- programmes of urban development agencies such as housing as urban development authorities in Karnataka.

Civic administration – history and functions of local self-government in urban areas in India.

Unit IV: Environmental conditions of urban India – causes and types of urban pollution – waste management measures.

Community participation- relevance of community organization practice- community empowerment.

Social work components in the existing programmes in urban areas- social work interventions at micro and macro levels.

Social work with urban communities- recent development and future perspective.

SOCIAL WORK WITH TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

UNIT I: Definition of tribe – nature and characteristics of primitive culture - major scheduled tribes in India and with special reference to Karnataka and their Ecological distribution. Characteristics of tribal society: economic, social, political and cultural problems of tribal life: employment, communication, health, education, housing, indebtedness– exploitation of tribal's and the impact acculturation on tribal society.

Unit II: Historical analysis of tribal society: ancient, medieval, colonial and post-independent. Emerging trends in tribal social institutions- family and kinship Systems, economic structure (land relations), political organizations. Tribal Communication – linguistics.

Government programmes since independence and their impact on tribal societies, programmes of voluntary agencies and their impact on tribal societies – social work intervention – needs, scope and importance.

UNIT III: Analysis and assessment of tribal community problems- special problems of the tribals in a particular area.various approaches like locality development, social planning and social action.

Use of legislation and policies relevant to issues existing in the tribal community. Understanding the process of project planning, implementation, evaluation and participation in this process.

UNIT IV: Social work components in the existing programs undertaken by governmental and non-governmental organizations in tribal areas.

Social work with tribal communities – recent developments and future perspectives.

Social Work Practicum – VI

Field Work Programme

Objectives:

- To develop an understanding of a community.

- To develop an understanding of an agency set-up.

- To develop an understanding of the causes of human problems and their effect on individual, family and group functioning.

- To develop professional skills of working with people.

- To develop skills in report writing and use of supervision.

Following shall be the outline of fieldwork activities:

- Orientation to Placement in an Agency setting / Community.

- Concurrent Field Work in an Agency setting / Community.

- Organizing activities at individual and group level for women, children and youth.

- Educational Tour (Duration: one week).

- Individual Conference.

- Group Conference.

- Viva-Voce.

Block Field Work

Block Field Work:

The student has to select an agency and get participative experience / learning during a period of **four weeks.** During this period, the student is guided by the faculty member of the social work department as well as the staff member (preferably with Social Work background) in the agency selected for this purpose. On completion of the placement the student is required to submit a report based on his/her observation, experience and learning from the agency.

Every candidate shall be required to complete a mini research project related to his/her topic. Candidates shall select the topic of their research in consultation with the Faculty Supervisor of the Social Work Department.

The core contents of the report should not be less than 60 typed pages and it should cover in general the following:

1. Introduction
2. Review of literature
3. Methodology
4. Analysis and interpretation of data
5. Discussion, conclusion and suggestions.
6. Bibliography
7. Appendices