



BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI 620 024

Master of Social Work (MSW) Programme under CBCS

(Applicable to the candidates admitted from the academic year 2016-2017 onwards)

Semester	Course details	Course Code	Course title	Inst. Hrs/Week	Credits	Exam Hrs.	Marks		
							CI A	UE	Total
I	Core Course-I	CC-I	Introduction to Social Work and Society	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Core Course-II	CC-II	Social Case Work	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Core Course-III	CC-II I	Social Group Work	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Core Course-IV	CC-I V	Field Work Practice	6	4	3	40	60	100
	Elective Course I	EC-I	Counselling: Theory and Practice	6	4	3	25	75	100
				Total	30	20			
II	Core Course-V	CC-V	Community Organisation and Social Action	6	5	3	25	75	100
	Core Course-VI	CC-VI	Social Work Research and Social Statistics	6	5	3	25	75	100
	Core Course-VII	CC-VI I	Human Growth and Personality Development	6	5	3	25	75	100
	Core Course-VIII		Field Work Practice	6	5	3	40	60	100
	Elective Course -II	EC-II	Human Resource Management	6	4	3	25	75	100
				Total	30	24			
III	Core Course-IX	CC-I X	Social Welfare Administration, Social Policies, and Social Legislations	6	5	3	25	75	100

	Core Course-X	CC-X	Specialisation – I*	6	5	3	25	75	100
	Core Course-XI	CC-XI	Specialisation – II*	6	5	3	25	75	100
	Core Course-XII	CC-XI I	Field Work Practice	6	5	3	40	60	100
	Elective Course-III	EC-III	Corporate Social Responsibility	6	4	3	25	75	100
			Total	30	24				500
IV	Core Course-XIII	CC-XI II	Specialisation – III*	5	5	3	25	75	100
	Core Course-XIV	CC-XI V	Field Work Practice	5	5	3	40	60	100
	Elective Course-IV	EC-I V	Disaster Management	5	4	3	25	75	100
	Elective Course-V	EC-V	Block Placement (Internship)	5	4	3	40	60	100
	Research Project	RPW	Research Project Work	10	4	3	Evaluation 80 Viva 20		100
			Total 30		22				500
			GRAND TOTAL		90				2000

*** SPECIALISATIONS**

A. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Specialisation Paper	Course Number	Course Code	Course Title
Specialisation Paper I	Core Course-X		Rural Community Development
Specialisation Paper II	Core Course XI	CC-XI a	Tribal Community Development and Project Management
Specialisation Paper III	Core Course	CC-XIII a	Urban

	XIII		Community Development
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B. MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK

Specialisation Paper	Course Number	Course Code	Course Title
Specialisation Paper I	Core Course-X		Community Health
Specialisation Paper II	Core Course XI	CC-XI b	Medical Social Work
Specialisation Paper III	Core Course XIII	CC-XIII b	Psychiatric Social work

C. FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE

Specialisation Paper	Course Number	Course Code	Course Title
Specialisation Paper I	Core Course-X		Women and Child Welfare
Specialisation Paper II	Core Course XI	CC-XI c	Welfare of the Youth and Aged
Specialisation Paper III	Core Course XIII	CC-XIII c	Demography and Family Welfare

D. HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (HRM)

Specialisation Paper	Course Number	Course Code	Course Title
Specialisation Paper I	Core Course-X		Human Resource Development
Specialisation Paper II	Core Course XI	CC-XI d	Labour Welfare and Industrial Relations

Specialisation Paper III	Core Course XIII	CC-XIII d	Organisational Behaviour
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12. Work Load: The equating formula for the work load of social work teachers shall be as follows:

One hour of P.G. lecture : 1 ½

Field Work (including field supervision)

Correction of field work report and : 1 ½ hours per week per student Individual & Group Conferences

Research Thesis/Dissertation (Project Report) : 2 hours per week per student Guidance and Supervision

Continuous Internal assessment (including tests, QP setting, and valuation, assignment : 2 hours per week per student correction, seminar supervision, etc,)

Course Title: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIETY

Semester No : I
Core Course : I
Course Code : CC-I

Introduction:

This course aims at introducing the learners to the critical enquiry of the history and ideologies concerning Social Work and to help the learners to understand fundamental objectives of social work profession, its values, and ethics as linked to contemporary ideology for social change.

Objectives:

1. To develop an insight into the historical context of origin and development of social work profession.
2. To impart social and religious ideologies of India for ensuring change.
3. To cultivate an understanding of the theoretical framework of the subject.
4. To imbibe an idea about the social structure and social problems.
5. To infuse a philosophical foundation and value base of social work profession.

I. Social Work: Concept, Definition, and Historical development of Social Work in UK, USA, and India; Concepts: Social Service, Social welfare, Social Security, Social Defense, Social Justice, Social Development, and Social Reform. **Socio-religious thoughts of India:** Hinduism – four values, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism, Christianity- Supreme value of man, concept of love and service, and Christian missions; Islamism: Basic beliefs, values; Islamic religion and cultural system; **Social Reform movements** in India- its impacts and role of Brahma Samaj, Ariya Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, Ramakrishna mission, Theosophical society, Bakthi movements, and D.K. Movement.

II. Social Work as a Profession: Nature and scope, objectives; philosophy and principles, functions, values and **ethics**. Social work education: as a profession, professional values, training; skills, tools and techniques, professional social work and voluntary social work, professional associations in social work; problems faced by social work professionals in India.

III. Methods of Social Work: Social case work – social group work – community organisation – social work research – social welfare administration – social action – field of social work: family and child welfare, women welfare, youth welfare, community development (rural, urban & tribal), medical and psychiatric social work, correctional social work, and labour welfare.

IV. Theories & Approaches (basic/overview only): Role theory, problem solving theory, and gestalt theory. systems theory, ecological theory, communication theory, existential approach, radical and Marxist perspective of social work, **feminist approach**; relevance and scope of eclectic/integrated approach to social work practice, role of social worker in remedial, preventive, and developmental models and as an instrument of change and development; modern Indian social thoughts of: Vivekananda, Aurobindo, Tagore, Gandhi, Ambedkar and EVR Periyar.

V. Concept of Society: Community association, institution, social groups, culture and its elements,

social stratification, social processes, social change – social movements and social control; concept of urbanisation, industrialisation, modernisation – social disorganisation – social institutions – family, marriage, religion, economic, educational, and political institutions. Social movements: tribal, **women liberation**, Telangana, SNDP movement, and Naxalbari movement (salient features like reason, leadership, and its effects on the society)

References:

Albrecht, Gary L. *Encyclopedia of Disability* (4 Volumes), Sage , Oaks. 2006

Banks, Sara (1995) *Ethics and Values in Social Work: Practical Social Work Series*, Macmillan, London.

Bhushan, Vidya & Sachdeva, D.R. *An Introduction to sociology*, Kitalmahal, Allahabad. 1995

Chowdhry, Dharam Paul. *Introduction to Social Work: History, Concept, Methods, and Fields*. Atma Ram, 1964.

Congress, E.P. *Social Work Values and Ethics*, Nelson-Hall, Chicago, 1998

Desai, M. *Curriculum Development on History of Ideologies for Social Change and Social Work*, TISS, Mumbai. 2000

Fink A.E. *The fields of social work*, Henry Hold, New York. 1974.

Fried Lander, A.W. *Introduction to social work*, Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 1974

Gangrade, K.D. *Dimensions of Social Work in India*, Marwah, New Delhi, 1976

Hans Nappaul. *The study of Indian Society*. S.Chand & Co, 1972.

Jacob K.K. *Social Work Education in India* (ed), Himanshu pub .New Delhi.1994

Jacob, K. K. *Social Work Education in India:(retrospect and Prospect)*. Himanshu Publications, 1994.

Kinduha, S.K. *Social work in India*, Sarvodaya Sahitya Samaj, Rajasthan, 1965 Payne, Malcom.

Modern Social Work Theory: a critical introduction, Macmillan, Hound mills, 1991. Singh, R.R.

Field Work in social work education (Ed), Concept pub., New Delhi.1985.

Srinivas, Mysore Narasimhachar. "Caste in modern India and other essays."*Caste in modern India and other essays*.1962.

Stanley, Selwyn. *Social Problems-Issues and Interventions*, Allied. 20

Course Title: HUMAN GROWTH AND PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

Semester No : II

Core Course : VII

Course Code : CC-VII

Introduction:

This course aims to introduce learners to the development of the individual across the life span with an ecological perspective. It also provides an them with an understanding human development and behaviour besides theoretical inputs.

Objectives:

1. Develop an overall understanding of the principles of growth, their relevance, and application to behaviour at various phases in life.
2. To understand the role of hereditary and environmental influences in growth and development.
3. To understand interactional nature of growth and behaviour at various stages in life: infancy, childhood, adolescence, youth, adulthood, and old age.
4. To develop sensitivity towards needs, developmental tasks, and health status along with the need for developmental programmes for the same.
5. To apply the information on growth, development and health in social work practice in general and individuals, groups, and communities in particular.

I. Psychology: definition, scope, application in various fields; introduction to schools of psychology; relevance of psychology for social workers.

II. Human growth and development: meaning, stages of development: pregnancy and child birth - infancy – babyhood-childhood-adolescent – adulthood – middle age – old age.

III. Learning: nature, definition and types; theories of Pavlov and Skinner; remembering and forgetting.

Motivation: concept of instinct: motives for survival – meaning and definition; types and characteristics of motives; hierarchy of motives; conscious and unconscious motivation.

Adjustment: concepts of adjustment and maladjustment; stress; frustration; conflict: nature and types;

Coping mechanisms: nature and types; mental health, and community mental health.

IV. Perception and attitudes: perception space, depth, auditory, and visual attention; attitude: nature of attitudes, stereotypes, and prejudices, formation of attitudes, and attitude change.

Personality: definition and structure; theories of personality: trait and type theories; important concepts of the contributions of Freud, Jung, Adler, Maslow, and Ericson; factors influencing personality development: heredity & environment; socialisation process.

V. Social Psychology and its applications: Collective behaviour: nature and reasons for collective behaviour, and manifestations of collective behaviour.

Psychological testing: personality, attitude, and intelligence.

References:

Anastasi, Anne. "Psychological testing ." (1968).

Bernard, Luther Lee. "An introduction to social psychology." (1926).

Clifford, T. "Morgan, Introduction to Psychology." (1971).

Davidoff, Linda L. *Introduction to psychology* . McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1987.

Hurlock E. B. *Developmental psychology*. Tata Mcgraw Hill. 1971.

ICSSR: *A survey of research in psychology*. Popular Prakashan pp.56-79;1972. Munn, Norman L.,

L. Dodge Fernald Jr, and Peter S. Fernald. "Introduction to psychology.." (1969).

Newman, Laurel Vaughan. *The expatriate adjustment process: implications of the cross-cultural context on learning the environment following a work-role transition*. Diss. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 2000.

Rayner, Eric. *Human development: an introduction to the psychodynamics of growth, maturity and ageing*. Psychology Press, 2005.

Saraswati, T. S., Ranjana Dutta, and Anjoo Sikka. *Developmental psychology in India, 1975-1986: An annotated bibliography*. Sage Publications, 1987.

Semester III

Course Title: SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION, SOCIAL POLICIES, AND SOCIAL LEGISLATIONS

Semester No : III

Core Course : IX

Course Code : CC - IX

Introduction:

This course aims at helping the learner to understand management process and developing administrative skills and also to understand the learners to how policy is a link between constitutional principles and legislative actions and to understand the concept of social development.

Objectives:

1. To acquire knowledge of the basic process of registering, managing, and administrating welfare agencies in the context of social work profession.
2. To acquire skills to participate in management, administrative process, and programme delivery.
3. To develop the ability to see the relationship between policy and programmes and to analyse the process as applied in specific settings and specific programmes.
4. To gain knowledge on policy analysis and policy formulations and to study social policies, plans, legislations and programmes so as to be able to interpret, enforce, and challenge them.
5. To understand critically the concept and content/indicators of social development

I. Social Welfare Administration: meaning and definition of social welfare administration and social work administration; purpose, historical development; principles, functions, and areas (policy making, planning, personnel, supervision, office administration, budgeting, finance, fund raising, accounting, auditing, purchase and stock keeping, record maintenance, co-ordination, public relation, monitoring and evaluation, and research, annual report); social welfare administration at national, state, and local levels; CSWB (Central Social Welfare Board), state social welfare board, directorate of social welfare, and handicapped welfare.

II. Social Welfare Programme and Agencies: evaluation of social welfare in India; voluntary social work, social agencies: meaning, definition, type and models of NGO's; roles of NGO's in national development; governmental schemes on social welfare; agency registration: methods, advantages, preparation of byelaws, memorandum of association, rules, regulation, and registration procedures; registration of societies and trusts: governing board, committees. executives; qualities, functions, and role.

III. Social Policy: definition, need, evolution and constitutional base; sources and instrument of social policy, policies regarding Other Backward Castes (OBCs), Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and de-notified communities; **policies and programmes for women, children, aged, and handicapped; development and implementation of programmes for weaker sections.**

IV. Social Legislation: Definition, its roles as an instrument of social change, constitutional basis

for social legislation: Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of state Policy.

V. Laws Related to Marriage: Hindu, Muslim, Christian, and personal laws relating to marriage; divorce, minority, and guardianship; adoption, succession, and inheritance; **legislation relating to social problems such as prostitution**, juvenile delinquency, child labour, untouchability, physical, and mental disabilities.

Note: Emphasis must be given to the Salient features and effects of the various social legislations mentioned in the unit.

References:

Bose, A. B. "Social Welfare Planning in India." *UN pub, Bangkok* (1970).

Chaudhary, D. "Paul Voluntary Social Welfare in India, Sterling Publication (P) Ltd." *New Delhi* (1971).

Chaudhary, D. Paul. "Social Welfare Administration." *Atma Ram & Sons, New Delhi* (1979).

Dubey, Sumati Narain, and Ratna Murdia. "Administration of policy and programmes for backward classes in India." (1976).

Dubey, Sumati Narain. *Administration of social welfare programmes in India*. No. 27. Bombay: Somaiya Publications, 1973.

Gangrade, Kesharichand Dasharathasa. *Social legislation in India*. Concept Publishing Company, 1978.

Jacob, K. K. *Social policy in India*. Himanshu Publications, 1989.

Jagadeesan, P. *Marriage and Social Legislations in Tamil Nadu*. Elatchiappenn Publications, 1990.

Shanmugavelayutham, K. "Social Legislation and Social Change." (1998).

Course Title: RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Semester No : III

Specialisation Paper : I a

Core Course : X

Course Code : CC- X a

Course Objectives:

1. To enable students to understand rural realities.
2. To develop sensitivity and commitment for working with rural communities.
3. To impart knowledge about the governmental and voluntary efforts towards rural community development.
4. To equip students with specific skills and techniques of working with rural communities.

I. Rural Community: meaning, characteristics; types of villages; scope of studying the rural community and its relation to social work; **rural social structure** and constraints to rural development; **rural organisation and rural development** - school, co-operatives, village panchayat, youth club, women's club, self-help groups etc.; **rural problems:** poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, problems related to agriculture (land holding, productivity, marketing), and community health.

Community Development: meaning, objectives, scope, principles, process, models; methods; earlier experiments in rural developments - Sriniketan experiment, Gurgaon experiment, marthandam experiment, Baroda experiment, Firkha development scheme, Etawa pilot project, Nilokheri experiment, Gandhian constructive programmes; community development during post launching period: national extension services and various phases of cd; **rural extension:** concept, characteristics, philosophy, objectives, principles, approaches, and methods and limitations; **approaches to rural community development:** Tagore, Gandhi and C. Subramaniam, etc.

II. Rural Development Administration: history, structure- central - state, district and block levels and functions, **panchayat raj institutions** (PRI): origin & evolution; philosophy, new panchayat raj system- 73rd amendment and its salient features, structure of PRIs; powers of Gram Sabha; features of Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act, 1994; constitution of village panchayats, panchayat union and district panchayat; elections to PRIs, **reservation for women**, SC/STs, administration of PRIs, taxes and levies; assigned and shared revenues, grants: government of India finance commission, state finance commission, development grants under various schemes; powers of PRIs in implementation of RCD programmes, **rural development agencies:** council for advancement of people's action and rural technology (CAPART), national institute of rural development (NIRD), national bank for agriculture and rural development (NABARD), regional rural banks (RRB), district rural development agency (DRDA); statistics related to rural development; training of PRI functionaries.

III. Social Development: definition, approaches and indicators; social development in India: historical and social context of development in India; pre and post independence period and government measures and five years plan in India; development sectors: agriculture, and cooperation, and education and health; **agriculture and rural development:** share of agriculture in

the national income, agriculture as a source of livelihood, employment, raw materials, capital for development and manpower; agrarian and land reforms, green white and yellow revolution; **cooperatives and rural development**: meaning, principles, objectives, functions, structure, and performance of rural credit and non-credit cooperatives; registration procedures of cooperative societies; **education and rural development**: universalisation of primary education: problems; adult education-meaning, history, strategies and programmes – social education, workers education, farmers training and functional literacy and non-formal education; national literacy mission; **health** and rural development.

IV Communication and Rural Development: meaning, scope, channels and stages of communication, methods communication: interpersonal communication, group communication and mass communication; skills of communication: questioning, reinforcing, listening, reflecting and exploring, theories and models of communication; transactional analysis and conflict resolution; barriers in communication; communication and its role in rural development, satellite instructional television experiments (site): aims and objectives; use of media in communication; mass media: exhibition, film, press, radio, TV and traditional local folk media: puppet shows, drama, street play, folk songs and folk dances; use of talks, meetings, conferences, camps; campaign; communication through leaflets, pamphlets, bulletins, circulars, posters and notice boards; **community participation**: meaning, elements, base, principles and obstacles in community participation; participatory communication – concept, and methods, use of communication for community participation; participatory communication for rural development.

V. Rural Development Programmes: Area based Programmes- drought prone area programme (DADP), hill area development programme (HADP), tribal area development programme (TADP), command area development programme (CADP), wasteland development programme, desert development programme (DDP), watershed development programme, intensive agriculture area programme (IAAP) and high yield variety programme (green revolution blue white and yellow revolution), hariyali , MP's area development programme; MLA's area development programme; etc.; **target based programmes**: IRDP, TRYSEM, NREP, RLEGP, JR, Indira Awaas Yozana, millions wells scheme, Swarna Jayanthi Grama Swarajgar Yojana (SJGSY), employment assurance scheme, new life, etc; employment guaranty legislation – its salient features- mahatma Gandhi national rural employment guarantee scheme. **welfare programmes**: minimum needs programme, noon meal scheme - **development of women and children in rural areas (DWCRA)** - integrated child development scheme (ICDS), Tamil Nadu integrated nutrition programme (TNINP), antyodaya programme, annapoorana scheme, programme of rural health and total sanitation; five year plans and strategies for rural development, and role of social workers, concept of provision of urban infrastructure in rural areas (PURA), role of voluntary organisation in rural community development, problems and limitations.

Note: while setting question paper, emphasis must be given only on the objectives, strategies, target (physical & financial) & achievements of various programmes mentioned in unit –v

References:

- Biddle, William W., and Loureide J. Biddle. "The Community Development Process: The Rediscovery of Local Initiative." (1965).
- Dahama, O. P., and OP Bhatnagar Education. "Communication for development." (1991). Dayal, Rajeshwar. "Community development programme in India." *Community development programme*

in India (1960).

Ghosh, Arun. *Planning in India: the challenge for the nineties*. Sage Publications, 1992.

Hartmann, Paul, Bhivarao Rajdhar Patil, and Anita Dighe. "The mass media and village life: An Indian study." (1989).

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Mondy, R. Wayne, et al. *Management: Concepts and practices*. allyn and bacon, 1986.

Oakley, Peter, and David Marsden. *Approaches to participation in rural development*. No. F/630.715 O2. 1984.

Oakley, Peter. *Projects with people: The practice of participation in rural development*. International Labour Organization, 1991.

Pokharapurkar, Raja. *Rural Development Through Community Television*. Vol. 1. Concept Publishing Company, 1993.

Singh, Hoshiar. *Administration of rural development in India*. Sterling, 1995.

Singh, Katar. *Rural development: principles, policies and management*. Sage, 1999.

Sundaram, I. Satya. *Rural development: A textbook for university and college students*. Himalaya Publishing House, 2007.

Weil, Marie. *Community practice: Conceptual models*. Vol. 3. No. 3-4. Psychology Press, 1996.

Course Title: COMMUNITY HEALTH

Semester No : III

Specialisation Paper : I b

Core Course : X

Course Code : CC-X b

Introduction: The purpose of this course is to inform the students about the various aspects concerning community health.

Objectives:

1. To inform the students about health and hygiene and related aspects.
2. To enlighten the students about diseases and occupational health.
3. To teach students about the health care delivery system.
4. To make the students aware about health education.
5. To inform students about health work in the community.

I. Health and Hygiene: Health, Primary Health Care and Public Health; Concepts and definition, factors influencing health; Social and Preventive Medicine, Levels of disease prevention, comprehensive health indicators – vital health statistics; Community Mental Health and Community Psychiatry. **Nutrition and Health:** Nutrient Groups: Functions, sources and requirement; Caloric requirements for different age groups; Balanced diet, Malnutrition, Deficiency diseases, prevention of Nutrition problems. **Hygiene:** Personal, food and Environmental hygiene; Relationship between health and hygiene; Environmental pollution; Living conditions: housing, sanitation, waste disposal and their influence on health.

II. Diseases and Occupational Health: Major Communicable diseases: Symptoms, Etiology, Transmission, Prevention and Treatment of : Leprosy, Tuberculosis, STD, HIV, Polio, Malaria, Cholera and Typhoid. Immunisation schedule for children. **Major Non-communicable diseases:** Cancer, Diabetes, Hypertension, Asthma, Cardiac disorders. **Occupational Health:** Occupational Health hazards, Common Occupational diseases.

III . Health care delivery system: Mental Hygiene movements, trends in Community Mental Health, Public health model of mental health prevention and promotion. **School Health:** Helping teachers identify problems of physical and mental health, making appropriate referrals, involving and motivating teachers and children; Involvement of Voluntary Agencies. **Health care delivery system** at the National and State levels, primary health centre, models of community health. **Salient features of legislations related to health: MTP ACT (Amendment),** 2002, Mental Health Act 1987, Factories Act 1949, ESI Act 1948; Allocation for Health care in IX Five Year Plan; Health Policies 2003

IV. Health Education: Meaning and importance, Principles of health education, Techniques and strategies for various community groups, Family Planning: Importance and Techniques; Use of Audio- Visual Aids and Mass Media; First Aid : Concept and methods of dealing with victims of accidents and health education in hospital and rural/slum/ tribal areas.

V. Health work in the community: Major health problems related to women and children; Sociocultural practices, beliefs and myths influencing community health; Assessing community health needs, Mobilising core groups; community participation: Principles and practice of Community Participation, Training of multi purpose workers in community health programmes **Social Work Intervention** in relation to: Immunisation, nutrition, family planning, maternal and child health, environmental issues (hygiene, pollution and sanitation), accident prevention, suicide prevention, alcoholism and drug abuse prevention.

REFERENCES

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Barasi, Mary E. : Human nutrition, Edward Arnold, London, 1987.

Bartlell, Harriet M. : Social work practice in health field, New York, National Association . of Social Workers., 1961.

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Broskowschi A. , Marks E. & Budman S.H. : Linking health and mental health, Sage Pub, London, 1981.

Caplam, Gerald : An approach to community mental health, new York, Grune & Stralton, 1961.

Egbert, Seneca : Manual of Hygiene and sanitation, Lea & Febiger, New York 1926 Goel S.L. :

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Mahjan B.K. : Health services in India, Jam Nagar, Aruna R.Mahajan, 1969. Naick J.P. ; An alternative system of health care services in India - some proposals, Allied Pub. 1977. Park J.R &

Park K. : Text book of preventive and social medicine, Jabalpur, M/S Banashidass, 2009

Park, John Everett. "Textbook of preventive and social medicine.(A treatise on community health.)."1970.

Pati R.L. : Health Environment and development, Ashish Pub., New Delhi, 1992. Pritam

Lily, Ram Telu : Environmental health and Hygiene, Vikhas Pub., New Delhi, 1993.

Rao, K.N. : Health services, Public health in Encyclopedia of social work in India, Vol. I. Pub. Division, 1968.

Smith Bryan C. : Community health and Epidemiological approach, New York, Macmillan., 1978.

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WHO : Social dimensions of mental health, Geneva, WHO Pub., 1981.

Wagenfeld M.O., Leonkau P.V. & Jusatice V. : Public mental health - perspectives and prospects, Sag Pub., New Delhi, 1981.

Yesudian C.A.K. : Primary health care, TISS. Bombay, 1991.

Zofia Butrym, Horder John : Health - Doctors and Social Workers, Rutledge & Kegean Paul, London, 1993.

Course Title:TRIBAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Semester No : III

Specialisation Paper : II a

Core Course : XI

Course Code : CC-XI a

Introduction: The aim of this course is to enable students to understand the problems of tribal people and also to gain an understanding of project management.

Course Objectives:

1. To enable students to understand the unique nature of tribal culture.
2. To develop sensitivity and commitment for working with tribal community.
3. To provide knowledge on the government and voluntary efforts towards tribal development.
4. To equip students with specific skills and techniques of working with tribal communities.

I. Tribes: definition, concept, characteristics of the tribal community; nomadic and de notified tribes; history of Indian tribes and tribes in Tamil Nadu; regional distribution of tribes and Nehru's Panchsheel principles of tribes; social system of tribes: socio economic conditions; cultural and religious aspects; **status of women:** dress, food, & marriage-**polygamy**, polyandry, dormitory marriage; status of children; tribal leadership and political participation -local, state, and national levels.

II. Tribal Development Administration: administrative structure at central, state, and district levels; hill development councils; functions of tribal development blocks/agencies; constitutional provisions for the protection of tribes; research and training in tribal development, role of voluntary agencies in tribal development.

III. Tribal Problems and Programmes: **child marriage**, poverty, ill-health, illiteracy, sexually transmitted diseases and acquired immune deficiency syndrome, exploitation and atrocities on tribes; immigration and its related problems; lack of infrastructure facilities and amenities; tribal resettlement and rehabilitation and its related problems; tribal movements and tribal revolt, naxalbari movement. tribal development programmes: tribal development policies, tribal area development programme; hill area development programmes; tribal sub-plans, forest land cultivation, need and importance of social work practice in tribal areas, application of social work methods in tribal development, problems in implementation of tribal development programmes.

IV. Introduction to project Management: concept, objectives, principles, scope, importance and methodology; micro and macro level planning; project dimensions: identification and formulation; detailed project report (DPR); project appraisal: technical, economic and financial feasibility; participatory development (participatory planning and participatory rural appraisal (PRA), participatory management and participatory evaluation).

V: Planning and Management of Project Implementation: activity planning, network analysis, monitoring of development projects: management information system, project evaluation: programme evaluation and review technique (PERT) and critical path method (CPM); resource

mobilisation: techniques of fund raising; statutory requirements for the formation of society and trust; foreign contribution regulation act; special provisions related to income tax exemption for development organisations.

References:

Chaudhuri. *Tribal Development in India*, Inter India Pub. 1981

Patel, Mahendra Lal. *Planning strategy for tribal development*. Vol. 111. Inter-India Publications, 1984.

Rajeeva. *An Introduction to the Tribal Development in India*, International.1988

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Thakur, Devendra, ed. *Tribal Life in India: Industrialisation in tribal areas*. Vol. 4. Deep & Deep Publications, 1994.

Course Title: MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK

Semester No : III

Specialisation Paper - II b

Core Course : XI

Course Code : CC-XI b

Introduction: The aim of this course is to introduce the students to medical social work and to highlight its specific aspects.

Objectives:

1. To introduce the students to the concept of medical social work and related aspects.
2. To inform the students about the Psychological, Social and economic implications of illness and disability.
3. To enlighten the students about hospital as a formal organisation.
4. To make students aware of Impairment, Disability, and Handicap.
5. To highlight the specific needs and problems of patients and their families.

I. Medical social work: definition, concept, objectives, its nature, need and scope; the roles and functions of a medical social worker; historical development in India and abroad; medical sociology and its relevance to medical social work practice; practice of social work methods in hospital settings: their need and importance in working with patients and families: scope and limitations of practice.

II. Psychological, social and economic implications of illness and disability: for the patient and his family; concepts of patient as a person, patient as a whole, the psychosomatic approach; multidisciplinary team work: need, importance, and principles; role of social worker as a member of the team.

III. The hospital as a formal organisation: its goals, technology, structure and functions, departments, administrative procedures, implications of hospitalisation for the patient and his family; medical social work department: staffing, organisation and functions; extension services; public relations.

IV. Impairment, Disability and Handicap: causes, types and classification of physical handicaps: orthopedic disability, visual handicap, aural impairment and speech disability; psychosocial problems and implications for each specific handicap and role of the medical social worker in intervention; physical medicine, physiotherapy and occupational therapy: objectives and types; rehabilitation: definition, concept, principles, and process; role of the medical social worker in rehabilitation planning, resource mobilisation, and follow-up.

V. Specific needs and problems of patients and their families: need for assistance and role of the medical social worker in the following settings: outpatient unit, intensive care unit, pediatric ward, **maternity ward, abortion clinic, family planning centre**, std clinic, HIV clinic, orthopedic department, cardiology department, blood bank, TB sanatorium and cancer hospitals, training of the volunteers to work with the chronically ill in the community, and special focus on rural/tribal areas.

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Course Title: LABOUR WELFARE AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Semester No : III

Specialisation Paper : II d

Core Course : XI

Course Code : CC-XI d

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

To familiarise students with the concepts of industrial relations and the current industrial relations scenario in India.

Objectives:

1. To highlight the issue of labour welfare.
2. To inform students about the labour legislations in India.
3. To enlighten students about social security legislations.
4. To introduce students to the concept of industrial relations.
5. To highlight the issue of industrial conflict.

I. Labour welfare: an introduction on Indian constitution - unorganised labour sector in industry and agriculture - problems faced by unorganised labour sector - constitutional safeguards to unorganised labour - judicial activism (case laws); concept, scope, principles, theories, origin and growth of labour welfare in India; types of welfare; labour problems: absenteeism addiction, indebtedness, family distress and social work intervention; labour welfare programmes: safety, health and hygiene, occupational diseases, crèche, canteen, credit society, worker's education labour welfare officer: status, role, duties and functions; labour welfare agencies in India and international

II. Labour legislations in India: factories act 1948; the plantation labour act 1951; Indian mines act 1952, apprentices act 1961; labour relations legislations : the trade union act 1926, industrial disputes act 1947; Tamil Nadu shops and establishment act 1947, Tamil Nadu industrial establishment (national and festival holidays) act 1951; employment legislations: industrial disputes act 1947, the industrial employment (standing orders) act 1946, employment exchanges (compulsory notification of vacancies) act 1959, employment of children act 1938.

III . Social Security Legislations: workmen's compensation act 1923, employees' state insurance act 1948; employee's provident fund act 1952 including the pension scheme 1995; **the maternity benefit act 1961**, payment of gratuity act 1972; **wage legislations:** the payment of wages act 1936, the minimum wages act 1948, the payment of bonus act 1965, **the equal remuneration act, 1976**; the Tamil Nadu payment of subsistence allowance act and case laws.

IV. Industrial Relations: definition, meaning of industrial relations, characteristics of a good industrial relations system - changing profile of industrial workers – labour in constitution – administration of labour department. **ILO** – history, aims, objectives, structure and functions, social security measures, achievements, influence of ILO on Indian industrial relations - labour welfare practices in India; **trade unionism** – history, objectives, problems faced, recognition –

trade union

movement in India – employer federation, collective bargaining : methods, issues, problem and settlement.

V. Industrial Conflict: standing orders, industrial disputes, settlement machineries, industrial peace and harmony, industrial conflict types, causes, consequences, grievance, discipline, domestic enquiry – recent trends; **industrial democracy – workers participation:** objectives schemes, methods – participation schemes in industries in India - quality circles – quality of work life.

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Course Title: DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Semester : IV

Elective Course : IV

Course Code : EC-IV

Introduction:

Disaster management is a process of pre disaster prevention, preparedness, education, and preparedness. It is important for Social Workers to learn this as they are involved in providing psychological assistance to survivors.

Course Objectives:

- a. To understand ecosystem equilibrium and disequilibrium
- b. To develop skills to analyse factors contributing disaster
- c. To develop an understanding of the process disaster of disaster
- d. To develop skills to participate in disaster management
- e. To develop an understanding of the social worker's role in the team for disaster management.

I. Disaster & Types:

a. Disaster: definition, dimensions of disaster, progress in vulnerability.

b. Types of disaster: *Water and climate related:* Floods and drainage management, droughts, cyclones, tsunami, tornadoes, hurricane, hailstorms, cloudburst, snow avalanches, heat and cold waves, thunder and lightning.

Geological related: Earthquakes, landslides, mudflows, sea erosion, dam bursts and dam failures, mine fires.

Chemical, industrial and nuclear related: road, rail transportation accidents including waterways – boat capsized, mine flooding, major building collapse, serial bomb blasts, festival related disasters, electrical disasters, fires, forest fires, mine flooding, oil spills, village fires.; *biological related:* biological disasters, epidemics, cattle and bird epidemics, pest attacks, food poisoning.

II. Phases:

a Phases of disaster (rescue, relief, rehabilitation, rebuilding). Rescue, relief phase: Need assessment, rescue and relief provisions by Army, Police, Fire services, Panchayat Raj institutions. Psychological first aid, health camps, relief center, water and sanitation issues, epidemic breakages in camps, climatic changes and seasonal variations; humanitarian concerns in relief provision; management of relief experts, volunteers, materials, equipment; standard operation procedure to deal with trigger mechanism.

b. Crisis and emergency management: government response system in disasters – central, state, district, taluk disaster management cell; trigger mechanisms – 11, 12, 13 levels of determination of disaster; BIRMS – Basic Initial Response Management Steps.

c. Communication systems during disasters: HAM (help all mankind) radio promotions, police wireless network, SMS, mobile services, satellite communications; warning systems in disasters.

IV. Impact of disaster:

a. Impact :

Physical, social, economic, and psychological impact of disasters.
mpact on the individual, family, and community.

b. Compensation:

Compensation and legal issues among the disaster survivors.
Assessment of damage.
Providing compensation.
Corruption in compensation.

c. Housing support.

Housing and materialistic support for the disaster survivors.
Town planning after a major disaster.
Maintaining minimum standard

d. Livelihood and community micro planning:

Impact of disaster on livelihood and economic activities.
Livelihood options for the vulnerable groups
Creating self-sustenance among the disaster survivors.

IV. Issues in disaster:

a. Gender issues in disaster: Special needs of the women, increased vulnerability, problems of the women and care provisions; special issues of the women in human made disaster; role of the women organisations and government; special needs of the men groups and vulnerable men. working with PRI for Psychosocial care of the men.

b. Children in disaster:

Special needs of the children, adolescents and the vulnerable groups; role of child care personnel for the children affected by disaster. (Teachers/ICDS); empowering caregivers after the disaster; methods of working with children affected by disaster; community care vs. institutional care after the disaster for the vulnerable/ destitute children; foster caring of the destitute children after the disaster.

c. Disaster mental health and psychosocial care:

Psychological impact of disaster in different phase ;behavioural disorders subsequent to disasters including PTSD; methods of providing psychosocial care to the disaster survivors; principles of psychosocial care; techniques of providing psychosocial care; normalization model; needs of the special groups in disaster and psychosocial care.

d. Capacity building:

Capacity building: of governmental, non governmental, community based organizations, and the local community, spectrum of care, inter sectoral and coordinated care provision between organisations, disaster preparedness, disaster sub-culture, disaster resilience role of social workers in disaster services.

b. Policies and role of government sectors: role of state, central government, UN agencies, international organisations and NGOs, in disaster management services, India disaster management plan, quality assurance in disaster management – sphere, national health policy on disaster

management, disaster survivors and human rights

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