



SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI COLLEGE

(Nationally Accredited at "A" Grade (3rd Cycle) by NAAC)

Chatram Bus Stand, Tiruchirappalli – 620002.

CRITERION - II

2.6.2. PO CO MAPPING FOR SOCIAL WORK

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI COLLEGE
PG & RESEARCH DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
(Nationally Accredited at A Grade (3rd Cycle) by NAAC)
(Affiliated to Bharathidasan University)
Tiruchirappalli 620 002**

Semester No : I

PROGRAMME OUT COME

- PO1. Become knowledgeable in the subject of Business Administration and Apply the principles of the same to the needs of the Employer / own Business.
- PO2 .Gain analytical skills in the field of Retail Management. Understand and appreciate professional ethics, community living and Nation building initiatives.
- PO3. Identify, formulate and analyse business management problems, reaching substantiated conclusions using principles of business management, retail management and social sciences.
- PO4. Create, select and apply appropriate methods, techniques and resource successful retail business operations.
- PO5 .Communicate effectively with the business community and society
- PO6. Understand the need for rational decision making.
- PO7. Develop desire for professional development and life-long learning.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOME

- PSO1. Acquire knowledge on the application of social work theories, methods and principles.
- PSO2. Obtain scientific knowledge about the dynamics of problems and issues in our society.
- PSO3. Ability to practice skills, techniques, approaches and models of fields for promoting desirable change, development and empowerment of people.
- PSO4. Perform scientific evidence-based research and evaluation.
- PSO5. Develop attitudes and values vital for working with people and social organisation to reach the goals social work profession.
- PSO6. Apply social work professional knowledge in enhancing people's capacity, quality of life promoting social justice and providing opportunity for people to develop.

Semester No : I

Syllabus: : INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIETY

Semester No : I

Core Course : I

Course Code : P16SW11.1

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, Bakhti 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)

CORE COURSE I INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL WORK(CO)

- Remember the historical context of origin and development of social
- work profession.
- Understand social and religious ideologies of India for ensuring change.

- Cultivate an understanding and apply the theoretical framework of the subject.
- Analyze the idea about the social structure and social problems.
- Evaluate and infuse a philosophical foundation value base of social work profession.

P16SW11 – INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL WORK

MAPPING

CO - PO – PSO

1: Slight (Low) 2: Moderate (Medium) 3: Substantial (High)

If there is no correlation, put “-“

PO & PSO CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6
P16SW11.1	2	2	-	3	2	3	-	3	3	2	2	3	3
P16SW11.2	2	2	-	3	2	3	-	2	2	2	2	2	2
P16SW11.3	2	2	-	2	3	3	-	3	3	3	2	3	3
P16SW11.4	3	2	-	3	3	3	-	2	3	3	2	2	2
P16SW11.5	2	2	-	2	3	2	-	3	2	2	2	2	2
Average	2.2	2	-	2.6	2.6	2.8	-	2.6	2.6	2.4	2	2.4	2.2

Course Title: SOCIAL CASE WORK

Semester No : I

Core Course : II

Course Code : P16SW12

I. Case Work: Concepts, objectives/purpose/its importance; nature and scope, historical development; components; values and principles of case work practice; socio-cultural factors affecting the case work practice in India; relationship with other methods of social work, and skills in social case work.

II. Case work process:

Intake: meaning, steps, referral- types, and stages. Study: Meaning, tools used/procedure followed in the study process: interviewing: types, purpose, skills, techniques, and principles of interviewing; home visits & reaching out, collateral contacts & relationship. Assessment: Social Diagnosis: meaning, types, and models. Treatment/Intervention: meaning, objectives, goals and goals setting & treatment planning, principles, models, types, and techniques (supportive/environmental manipulation, reflective/ practical help or material help & direct treatment/ counselling). Evaluation: meaning, purpose/objectives, types, methods/techniques/instruments, difference between appraisal, monitoring, and evaluation; Termination: meaning, reaction to termination, decision to terminate, and planning for termination. Follow-up- meaning, purpose, and types.

III. Case Worker-Client Relationship: meaning, purpose/needs/significance, and elements/components; characteristics of professional relationship: empathy, transference and counter transference, resistance, sustaining the relationship, non-possessive warmth, genuineness and self-disclosure; principles of client-worker relationship; obstacles in client worker relationship. Case Work and Communication: meaning, purpose, importance, principles, elements in communication process, types, importance of listening, observing and feedback, communication barriers and ways to overcome them; importance of interpersonal communication in case work.

IV. Approaches to Practice: psychosocial, problem solving, crisis intervention; behaviour modification, functional and development of an eclectic model for practice. Recording in Case Work: meaning, sources and types-process record- person oriented and problem oriented records and its components; summative record, etc; principles of recording, uses, and maintenance of record.

V. Application of Social Case Work in different settings & Clientele groups: medical and psychiatric settings- mentally retarded shelter homes; mental rehabilitation center, de-addiction and detoxification centers, mental health & community based rehabilitation, role of social workers in hospital settings, family and child welfare settings: family, child guidance clinic, schools, geriatric care & aged and the terminally ill; case work practice in community settings including self-help groups, industries and correctional institutions; problems and limitations and role of case worker in various settings; professional self; conflict and dilemmas in working with individuals and family.

CORE COURSE II SOCIAL CASE WORK (CO)

- Remember casework as method of social work and to understand the values and principles of working with individuals and families.
- Understand the ability to critically analyse the problems of individual and families factors affecting them.
- Apply the basic concepts ,tools and techniques in working with individuals and families in problem solving and development work.
- Analyze appropriate skills and attitudes to work with individuals and families.
- Evaluate the ability to reflect on self as person and grow as a professional social worker.

P16SW12 – SOCIAL CASE WORK

MAPPING

PO & PSO CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6
P16SW12.1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
P16SW12.2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3
P16SW12.3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3
P16SW12.4	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2
P16SW12.5	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	1

CO - PO – PSO

1: Slight (Low) 2: Moderate (Medium) 3: Substantial (High)

If there is no correlation, put “-“

MAPPING

CO-PO-PSO MATRICES OF COURSE

1. Low 2. Medium 3. High

III SEMESTER

PROGRAMME OUT COME

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PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOME

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III SEMESTER

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

Semester No : III

Core Course : IX

Course Code :P16SW31

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.

I. 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.

II. 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.

III. 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.

SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION, SOCIAL POLICIES, AND SOCIAL LEGISLATIONS (CO)

- Remember the meaning and the administration of social welfare agencies in the context of social work profession.
- Understand the skills to participate in management ,administration process and programme delivery.
- Apply the knowledge in the relationship between policy and programme and to analyse the process as applied in specific settings and specific programmes.
- Critically handling policy analysis and policy formulation and to study social policies ,plans, legislations and programmes so as to able to interrupt enforce and challenge them.
- Evaluating indicators of social development and the critical concepts of social development.

MAPPING
CO - PO – PSO

1: Slight (Low) 2: Moderate (Medium) 3: Substantial (High)
If there is no correlation, put “-“

PO/PSO CO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PS O1	PS O2	PS O3	PS O4	PS O5	PS O6
P16SW31.1	3	2	-	2	2	-	3	2	2	2	2	3	2
P16SW31.2	3	2	-	2	2	-	3	2	2	2	2	3	3
P16SW31.3	3	2	-	2	2	-	3	2	2	2	2	3	2
P16SW31.4	3	2	-	2	2	-	3	2	2	2	2	3	2
P16SW31.5	3	2	-	2	2		3	2	2	2	2	3	3
Average	3	2	-	2	2	-	3	2	2	2	2	3	2.4

Course Title: RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

CODE:P16SW32A

Specialisation Paper : I A

Semester No : III

Course Code CC- P16SW32A

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.

RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT(CO)

- Remember rural realities,
- Understanding the development of sensitivity and commitment for working with rural communities.

- Apply knowledge about governmental and voluntary efforts towards rural community development.
- Analyze specific skills and techniques of working with rural communities.
- Evaluate rural community development programmes.

P16SW32A – RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

MAPPING

CO - PO – PSO

1: Slight (Low) 2: Moderate (Medium) 3: Substantial (High)

If there is no correlation, put “-“

MSW

PO/PSO CO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PS O1	PS O2	PS O3	PS O4	PS O5	PS O6
CO1	-	2	3	2	2	3	-	3	-	2	2	3	3
CO.2	-	2	3	2	2	3	-	2	-	2	2	2	2
CO.3	-	2	3	2	3	3	-	3	-	3	2	3	3
CO.4	-	2	3	2	3	3	-	2	-	3	2	2	2
CO.5	-	2	3	2	3	3	-	3	-	2	2	2	2
Average	-	2	3	2	2.4	3	-	2.6	-	2.4	2	2.4	2.4

Course Title: COMMUNITY HEALTH

CODE:P16SW32B

Specialisation Paper : I B

Semester No : III

Core Course : X

Course Code CC-P16SW32B

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; Socio- cultural 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.

COMMUNITY HEALTH(CO)

- Remember health and hygiene and related aspects.
- Understand the diseases and occupational health.
- Apply knowledge in health education
- Analyse the health care delivery system.
- Evaluate health work in the community.

P16SW32AB– COMMUNITY HEALTH

MAPPING

CO - PO – PSO

1: Slight (Low) 2: Moderate (Medium) 3: Substantial (High)

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PO/PSO CO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PS O1	PS O2	PS O3	PS O4	PS O5	PS O6
P16SW32B. 1	2	3	2	2	-	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3
P16SW32B. 2	2	3	2	2	-	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
P16SW32B. 3	2	3	2	2	-	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
P16SW32B. 4	3	3	3	3	-	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	2
P16SW32B. 5	2	3	2	3	-	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
Average	2.2	3	2.2	2.4	-	3	3	2.6	2.6	2.4	2	2.6	2.4

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SEMESTER II (EVEN SEMESTER)

PROGRAMME OUT COME

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SEMESTER II

Course Title: COMMUNITY ORGANISATION AND SOCIAL ACTION

CODE: P16SW21

Semester No : II Core Course : V Course Code : CC-V

I. Community: meaning, types, and characteristics; community power structure minority groups;

community dynamics: integrative and disintegrative processes in the community.

leadership: definitions, types and qualities; leadership in different types of communities, theories of leadership, symbols and rituals, apathy and prejudice and individual predisposition; community power structure and political organisations in the community; factions and sub-groups; minority groups.

II. Community Organisation: concept, definition, objectives, philosophy, approaches, principles and skills; community organisation as method of social work; community welfare councils and community chests; models of community organisation; community participation: concept, imperatives, types, constraints, methods and techniques; components of community work and community relation.

III. Methods of community organisation: Planning, education, communication, community participation, collective decision making, involvement of groups and organisations, resource mobilisation, community action, legislative and non-legislative promotion, co-ordination, community organisation as an approach to community development.

IV. Phases of community organisation: study, assessment, discussion, organisation, action, evaluation, modification, continuation and community study; intervention strategies in community settings: awareness building, organising, activating, people's participation, negotiating, lobbying, and resource mobilisation, resolving group conflicts, programme planning and service delivery, developing human resource, and monitoring and evaluation; application of community organisation in different settings: rural, urban, tribal, and target groups: children, youth, women, aged; community organisation in emergencies like fire, flood, drought, famine, earthquake, and war; community organisation at local, state, and national level.

V. Social Action: Concept, objectives, principles, methods and techniques; social action as a method of social work; social action and social reform; scope of social action in India; enforcement of social legislation through social action; Approaches: rights based approach and advocacy based approach; Strategies: preparation of carefully worded statement of policies, preparation of carefully analysis of pending legislations, individual consultation with key legislators on the implication of pending measures , persuasion of influential organisation to support or oppose pending legislation and creation of ad hoc citizens committee composed of people of great influence or prestige; Radical Social Work: meaning, techniques; role of Paulo Freire and Saul Alinsky Marx; Gandhi, Jayaprakash Narayan, and Vinoba Bhave; community organisation as a para-political process and role of social worker in community organisation and social action.

COMMUNITY ORGANISATION AND SOCIAL ACTION(CO)

- Remember the different aspects of a community, its functions and problems.
- Understand the critical elements of community organisation process.
- About the critical understanding of models and strategies for CO.
- Analyze develop attitudes conducive to participatory activities for a civil society.

- Evaluation and gain knowledge on the various techniques and skills of community organisation and social action and to develop the basic skills to apply for those in the community.

P16SW21 – COMMUNITY ORGANISATION AND SOCIAL ACTION

MAPPING

CO - PO – PSO

1: Slight (Low) 2: Moderate (Medium) 3: Substantial (High)

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PO & PSO CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6
P16SW21.1	3	-	2	2	2	2	3	3	-	-	2	3	2
P16SW21.2	3	-	2	3	2	2	2	2	-	-	2	3	2
P16SW21.3	3	-	2	3	3	2	3	3	-	-	2	3	2
P16SW21.4	3	-	2	2	3	2	3	3	-	-	2	3	2
P16SW21.5	3	-	2	2	3	2	3	2	-	-	2	3	2
Average	3	-	2	2.4	2.8	2	2.8	2.6	-	-	2	3	2

Course Title: SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

CODE:P16SW22

Semester No : II

Course Code : CC-VI

I. Research, Types and Approaches:

Research: concept, objectives, characteristics, ethics, and qualities of good researcher; social research: meaning and objectives; social work research: meaning, scope, importance, limitations in social work research, and difference between social research and social work research; scientific method: meaning, characteristics, and process of scientific inquiry; relationship between theory method & fact; types of research: pure, applied, and action research; participatory and evaluation research; research approaches: qualitative research: meaning, scope, characteristics, strategies, sampling and design, types of qualitative research: ethnography, focus group discussion, life history and content analysis; use, limitations, and obstacles in qualitative research, quantitative research: meaning, type, difference between qualitative and quantitative research.

II. Problem Formulation:

Selection of problem: criteria and sources; surveying the field; literature review and developing the bibliography: purpose; using library and internet, library ethics, abstracting and plagiarism; defining the problem: need and significance of the problem; basic research questions: meaning and importance; research objectives; theory: meaning and use; inductive and deductive theory construction; concepts, indicators, and variables: meaning; types of variables; formal and operational definitions; measurement: meaning, levels of measurement ; nominal ordinal, interval, and ratio; hypothesis: meaning, sources, characteristics, functions and types; assumptions and limitations; attributes of a sound hypothesis; hypothesis testing; level of significance; critical region; Type-I and Type-II errors.

III. Design and Sampling:

Research design: meaning and types- exploratory, descriptive, diagnostic, experimental, and single subject research designs; universe and sampling: meaning, need, principles, types and techniques, and advantages and disadvantages; tools/instrument: steps involved in tool construction; validity and reliability: meaning and types; use of scales (developed by WHO/ILO, etc.), scaling procedures (thurston, likert, bogardus, and semantic differentials): interview guide, code book, pilot study, and pre-test; sources of data: primary and secondary data.

IV. Methods of data collection:

Methods: quantitative- interview- meaning and types; questioners: meaning and types; participatory and rapid appraisal techniques; qualitative- in-depth interview, observation and types and document review; mixed and multi method & triangulation; data processing; transcription, data processing; presentation of data: tabular and graphical presentation; data analysis: univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analysis; interpretation: meaning, techniques, and precautions; report writing: content and format; mechanics of writing research reports and precautions; research abstracts; footnotes, referencing, and bibliography: meaning and differences; methods of referencing; preparation of research project proposal; agencies involved in social work research.

V. Social Statistics

Statistics- meaning, use, and its limitations in social work research; measures of central tendency: arithmetic mean, median, and mode; dispersion: range, quartile deviation, standard deviation and co-efficient of variation; tests of significance: “t” test, f test and chi-square test; correlation: meaning, types, and uses; Karl Pearson’s coefficient of

correlation and rank correlation; computer applications: use and application of computer in social work research with special reference to excel, etc.

SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH AND SOCIAL STATISTICS (CO)

- Formulate the scientific approach to human enquiry in comparison to the native or common sense approach in various aspects and its process.
- Understand the major research strategies ,meaning ,scope and the importance of social work practice.
- Application of linkage between the practice, research, theory and their role in enriching one another.
- Analyze develop attitudes favourable to the judicious integration practice, research and theory, and to develop skills for the use of library and documentation service for research.
- Evaluate the ability to conceptualise, formulate ,and conduct simple research projects(includes basic research skills such as conceptualisation of a research strategy and problem, writing a research proposal ,developing tools for collecting data, use of sampling strategies ,data collection methods, processing, presentation, analysis interpretation, writing research report etc)

P16SW22 – SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

MAPPING

CO - PO – PSO

1: Slight (Low) 2: Moderate (Medium) 3: Substantial (High)

If there is no correlation, put “-“

PO & PSO CO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6
P16SW22.1	3	-	2	2	2	2	3	3	-	-	2	3	2
P16SW22.2	3	-	2	3	2	2	2	2	-	-	2	3	2
P16SW22.3	3	-	2	3	3	2	3	3	-	-	2	3	2
P16SW22.4	3	-	2	2	3	2	3	3	-	-	2	3	2
P16SW22.5	3	-	2	2	3	2	3	2	-	-	2	3	2
Average	3	-	2	2.4	2.8	2	2.8	2.6	-	-	2	3	2

SEMESTER IV (EVEN SEMESTER)

Course Title :URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

CODE:P16SW41A

Specialisation Paper : III A

Semester No : IV

PROGRAMME OUT COME

- PO1. Become knowledgeable in the subject of Business Administration and Apply the principles of the same to the needs of the Employer / own Business.
- PO2 .Gain analytical skills in the field of Retail Management. Understand and appreciate professional ethics, community living and Nation building initiatives.
- PO3. Identify, formulate and analyse business management problems, reaching substantiated conclusions using principles of business management, retail management and social sciences.
- PO4. Create, select and apply appropriate methods, techniques and resource successful retail business operations.
- PO5 .Communicate effectively with the business community and society
- PO6. Understand the need for rational decision making.
- PO7. Develop desire for professional development and life-long learning.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOME

- PSO1. Acquire knowledge on the application of social work theories, methods and principles.
- PSO2. Obtain scientific knowledge about the dynamics of problems and issues in our society.
- PSO3. Ability to practice skills, techniques, approaches and models of fields for promoting desirable change, development and empowerment of people.
- PSO4. Perform scientific evidence-based research and evaluation.
- PSO5. Develop attitudes and values vital fir working with people and social organisation to reach the goals social work profession.
- PSO6. Apply social work professional knowledge in enhancing people's capacity, quality of life promoting social justice and providing opportunity for people to develop

Core Course : XIII Course

Course Code : CC-XIII a

- I. **Urban Community:** meaning, characteristics, rural urban linkages and contrast; city - meaning, classification, trends in urbanisation process.
- II. **Urbanisation & Urbanism:** meaning, theories of urbanisation, characteristics of urbanism, slums – definition, approaches, theories and classification and culture of

slums; urban problems: housing, drug addiction, juvenile delinquency, prostitution, and pollution.

III. **Urban Community Development:** definition, concept, objectives and historical background; approaches, principles process and methods of urban community development, welfare extension projects of central social welfare board, urban development planning: legislation related to urban development: urban land ceiling act, town and country planning act, nagarpalika act and Tamil Nadu slum clearance and improvement act) community planning, and community participation.

IV. **Urban Development Administration:** national, state and local levels; structure and functions of urban development agencies: urban services and urban deficiencies; metropolitan development authorities, Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) and United Nations Centre for Human Settlement (UNCHS); housing board, role of voluntary agencies in urban development.

V. **Urban Development Programmes:** five year plans and urban development; Madras Urban Development Projects (MUDP) I & II; Tamil Nadu Urban Development project (TNUDP); Urban Basic Services Programmes (UBSP), Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), etc. Tamil Nadu Slum Area (clearance and improvement) Act 1971, and problems in implementation of urban community development programmes; role of development worker – application of social work methods in urban development.

URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT(CO)

- Understand the unique nature of urban community.
- Remember and develop sensitivity and communication for working with urban poor.
- Apply Knowledge on the government and voluntary efforts towards urban development.
- Analyze the specific skills and techniques of working

Evaluate the urban development programmes in India.

P16SW41A : URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

MAPPING

CO - PO – PSO

1: Slight (Low) 2: Moderate (Medium) 3: Substantial (High)

If there is no correlation, put “-“

MSW

PO/PSO CO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PS O1	PS O2	PS O3	PS O4	PS O5	PS O6
P16SW41A .1	3	2	-	2	2	-	3	2	2	2	2	3	2
P16SW41A .1	3	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
P16SW41A .1	3	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	3	2	2	3	2
P16SW41A .1	3	2	-	2	2	-	3	2	3	2	2	3	2
P16SW41A .1	3	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	3	2	2	3	3
Average	3	2	-	2	2	-	2.4	2	2.6	2	2	3	2.4

PROGRAMME OUT COME

- PO1. Become knowledgeable in the subject of Business Administration and Apply the principles of the same to the needs of the Employer / own Business.
- PO2 .Gain analytical skills in the field of Retail Management. Understand and appreciate professional ethics, community living and Nation building initiatives.
- PO3. Identify, formulate and analyse business management problems, reaching substantiated conclusions using principles of business management, retail management and social sciences.
- PO4. Create, select and apply appropriate methods, techniques and resource successful retail business operations.
- PO5 .Communicate effectively with the business community and society
- PO6. Understand the need for rational decision making.
- PO7. Develop desire for professional development and life-long learning.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOME

- PSO1. Acquire knowledge on the application of social work theories, methods and principles.
- PSO2. Obtain scientific knowledge about the dynamics of problems and issues in our society.
- PSO3. Ability to practice skills, techniques, approaches and models of fields for promoting desirable change, development and empowerment of people.
- PSO4. Perform scientific evidence-based research and evaluation.
- PSO5. Develop attitudes and values vital for working with people and social organisation to reach the goals social work profession.
- PSO6. Apply social work professional knowledge in enhancing people's capacity, quality of life promoting social justice and providing opportunity for people to develop

P16SW41B-PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK

Semester No IV

Specialisation paper : III b

Course Code : P16SW41B

I. Psychiatric Social Work: definition and concept, historical development in India and abroad; current status as a field of specialisation.; case work, group work, and community organisation in the psychiatric services; limitations and difficulties faced in psychiatric social work practice; psychiatric epidemiologist in India.

II. Historical development of Psychiatry as a Field of Specialisation: attitudes and beliefs pertaining to mental illness in ancient, medieval and modern times; concepts of normality, abnormality and mental health; classification of mental illness: diagnostic statistical Manual (DSM) iii-R ; international classification of diseases (ICD); psychiatric assessment: interviewing, case history taking; sources of intake, mental status examination; formulation of psychosocial diagnosis.

III. Psychiatric Illness: neuroses, psychoses, organic and functional, culture bound syndromes, personality disorders, sexual deviations, alcoholism and drug dependence; mental handicap: definition, classification, clinical types and causes, cerebral palsy: clinical types, causes, associated disabilities; epilepsy: definition, types, causes, management; ageing: biological, social and psychological problems; suicide: causes, indications, prevention; childhood disorders: behaviour disorders; eating, elimination, sleep and speech disorders; childhood psychoses: autism, schizophrenia; scholastic backwardness: symptoms, causes and management; attention deficit disorders.

IV. Therapeutic Intervention in Psychiatric Illness: psycho education, cognitive therapy, group psychotherapy, family therapy, marital therapy: scope and types; behaviour therapy: principles and techniques, ECT, chemotherapy, psychosurgery and mega vitamin therapy; occupational therapy (purpose and concept).

V. Scope of Psychiatric Social Work practice: roles and functions of a psychiatric social worker with regards to the problems of patients and their families in:

1) psychiatric OPD'S 2) psychiatric specialty clinics 3) de-addiction centres, 4) child guidance clinics; rehabilitation of psychiatric patients: role of the social worker in rehabilitation - planning, mobilisation, reintegration of the patient in the family and community; principles and models of psychiatric rehabilitation; role of the psychiatric social worker in team work. concepts of : therapeutic community, partial hospitalisation, day care centers, half way homes, sheltered workshop and transitory homes; national mental health programme; district mental health programme.

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK(CO)

- Remember the concept of psychiatric social work.
- Understand the historical development of psychiatric social work
- Analyze the signs and symptoms of psychiatric illnesses.
- Apply therapeutic intervention in psychiatric illness.
- Evaluate the scope of psychiatric social work practice.

P16SW41B : PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK

MAPPING

CO - PO – PSO

1: Slight (Low) 2: Moderate (Medium) 3: Substantial (High)

If there is no correlation, put “-“

MSW

PO/PSO CO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PS O1	PS O2	PS O3	PS O4	PS O5	PS O6
P16SW41B.1	3	2	2	2	2	-	-	2	3	2	2	3	2
P16SW41B.2	3	2	2	2	2	-	-	2	2	2	2	3	3
P16SW41B.3	3	2	3	2	2	-	-	2	1	2	2	3	2
P16SW41B.4	3	2	3	2	2	-	-	2	3	2	2	3	2
P16SW41B.5	3	2	2	2	2	-	-	2	2	2	2	3	3
Average	3	2	2.4	2	2	-	-	2	2.2	2	2	3	2.4

P16SW41D-ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

Semester No IV
Specialisation Paper : III d
Core Course XIII
Course Code : P16SW41D

I. Focus and Purpose of OB : definition, need and importance of organisational behaviour nature and scope – framework – organisational behavior – models; **individual behaviour**: personality – types – factors influencing personality – theories; learning: learning process – learning theories – organisational behaviour modification; attitude: characteristics – components – formation; perception: importance – factors influencing perception; motivation – importance – types – effects on work behavior.

II. Group Behaviour: organisation structure – formation – groups in organisations – influence – group dynamics – emergence of informal leaders and working norms – group decision making techniques – interpersonal relations – communication – control – Hawthorne studies; **leadership and power** – meaning – importance – leadership styles – theories – leaders vs. managers – source of power – power centers – power and politics.

III. Dynamics of Organisational Behaviour: concept of organisational culture and climate – factors affecting organisational climate; job satisfaction – determinants – measurements; organisational change – importance – change process – resistance to change – managing change; organisational effectiveness – perspective and application of transactional analysis.

IV. Organisational Dynamics: leadership; process, styles, types and theories; Fiedler's contingency model, managerial grid, Redding's groups in organisation: nature, cohesiveness, performance, norms and work design for group (power, status, authority) and group dynamics; human engineering - man, machine system, human factors engineering and its applications: structural design, job design and work design, Hawthorne experiments; employee counselling; Japanese style of management and its applicability.

V. Organisational Development: concept, characteristics – objectives process/phases, theory and practice, interventions: quality circles; organizational change: process, resistance to change, planning and implementation & theories of change.

ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR(CO)

- Remember the students themselves and be able to recognise individual differences in others.
- Understand the OB theories that influence individual and group behaviour.
- Apply how to form effective work teams.
- Apply how to change individuals attitude and motivation
- Evaluate effective team leadership.

P16SW41D : ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

MAPPING

CO - PO – PSO

1: Slight (Low) 2: Moderate (Medium) 3: Substantial (High)

If there is no correlation, put “-“

MSW

PO/PSO CO	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PS O1	PS O2	PS O3	PS O4	PS O5	PS O6
P16SW41D .1	2	3	2	2	-	2	3	2	2	-	2	2	2
P16SW41D .2	2	3	2	2	-	2	2	2	2	-	2	3	2
P16SW41D .3	2	3	3	3	-	2	3	2	3	-	2	3	3
P16SW41D .4	2	3	3	3	-	2	3	2	3	-	3	3	3
P16SW41D .5	3	3	3	3	-	2	2	2	3	-	2	2	3
Average	2.2	3	2.6	2.6	-	2	2.6	2	2.6	-	2.2	2.6	2.6

