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Paper 6.7: CONCURRENT FIELDWORK - VI

P. Anand
ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು,
ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ
ಶಿವಗಂಗೋತ್ರಿ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ-577 002.

Paper- 6.6: SOCIAL WORK WITH URBAN COMMUNITIES

Objectives:

1. Sensitize trainees to the need and problems of urban communities;
2. Develop a critical understanding in the trainees about the programs of urban development.

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.

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

National and State Urban development programmes: Poverty Alleviation, Health, Education, Housing, Environmental protection, Social security, Unorganized sector;


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

Unit V: 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.



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ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ, ದಾಪಣಗೇರಿ-577 002.

Paper- 6.5: ECOLOGY AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

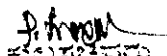
Objectives:

1. Understand the factors contributing to disaster.
2. Develop and understanding of the process of disaster management.
3. Develop an understanding of the Social Worker's role in disaster management.

- Unit-I** Environment: Meaning, Concept; Physical and Social Environment; Environment and life style; Ecology: Meaning, Concept; Ecosystems; Atmosphere; Global warming; Climate Change; Natural Resources: Forest, Land, Water; Bio-diversity: Concept and Characteristics; Waste matter disposal; Recycling; Renewal; Reuse; Use of Appropriate Technology;
- Unit-II** Meaning and definition of the term disaster: Its impact on level of development; Vulnerability and disaster preparedness, phases of disaster. Classification of Disaster: Natural - Famine/drought, Cyclones, Earthquake, Flood, Tsunamis; Man made disasters, biological warfare, industrial disasters, militancy, Accidents.
- Unit-III** Issues concerned: Policy issues and its implementations, Impact of disaster; physical, economical, spatial and psychosocial. Vulnerability of Special groups - Children, Women, elderly and disabled.
- Unit-IV:** Disaster management: Pre-disaster prevention, preparation, education, preparedness; Actual disaster: Short - term & Long term plan, stress and trauma search, relief. Recovery, restoration, resource mobilization; Post disaster; rehabilitation, mitigation of negative effect.
- Unit-V:** Role of Government, Voluntary organizations, local groups, community participation, volunteers and social workers in Disaster Management.

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Unit V - Relevance of Gandhian Ideologies

Reviewing the implementation of Gandhian ideologies in the contemporary world;

Critical analysis and relevance of Gandhian political life for the present politics;

Film Reviews - "Gandhi"; Review of the autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi "My Experiments with Truth";

Visit to Rural development Agencies based on Gandhian ideologies(Gandhian Ashrams, Gandhi Smaraka Seva Kendras- **STUDY TOUR CAN BE LINKED TO THIS ACTIVITY**);

Visit to the development agencies working on the spirit and inspiration of Gandhi in Karnataka and India;

References:

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2. Gandhian Sarvodaya: Thomas Vettickal
3. Gandian Economics: Sreeman Narayan
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5. Reading Gandhi (Ed): Sujit Kaur Jolly Concept Publishing Delhi

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Paper Code 6.4: GANDHI AND SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE

Objectives:

1. To create insight about the basic concepts of Gandhi & his views on society, development, industrialization, economics & education for the social work students.
2. To know the relevance of Gandhian philosophy & application of Gandhian model of development in dealing with current social problems and social issues for the social work students.

Unit I - Foundations of Gandhain Thought

A brief overview about Mahatma Gandhi's life. Foundations of Gandhian Social Thought;
 Influence of religions and philosophers on Gandhi;
 Influence of European philosophers on Gandhi;
 Comparative thought of Gandhi with Buddha, Mahaveer, Jesus, Paigambar;
 Comparative thought of Gandhi with Marx, Lohia, Ambedkar;
 The basic values - truth, non -violence- eleven vows, seven social evils. Views about Man and society- Man as interpretation of god. Gandhiji's perceptions about society.

Unit II - Gandhian Views on Social Problems

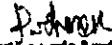
Elimination of social problems- Untouchability, Caste system, Problems of women, Alcoholism;
 The concept of trusteeship to eliminate economic inequality;
 Education concept of Nai -Talim, Basic education;

Unit III- Gandhian Thought on Economics and Education

Ethical basis of economics, purity of means, simplicity of life, bread labour-self-reliance- classless society; Cooperative movement and economic change,
 Gandhiji's views on industrialization;
 Contribution of Gandhi and Dr. Kumarappa to Economic thought;
 Gandhi and Basic Education, Nai Talim Experiment;
 Comparative educational views of Gandhi and Tagore;

Unit IV- Gandhi and Community Development, Social Change and Social Action

The Concept of development- antyodaya, sarvodaya;
 Means to achieve Development: - Swadeshi, Panchayatraj, Constructive Programmes;
 Satyagraha philosophy for social change and conflict resolution;
 Gandhi and Movements - Salt movement, Quit India Movement, Champaran Movement, Labor movement;
 Critical analysis of Gandhi's contribution to present social movements and human rights movement;


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3. Cameron, Janet: The Competitive Women, Mercury Books, London, 1988.
4. Desai, Neera and Krishnaraj, Maithreyi: Status of Women in India, Ajantha Publications, 1988.
5. Diwan Paras: Family Law, Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, 2000.
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15. Srinivasan: Indian Women, Anand Publications, New Delhi, 1993.
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Paper- 6.3: GENDER DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WORK

Objectives:

1. Understand the situation of women in India.
2. Understand dimensions of women empowerment.
3. Understand the relevance of women empowerment in development.

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 as Social Construct; Sociological and Psychological Concept of Gender; Gender issues, evidence of gender discrimination - key indicators, sex ratio, infant mortality rates, age at marriage, literacy rate - enrollment, and dropout rates in schools, education of women at different levels; Gender Parity Index;

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

Unit III: Some major issues relating to women in India society:
Issues, Policies, Legal Provisions and Programmes of -

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

Unit IV: Women and law; legal enactments under the British rule, constitutional and fundamental rights, protective clauses for women.

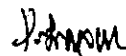
Current legal position regarding marriage, dowry, divorce, problem of violence against women outside home and inside home, restitution of conjugal rights.

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

Unit V: 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.


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Paper 6.2: FIELDS OF SOCIAL WORK

Objectives:

1. Orientation to students about the different fields of social work.
2. Orientation about the role and function of social worker in different fields.

Unit I: Disability

Medical aspect : Types of disability, causes, preventive measure as early intervention;
 Social aspect : Impact of disability as family and society, programmes and policies of disability, role of professional social worker in dealing with the problem;
 Implication of disability related legislation and status regarding their implementation- PWD Act 1995, Mental Health Act 1987, RCI Act 1992; and National Trust Act 2000.

Unit II : Child Development and Child Protection

Demographic profile of children in India;
 Developmental Needs of Children, Role of parents, Family and Peer;
 Programme and policy on child development;
 Child protection-Constitutional safeguards, child rights in CRC;
 Child Abuse-Nature, forms & consequence, trafficking in children;
 Children and Law - Juvenile Justice (care & protection of children) Act 2000;
 Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act 1986;
 Immoral Traffic and Prevention Act ;

Unit III : Age Care

Demography of the aged in India;
 Aging as a social problem-social, economical and psychological problem of widowhood;
 Programmes for Welfare of the aged, community based Approach in age care;
 Role of social work profession in Age Care;

Unit IV : Women Development

Status of Women in India, Factors affecting status of women;
 Problems and status of women in the areas of Health, Education, Employment and political participation;
 Women & Law : Marriage Act, Property Rights, Trafficking, Adoption, Maternity- Benefit,
 Equal Remuneration, Female Foeticide & infanticide;
 Role of women's organization, NGOs, SHGs in the development & empowerment of women;
 Programmes for the women development at the National & State Level.

Unit V : Youth Welfare

Demographic profile of youth in India. Importance of youth.
 Youth welfare Programmes;
 Role of Social Worker in Youth Welfare;

Welfare of the Backward Classes

Demographic Profile of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe Population.
 Social, Cultural and economic Problems faced by them.
 Different approaches to their solution.
 Welfare programmes initiated by the Government and NGOs.

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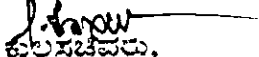
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4. Youth Policy – Dept. of Youth Affairs & sports, Govt. of India

Phularenu Guha
 Director, Department of Social Work
 Government of India

B.S.W SEMESTER-VI

Paper 6.1: RESEARCH PROJECT

The students have to identify an issue specific to their locality and region. Conduct a preliminary level study to understand the issue from research process and suggest any remedies to bring change, correction in the current situation. The students can identify and work on any issues like - social issues, health issues, environmental issues, educational issues, economic issues, agricultural issues, livelihood issues, and entrepreneurship issues and so on. A Research project has to be guided by an authorized (Authorized by the Course Coordinator or The Principal of the college) guide at the college level. Research methodology needs to be followed in the process. Respective project report has to be attested by the student, Supervisor, External supervisor if any and also by the Principal/ Course coordinator. The same must be submitted to the Viva voce committee.


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Paper 5.7: CONCURRENT FIELDWORK - V

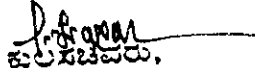
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 Assistant Professor
 Department of Sociology
 Government College, Delhi

Paper- 5.6: SOCIAL WORK WITH TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

Objectives:

1. Understanding the problems of tribal communities.
2. Understand strategies to work for the development of 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 tribals 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.
- UNIT III:** 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 IV:** 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 V:** 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.

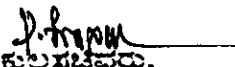

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 12. Park, K: Park's Textbook of Preventive and Social Medicine, Banarsidas Bhanot, Jabalpur, 1997.
 13. Pathak, Lalit P: Population Studies – The Discipline, Development Pattern and Information System, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 1998.
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Students are advised to read the following Journals/ Periodicals.

- Social Action.


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Paper-5.5: POPULATION DYNAMICS AND FAMILY WELFARE

Objectives:

1. Understand the dynamics of population in India.
2. Understand the relevance of family welfare.

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Unit I: Demography: Meaning, Demography as a Science, Importance of Demography;	
Population dynamics: population growth - world population trends- patterns	4
population growth in India - sources of demographic data.	
Census: National Sample Survey: registration of births, deaths and marriage	5
components of population change fertility mortality and migration.	
Unit II: Fertility: biological determinants of fertility, incidence and causes of primary	6
secondary sterility.	
Social, economic, psychological and cultural determinants of fertility at the micro	7.
macro levels- measurement of fertility.	
Unit III: Causes of mortality change and determinants of mortality differentials- infant mortality	8.
child mortality and maternal mortality- components, levels, trends and determinants.	
Determinants of fertility and mortality at the micro level, causal relationship between	9.
fertility and mortality, components and social and economic development of the family	
Determinants of infertility, problems of infertility, prevention and treatment of infertility	10
Migration and urbanization- causes and consequences of migration- role of migration	11
population change- future of migration components- impact of migration on the family	
migration and urbanization.	
Unit IV: Anatomy and physiology of reproduction: methods of contraception -	12
Medical termination of pregnancy act - clinical aspects of family planning methods, their	13
use and effectiveness;	
Issues and concerns of Reproductive health, Mother health, Adolescent health;	14
Unit V: Family welfare programmes in India: components, levels of services availability	15
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	16
programmes;	
Population education: needs, aims, scope and dimensions of population education	17
Family life education: concept, importance, strategies and models;	
Role of social worker in the implementation of family planning programmes.	

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Paper 5.4: GERANTOLOGICAL SOCIAL WORK

Objectives

1. To understand the concepts of aging, gerontological care and Social Work
2. To understand the problems faced by aged.
3. To study the role of Social Work interventions in caring for the Aged

Unit I : Basic Concepts : Old Age, Aging and Ageism;

Characteristics of old age, Physical, social, emotional changes;

Personal, social, vocational and marital adjustments;

Problems and Hazards;

Unit II: Demographics and Problems of elderly: Trends of Population Statistics of elderly;

Problems of aging : Sociological and Psychological perspectives of Family and elderly;

Social and vocational rehabilitation Policy, programmes and services for elderly;

Unit III: Gerontological Social Work : Meaning, Concept, Scope;

Social Gerontology: Meaning, Concept, Scope;

Role of social worker in the care of elderly;

Interdisciplinary team in Geriatric Care;

Unit IV: Components of Gerontological Social Work;

New patient assessment, Medical and Social Concerns, Living situation, Education and work history;

Family composition, Social supports, substance use, spirituality, activity level and mental health;

Family assessment, providing solutions to care giver burden, common problems in - psychotherapy with the elderly;

Unit V : Components of Gerontological Care Management in Social Work;

Community Based programmes;


Individual Treatment Methods;

Support groups for older adults - qualities of effective groups;

Role of national and international NGOs in the care of elderly;

Reference:

1. Developmental Psychology - a life span Approach : Elizabeth b. Hurlock
2. Aging and Aged: A source Book : Chowdhary Paul D.
3. Practice with Elder : Parsons, Ruth J.


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Paper Code 5.3 - SOCIAL WORK ADMINISTRATION

Objectives:

1. To study Voluntary Agency Administration
2. To study legal aspects of Social Work Administration
3. To create awareness about the various social welfare programmes implemented by Central & State Governments

Unit I: Social Work Administration.- Meaning and definition. Administration;

Meaning, scope & principles. Organisation, Management, Public Administration;
Functions of social work administration;

Unit II: Administrative process in welfare institutions- Planning, Organizing;

Directing, Staffing, Coordinating, Financial administration- Budgeting, Fund raising;
Accounting, Auditing. Public relations & reports, maintenance of files;

Unit III: Non- governmental organizations. Registration of Societies and Trusts;

Constitution and byelaws. Societies Registration Act;
Factors motivating voluntary action. National & International voluntary agencies;
Problems of voluntary organizations;

Unit IV: Welfare Programmes for Women, Children, Youth, Aged, Destitute & differently abled

(Institutional & Non-Institutional), Social Welfare Programmes for SCs & STs.;
Integrated Child Development Services, Social security schemes of Central & State -
Governments, Kudumbashree;

Unit V: Social Welfare Administration in India- National level & State level Social

Welfare Department- Functions and Programmes;
Organizational structure, Programmes of Central Social Welfare Board;


Reference:

1. Social Welfare Administration: Paul Choudhary
2. Social Welfare Administration: S L Goel & R Rajan
3. Encyclopedia of Social Welfare- Modern perspectives on Social Work: Anand Sirohi
4. Social Welfare Administration: Sachdeva
5. A new history of Social Welfare: Phyllis J Day

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2. Goode, W.J. and Hatt, P.K: Methods in Social Research, McGraw Hill, New York, 1962.
3. Gupta, S.P: Statistical Methods, Sultanchand and Sons, New Delhi, 1984.
4. Kothari, C.R: Research Methodology - Methods and Techniques, Second Edition, Wishwa Prakashan, New Delhi, 1990.
5. Krishnaswamy, O.R: Methodology of Research in Social Sciences, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay, 1993.
6. Lal das, D.K: Practice of Social Research, - Social Work Perspective, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2000.
7. McMillan: Statistical Methods for Social Workers, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1952.
8. Moser, C.A and Kalton, G: Survey Methods in Social Investigation, ELBS and Heinemann, London Educational Books, 1974.
9. Polansky, N.A(Ed): Social Work Research, University of Chicago, Chicago, 1960.
10. Raj, Hans: Theory and Practice in Social Work Research, Surjeet Publications, Delhi, 1987.
11. Ramachandran, P: Issues in Social Work Research in India, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, 1990.
12. Thakur, Devendra: Research Methodology in Social Sciences, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi, 1988.


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B.S.W SEMESTER -V**Paper 5.1: SOCIAL WORK CAMP**

Social Work Camp shall be conducted for a minimum period of 10 days. The students shall organize and conduct this camp under the direction and supervision of the teaching faculty in a rural / tribal community.

Paper- 5.2: SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH**Objectives:**

1. Understand the need for Scientific Approach to human inquiry in place of common sense approach.
2. Conceptualise and formulate a simple research project, Prepare and administer of simple tools of data collection and Report writing skills.
3. Develop and understanding of Statistics, simple statistical tools and learn to use these.

Unit I: Social Research: Meaning, Concept; Scientific Method;

Social Work Research and Social Research - Concept and 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.

Unit II: 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 III: Hypothesis: Meaning, Concepts, Types;

Sampling: Need and Procedures; Determination of sample size;

Types of Sampling: Probability and Non-probability;

Variables: Meaning, Types; Variable Design;

Unit IV: Research Tools: Observation, Questionnaire, Interview schedule, Guide.

Methods of Data Collection: Observation, Interview,

Pilot study and Pre-testing - Sources of data:

Primary and Secondary Sources of Data;

Unit V: 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.

Interpreting data, writing a short report of the findings.

Computer Application in data analysis: Statistical Package for Social Sciences,