Akkamahadevi Women's University, Vijayapura

Jnanashakti Campus TORVI.-586105

SYLLABUS FOR BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK (BSW)

(I to VI Semesters)

TO BE EFFECTIVE FROM THE ACADEMIC YEAR

Revised from Academic year : 2018-19

COURSE OUTLINE FOR B.S.W PROGRAMME 2018

SEMESTER-I

Sl. No.	Group	Code No.	Title of the Paper	IA	Sem Exam	Total Marks	Teaching hours/week
1	I		First Language	20	80	100	4
2	I		Second Language	20	80	100	4
3	II	1.1	Introduction to Social Work	20	80	100	4
4	II	1.2	Social sciences for Social Workers (Sociology, Economics, Political Science & Anthropology)	20	80	100	4
5	II	1.3	Social Work Practicum	20	80	100	10
6	CP		Indian Constitution	20	80	100	4

Total for I semester = 600

SEMESTER-II

Sl. No.	Group	Code No.	Title of the Paper	IA	Sem Exam	Total Marks	Teaching hours/week
1	I		First Language	20	80	100	4
2	I		Second Language	20	80	100	4
3	II	2.1	Social Case Work	20	80	100	4
4	II	2.2	Human Growth And Development	20	80	100	4
5	II	2.3	Social Work Practicum	20	80	100	10
6	CP		Human Rights and Environmental Studies	20	80	100	4

Total for II semester = 600

SEMESTER-III

Sl. No.	Group	Code No.	Title of the Paper	IA	Sem Exam	Total Marks	Teaching hours/week
1	I		First Language	20	80	100	4
2	I		Second Language	20	80	100	4
3	II	3.1	Social Group Work	20	80	100	4
4	II	3.2	Community Organisation	20	80	100	4
5	II	3.3	Social Work Practicum	20	80	100	4
6	CP		Personality Development	20	80	100	

Total for III semester = 60

SEMESTER-IV

Sl. No.	Group	Code No.	Title of the Paper	Max. Marks		Total Marks	Teaching hours/week
				IA	Sem Exam		
1	I		First Language	20	80	100	4
2	I		Second Language	20	80	100	4
3	II	4.1	Social Work Research	20	80	100	4
4	II	4.2	Social Welfare Administration	20	80	100	4
5	III	4.3	Social Work Practicum	20	80	100	4
6	CP			20	80	100	4

Total for IV semester = 600

SEMESTER-V

Sl. No.	Group	Code No.	Title of the Paper	Max. Marks		Total Marks	Teaching hours/week
				IA	Sem Exam		
1	I	5.1	Social Movements and Social Action	20	80	100	4
2	II	5.2	Social Work and Health Care	20	80	100	4
3	II	5.3	Communication and Counselling	20	80	100	4
4	II	5.4	Disaster Management	20	80	100	4
5	III	5.5	Social Work Practicum	20	80	100	10
6	III	5.6	Social Work Research Project	20	80	100	7-10 days

Total for V semester = 600

SEMESTER-VI

Sl. No.	Group	Code No.	Title of the Paper	Max. Marks		Total Marks	Teaching hours/week
				IA	Sem Exam		
1	I	6.1	Tribes, Urban and rural community development	20	80	100	4
2	II	6.2	Social work with Disability	20	80	100	4
3	II	6.3	Child Protection and child rights	20	80	100	4
4	II	6.4	Social Policy, Planning and Development	20	80	100	4
5	II	6.5	Social Work Rural Camp	20	80	100	4
6	III	6.6	Social Work Practicum	20	80	100	10

Total for VI semester = 6

BSW SEMISTER I

Paper -1.1: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL WORK

Objectives:
1. Understanding social service tradition in India
2. Understand social work profession, values, Ethics to professionalization.
3. Understand the history of social work in India and west.
4. Understand goals of social work profession.

Unit I:
Social Work- Meaning, Definition, Goals and Objectives, Scope and principles of social work. Relation and distinction between social services, social reform, social welfare & social work.

Unit II:
Social Work Profession- Meaning and characteristics, beginning of social work education, Professional values and ethics. &Professional associations.

Unit III:
Foundation of Social Work Practice in India – Ancient, Medieval and Modern – with special reference to:
Ancient - Social service tradition in Indian culture, religious roots of charity and philanthropy. Role of institutions like the Joint family, the Caste groups and the Panchayats.
Medival - Social reform movements, contribution of major saints and social reformers of the 19th and 20th century and their contributions to social welfare.
Modern - Dalit movement, Gandhian ideology, Saryodaya and Bhoodan movement.
Role of state and voluntary organizations in social welfare in India and in the current situation.

Unit IV:
History of social work in west (UK &USA), Methods of Social Work(Social Case Work, Social Group work, Community organisation, Social Welfare Administration, social work research and Social Action. (In brief -its meaning, objectives and importance)

Unit V:
Social Work Services—Concept & Role in: Family service, Child welfare services, b
Welfare services for the Challenged, Women welfare services, Labour welfare services, Medical social work and Correctional services.

REFERENCES:

1. Frink.A.B: The Field of Social Work, New York, Henry Holl and Co. 1945
2. Friedlander Walter A and Apte Robert Z: Introduction to Social Welfare, New Delhi, Prentice Hall.1982.
3. Friedlander Walter A: Concepts and Methods of Social Work, New Delhi, Prentice-Hall.1964.
4. Ganguli.B.N: Gandhi's Social Philosophy, Delhi, Vikas Publishing House, 1973.
5. Gore.M.S: Social Work and Social Work Education, Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1965.
6. Gupta, Manju: Child Abuse – A Social Work Perspective, Mangal Deep Publications, Jaipur, 2001.
7. Jainendra Kumar Jha: An Introduction to Social Work, Institute for Sustainable Development, Lucknow, and Anmol Publications Pvt., Ltd., New Delhi 2002.
8. Jacob.K.K. (Ed) Social Work Education in India – Retrospective and Prospect, Himansu Publications, Udaipur, 1991.
9. Lawani.B.T. Social Work Education and Field Instructions, Center for Social Research andDevelopment, Pune, 2002.
10. Marulasiddaiah.H.M. (Ed) Bharata Samajakarya Vishwakosha, Vol.I, Kannada Visvavidlaya, Hampi, 1994.
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12. Moorthy, M.V and Narayana Rao S: Field work in Social Work, Dept of Sociology and Social Work, Andra University, Waltair, 1970.
13. Publication Division, Ministry of Welfare, Govt of India: Encyclopaedia of Social Work in India (All Volumes) 1987.
14. Skidmore, Rex A and Thackeray, Milton G: Introduction to Social Work, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1982.
15. Stroup, H.H. Social Work – An Introduction to the Field, New Delhi, Eurasia Publishing House 1960.
16. University Grants Commission. Review of Social Work Education in India, Retrospect and Prospect, University Grants Commission, New Delhi, 1980.

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

UNIT I

Nature and Definition of Sociology, Pioneers of Sociology. **Society**, Meaning, Characteristics. The Process of Socialization mechanisms and the agents of Socialization. concept of Society and Culture. **Community**: Meaning, Characteristics, Differences between Society and Community **Group**: Meaning, Characteristics & Classification of Group(Primary and secondary Groups).Importance to Individual and Society

UNIT II

Social Institutions:
Marriage: Meaning, Characteristics, Forms of Marriage, Mate Selection: Exogamy & Endogamy.
Family: Meaning, Function of Family, Types of Family: Nuclear, Extended, Joint Family, Features of Modern Family and Trends.

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

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

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

REFERENCES:

Bhushan, Vidya and D. R. Sachdeva. An Introduction of Sociology. Allahabad: Kitab Mahal, 1989.

Davis, Kingsley. Human Society. Delhi: Surjeet Publications, 1981.

Deva, Indra and Shrirama. Society and Culture in India: Their Dynamics through the Ages, Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 1999.

Gisbert, P. Fundamentals of Sociology. 3rd ed. Bombay: Orient Longman Ltd., 1973.

Haralambos, M. Sociology: Themes and Perspectives. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2013

Jayapalan. N. Indian Society and Social Institutions.Vol. 1 & 2. New Delhi: Atlanctic Publisher and Distributors, 2001.

Johnson, Harry M. Sociology: A Systematic Introduction. New Delhi: Allied Publishers, 2003.

Kapoor, B. K. Indian Society: Structure and Change. Jaipur: Ritu Publications, 2013.

Patil, S. N. Handbook of Sociology. Jaipur: Vital Publications, 2007.

Perry, John and Erna Perry. The Social Web: An Introduction to Sociology. San Francisco: Canfield Press, 1973.

Rao, C. N. Shankar. Sociology. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company Ltd., 1993.

Rawat, H. K. Sociology: Basic Concepts. Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 2007. Singh,

K. Principles of Sociology. Lucknow: Prakashan Kendra, 1999.

SOCIAL WORK PRACTICUM-I

Field Work Programme (Social Work Practicum)

Objectives:

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

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

Following shall be the outline of Field Work activities:

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

BSW SEMISTER -II

PAPER 2.1: SOCIAL CASE WORK

Objectives:
1. Understanding of behaviour and coping capacities of individuals.
2. Understanding of principles and techniques of working with people.
3. Understanding of application of social case work in various settings.

Unit I: Social Case Work:
Meaning, Definition, Nature, Objective and Scope, Components of case work, Historical development of the method of case work, importance of the method. Values and basic principles underlying work with individuals.

Unit. II : Social Case Work Process-
Initial contact/Contract, Social study, Analysis and Assessment, Intervention, Evaluation, Termination and Follow-up. Application of method to concrete problems as a result of environmental/circumstantial factors. Introduction to approaches in working with individuals and families. Phases in the problems solving process from initial contact to termination .

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

Relationship: Initiating contact and collecting information and sustaining professional relationships. Types of relationship, handling problems related to relationships viz, handling resistance, transference and counter transference. Interview techniques, ,(Developmental, Primitive, & Remedial)

Unit IV: Theories and Models of Helping:
Psycho-analytical, Psycho social, Problem solving, Crisis Intervention. Growth of professional self**.** Meaning, Importance, Uses of recording. Types of recording, summary and evaluation.

Unit V:
Roles of Social Worker:
Application of case work method in
 Family and child welfare settings.
* School settings
* Medical and psychiatric settings
* Correctional settings
* Industrial settings

REFERENCES:

1. Biestek, F.P The Case Work Relationship, London, George Allen & Unwin, 1957.
2. Friedlander, W.A.: Concepts and Methods of Social Work, New Delhi, Prentice-Hall, 1964.
3. Goldstein: Ego Psychology and Social Work Practice, New York, Free Press, 1984.
4. Hamilton: Principles of Social Case Recording, NY: Columbia University Press, 1946.
5. Hamilton, G: Theory and Practice in Social Case Work, NY: Columbia University Press, 1950.
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8. Perlman, H.H: Social Case Work: A Problem – Solving Process, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1957.
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10. Roberts, Robert W and Robert H nee (Eds) 1970: Theories of Social Case Work, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1970.
11. Skid more, Rex A and Thackeray, Milton G: Introduction to Social Work, Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1982.
12. Timms, N: Social Case Work: Principles and Practice, London, Rout Ledge and Kegan Paul 1964.
13. Turner, Francis j (Ed); Social Work Treatment, New York, The Free Press 1974.
14. Turner, F.J(Ed): Differential Diagnosis and Treatment in Social Work, New York, The Free Press,1976.
15. Upadhyay, R.K: Social Case Work- A Therapeutic Approach, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2003.
16. Young, Pauline V: Interviewing in Social Work, NY, McGraw Hill Book Co.1935.

PAPER 2.2: HUMAN GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Objectives:
1. Understanding of the characteristic needs, and normal development stages of human life cycle.
2. Understanding about abnormal behavior at different stages of development.
3. Understanding about abnormal behavior pattern, its causes, and treatment.

Unit I:
Stages of human development - Prenatal development, infancy & its milestones childhood - early & later
childhood, puberty & adolescence – Characteristics, physical, social and psycho sexual development in each stage.

Unit II:
Adulthood – Early, middle and later adulthood, Middle age and old age - characteristics, pattern
of behavior and major adjustment areas (Physical, familial, vocational and social)

Unit III:
Understanding human behavior: Heredity & environment: Heredity- concept and mechanisms,
Environment – internal and external, interplay of heredity and environment in shaping behavior.
Environment and early development of the child.

Unit IV:
Basic psychological processes: Intelligence – concept, levels and assessment.
Learning: nature and definition of learning, remembering and forgetting, factors of forgetting –
motivated forgetting, psychological amnesia. Motivation; concepts of motives, types of motives
with special reference to social motives.

Unit V:
Personality : definition , nature & assessment, brief discussion of some theories- psychodynamic theories (Freud, Jung & Adler) Behavior and learning theories (Dollard & Miller, Skinner, Bandura &Walters) humanistic theories (Rogers and Maslow)

Note: the theories may be discussed only in brief to highlight major contributions of each towards explaining personality.

REFERENCES:

1. Anastasi, Anne: Psychological Testing, New York, Macmillan Publishing Company 1988.

2. Anitha Kumar and Usha Rao: General Psychology, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 1988.

3. Bisacre, M and Carlisle: The Illustrated Encyclopaedia of Human Development (Ed), London, Marshal Govendish books Ltd, 1975.

4. Brophy, J.E: Child Development and Socialization, Chicago, Science Research Associations, 1977.

5. Coleman, James C: Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life, Bombay, D.B.Taraporevala Sons and Co. 1976.

6. Davidoff, L.L: Introduction to Psychology, Auckland; McGraw Hill inc. Book co. 1981.

7. Feldman, Robert S: Understand Psychology, Fourth Edition, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Ltd., New Delhi, 1997.

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12. Kuppuswamy, B: Introduction to Social Psychology, Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1961.

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14. Morgan, Clifford T., King Richard A, Weisz, John R and Schopler, John: Introduction to Psychology, Seventh Edition, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Ltd., New Delhi, 2002.

15. Weiner, E.A. and Stewart, B.J: Assessing Individuals: Psychological and Educational Tests and Measurements, Boston, Little, Brown and Co., 1984.

SOCIAL WORK PRACTICUM-II

Field Work Programme (Social Work Practicum)

Objectives:

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

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

Following shall be the outline of Field Work activities:

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

BSW III SEMESTER

PAPER 3.1: SOCIAL GROUP WORK

Objectives:
1. Develop an understanding of types of groups, processes and techniques of group work.
2. Develop skills to apply group work method.
3. Understand application of group work method in various settings.

Unit I:
Social Group Work- Meaning, Definition, objectives, purpose and scope. Principles of social group work. Group and significance of different groups in the life of the individual /Society. Historical development of group work as a method with special reference to India with contextual relatives.

Unit II:
Social Group Work in relation to other methods of social work in the context of other methods, with emphasis on the Indian reality.

Unit III: Types of groups : Process of Group Work - Fact-finding, Analysis and Assessment, Intervention, Evaluation, Termination and Follow-up. Dynamics of group.

Unit IV:
Knowledge and skills and techniques for effective work with groups – problem solving, program planning, program as a media, use of resources, Group Counselling.

Unit V:
Use of group work in different settings - role of group worker in various situations/ settings

REFERENCES:
1. Balgopal, P.R. and Vassal, T.V: Group on Social Work – An Ecological Perspective, Macmillan Publication Co., New York, 1983.
2. Kemp, C.G: Perspectives on the Group Processes, Houghton Mifflin Co. Boston 1970.
3. Klein, A.F: Social Work through Group Process, School of Social Welfare – State University of New York, Albany, 1970.
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6. Milson, Fred: An Introduction to Group Work Skills, Routledge and Kegan Paul, London, 1973.
7. Sundel, M., Glasser P Sari, R & Vinter, R: Individual Change through Small Groups, The Free Press, New York, 1985.
9. Trecker, H.B: Social Group Work – Principles and Practices, Association Press, New York, 1970.
10. Wilson, G. and Rayland, G: Social Group Work Practice, Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co, 1949

PAPER-3.2: COMMUNITY ORGANISATION

- To understand the concept of Community and Community organisation.
- To understand Community and Power Dynamics.
- To understand different models and approaches in Community Organization
- To understand strategies in Community Organisation.

UNIT-I: Understanding Community
Concept of community: Perspective of Community- Geographical and functional community. Functions of community,

Unit II: Community Dynamics:
Understanding community power structure. Relevance of power in community organisation. Community Empowerment and barriers of empowerment. Capacity building through community participation.

Unit III: Community organization as a Practice
Community Organization: Meaning and Definition, Objectives of Community Organization. Principles of Community Organization. Models of Community Organisation Processes in Community Organisation: Steps and applications. Historical Development of Community Organisation.

Unit IV: Strategies in Community Organization:
Strategies in Community Organization. Participatory Approaches and related techniques, Formation and capacity building of the marginalized groups, Committee formation, leadership and cadre building and networking. Skills of an effective community organiser.

Unit V: Application of Community Organization:
Community Organization with rural and urban communities. Community Organization with vulnerable Communities. Role of Community Worker

REFERENCES:

1. Arora R.K(ed) 1979, People Participation in Development Process: Essays in honor of B,Mehta Jaipur:The HCM State Institute of Public Administration.

2. Dandavate, M. 1977, Marx and Gandhi, Bombay: Popular Prakashan Pvt. Ltd.

3. P.D Misra, Social Work-Philosophy and Method sinter-India Publications, New Delhi.

4. Zubair Meenai., Participatory Community Work: Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.

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10.Ross Murray G.1967,Community Organisation:Theory,Principles and practice,New York

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13. Dunham, Arthur E. 1970 The Community Welfare Organisation, New York, Thomas Y. Crowell

14..Gandhi, M. K. Sarvodaya (I'he Welfare of All), Ahmedabad: Navjivan Publishing House. 9.

Journals:

1.Participative Development. Centre for Social Research and Development.

2.Journal of Social Work and Development Issues. Udaipur School of Social Work.

3.Social Change. Journal of the Council for Social Development.

SOCIAL WORK PRACTICUM-III

Field Work Programme

Objectives:

- To develop capacity for observation and analyzing social realities.
- To develop an understanding of needs, problems and programmes for different target groups.
- To develop an understanding of the role of a social worker in different settings.
- To develop skills in observation, interview, recording, group discussions and leadership.
- To develop skills in report writing and use of supervision.

Following shall be the outline of fieldwork activities:

- Interaction with Social Work Practitioners.
- Skill Training.
- Individual Conference.
- Group Conference.
- Viva-Voce.

BSW IV Semester

Paper 4.1: <u>SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH</u>

Objectives:
- Understand the need for Scientific Approach to human inquiry in place of common sense approach.
- Conceptualize and formulate a simple research project, Prepare and administer of simple tools of date collection and Report writing skills.
- Develop and understanding of Statistics, simple statistical tools and learn to use these.

Unit-I Introduction:
Social Work Research and Social Research: Concept, objectives. Importance of Social Work Research. Types of Social Research, Difference between Social Science Research and Social Work research. Social Work Research as a method of social work.

Unit-II: Basic Steps and Concepts in Social Work Research:
Steps in Social Work Research: Identification of Research Problems, Review of Literature, Statement of Problems, conceptualization objectives, Hypothesis, Developing Research Tools, Sample, Data Collection, Data Processing, and Analysis, Presentation of results and report.

Unit-III: Research Designs:
Research Designs: Case studies, survey (exploratory and explanatory) Descriptive Experimental (natural or post- facto, quasi, field and laboratory)

Unit-IV: Research Tools:
Research Tools: Observation, Interview Schedule, Interview Guide/ Cheklist Questionnaire, Methods of Data Collection: Observation and interview, Sources of data: Primary and Secondary – Published and Unpublished Universe and Sampling: Need, types and Procedures – Determination of sample size.

Unit-V Statistics:
Meaning of statistics, Computing percentages and Measures of Central Tendency – Arithmetic Mean, Mode and Median. Measure of Variation- Range, Standard Deviation. Computer application and Social Work Research.

REFERENCES:

1. Aggarwal, Y.P: Statistical Methods, Sterling Publishers Pvt.Ltd. Bangalore, 1988.
2. Goode, W.J. and Hatt, P.K: Methods in Social Research, McGraw Hill, New York, 1962.
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8. Moser, C.A and Kalton, G: Survey Methods in Social Investigation, ELBS and Heinemann, London Educational Books, 1974.
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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.

PAPER-4.2: SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

Objectives:
- To develop an understanding of basic concepts of Administration in Social Work Practice.
- To expose the ability to apply the basic principles of Social Welfare
- To provide necessary knowledge of Administration of Welfare Organisation.
- To develop an understanding of the organisation as a system.

UNIT – I
Conceptual Frame Work
Social Welfare and Social Service, Social Welfare Administration and Public Administration. Principles of Social Welfare Administration, Functions of Social Welfare Administration.

UNIT –II
Registration of Welfare Organisation
Provisions for various forms of Registration of Welfare Organisation / NGOs: Indian Trust Act 1882/ Society Registration act 1860/Company Act 1956. Conditions and Procedures required for Registration of NGOs under Registration of Societies Act 1860. Administration of Registered Welfare Agencies: Role and Functions of General body, Role and Responsibilities and Functions of Office bearer.

UNIT-III
Social Welfare Boards
Objectives and functions of Central Social Welfare Board, State Social Welfare Advisory Board- Role and Functions. Concept of Grant in Aid: Eligibility and procedures involved to get Funding assistance from Internal and External organisations. Programmes and Schemes of the Central Social Welfare Board

UNIT –IV
Agency Administration
Concept of Administration, Organisation and Management. Executive in Administrative Process: Responsibilities and Functions of Executive in the Administrative Process: **POSDCORB:** (Planning, Organising, Staffing Directing ,Coordinating Reporting, Budgeting)

UNIT –V
Problems faced by NGOs
Nature of programmes of NGOs, General and Specific Problems of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Remedial measures.

REFERENCES:

1.Bhattacharya, Sanjay. Social Work Administration. Jaipur: Rawat Publication, 2006.

Social Work: An Integrated Approach, Jaipur: Rawat Publication, 2004.

2.Chowdry, Paul D. Social Welfare Administration. New Delhi: Atma Ram and Sons, 1990.

3.Dhama, O.P. Extension and Rural Welfare. Agra: Ram Prasad & Sons,1986.

4.Dubey, S.N. Social Welfare Policy and Social Welfare Service. Bombay: Tata Institute of Social Sciences,1972.

5.Goel, S. L. Social Welfare Administration: Social Justice and Empowerment. Vol.1& 2. New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publication Pvt. Ltd., 2010.

6.John, Ray. Executive Responsibilities. New York: Association Press, 1954.

7.Johri, P.K. Social Administration. New Delhi: Anmol Publication, 2007.

8.Mazumdar, Ammu Menon. Social Welfare in India. Bombay: Asian Publishing House, 1964.

9.Patel, A.K and Dubey M.V. Philosophy of Social Work. New Delhi: Crescent Publication Corporation, 2010.

10.Rameshwari, Devi and Ravi Prakash. Social Work and Social Welfare Administration: Methods and Practices. Jaipur: Mangal Deep Publication, 1998.

11.Ranjana, Devi. Social Welfare: Concepts and Theory. New Delhi: Omega Publications, 2009.

12.Sachedeva, D.R. Social Welfare Administration, New Delhi: Kitab Mahal, 2009.

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14.White, Leonard D. Introduction to the Study of Public Administration. New

15.Delhi: Surjeet Publication, 2007.

16.Young, P.V. Mastering Social Welfare. London: Macmillan Press, 1998.

SOCIAL WORK PRACTICUM-IV

Field Work Programme

Objectives:

- To develop capacity for observation and analyzing social realities.
- To develop an understanding of needs, problems and programmes for different target groups.
- To develop an understanding of the role of a social worker in different settings.
- To develop skills in observation, interview, recording, group discussions and leadership.
- To develop skills in report writing and use of supervision.

Following shall be the outline of fieldwork activities:

- Orientation to intensive Field Work.
- Interaction with Social Work Practitioners.
- Skill Training.
- **Rural Camp** (Duration: One Week).
- Individual Conference.
- Group Conference.
- Viva-Voce.

BSW SEMESTER-V

Paper-5.1: <u>SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND SOCIAL ACTION</u>.

Objectives
- Understand the concepts and context of Social Movements and Social Action.
- Develop understanding and analyzing issues in a broader context in order to respond to critical social realities.
- Developing a strong perspective and skill to engage themselves in struggles, protests and movements.
- Acquire knowledge on the concepts, processes and techniques of Social Advocacy.

Unit-I : Introduction to Social Movements:
Social Movement: Meaning, Concept and Definitions. Religious and Sectarian Movements-Social Reform Movement, Civic movements, Bhakti Movement, Peasant Movements, Dalit Movement, Feminist Movement.

Unit-II : Introduction to Social Action:
Social Action: Meaning, Concept, and Definitions. Principles of Social Action. Need for Social Action. Goals and Objectives of Social Action, approaches and strategies of Social Action,

Unit- III : Introduction to Social Advocacy:
Meaning, Concept and Definitions of Social advocacy, type of social advocacy , process of Social Advocacy, Social advocacy as a tool for social change, prerequisite for Social Advocacy : Leadership, Campaign Planning, coalition and Network building, Budget Analysis, Communication, Media Advocacy.

Unit- IV: Approaches for Social Action and Social Movements:
Vinobha Bhave- Sarvodaya, Mahatma Gandhi- Swadeshi and Independence Movement, Sundarlal Bahuguna – Environment Movement, Medha Patkar- Narmada Bachao Andolan, Rajendre Singh- Water Conservation, Dr. Sudarshan- Tribal Movement, Anna Hazare- Lokpal Movement against Corruption Social Auditing.

Unit- V : Social Action as a Method of Social Work:
Social Action in relation to case work, Social Action in relation to Group Work, Social Action in relation to Community Organization, Social Action in relation to Social Work Research, Social Action in relation to Social Welfare Administration

REFERENCES:

1. Alinsky, Saul 1998, Rule of Radicals, Vintage Book Edition.

2. Bailey R and Mike Brake (EDs) 1975, Radical Social Work, Edward Arnold, London.

3. Baviskar A 2010, Social Movements in India, in N G Jayal and PB Mehta (EDs)- Oxford Companion to Politics in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

4. Freire P 1997, Pedagogy of the Oppressed, Penguin Books, New Delhi.

5.Gurr T R 1970, Why Men Rebel, Princeton University Press, Princeton.

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7.Ray, Ray and M F Katzenstein (EDs) 2005, Social Movements in India- Poverty, Power and Politics, Rowman and Little field.

8.Sangavi S 2007, The New People's Movement in India, Economic and Political Weekly.

Paper 5.2: SOCIAL WORK AND HEALTH CARE

Objectives:
- Understand health situation in India
- Understand various factors affection health and
- Health care system, community, health, Policies and programs.
- Learn to work with multi disciplinary team

Unit-I : Introduction to Health

Concept of Health: Physical, Social, Mental and Spiritual Dimensions of health- Positive health- Determinants of health- Changing perspectives of health care and social work practice in the field of field of health. Concept of Social medicine, and Community Medicine. Role of family in health and disease. Health Scenario of India.

Unit- II : Classification of diseases Communicable and Non-communicable diseases:

Brief discussion on causes, signs and symptoms, treatment and prevention of communicable and Non- Communicable diseases: Leprosy, TB, STDs, AIDS, Hepatitis A and B, Cholera, Typhoid and Malaria, Cancer, Blindness, Hypertension, Diabetes. Accidents: Raising incidents of road traffic accidents – causes, effects and management strategies for the prevention of accidents.

Unit- III : Mother and Child Health Services:

Mother and Child Health(MCH) Services: Prenatal and Postnatal care , Immunization- School health programme, ICDS and RCH Programmes. Nutrition- balanced diet. Under nutrition and malnutrition. Remedial measures.

Unit-IV: Mental Health:

Concept of mental Health , Mental Illness, Community Mental Health and Community Psychiatry. Mental Health as a Part of General health. Rehabilitation, prevention of mental illness and promotion of mental health, methods and techniques and role of the social worker, individually or as part of a team of professionals and Para- Professionals, working with multi-disciplinary team's.

Unit- V : Health Services:

Health Services at National, State, District, Taluk and PHC levels- Role and functions of social worker in health care. Social Work practice in hospital and community. Health Education: meaning, importance and methods. National Health Programmes – National Health Policy – National and International Organizations for Health.

REFERENCES:

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2. Bajpai, P.K. (Ed): Social Work Perspectives on Health, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 1998.
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4. Hanlon, J.J and Picket, G.E: Public Health – Administration and Practice, C.B.Mosby Company, St.Louis, 1979.
5. Hilleboo, H.E and Larimore, G.W: Preventive Medicine, W.B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1966.
6. Lathem, W and Newbery, A: Community Medicine – Teaching Research and Health Care, Butterworth, London, 1970.
7. Mathur, J.S: Introduction to Social and Preventive Medicine, Oxford and I.B.H. Publishing Company, New Delhi, 1971.
8. Mechanic, David: Medical Sociology – A Selective View, Free Press, New York, 1968.
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11. Park, K: Park's Textbook of Preventive and Social Medicine, Banarsidas Bhanot, Jabalpur, 1997.
12. Ramachandru, G: Health Planning in India, A.P.H. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 1997.
13. Rusk, Howard, A: Rehabilitation Medicine, C.V.Mosby Company, Saint Louis, 1977.
14. Turner, C.E: Seller, C.M and Smith, S.L: School Health and Health Education, C.V.Mosby Company, St.Louis, 1961.
15. UNICEF: Health and Basic Services, UNICEF South Central Asia Regional Office, New Delhi.

Paper 5.3: COMMUNICATION AND COUNSELLING

Unit I: Communication: meaning and importance of communication, process of communication. Key elements in the communication process- communication message, audience, channel of communication, verbal & non-verbal communication, Interpersonal communication, interviewing- objectives, principles of interviewing, listening, qualities of effective communicator.

Unit II: Visual aids in communication, poster making, use of notice boards, flip charts, flash cards, photographs, pamphlets, slide shows, mass communication, television, exhibition, newspapers & magazines, advertisements radio, films, VCD/DVD. Communication analysis & planning, planning & executing a communication campaign on an issue using various methods of communication.

Unit III:

Counseling: definition, meaning & relevance of counseling as an approach of social work, ethics of counseling. Counselor as a professional – Principles of Counseling. Counselor – counselee relationship, process of counseling – qualities of an effective counselor – practical counseling skills, types of counseling – interrelationship between counseling and psychotherapy.

Unit IV: Types of Counselling **-** Individual and Groups Counselling, Couple counselling and Family Counseling.

Unit V: **Special Areas In Counselling** HIV/AIDS Counselling (Pre-Post test Counselling), Counselling in drug addiction and alcoholism, Premarital counselling, Counselling of victims of rape and Sexually Abused Counselling in the school set up,Child Counselling.

Reference:

Antony D John , (2005). Emotions in counseling, Anugraha Publications, Tamilnadu

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Antony D John, (2006): Mental disorders encountered in counseling, Anugraha Publications Tamilnadu

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Burke, F. Joseph (1989). Contemporary approaches to Psychotherapy & Counselling California : Brooke/Cole Publishing Co.

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Corey, Gerald, (1977). Theory and Practice of Counselling And Psychotherapy, Brooks: Cole V.S., New York

Dryden and Feltham, (1994). Developing counselor training,Sage Publications, London Steel.

Etherington Kim Bond, (2001). Counseling in Health Setting,Jessica Kingely, London Steel

Ewan gillon, (2007). Person centered counseling psychology,Sage Publications, New Delhi

Feltham , Colin and Horton, Ian, (2000). Handbook of Counselling & Psychotherapy Sage Publications, London Steel

Fuster T M, (1980).Personal counseling, Mumbai: St. Paul's Publications

BSW 5.4 : DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Objectives

1. To understand the factors contributing to disaster.

2. To develop and understanding of the process of disaster management.

3. To develop an understanding of the Social Worker's role in the team of disaster managements.

Unit-I : Introduction

Meaning and definition of the term disaster: Its impact on level of development; Vulnerability and disaster preparedness, phases of disaster.

Unit-II : Classification of Disaster

Natural – famine/drought, cyclones, earthquake, flood, tsunami; Manmade- biological warfare, industrial, militancy and accidents.

Unit-III: Issues concerned

Policy issues and its implementations, Impact of disaster- physical, economical and psychosocial. 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 relief, recovery, restoration, resource mobilization; Post disaster: rehabilitation, mitigation of negative effect.

Unit-V : Role of various agencies

Role of Government organizations, voluntary organizations, local groups, community participation, volunteers and social workers.

REFERENCE:

1. Birnabaum, F., coplon, J., & Scarff, T.1973: "Cribis Intervention after a Natural Disaster", Social Casework, vol.54, No-9, 545-551.
2. Blanfard, It, & Leviue, J.1973: "Crisis Intervention in an Earthquake", Social Work, Vol.17,No.4,16-19.
3. Haff,A.1978. "People in Crisis", understanding and helping, California: Addison Worley publishing company.
4. Shader, I And Schwartz A.1966. "Management of Disaster, "Social Work, Vol-11, No – 2 99-1-4
5. Wolfensterin, M.1977:Disaster: A Psychological Essay, New York: Arno Press.
6. Goel S.L. (2005): Encyclopedia of Disaster Management (Set in 3 volumes) Deep & Deep Publications, Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi

5.5 SOCIAL WORK PRACTICUM-V

Field Work Programme

Objectives:

- To develop an understanding of a community.
- To develop an understanding of an agency set-up.
- To develop an understanding of the causes of human problems and their effect on individual, family and group functioning.
- To develop professional skills of working with people.
- To develop skills in report writing and use of supervision.

Following shall be the outline of fieldwork activities:

- Orientation to Placement in an Agency setting / Community.
- Concurrent Field Work in an Agency setting / Community.
- Organizing activities at individual and group level for women, children and youth.
- Individual Conference.
- Group Conference.
- Viva-Voce.

BSW 5.6: Research Project

Guidelines for the Research Project Dissertation

The learner has to prepare and submit a dissertation under the guidance of a faculty. The learner need not be expected to make a major/ outstanding contribution to knowledge. The learner is to engage meaningfully in the process of problem- formulation; reviewing some literature related to the study; preparing the research proposal; choosing an appropriate research strategy and developing instruments of data collection; collecting the data; processing, analysing and interpreting the data; and preparing the research report.

The length of the research project may be around 50 pages and not to exceed 100 pages; the graphic presentations and tabular presentations together may not exceed 20.

BSW VI SEMESTER

BSW 6.1 : TRIBES, RURAL AND URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Objectives:

1. To sensitize students about the needs and problems of tribal, rural and urban communities.

2. To develop a critical understanding about the programs of these communities.

3. To equip students with specific skills and techniques of working with tribal, rural and tribal communities.

Unit I: Tribal Community

Meaning, definition and characteristics f Tribal Community, problems of Tribes, effects due to contact with the civilisation, causes of Tribal Unrest and Discontent, measures for the upliftment of Tribals: Tribal development programmes and projects, the changing face of Tribal life.

Unit- II: Rural Community

Meaning, definition and characteristics of Rural Community, Types of Villages, major rural problems in India, Rural Community Development: Meaning, Objectives & Scope. Rural Community Development after Independence, application of social work methods in rural development.

Unit III : Panchayat Raj Institutions

Structure of Panchayat Raj Institutions (Two Tier and Three Tier systems), Functions of Panchayat: Civic amenities, Social Welfare activities and Developmental work, resources of panchayat Raj, state control over Panchayat Raj Institution, problems of Panchayat Raj Institutions.

Unit-IV : Urban Community

Meaning, definition and characteristics of urban community. Urban life and urban problems, Urban services and deficiencies, Urban community development- meaning, need, scope and related concepts.

Unit- V : Urban Slums

Slums: definitions, causes, characteristics and consequences. Urban slums in India and Karnataka, slum clearance and slum improvement- governmental and nongovernmental measures

REFERENCES:

1. Aziz, Abdul: Urban Poor and Urban Informal Sector, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi, 1984.

2. Bharwaj, R.K: Urban Development in India, National Book Trust, New Delhi, 1984.

3. Bose, Ashish: Studies in India's Urbanization (1901to 1971), Tata McGraw hill, New Delhi, 1973.

4. Culling worth, J.B: Problems of Urban Society, Vol.I The Social Framework of Planning, London-George Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1973.

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6. Chaturvedi H R Mitra S K 91982) citzen participation in rural development, Oxford Arun Ghosh (1992) Planning in India, New Delhi: Sage. and IBH publishing house, New Delhi

7. Jain S.C (1966) Community Development and Panchayat Raj in India, New Delhi:Himalaya Publishing House.

8. Joseph M.K (2000) Modern Media and Communication, New Delhi: Anmol.

9. Kumar, Aravind (2000), Encyclopedia of Decentralized Planning and Local Self Government, New Delhi: Anmol.

10. Laxmidevi (1997) Planning for Employment and Rural Development, New Delhi: Anmol.

11. Maheswari.S (1985) Rural Development in India - A Public Policy Approach, New Delhi:Sage

12. Mascarentas (1988) A strategy for rural development, New Delhi : Sage.

13. Mathur.B.L.(1996) Rural Development and Cooperation, Jaipur: RBSA Publisher

6.2 BSW-SOCIAL WORK WITH DISABILITY

Objectives:

1. To be exposed to various perspectives in understanding disability, persons with disability and
   their families within their varied contexts and environments

2. To understand different policies and provisions for the person with Disabilities

3. Understand how social work practice is conducted with people with disabilities

UNIT I

Disability, rehabilitation and accessibility

Concept and Definition of Impairment, Disability and Handicap, Types of Disabilities: Nature, Characteristics, Causes and Prevention. Barrier-Free Environment for Persons with disabilities (Attitudinal, Development, Environmental, Learning) and How to overcome them, seven Principles of Universal Design.

UNIT II
Statutory Provisions, Concessions/Benefits for the Persons with Disabilities
Government Policies and Legislations, Government Supported Schemes, Concessions and Entitlements. Factors responsible for successful integration and inclusion, Person with Disabilities (Equal opportunities, Protection of Rights and full participation) Act 1995

UNIT III
Growth and Development
Meaning, Definitions and Principles of Growth and Development, Stages of Development with reference to children with disabilities. Factors Affecting Development. Need for early Identification and Intervention. Tools for Screening and assessment procedures for educational placement.

UNIT IV
Disability and Education - special, integrated and Inclusive education
Special education, integrated education and inclusive education. Different approaches of Education. Child centred learning

UNIT V
Social Work and Disabilities
Models for considering disability from both individual and societal frameworks. Effect of disability at different periods of an individual's life Empowerment Practice with Persons with Disabilities

REFERENCES:

1. Helander, E. (1993) Prejudice and Dignity. UNDP, N.Y.
2. The Salamanca Statement and Framework for Action on Special Needs Education. World Conference on Special Needs Education: Access and Quality, Salamanca, Spain, 7-10 June 1994. UNESCO and Ministry of Education and Science, Spain 1994.
3. Jönsson, T. (1995) Inclusive Education. UNDP, Geneva
4. WCEFA. (1990) World Declaration on Education for All, Inter-Agency Commission for the World Conference on Education for All, 1990
5. Gloria Burrett, Mita Nundy. (1994) Convention on the Rights of the Child, The Disabled Child
6. Lindqvist, B. (1994) Special Needs Education: Conceptual Framework, Planning and Policy Factors. Paper presented at the World Conference on Special Needs Education, Salamanca, Spain (From: NU News on Health Care in Developing Countries 2/95, vol.9)
7. Ture Johnsson, (2003) Inclusive education CD developed for CBR Network's distance education programme
8. Rao Indumati, From Panchayat parliament, (2000), CBR NETWORK
9. Rao Indumathi, (2002) Country status on inclusive education/special needs documentation good practices, UNICEF, Regional Office
10. Rao Indumathi, (2001),Understanding inclusive education from heart, EENET newsletters and web publication
11. Mani MNG (2000) Inclusive education, Ramakrishna Vidyalaya, Coimbatore
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<http://www.allfie.org.uk/pages/useful%20info/integration.html>.

"International Day of Persons with Disabilities." *EduInfo*. UNESCO. 2009. Web. 19 April, 2012

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"Right to Education Act." Government of India. 2005. Web. 27 December, 2011.

BSW 6.3 CHILD PROTECTION & CHILD RIGHTS

Objectives:

1. Understanding Child, Child rights and Child Protection
2. Building the capacity of social workers and exploring opportunities for working in the area of child protection.
3. Understanding of application of social work in various Child Protection settings.
4. Understanding acts pertaining to Child Protection

UNIT I-INTRODUCTION

Definition and meaning of Child and Child Protection. Child Rights (Right to Survival, Right to Protection, Right to Participation, Right to Development). Demographic profile of Children in India.

UNIT II- CHILDREN'S ISSUES

Abuse and Violence, Child Sexual Abuse, Street Children, Children Living with AIDS Child Marriage, Children with Disabilities Children in Conflict with Law, Child Labour

Child Trafficking, Children in Poverty.

UNIT III- SILENT FEATURES OF CHILD PROTECTION ACTS

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act 2012,

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009,

Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015

Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986

The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 ,

Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006

UNIT IV- CHILD PROTECTION MECHANISM IN INDIA

The Constitution of India, The National Policy for Children (NPC)
The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), The Karnataka State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (KSCPCR)
District Child Protection Unit (DCPU)

UNIT V-SOCIAL WORK AND CHILD PROTECTION
Role of social work in child protection, Scope of social work practice in child protection

REFERENCES

Child Protection, Eileen Munro SAGE publication 2007

Childhood Sexual Abuse: A Reference Handbook By Karen L. Kinnear ABC-Clio, 2007 (2nd edition)

The Politics of Child Sexual Abuse: Emotion, Social Movements, and the State By Nancy Whittier Oxford University Press, 2009

The Politics of Child Sexual Abuse: Emotion, Social Movements, and the State By Nancy Whittier Oxford University Press, 2009

Child Protection in the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012) Ministry of Women and Child Development Government of India Shastri Bhawan New Delhi

Child Protection and Juvenile Justice System for Children in Need of Care and Protection, Mehta Neelima, April 2008 CHILDLINE India Foundation

The Essentials of Child Protection – A Handbook for Beginners, (2008) Childline India Foundation, pg.53

The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA), Indian Bare Acts, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.

Juvenile Justice (Care And Protection Of Children) Act 2015 bare act

Paper 6.4: SOCIAL POLICY, PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Objectives:
- Understanding Social Policy, Planning and its process
- Understand the concept, process, indicators and determinants of social development.
- Develop capacity to formulate strategies necessary for social development.

Unit -I Introduction to Social Policy:

Social policy: Concept, Meaning, Definition, Objectives, characteristics, Principles of social policy, Need and Significance of social policy.

Unit- II Social Planning: Introduction:
Social planning: Concept, Objectives, Levels and types of Planning: National, State, Block. Approaches to Social Planning, Components of Social Planning

Unit- III Models of Social Policy:
Residual Welfare Model, Unified Model, Integrated model of social policy, Sect oral Model, Industrial achievement Model Institutional redistributive Model.

Unit –IV Social Development:
Definitions, meaning and concept, Objectives Significance of social development Scope. Role of social worker of Social development.

Unit V: Contemporary Concerns Related to Social and Human Development

Globalization, Human development, Sustainable development and Social Work.
Problems of social and human development in India.
Overview of Human Development Reports with special reference Karnataka and India.

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2.Chakravarthy (1977), Sukhamoy, "Development Planning: The Indian Experience", Oxford University Press.
3. Datt and Sundharam (1995), "Indian Economy", S.Chand and Company Ltd.
 Kulkarni (1979), "Social Policy and Social Development in India", Association of Schools of Social Work in India.
4. Misra. S.N. (1984), Rural Development Planning ---Design and Method, Satvakan Publications, New Delhi.
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8. Pathak, S. 1981 Social Welfare: An Evolutionary and Developmental
 Perspective, Delhi, MacMillan India.
9. Kulkani, P.D. 1965 Social Policy in India, Bombay, Tata Institute of Social Sciences.
10. Kulkarni, P.D. &Nanavatty, M.C 1997 Social Issues in Development, Delhi, Uppal Publications.
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Suggested Readings
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2. Titmus Richard M. Social Policy, London, George Allen & Unwin Ltd., 1974.
3. Sharma, P.N. & Shastri C., Social Planning, Lucknow, Print House (India) 1984.
4. Singh, R.R., Whither Social Development? New Delhi, ASSWI, 1995.
5. Bhat K.S. ed, Towards Social Development, Delhi, Rawat Publications, 2008.
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7. UNDP, Human Development, Report 2010, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2011.
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9. Sen Amartya, The Idea of Justice, London, Penguin Books, 2009.
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Paper 6.5 SOCIAL WORK PRACTICUM :   RURAL CAMP

(Minimum 7 to 10 days)

Social Work Camp shall be conducted for a minimum period of 7-10 days. The students shall organize and conduct this camp under the direction and supervision of the teaching faculty in a rural/tribal community.

Objectives:
a. Understand the rural social system with special reference to-a specific poverty group.

b. Analysis the regional, rural social system, the approaches, and the strategies of intervention used by the organization.

c. Understand the nature of government intervention in relation to poverty groups in the region, and the related structures of decision-making and intervention.

d. Develop the capacity to critique the interventions of both the voluntary organizations and the government agencies in relation to the specific poverty group.

e. Through experience in group-living, appreciate its value in terms of self-development, interpersonal relationships, sense of organization, management and taking on responsibility.

f. Acquire skills in planning, organizing, implementing the camp for example conscious use of time, communication skills, team spirit, handling relationships, conflicts and differences of opinion, decision making, evaluation, appreciation, sharing of resources, tasks, coping skills in problem situations, cooperation and coordination.

g. Learners are fully involved in planning, implementing the plans and presenting their experience in a workshop on return from the camp.

h The learners should be encouraged to take on concrete tasks towards meeting basic/ civic needs of the people.

Rural/Tribal camps—

provide opportunities to experience rural life, analyze rural dynamics, and observe the functioning of local self-government and voluntary organizations. This experience aids peer participation in planning for activities for own group and those for local people. It also helps develop skills carry out, evaluate, and report the experience.

Social Work Practicum – VI

Field Work Programme

Objectives:

- To develop an understanding of a community.

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

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

- To develop professional skills of working with people.

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

Following shall be the outline of fieldwork activities:

- Orientation to Placement in an Agency setting / Community.

- Concurrent Field Work in an Agency setting / Community.

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

- Educational Tour (Duration: one week).

- Individual Conference.

- Group Conference.

- Viva-Voce.

REGULATIONS, SYLLABUS AND SCHEME
OF EXAMINATION GOVERNING
BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK (B.S.W) DEGREE COURSE

Introduction: The Bachelor of Social Work (BSW) programme shall be of three years duration. The programme shall be spread over six semesters. The degree of Bachelor of Social Work is equivalent to professional bachelor degree in social work. The BSW programme is aimed to equip students to work as a change agent at grass root level and also contribute up to policy level. Its curriculum consists of theory as well as practical components. Theory papers are structured to provide basic understanding of society, social problems, human behavior and political and economic systems along with understanding of history, philosophy, values, principles, concepts, methods and techniques of Social Work practice.

It is a recognised qualification for professional positions, in Governmental, industrial and voluntary sector organizations. This degree equips a student with knowledge, skills and attitude required to field of social work.

Objectives of the Course:

1. To equip candidates with the knowledge of working with people and the ability in problem-solving through field experience;
2. To provide knowledge in tackling various social problems and also for the promotion of human welfare; and
3. To prepare man-power to work at supervisory or grass-root levels in the field of development.

Title of the Course:

The course shall be called as Bachelor of Social Work (B.S.W)

Length of the Course:

The course of study for BSW degree shall extend over a period of three academic years comprising six semesters. There shall be two semester in each academic year. Each semester shall be of sixteen weeks duration.The course may be offered in a college maintained by or affiliated to Akkamahadevi Women's University, Vijayapur.

Eligibility for Admission:

A candidate who has passed the two year Pre-University examination conducted by the Pre-University Board or considered equivalent thereto by the Akkamahadevi Women's University, Vijayapur is eligible for admission to the course.

Teacher-Student Ratio:

The teacher-student ratio shall be maintained at 1:10 in all the semesters.

Attendance requirements:

Student must put in a minimum of 75% attendance in every subject/paper in every semester.

A student who is short of attendance in any course/s shall not be allowed to take the examination in such course/s. she can do so only after repeats the course and obtain the minimum attendance.

Carry Over Benefit:

As per the university rules and regulations prescribed from time to time.

Social Work Practicum:

The Practicum for Social Work curriculum is designed to provide a variety of opportunities to develop and enhance skills. Opportunities range from those that aid learning, observation and analysis of the realities and experience participation in social intervention. Besides, the tasks are so organized as to help the learner acquire learning skills, enrich those already acquired, and enhance these for complex situations. Gradually, the learner is encouraged to move to being an independent worker.

Social Work Practicum includes Fieldwork component in every Semester. The Practicum for B.S.W Course will have the following components:

- Field Visits / Observation Visits / Agency Visits.
- Interaction with Social Work Practitioners.
- Structured Experiences Laboratory.
- Concurrent Field Work.
- Individual placement /Concurrent field work in an agency setting / community.
- Organizing activities at individual and group level for women, children and youth.
- Individual and group conference.
- Rural camp (Duration: 7-10 days).
- Research Project.

Field Work during each Semester:

In each Semester, a minimum of 15 days are to be spent on field work with 10 hours per week. The students is placed under the guidance of a faculty member and she is required to submit the Field Work record once in a week to the faculty member and receive necessary guidance from her.

The Field Work Record, submitted by the student at the end of each semester, should be certified by the both the concerned faculty member as well as the head of the institution to the effect that the work has actually been done by her.

The student is required to submit the fieldwork record to become eligible to take theory examination in each semester and if a student fails to submit the field work record before the commencement of theory examination she shall not be allowed to write the theory examination.

Fieldwork record shall only be evaluated when the candidate appears for the viva-voce examination.

The Field Work Record, submitted by the student, will be evaluated jointly by one internal and one external examiner who conduct viva-voce on fieldwork.

Field Work Programme during I and II Semesters:

Objectives of Field Work Programme:

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

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

Following shall be the outline of fieldwork activities:

- Orientation to field work. (I sem)
- Observation visits. (I sem)
- Structured Experiences Laboratory.
- Skill workshops.
- Interaction with social work practitioners.
- Programme media workshops.
- Individual conference.

- Group conference.
- Viva-voce.

Field Work Programme during III and IV Semester:

Objectives of Field Work Programme:

- To develop capacity for observation and analyzing social realities.
- To develop an understanding of needs, problems and programmes for different target groups.
- To develop an understanding of the role of a social worker in different settings.
- To develop skills in observation, interview, recording, group discussions and leadership.
- To develop skills in report writing and use of supervision.

Following shall be the outline of fieldwork activities:

- Orientation to intensive fieldwork.

- Placement in School setting.

- Interaction with social work practitioners.

- Skill training.

- Individual conference.

- Group conference.

- Viva-voce.

Field Work Programme during V and VI Semesters:

Objectives of Field Work Programme:

- To develop an understanding of a community.

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

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

- To develop professional skills of working with people.

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

Social Work Practicum Rural Camp (Minimum 7 to 10 days)

BSW V semester

Rural/Tribal camps—provide opportunities to experience rural life, analyze rural dynamics, and observe the functioning of local self-government and voluntary organizations. This experience aids peer participation in planning for activities for

own group and those for local people. It also helps develop skills carry out, evaluate, and report the experience.

Research Project: BSW VI semester

Students are given broader guidelines for undertaking empirical evidence-based research in the sixth semester, either independently or by forming as small team comprising of three to four students. In case of group research work, the group will be formed by the college or the university department by adopting random method of selection. The project shall comprise of selection of the topic, methodological details, analysis, interpretation and deductions made. The respective college / the department of the university should follow the guidelines as given by BOS.

Evaluation of the Research Project will be done along with the viva-voce examination by the viva-voce committee constituted for the assessment of social work practicum or similar committee may be constituted if required.

Scheme of Examination and Evaluation:

There shall be a university examination at the end each semester both for theory and for social work practicum. Duration of examination per theory paper shall be three hours for 80 marks. Each theory paper shall have 3 sections- A,B,& C and Section 'A' consist of - 10 questions of 2 marks each, Section-'B' consist of-6 questions of 5 marks each & section 'C' consist of-3 questions of 10 marks each drawn for all the 5 units from syllabus. There shall be choice of questions in every section.

Internal assessment:

Internal assessment shall be made for 20 marks for both theory and practicum. The theory papers shall be Assessed through 2 tests of 7 marks each and 6 marks for assignment/seminar and attendance.

For practicum- 5 Marks for complete attendance to visits & 15 marks for conceptual understanding, field performance, group conferences and timely submission of reports.

Social work Practicum Evaluation:

At the end of each semester, committee consisting of one internal and one external examiner shall assess the social work practicum report and conduct viva-voce for 80 marks as per the university rules and regulations.

However in such colleges, where no qualified teacher is available, both the examiners shall be external.

Results of the students shall be declared as per the university rules and regulations
Eligibility:
A Student passed with higher secondary examination (10+2 pattern), or Certificate course in social work or any other equivalent certificate course.

Medium of Instruction: Medium of instruction shall be Kannada or English

Course Structure: The following shall be the theory classes, fieldwork practicum and Group Research Project in the semester pattern for the Bachelor of Social Work to be introduced from the academic session 2018-2019 **No.** _____

Question Paper Pattern

BSW   SEMESTER EXAMINATION,
SOCIAL WORK

Paper-Code :   **Title**:

Time: 3 Hours   Max. Marks: 80

Section A

Note   (5 x 4=20)
  I.   Answer any 5 questions
 II.   All questions carry **equal** marks.
III.   Answer should not exceed 300 words

  1.
  2.
  3.
  4.
  5.
  6.
  7.

Section B

Note   (3 x 10=30)
   I.   Answer any **3** questions
  II.   All questions carry **equal** marks.
 III.   Answer should not exceed 600 words

  8.
  9.
 10.
 11.
 12.

Section C

Note   (2 x 15=30)
   I.   Answer any 2 questions
  II.   All questions carry **equal** marks.
 III.   Answer should not exceed 900 words

 13
 14
 15