Syllabus
SOCIAL WORK
Admitted Batch 2008 - 2009
SUBJECT COMMITTEE

1. Prof. B. Vijaya Lakshmi
   Coordinator
2. Prof. D. K. Laldas
   Member
3. Prof. N. Ramulu
   Member
4. Prof. V. Reddeppa Reddy
   Member
5. Prof. B. Devi Prasad
   Member
6. Dr. K. Gowtam Kumar
   Member
7. Dr. Saraswati Raju Iyar
   Member
8. Ms. D. Lavanya
   Member
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper</th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paper I</td>
<td>Social Work Profession, Philosophy and Basic Social Science Concepts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Core – 1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper II</td>
<td>Social work Intervention – Basic methods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Core – 2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper III</td>
<td>Social work Intervention – Auxiliary methods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Core – 3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper IV</td>
<td>a. Management of Non Governmental Organisations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Optional)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Social Work with HIV/AIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Social work with Elderly and Challenged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. Social work with women and children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The scheme of instruction for B.A. Social Work be as follows

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year end Name of the Paper</th>
<th>Marks</th>
<th>Hours of Work* Per week</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Theory</td>
<td>Practicum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>First Year:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core I: Social Work Profession, Philosophy and Basic Social Science Concepts</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Second Year:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core II: Social Work Intervention - Basic Methods</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Third Year:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core III: Social Work Intervention - Auxiliary Methods.</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core IV: (Optional)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Management of Non Governmental Organisations or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Social Work with HIV/AIDS or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Social Work with Elderly and Challenged</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or d) Social Work with Women and Children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Marks: Theory = 300+Practicum = 100 = 400

* Field work being a curricular activity, the hours meant for field practicum have to be shown in the time table along with the theory hours.
Social Work Profession, Philosophy and Basic Social Science Concepts


UNIT II Goals of social work – Developmental and radical; Generic Principles of Social Work, social work values and ethics; concepts of social work - social welfare, social service, social services, social development and social change; Fundamental Rights and directive principles of state policy in Indian Constitution.

UNIT III Social Reform Movements and Social Work Profession with special reference to Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj and, Movements for widow-remarriage in A.P.

UNIT IV Groups and Communities: Definition of group, characteristics, types of groups and communities; social stratification; social inequality and social exclusion.

UNIT V Understanding Human Behaviour: Stages of human development Heredity, Environment; Motivation and Perception. Personality - Definition; factors influencing personality.

UNIT V I New economic order in contemporary India - Liberalization, privatization and globalization. Changing role of the state and NGOs.

References


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher/Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Desai, M.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subba Rao, C.N., 2008</td>
<td>Principles of Sociology with an introduction to Social Thought</td>
<td>New Delhi: Chand &amp; Co.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Paper II**  
**Social Work Intervention – Basic Methods**

(Core – 2)

**Unit I**  
**Working with individuals** – case work as a method of social work, definition, relevance; historical Development; Principles of case work; components of social casework – Person, Place, Problem, Professional and Process – study, diagnosis and treatment. Practice in different settings such as hospitals, schools, industry, correctional institutions and family.

**Unit II**  
**Techniques, Skills and recording** : Techniques of case work – communication, listening, use of self with awareness, and professional relationships. Qualities of a helping relationship and a helping professional; skills in working with individuals –rapport establishment, interviewing, enabling, facilitation, resource mobilization, training, reflective thinking and analysis. Recording - principles, types. Discussion of a case record.

**Unit III**  
**Groups:** Significance of group, group dynamics - Leadership, isolation, decision making, contagion, conflict, communication and relationships.

**Unit IV**  
**Working with the groups** – Group work as a method; historical development, values & Principles, skills in group work. Group work process, techniques of group work, use of group work in different fields of social work – hospitals, correctional settings, schools and communities, recording in group work. Discussion of a group record.
Unit V  **Community** – Problems of Communities, Community organization –
Definition and scope as a method in relation to other methods of social work.

Unit VI  **Principles, Skills and use of Community Organization**: Principles of
community organization; Skills of community organization practitioner -
problem analysis, resource mobilization, conflict resolution, organizing
meetings, writing and documentation and networking. Use of community
organization in different settings - rural, urban, tribal and coastal..

**References**

Arora, R.K. (Ed/)

Batten, T.R.,


Brager, G. and Specht, H.,

Brandler, S. and Roman, C.P.

Compton, B.R. and Galaway, B.

Davies, B.,

Dayal, R.

Douglas Tom,

Friedlander, W.A.,

Gangrade, K.D.

Perlman, H.H.,


**Paper III**

**Social work Intervention – Auxiliary Methods**

(Core – 3)

**Unit I**  
**Social Action:** Meaning, scope, principles, various techniques and stages of social action.

**Unit II**  
**Social work research:** Meaning, scope, difference between social work research and social research. Stages of social work research.

**Unit III**  
**Sampling** – meaning; probability and non-probability sampling, types of sampling limitations.

**Unit IV**  
**Tools of data collection** - Questionnaire, Interview Schedule and observation.

**Unit V**  
**Development Administration:** Meaning and nature. Principles – planning, organization, staffing, recording and budgeting.
Unit VI  **Basic requisites of forming a NGO:** Constitution, By-laws, Memorandum of association; Registration of organization.

References


Choudhari, D. Paul 1983: *Social Welfare Administration*, Delhi: Atmaram and Sons


Management of Non Governmental Organisations
(Optional – A)

Unit I Non-Governmental Organizations: Concept, Meaning and Types

Unit II Promotion and formation of NGOs - steps involved; A.P.Societies Registration Act – 2001.

Unit III Management of the NGOs - General Body, Executive Committee; Roles and functions.

Unit IV Financial Management: Sources of Finance – Governmental and Non-Governmental; Methods of resource mobilization. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

Unit V Project Management: Formulating a project, Preparing an organizational Budget, Significance.

Unit VI Communication in an organization – essential components, types, barriers, Decision making levels and methods.

References


Paper IV  \hspace{1cm} Social Work with HIV/AIDS
(Optional – B)

Unit I \hspace{1cm} HIV/AIDS – Definition; prevalence in the world, India and AP; symptoms of HIV/AIDS, Causes.

Unit II \hspace{1cm} HIV/AIDS - Public health implications - Role of prevention – importance of communication; treatment approaches; services - VCTC, PPTCT and related services.

Unit III \hspace{1cm} Psycho-social implications of HIV on infected and affected persons with special reference to women and children; stigma and its implications for marginalisation of PLWHA; Community based care and support programmes.

Unit IV \hspace{1cm} Role of Social Worker: in working with persons infected/affected with HIV/AIDS; Social worker as a counselor; ethical issues in counseling.

Unit V \hspace{1cm} Government and Non-Governmental Organisations: Role of UNAID, NACO, APSACS, NGOs and media in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS.

Unit VI \hspace{1cm} Examination of 3 research studies covering awareness, stigma, psycho-social implications.

References

Gracious, Thomas, et. al. \hspace{1cm} : AIDS Social Work and Law, New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
Park, K. \hspace{1cm} : Park’s Text Book of Preventive and Social Medicine, Jabalpur: M/s.Banarsidas Bhanot, pp.271-281.
Premilla D’ Cuz : *Family Care in HIV/AIDS*
2004

1998

Paper IV

**Social work with Elderly and Challenged**
(Optional – C)

Unit I  **Elderly** - Concept and definition. Problems of elderly - socio-economic and health problems; elder abuse and neglect

Unit II  **Provisions and Services**: Constitutional and legislative provisions for elderly; Institutional and Non-Institutional services for elderly.

Unit III  **Challenged**: Concept and classification - Blind, deaf-dumb, and orthopaedically handicapped, mentally challenged, mentally ill - causes and consequences.

Unit IV  **Governmental and Non – Governmental Efforts**: Governmental and Non-governmental programmes and services for different types of challenged.

Unit V  **Social work Practice with Elderly and Challenged**: use of social work methods while working with elderly and challenged.

**References**

Desai, K.G. : *Ageing in India*, Mumbai: TISS.
1982

1996

2000

1993


**Paper IV**  
**Social Work with Women and Children**  
(Optional – D)

**Unit I**  
**Role and Status of Women in India:** Changing perspectives of the role and status of women in India – Their status in the context of family, marriage, religion and economy; concept of gender.

**Unit II**  
**Constitutional Provisions:** Constitutional provisions pertaining to women and children

**Unit III**  
**Violence against women:** Domestic violence, female foeticide and infanticide, dowry related violence: Relevant legislations such as


b. Prevention of domestic violence Act – 2005


**Unit IV**  
**Child** - concept, definition; influence of heredity and environment – family, peer group, neighbourhood and school.

**Unit V**  
**Children in Difficult Circumstances** – Street children, child labour, neglected and abused children; Institutional and non-institutional services for children.

**Unit VI**  
**Role of professional social worker and Programmes for Women and Children:** ICDS, CHILDLINE, SHGs, Role of Social Worker in Family counseling centers, marital counseling centers and child guidance clinics.
References


Govt. of India 1974: Towards equality – A Report of the Committee on Status of Women in India, Delhi: Author.


Guidelines for Social Work Practicum in the Model Common Core Syllabus

Social work is a practice oriented profession. Hence, the content offered during its education must have the vital component of practice learning opportunities. In other words Social Work education programme is incomplete without satisfactory provision of guided practice learning (UGC:2001). This guided practice learning is done through field work.

Fieldwork being an indispensable aspect of social work curriculum, it plays a very important role in Social Work Education. While theory is taught in the classroom, values of social work, and the skills in using the methods are learnt at the filed level. In social work education, field work has to be done under the guidance of a supervisor who during supervisory conferences tries to inculcate the values and skills of social work in the student. The proceedings of the supervisory conference have to be recorded by the student in the supervisory conference sheets (Please see annexure-1) after the conference and then signed by the student and the concerned teacher.

The students are expected to adhere to the following guidelines for filed work during all the 3 years of their course.

1. Field work records should be prepared exclusively for field work, properly maintained and submitted every week to the concerned teacher incharge of field work. Records have to be viewed as an expression of interest, engagement in practice, and as a product of work done. They should indicate a continued process of conscious growth of the professional self of the student. Appropriate teaching learning remarks written on the record should describe the abilities, skills, behaviour and attitude of the student toward learning.

2. The student shall carry a diary along with him / her to the field and an up to date work diary shall be maintained by the student.

3. Weekly individual and group supervisory conferences should be conducted and the proceedings noted in the filed work supervisory conference sheet.

4. The teacher incharge of student field work should scrutinize the record and put his / her signature with specific remarks. The conference sheets be submitted to the external examiners along with fieldwork record during the viva-voce examination.

5. The students during a year should attend to a maximum of 20 weeks field work. To be eligible to be evaluated during the year end examination the student should attend to a minimum of 15 weeks (75%) of field work.
Field Work during First Year

During the first year there shall be 2 hours of fieldwork per week which includes giving information on philosophy, concept scope and significance of filed work and report writing. Fieldwork during this period includes observational visits to a minimum of eight welfare institutions covering settings such as health, education and those catering to special groups such as the handicapped, destitute, aged, women, children etc. These visits aim at helping the student to understand the functioning of various human service organizations in the community and to learn how to enable the client to make use of their services available there in case of need. These observation visits aim at understanding the

1 History, Philosophy, thrust area, values, assumptions and principles of the organization and its services.
2 Socio-economic background, needs and problems of the client system it serves.
3 Organizational pattern and administration of the different programmes/services /strategies and their relevance to the needs of people. The interrelationship between problems at the micro-level and macro level and
4 Problems faced by the people in relation to the policies and services of the agency, and participation of the client system in the management.
5 Role of social work in the organization
6 Role of other professionals in the organization of services/programmes, strategies
7 The administration and Funding Pattern of the organization.

The fieldwork records of the student have to reflect the above.

The fieldwork during first year shall carry a maximum of 25 marks.
**Field Work during Second Year**

In the second year of UG social work, the students will be placed for field work in different welfare/development organizations for a period of 6 hours a week at the rate of 2 hours a day. During the field work the student with the help of the field work supervisor is expected to

a. Obtain information about the individuals/groups from different sources and select assignments such as sports competitions, health campaigns, early child programmes, hygiene and sanitation, and environment awareness.

b. Select the activities and resources related to the tasks undertaken, such as organizing the client system and fund raising.

c. Plan, organize, implement and evaluate the activity with coworkers and others in the agency.

d. Involve individuals/groups in the tasks undertaken.

e. Understand the method of utilizing the available community resources through written personal appeals.

f. Analyse the activity in terms of the dynamics of behaviour and interaction, as observed in work with individuals/groups, such as co-operation, resistance and conflict.

g. Relate meaningfully to: (i) Individuals/groups (ii) Coworkers / Staff.

h. Participate in simple administrative procedures related to the tasks such as official filing, correspondence, minutes, reports, and documentation.

i. Record relevant facts (either individually or with coworkers) related to the activity undertaken and utilize the recordings as a tool for learning in conference and seminars.

J Utilise field instruction as a medium of learning and assume responsibility for own learning, for example participating in groups and conferences.

k. See the relationship between classroom teaching and field practice.

The student has to take care that the above are reflected in his / her records.

The fieldwork during the second year shall carry a maximum of 25 marks.
Field Work during Third Year:
In the third year there shall be fieldwork for 6 hours per week at the rate of 2 hours a day. The third year students will be placed in a low-income community for fieldwork. The students are required to form and work with youth clubs and mahilamandal’s and conduct adult education classes. Also they are expected to take up work related to the area of their optional paper.

With the help of the field work supervisor the learner is expected to

a) Under take Socio-economic survey to understand factors in the neighborhood and community, which affect the client system and the type of needs/problems of the community.

b) Understand reasons for these needs/problems, such as poverty, unemployment/lack of employable skills and

c) Identify the thrust areas, rules and regulations of agencies and their services available, in response to these needs/problems.

d) Identification and use of appropriate social work methods to deal with the problems identified.

The fieldwork during third year shall carry a maximum of 50 marks (25+25).

At the end of each year the field performance shall be evaluated both by the internal examiner and external examiner appointed by the university. To have first hand knowledge about the performance of the students, a viva on field practicum shall be conducted on the basics of the records submitted. This has to be conducted and evaluated by both the external examiner and the lecturer in charge of field work of the student. The external examiner shall send the marks to the university directly.
Annexure – 1

Field work supervisory conference sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the agency</th>
<th>Name of the student</th>
<th>Name of the field work Supervisor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date and time of Conference</td>
<td>Area covered</td>
<td>Follow up plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>