

**MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK
(Semester Scheme)
Two Year Full Time Programme
(2018 Admissions)**

University of Kerala

Course Structure, General Rules and Syllabus (2018 Admission Onwards)

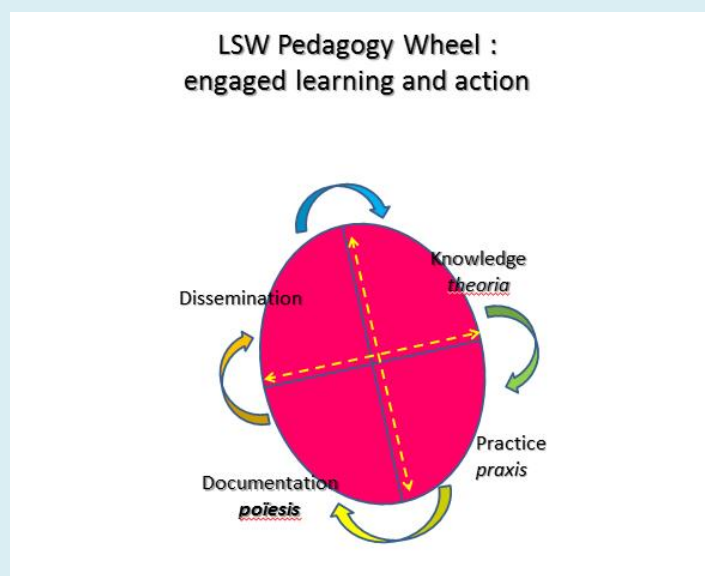
The Post-graduate course leading to the award of the Master Degree of Social Work (M.S.W.) offered by the University of Kerala, is a program spread over four semesters. The academic work is a package of fourteen common theory papers, four specialization papers, four concurrent supervised fieldwork internships, one rural live-in camp, specialisation specific live-in experiences, a PRA Camp, a Street Theatre Workshop, attending conferences/seminars/workshops and paper presentations in conferences, a viva voce at the end of the first, second and third semesters to evaluate fieldwork and comprehension, two block field work internships spanning 15 days during the second and third semesters, one dissertation/project work and a comprehensive viva-voce.

Considering that professional development requires personal reflection, the program will have a total of **3258** hours (927 hrs in the Second and Third Semesters and 702 hours during the First and Fourth Semesters) of instruction, transacted by way of classroom lectures, guided reading sessions, assignment writings, seminars, group discussions, tutorials, role-play, case studies, field trips, field surveys, field action and computer classes. The instructional content is transacted by way of five common papers each, during Semesters I and II, while there will be two common papers and two specialization papers based on the field of specialization during Semesters - III and IV. Semester IV, also requires the learner to submit a Dissertation/Project and attend a comprehensive viva-voce.

Supervised field work is considered the melting cauldron for integrating professional knowledge, theory and practice behaviours. Fieldwork supervision, considered a vital part of instructional hours, envisages continuous interaction between the social worker trainee, agency supervisor and the supervisor. This is followed up through reflective report writing which is

discussed during weekly conferences - individual and group; conferences aid reflection that drives moderation in attitude suited to social work practice. Semesters I and II will feature two stints of concurrent fieldwork internships transacted concurrently (15 hours per instructional week on Thursdays & Saturdays or Fridays & Saturdays) and one rural camp, while Semester III and IV, will require fieldwork based on the field of specialization, which may be transacted in an appropriate combination of concurrent and block. There will be two additional stints of block field placements during the Semesters II and Semester III, to familiarise and orient the social work trainees with administrative aspects, appreciate the nuances of the practice of social work in agency settings, as well as opportune the development of skills appropriate for specialisation. During supervised fieldwork, the social work trainee will be assessed for their integration of knowledge (*theoria*) and applications in practice (*praxis*), personal and professional development, skill acquisition, research acumen (*research*), documentation (*poïesis*), involvement, initiatives undertaken and cooperation with the agency personnel.

Diagram 1. Social Work Education (ref. LSW Pedagogy) as a cyclic, reflective blend of practice, theory, documentation and dissemination



The scheme of Papers, instructional hours allotted, field practicum, and the distribution of marks for Continuous Evaluation (CA) and End Semester Examination (ESA) are detailed in

Table 1.

SPECIALISATIONS :

The MSW Programme offers two specialisations streams that prepares the social work trainees for professional engagement in health care, and community settings:

Stream A : Medical and Psychiatric Social Work

Stream B : Community Development

The specialised content is delivered through specialisation papers offered **separately under each stream**, during the course of the Third and Fourth Semesters, and the social work trainees are expected to undertake concurrent as well as block field placement in their chosen specialisations. The specialisation papers offered are as follows:

Semester III

SW2.3.3.A Medical Social Work **OR** SW2.3.3.B Urban Planning, Community Development & Municipal Administration

SW 2.3.4.A Psychiatric Social Work **OR** SW2.3.4.B Rural Community Development & Panchayati Raj

Semester IV

2.4.3.A Therapeutic Interventions for Social Work Practice **OR** 2.4.3.B Development Economics

2.4.4.A Social Work Practice and Health **OR** 2.4.4.B Social Analysis for Social Change

Table 1: Scheme of Papers and the distribution of hours, credits, CA and ESA Marks

Sem	Paper Code	Title of the Paper	Distribution of hours per semester	Instructional hrs per week		ESA (hrs)	Maximum marks			Credit	
				L	P		CA	ESA	Total		
I	SW 2.1.1	History and Philosophy of Social Work	90	5		3	25	75	100	3	
	SW 2.1.2	Sociology and Economics for Social Work	72	4		3	25	75	100	3	
	SW 2.1.3	Psychology for Social Work	90	5		3	25	75	100	3	
	SW 2.1.4	Working with Communities	90	5		3	25	75	100	3	
	SW 2.1.5	Working with Groups & Families	90	5		3	25	75	100	3	
	FW 1	Fieldwork Internship	270		15		100		100	5	
		Total		702	24	15		225	375	600	20
II	SW 2.2.1	Working with Individuals	90	5		3	25	75	100	3	
	SW 2.2.2	Theory and Practice of Counselling	90	5		3	25	75	100	3	
	SW 2.2.3	Administration of Human Service Organizations	90	5		3	25	75	100	3	
	SW 2.2.4	Social Legislations and Human Rights	72	4		3	25	75	100	3	
	SW 2.2.5	Social Work Research and Statistics	90	5		3	25	75	100	3	
	FW 2	Fieldwork Internship	270		15		100		100	5	
	BFP 1	Block Field Placement (30 days)	225				100		100	3	
		Total		927	24	15		325	375	700	20
III	SW 2.3.1	Project Planning and Management	108	6		3	25	75	100	3	
	SW 2.3.2	Community Health Care and Health Administration	108	6		3	25	75	100	3	
	SW 2.3.3	Specialisations	108	6							
		A. Medical Social Work B. Urban Planning and Community Development	108	6		3	25	75	100	3	
	SW 2.3.4	Specialisations	108	6							
		A. Psychiatric Social Work B. Rural Community Development and Panchayati Raj	108	6		3	25	75	100	3	
	FW 3	Fieldwork Internship	270		15		100		100	5	
BFP 2	Block Field Placement (30 days)	225				100		100	3		
	Total		927	36	15		300	300	600	20	
IV	SW 2.4.1	Ecological Social Work and Entrepreneurship	90	6		3	25	75	100	3	

SW 2.4.2	Integrated Social Work Interventions	90	6		3	25	75	100	3
SW 2.4.3	Specialisations A. Therapeutic Interventions for Social Work Practice	90	6		3	25	75	100	3
	B. Development Economics	90	6						
SW 2.4.4	Specialisations A. Social Work Practice and Health	90	6		3	25	75	100	3
	B. Social Analysis for Social Change	90	6						
SW 2.4.5	Dissertation	72	4			20	80	100	3
FW 4	Fieldwork Internship	270		15		100		100	5
SW 2.4.6	Comprehensive Viva						100	100	
	Total	702	40	15		220	480	700	20
Grand Total		3258				1070	1530	2600	80
Master of Social Work Total Credits		80 Credits							

EVALUATION

Evaluation of each paper shall be done in parts, viz., Continuous Assessment (CA) and End Semester Assessment (ESA). The distribution of marks shall be 25 marks for CA and 75 for ESA (University Examinations at the end of each semester). There shall be no continuous assessment for Dissertation/ Project.

The allocation of marks for **Continuous Assessment (CA)** shall be in the following proportion.

a. Attendance	5
b. Assignment	5
c. Tests	10
d. Seminars	5
Total	25

The allotment of marks for attendance shall be as follows.

Attendance less than 75%	0 Marks
75%	1 Mark
76% to 80%	2 Marks
81% to 85%	3 Marks
86% to 90%	4 Marks
Attendance 91% and above	5 Marks

Only those who secure a **minimum of 75%** attendance in the aggregate for all the papers of a semester taken together alone will be **allowed to register** for the End Semester Examination of the Semester.

Each student shall be required to do an **assignment** for each paper; a maximum **5 marks** shall be awarded for the assignment.

There shall be **two class tests** during a semester; marks of tests shall be awarded on the basis of the marks secured for the **best among the 2 tests**; a maximum **10 marks** shall be awarded for the test.

Students shall be required to present a **seminar** on a selected topic in each paper. The evaluation of the seminar will be done on the basis of presentation, content of the seminar paper and participation in discussion; a maximum of **5 marks** shall be awarded.

The **Dissertation/Project** work shall not be less than 50 typed (font in 12 point, in Times New Roman, spaced at 1.5 point) pages in standard thesis format showing evidence of the ability of the candidate to design a study, collect relevant materials, analyze it using appropriate tools of research and to present an analytical assessment of the problem. Two copies of the dissertation duly certified by the supervising Teacher and countersigned by the Principal, where the course is held, shall be submitted to the University before the commencement of the End Semester Examination (ESA) at the end of the Fourth Semester. The Dissertation/Project shall be awarded a maximum of **100 marks**, of which 20% shall be allotted to *viva-voce* examination, which shall be conducted along with the comprehensive *viva*.

Pass requirement shall be **40%** marks for **ESA** for each paper and an **aggregate minimum of 50% marks including CA for all the papers put together** during a semester. The marks for project work and viva-voce will be carried over.

Pattern of Question papers for the End Semester Examination

The Question paper shall consist of three parts, of which Part-I shall consist of concepts or definitions, Part – II short essays and Part-III long essays. **Part-I** will consist of **Ten** questions, each carrying 2 marks, and to be answered, in not more than 50 words. **Part II**, will consist of Eight Short Essay questions, each carrying 5 marks, out of which **Five** are to be answered, in not more than 300 words. Finally, **Part-III** will consist of Five Long Essay questions, each carrying 10 marks, out of which **Three** questions are to be answered, in not more than 850. Thus, the total marks shall be 75.

Evaluation of Fieldwork Internship: The Evaluation of Fieldwork Internship in all the four semesters shall be internal. The total marks for each semester shall be 100. During the first semester the field work shall include exposure visits to various agencies giving specific social work and social welfare services in addition to the regular fieldwork internship. During the Second Semester the students shall be placed in agencies and communities and shall undergo supervised training in basic methods of social work.

During the third and fourth semesters the students shall be exposed to and placed in institutions, agencies and communities practicing specialized services in the areas of their specialized studies.

Students shall put in 15 hours of field work per week excluding the time taken for travel but including report writing time. The student shall be assessed on the basis of the following:

- a. Regularity and punctuality in reporting for work
- b. Quality and content of work done
- c. The quality of the reports and the punctuality in submitting the report
- d. Participation in group conferences and contribution
- e. Diligence shown in seeking individual guidance from the supervisor (individual conference) and reflecting and bringing about personal development
- f. Keeness shown in undertaking the practical work, as well as the extra efforts and initiatives being made, to bring in qualitative difference to the work under supervision
- g. Special assignments undertaken on behalf of the client and/or agency, and
- h. A *viva-voce* at the end of the semester, to ascertain the grasp of the theories in practice and application of the host of methods of social work, the principles, and stages of social work intervention.

Assessment during the Block Field Placement during the Second and Third Semesters will be on similar grounds; however, coming to the evaluation 50% of the marks may be awarded on the basis of the recommendations of the agency personnel where the social work trainee (student) has been placed.

SW 2.1.1. HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIAL WORK

Objectives

The **Learner** should be able to:

- understand Social Work and allied concepts
- understand the history and development of professional social work
- inculcate the philosophical base of social work
- Become aware of the Professional growth of their Personal Self
- imbibe the values and ethics of Social Work

Units

I	<p>Social Work: Introduction Social Work: definition, meaning, purpose, goals and objectives; assumptions and functions of Social Work - basic and ancillary methods of Social Work - scientific basis of Social Work - knowledge, tools, techniques, skills, and abilities of a Professional Social Work Practitioner - principles of Social Work - Concepts: Social Service, Social Welfare, Social Security, Social Reform, and Social Action</p>
II	<p>History of Social Work Religious charity - statutes of Edward, Henry, and Elizabeth - Elizabethan Poor Law - Charity Organisation Society (COS) - Settlement House Movement - Poor Law Commissions and Beveridge Report - Social Work during the Colonial Period in the USA; during the Civil War and Industrial Revolution - professional development of Social Work in the USA - development of Social Work Education - Social Work in Ancient India - Social Welfare during Sultanate and Mughal Period - contribution of Social Reformers, Social Reform Movements, and Organisations - development of Social Work from charity to Professional Social Work.</p>
III	<p>The Philosophico-ideological bases of Social Work Philosophical bases of Social Work - moral and religious values in Social Work philosophy - Christian, Hindu, Islam, Buddhist traditions - ideologies: Liberalism, Humanism, Socialism, Communism, Democracy; Gandhian Philosophy of Social Work</p>
IV	<p>Social Work: Voluntary and professional dimensions of Social Work Voluntarism - definition and characteristics of a profession - Social Work as profession; professional role of Social Work Practitioner - development of Social Work Education in India - evolution of the profession over the years; current trends</p>
V	<p>Social Work Values and Code of Ethics Social Work values and ethics - essence of ethical behaviour in Social Work - purpose of a Code of Ethics - NASW Code of Ethics - Social Work Values as incorporated in the Code of Ethics - ethical dilemmas in social work practice</p>
VI	<p>Core competencies and attributes of a professional social work practitioner: Holistic view of the human person - acceptance of people as they are - objectivity - non-judgmental and non-exertive attitude - ability to relate to and work with different people - emotional maturity - self-awareness and conscious use of self - adherence to the Code of Ethics - identification with the profession - Core Competencies and Cultural Competencies of a social work practitioner envisioned by NASW/CSWE.</p>
VII	<p>Different Fields of Social Work and International Social Work Fields of Social Work - International Social Work: definition, history, scope - commonalities and diversity of Social Work practice across the globe</p>

References:

1. Desai, Murli (2010). *Ideologies and Social Work Historical and Contemporary Analyses*. Hyderabad: Rawat Publication.
2. Hepworth, Dean, H (2010). *Direct Social Work Practice-Theory and skills* (8th edition). New York: Brooks/Cole.
3. DiNitto, Diana M. and Aaron Mc Neece C. (2008). *Social Work Issues and Opportunities in a challenging profession* (3rd edition). Chicago: Lyceum Books.
4. Cox David and Manohar Pawar (2006). *International Social Work: Issues, Strategies and Programs*. New Delhi: Vistaar Publications.
5. Dubois, Brenda and Karla Krogsrud Miley (2002). *Social Work An Empowering Profession*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
6. Zastrow H. Charles (1999). *The Practice of Social Work*, Brooks/Cole publishing company, USA, 1999, 6thedn.
7. Palackappilly, George & Felix T.D.(1998). *Religion & Economics, Gandhism, Buddhism*. AIDBES, SPCI House.
8. Zastrow, Charles (1996). *Introduction to social work and social welfare*, The Dorsey Press. 1996
9. Misra, P.D. (1994). *Social Work: Philosophy and Methods*, New Delhi: Inter-India Publications.
10. Chowdhary, Paul D. (1984). *Introduction to Social Work; history, concept, methods and fields*, Atma Ram & Sons.
11. Friedlander, Walter A. *Concepts and Methods of Social Work*, Prentice Hall of India Private Limited. 1964
12. Wadia A.R. *History and philosophy of social work in India* (1961). Allied Pacific Private Limited.
13. Khinduka, S.K. (Ed.) (1965). *Social Work in India*. Allahabad: KitabMahal (W.D.) Pvt. Ltd.
14. Fink, Arthur et al (1985). *The fields of Social Work*. Beverly Hills, Calif: Sage Publications
15. Gore, M. S. (1965). *Social Work and Social Work Education*. Bombay: Asia Publication House
16. Konopka, Gisela (1958). *Social Work Philosophy*. Minneapolis: The University of Minnesota Press.

SW 2.1.2. SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS FOR SOCIAL WORK

Objectives

The **Learner** should be able to:

- understand the basic concepts and relevant theories in sociology and economics in order to examine the structure and functions of society
- understand about development and the trends and instruments accompanying globalisation
- critically analyse social problems in order to understand their socio-political and economic bases
- develop a critical socio-economic perspective to analyze Indian society and global society.

Units

I	<p>Basic Concepts and Theoretical Perspectives of Sociology Concepts: society, community, association social structure –Types of social Status and Role and - social processes - conjunctive and disjunctive - culture: traditions, customs, values, norms, folkways, mores Sociological Thinkers: Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer, Harriet Martineau, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber, KarlMarx, RadhakamalMukherjee,S. Ghurye, M.N. Srinivas, Theoretical Perspectives: structuralist, functionalist, conflict, interactionist, positivist</p>
II	<p>Social Institutions and Social Stratification Social Institutions: meaning, characteristics, functions of social institutions: marriage, family, education, polity and religion - Social Stratification– caste, class and estate -origin, characteristics, and theories</p>
III	<p>Socialization and Social Change Socialization: meaning, process, agents, theories of socialization - Social Control: meaning, characteristics, relevance, and agencies of social control - Social Change: meaning, characteristics, factors and theories of social change</p>
IV	<p>Basic Concepts of Economics Wants and Need - Demand and Supply - basic economic activities:production, distribution consumption and exchange - factors of production, resources and utility -per capita income and national income - National Income Analysis - economic systems</p>
V	<p>International Economic Institutions and Globalisation United Nations, WTO, MNCs, GATT, IMF&WB,SAPs - Patent and IPR- Globalization – its paradoxes and contemporary dynamic in the global development process,</p>
VI	<p>New Development Paradigms: Development: concept, meaning and determinants - Under-development and Sustainable Development - trends accompanying development: social exclusion, marginalisation, corporatisation and communalism- Kerala Experience / Model of Development</p>
VII	<p>Social Problems and Social Analysis Social Problems: poverty, unemployment, migration, alcoholism and substance abuse - Social Analysis: concept, steps and dimensions- System and Structural Analysis application of Sociology and Economics for Social Work</p>

References:

1. Beteile, Andre (2002). *Sociology: Essays on Approach and Method*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
 2. Knuttila, Murray. (2008). *Introducing Sociology: A Critical Approach*. London: Oxford University Press.
 3. Srinivas, M.N. (1991). *Indian Social Structure*. New Delhi: Hindustan Publishing House.
 4. Giddens, Anthony. Mitchell Duneier, Richard P. Appelbaum, and Deborah Carr. (2013). *Introduction to Sociology*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company.
 5. Samuelson, Paul A. and William D. Nordhaus. (2010). *Economics*. New York. Massachusetts Institute Of Technology
 6. Sachs, Jeffrey D (2005). *The End of Poverty: Economic Possibilities for Our Time*. New York: The Penguin Press.
 7. Stiglitz, Joseph E. (2006). *Making Globalization Work*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company.
 8. Datt,Ruddar and K. P. M. Sundharam.(2011), *Indian Economy*. New Delhi: S. Chand.
 9. Oommen, M A. *Towards Streamlining Panchayat Finance in India. Economic and Political Weekly*. Vol. 52, Issue No. 38, 23 Sep, 2017.
 10. Oommen, M.A. “Reforms and the Kerala Model”. *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 43, Issue No. 02, 12 Jan, 2008.
 11. Oommen,, T K “Development Policy and the Nature of Society: Understanding the Kerala Model”. *Economic and Political Weekly*. Vol. 44, Issue No. 13, 28 Mar, 2009.
 12. Rao, Shankar C.N. (2005). *Sociology*. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company Ltd.
 13. Sharan, Raka (1991). *A Handbook of Sociology*. New Delhi: Anmol Publications.
 14. Prigoff, Arline (2000). *Economics for Social Workers: Social outcomes of economic globalization with strategies for community action*. New York: Brooks/Cole
 15. Ritzer, George. (2010)*Sociological Theory*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
 16. Day, Peter R (2000). *Sociology in Social Work Practice*. London: Palgrave Macmillan
- Readings**
17. <http://www.india-seminar.com/>
 18. <http://www.epw.in/>

SW 2.1.3. PSYCHOLOGY FOR SOCIAL WORK

Objectives

The **Learner** should be able to:

- understand and appreciate the bases of individual (general psychology) and group behaviour (social psychology) and approaches to understanding Psychology
- develop a holistic understanding of human behaviour in the context of human growth & development across the human life-span
- understand the developmental tasks and hazards across the lifespan in order to formulate social work intervention strategies
- comprehend the concept of abnormality and the various systems of classification

Units

I	<p>Basics of Psychology:</p> <p>A. Psychology: definition - branches of psychology – schools and theoretical bases (Psychoanalytic, Behavioural, Cognitive and Humanistic) - Basic Concepts: Sensation Perception, Learning, Memory, Emotions, Intelligence</p> <p>B. Social Psychology: definition - scope of Social Psychology - an overview of the theoretical foundations of Social Psychology - Basic Concepts - Social Cognition - Conformity - Attitudes - Prejudice - Rumour - Propaganda</p> <p>C. Relevance of Psychology to Social Work: Multi-dimensional Perspective - Biophysical- Psychological - Social (Support systems) - Person-in-Environment (PIE)</p>
II	<p>Theories of Development</p> <p>Differentiating Growth and Development - the major psychological & social theories of development (Erik Erikson – Piaget – Kohlberg - Sigmund Freud) - Developmental Tasks (Havighurst) - developmental tasks during various stages in the lifespan</p>
III	<p>Pregnancy, Childbirth and Infancy</p> <p>Conception - prenatal stages - delivery - infancy - babyhood - the physiological, emotional, cognitive and social changes – socialization - hazards - social work intervention</p>
IV	<p>Childhood</p> <p>Developmental Tasks of Early and Late Childhood - the physiological, emotional, social, personality and cognitive changes - socialization and parenting - hazards - social work interventions</p>
V	<p>Puberty & Adolescence</p> <p>Puberty: Biophysical, cognitive, psychological and social changes and implication for social work; Adolescence - identity crisis - peer pressure - vocational planning - the Hazards - Social Work Intervention</p>
VI	<p>Adulthood</p> <p>Developmental Tasks of Early Adulthood: vocational, marital and social adjustments - Developmental Tasks of Middle Age – physiological, social, vocational and familial adjustment- midlife crisis - developmental Tasks of Old Age - Physiological, emotional, spiritual and social implications – hazards - social work interventions</p>

VII	<p>Abnormal Psychology Abnormality: Concept: Normality vs. Abnormality – Biological, Psycho-social, Socio-cultural bases in abnormal behaviour - cultural-bound syndrome - faith healing – Assessment of Mental Illness - basic overview regarding classification of mental illnesses – Psychosis and Neuroses – systems of major classification of Mental Illnesses ICD -10 and DSM- Defence Mechanisms – overview of mental illnesses¹</p>
<p>Reference:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ashford, Lecroy & Jose. (2003). <i>Human Behaviour in Social Environment</i>. Brooks/Cole publishing company, USA, 2. Zastrow, Kirst, Ashman: <i>Understanding Human Behaviour & the Social Environment</i>. Brooks/Cole publishing company, USA, 3. Mohanty Girishbala. (1997). <i>Social Psychology</i>. New Delhi : Kalayani Pub. 4. Morgan, C.T., King, R.A., Weisz, J.R., & Schopler, J (2004). <i>Introduction to Psychology</i>. Tata Mc Graw-Hill book Co. 5. Sharmra K..(1997). <i>Social Psychology</i>. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers and Distributors <p>Further recommended reading/Classics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Hurlock, Elizabeth (1975). <i>Developmental Psychology: Life Span Approach</i>. Mumbai: Tata Mc Graw-Hill book Co 7. Coleman, David: <i>Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life</i> <p>Further Reading:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. The Role of the Social Worker in Adult Mental Health Services: https://www.basw.co.uk/resources/tcsw/Roles%20and%20Functions%20of%20Mental%20Health%20Social%20Workers%202014.pdf 9. Effective Social Work with Older People : http://www.gov.scot/resource/doc/47121/0020809.pdf 10. Difference between Social Work and Psychology in a Hospital Setting : https://www.swslhd.health.nsw.gov.au/hrr/careers/PDF/Diff_SocialWorkPsychology.pdf 11. Psychology, Social Work and Human Services 2015 : http://www.unisa.edu.au/Documents/Brochures/2015/Discipline/2015_Psychology_Social_Work_Human_Services_FINAL_(web).pdf 12. Five Theories in Social Work: https://brage.bibsys.no/xmlui/bitstream/handle/11250/141851/Hutchinson_GS.pdf <p>Chapter Reading</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Introducing Psychology : https://ocw.mit.edu/ans7870/9/9.00SC/MIT9_00SCF11_text.pdf 14. Psychology a study of mental life : http://brittlebooks.library.illinois.edu/brittlebooks_open/Books2010-01/woodro0001psystu/woodro0001psystu.pdf 15. Psychology 8th Edition : http://www.cee.uma.pt/ron/Psychology%208th%20-%20Gleitman,%20Gross,%20Reisberg.pdf 16. Erikson's psychosocial development theory : https://cystinosis.org/images/research/article-library/psychosocial/stages%20of%20development.pdf 17. Piaget, Kohlberg, Gilligan, and Others on Moral Development : http://swppr.org/textbook/Ch%207%20Morality.pdf 18. Psychoanalytic Theory Sigmund Freud: 	

¹ Major mental illnesses: Mood Disorders, Personality Disorders, Alcohol and Substance Use Disorders, Somatoform and Dissociative Disorders, Childhood Disorders and Suicide

- <http://www.oakton.edu/user/3/bfrank/PSY120/Psychoanalytic%20theory%20Freud.pdf>
19. General introduction to Sigmund Freud :
<https://eduardolbm.files.wordpress.com/2014/10/a-general-introduction-to-psychoanalysis-sigmund-freud.pdf>
 20. Developmental Tasks
(Havighurst):https://sterlingbankng.com/assets/usercontents/Theories_of_Developmental_Stages.pdf
 21. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Infancy : <http://guidetochildcare.org/pdf/gtcc-part1.pdf>
 22. Social and Emotional Development in Infant and Early Childhood :
<https://www.google.co.in/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwiImILJpIvYAhXBE7wKHT6bB7YQFggTMAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.springer.com%2Fcontent%2Fdocument%2Fdocument%2Fdownloaddocument%2F9783319311791-c2.pdf%3FSGWID%3D0-0-45-1566873-p179892863&usq=AOvVaw0xliU5jZC9F9tU907KqSeU>
 23. Infant Mortality: Priority for Social Work : http://web.utk.edu/~orme00/articles/Combs-Orme_1987.pdf
 24. Principles of Developmental Psychology:
http://164.100.133.129:81/eCONTENT/Uploads/Principles_of_Development_Psychology.pdf
 25. Development Stages of the Learner :
http://www.jblearning.com/samples/0763751375/46436_CH05_000_000.pdf
 26. Child & Adolescent Development :
<http://www.pacwrc.pitt.edu/Curriculum/CTC/MOD9-OLD/RsrcBk/RsrcBk.pdf>
 27. Early Childhood Development :<https://www.unicef.org/dprk/ecd.pdf>
 28. Adolescent Growth and Development :
http://www.epi.umn.edu/let/pubs/img/adol_ch1.pdf
 29. Puberty :
<https://depts.washington.edu/uwleah/sites/default/files/seminarFiles/%3Cem%3EEdit%20Event%3C/em%3E%20Physical%20Growth%20and%20Development%20during%20Adolescence/Phys%20grwth%20%20devt%2011-4.pdf>
 30. Puberty and Adolescence Resource :
http://cdd.tamu.edu/sites/cdd.tamu.edu/files/puberty_tool_kit-%20Autism%20Speaks.pdf
 31. Adolescence Social Patterns, Achievements, and Problems :
<https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/6621/88772a3f71aa38ee9ef4826d505c98cf1b35.pdf>
 32. Effective strategies and interventions for adolescents in a child protection context :
http://www.community.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0016/321640/effective_adolescent_strategies.pdf
 33. Havighurst's Developmental Tasks for Adulthood, Middle Age And Old Age :
<http://www.egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/23374/1/Unit-2.pdf>
 34. Adulthood Age Group Growth & Development :
https://web2.aabu.edu.jo/tool/course_file/lec_notes/1001242_Adulthood%20Age%20Group%20GD.pdf
 35. Defence mechanism : http://104.236.164.122/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/15_common_defense_mechanisms.pdf
 36. Seven Pillars of Defense Mechanism Theory :
<http://www.psychomedia.it/motore/rapaport-klein/cramer09.pdf>
 37. Defense Mechanisms in Psychology Today :
https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Phebe_Cramer/publication/12427376_Defense_Mechanisms_in_Psychology_Today_Further_Processes_for_Adaptation/links/568bf74d08ae8445f58dc804/Defense-Mechanisms-in-Psychology-Today-Further-Processes-for-Adaptation.pdf

38. WHO Assessment Instrument :
http://www.who.int/mental_health/evidence/AIMS_WHO_2_2.pdf
39. Comprehensive Mental Health Assessment :
<http://www.nevil.org.au/uploads/images/131/Comprehensive-Mental-Health-Assessment.pdf>
40. Mental Health Screening and Assessment Tools for Primary Care :
https://www.aap.org/en-us/advocacy-and-policy/aap-health-initiatives/Mental-Health/Documents/MH_ScreeningChart.pdf

SW 2.1.4. WORKING WITH COMMUNITIES

Objectives

The **Learner** should be able to:

- Understand the concept of community and the importance of revitalization of community for social development
- understand of the history of community organization and its pivotal place as a method of social work
- recognize various phases and models of Community Organization
- understand Social Action as a practice approach with communities
- skilled enough to guide the community process

Units

I	Community and Power Structure Community: Meaning-definition-features-functions; Types: Urban, rural, tribal and maritime; Power - Community Power: structure-sources of power-community organisations and power; Leadership: Concept-types of community leadership.
II	Community Organisation History; Definition; Goals; Components of community work: Community groups within community-Individual-Worker-Agency; Principles; Community organisation as a social work process; Role and Skills of Community Organizer; Differentiating Community Organisation and Community Development
III	Phases of Community organisation Study-analysis-assessment-discussion-organisation-action-evaluation-modification-continuation
IV	Models of Community Organisation Jack Rothman's 3 Models: Locality Development, Social Planning and Social Action; Mary Weil's Eight models; and Neighbourhood development model-System change Model-Structural change model
V	Social Action Concept of social action, objectives - principles, methods and strategies of social action. Social action for social reform and social development - Role of social worker in social action. Social Action Groups.
VI	Social Action Movements in India - Satyagraha, Bhoodan, Gramdan, Narmada Bachao Andolan-The Singur Issue, Bodo and Gurkhaland Issues, Anna Hazare and the Aam Admi Movement, The Red Corridor – Critical Analysis
VII	Skills for Community Organization and Social Action: Leadership, Capacity Building, Community Collaboration (Linking, Networking, Partnerships), Resource Management, Advocacy, Reporting.

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SW 2.1.5. WORKING WITH GROUPS AND FAMILIES

Objectives:

The **Learner** should be able to:

- appraise group work as a method of social work and its application in social work practice
- appraise and inculcate the values and principles of working with groups
- develop ability to critically analyze problems of group and culture, and factors affecting them
- acquire skills, tools and techniques in working with groups and families
- appreciate the importance of recording in Social group work and acquire skills

Units

I	<p>Social Group Work: Group: definition, types, characteristics, the impact of group experience on the individual – Social Group Work: definition, objectives, scope, purpose - Principles of group work - Social group work as a method of social work and its relationship with other social work methods - History of Social Group Work</p>
II	<p>Social Group Work Process Social Group Work Process: Intake, study, goal-setting, intervention, evaluation - Stages of Group Development - goal-setting, group norm, problem solving, decision making, conflict resolution - programme as a tool, principles of programme planning, programme media, programme development process - Social Group Work Models - Group Worker: role, functions, skills, and qualities.</p>
III	<p>Group Process Group process: definition - Group processes: associative and dissociative group process. Bond, acceptance, isolation, rejection, conflict and control - Subgroups- meaning and types - tools for assessing group interaction: Socio gram and sociometry - functional and non-functional role of individuals in group.</p>
IV	<p>Group Dynamics Group Dynamics: Definition – communication and interaction pattern – interpersonal attraction and cohesion – social integration and influence – group culture. Leadership: concept, theories – types of leadership and contexts – roles and qualities of a leader – participatory leadership.</p>
V	<p>Social Work Intervention with Families: Family: definition, characteristics, functions, Types, Beliefs about family, Family system, crisis intervention, Family social work, Objectives and roles, principles of working with families, Skills, Process. Phases of Family Social Work: Beginning Phase, Assessment Phase, Intervention Phase, Evaluation Phase, Examination Phase</p>
VI	<p>Recording Social Group Work Recording: use, structure and content - Methods of recording: Verbatim, narrative, condensed, analytical and summary records - supervision and development of personal and professional self.</p>
VII	<p>Settings of social group work: Groups in school focusing on Life Skills, Understanding Life Skills Education, Life skills: Critical Thinking, Creative Thinking, Decision-Making, Problem Solving, Interpersonal Relationship, Effective Communication, Coping with Emotions, Coping with Stress, Self-Awareness, empathy. Group Worker’s Role in Life Skills Education.</p>

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SW 2.2.1. WORKING WITH INDIVIDUALS**Objectives:**

The **Learner** should be able to:

- understand case work as a method of social work and its place in social work practice.
- comprehend the values and principles of working with individuals.
- assess and critically analyse problems of individuals.
- appreciate the various models of case work intervention.
- identify various situations and settings where case work can be practiced
- develop skills in case work practice and case work recording
- value the importance of supervision in case work practice
- reflect on 'self' as a person and develop as a professional.

Units

I	Introduction to Social Case Work Method Social Case Work: Definition, nature, objectives, relevance, scope - relation of Social Case Work to other methods of Social Work - historical development of Social Case Work
II	Philosophy Philosophy Social Case Work - Principles and components of Social Case Work and ethical issues in the practice of Social Case Work
III	Overview of Phases of Helping Process in Social Case Work (Siporin, 1975) 1. Engagement 2. Exploration 3. Planning: Assessment: Multidimensionality of assessment-critical role of assessment-various components of assessment- different systems of assessment – intra-personal, interpersonal and environmental systems, family system and social support systems; Tools for Exploration and Assessment: Interviewing, supportive techniques, home visits, collateral contacts and referrals. Client-Worker Relationship: Definition, use and characteristics. Transference and Counter –Transference and their use in diagnosis and treatment. Goal setting and formulation of contract 4. Intervention: Implementation and Goal Attainment 5. Evaluation 6. Disengagement/Termination
IV	Social Case Work Intervention Models Different models to conceptualize social case work practice - Psychoanalytic model- The behavioural Model, Psychosocial model, Functional Model, Humanistic-existential Model, Problem solving Model, General Systems Model, Crisis Intervention, Task-centred Model, Solution-focused Model
V	Skills and techniques in helping process in case work Support, Clarification, Interpretation, Suggestion, Developing insight, Identification, Resource Utilization, Environmental Modification, Counselling
VI	An overview about Case work settings Primary Settings- Work with Children and Families, Work with socially disadvantaged Secondary Settings: Prisons, Industry, Schools, Hospitals
VII	Recording Social Case Work Recording: use, structure and content - Methods of recording: Verbatim, narrative, condensed, analytical and summary records - supervision and development of personal and professional self

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SW 2.2.2. THEORY AND PRACTICE OF COUNSELLING**Objectives:****The Learner should be able to:**

- acquire a holistic understanding of counselling as a process and tool for intervention
- development self-awareness as well as skills to handle clients
- understand the process and the phases the client is taken thorough
- acquire skills necessary and understand the principles to be abided by, while counselling individuals
- appreciate various approaches to the practice of counselling and therapy, and develop proficiency in at least one approach
- recognise and imbibe attitudes and values necessary to be a professional counsellor
- familiarise the various contexts and clientele for intervention

Units

I	Introduction to Counselling Counselling: meaning, definition, and scope - differentiating Guidance, Counselling and Psychotherapy - Contexts: Remedial, Preventive, Developmental, Crisis – Forms: Telephone Counselling, Crisis Counselling, Vocational Counselling - Goals: Immediate and Long term
II	Theories of Counselling Psychoanalytic/psychodynamic theories, behavioural theories, humanistic theories, and existential theories
III	Counselling Process and Principles Phases (stages) - Counselling process - Counselling Principles: Genuineness, Acceptance, Confidentiality and Empathy
IV	Counselling Skills and Techniques: Skills - listening and responding, handling emotions and problem solving; Techniques – initiating contact (rapport), establishing structure, interaction, attending behaviour, observation of non-verbal behaviour
V	Case Recording (ref. Casework recording) Recording: use, structure and content - Methods of recording: Verbatim, narrative, condensed, analytical and summary records - use of supervision in the development of self - personal and professional
VI	Counsellor-Counselee relationship Personality factors of Counsellor Importance of self-awareness; communication patterns, body language, feedback - Factors influencing the relationship -transference and counter transference - Professional Ethics in Counselling: ethical practices and standards for human service-professions, ethics to counselling - professional guidelines
VII	Therapeutic Approaches to Counselling 1. Client Centred therapy. 2. Gestalt Therapy. 3. Transactional Analysis. 4. Rational Emotive Behaviour Therapy 5. Behavioural Therapy 6. Reality Therapy 7. Psychoanalysis 8. Group Therapy 9. Mind-Body Medicine: Meditation, Yoga & Bio-feedback

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SW 2.2.3 ADMINISTRATION OF HUMAN SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Objectives

The **Learner** should be able to:

- acquire knowledge and skills to administer the Human Service Organisations
- be informed about the different kinds of services available at the Governmental and NGO levels for clients to take advantage of
- become familiar with the legislation covering different aspects of the functioning of HSOs
- become familiar with the process of initiating social service programmes
- formulate the different policy documents concerning the functioning of the HSO and prepare reports to the different stakeholders

Units

I	Administration Administration, Types of Administration, Social Administration and Social Work Administration, Social Work Administration as a method, Tasks of Social Work Administrator, Principles of Social Work Administration.
II	Organisation and Management Organisation, Types of Organisations, Characteristics of Formal and Informal Organisations, Benefits of Informal Organisations, Bureaucratic Organisations and Human Relations Organisations. Characteristics of HSO in comparison with industrial, educational and health care organisations. Organisational Behaviour – Nature and Scope. Management: Management, Functions of Management, Levels of Management, Managerial Roles, Historical Development of Management, Management of HSOs.
III	Administrative Process Planning-Organising-Staffing-Directing-Co-ordinating-Reporting and Budgeting.
IV	Registration of organisations: Advantages of Registering, Acts for Registering Organisations-Society, Trust, Company's Act, Cooperatives Act. Registration under Societies Registration Act - Drawing up of Memorandum of Association-Constitution and Bye-laws of HSO - Board, Functions, Types of Members, Qualifications, Committee, Types of Committees, Sub-committees, Principles of Effective Committee Work – Holding meetings of the statutory bodies, keeping minutes, filing returns, sending timely reports.
V	Personnel Functions in HSO Formulating service rules / policies governing recruitment, selection, induction, training and development, Performance Appraisal, promotion, transfer of staff and compensation package, privileges, personnel grievances handling and disciplinary procedures.
VI	Finance and Office Management Resource mobilisation, Budgeting, Accounting and Auditing – Foreign Contribution Regulation Act and its Implications-Tax obligations. Office Management: Principles and Practices, Maintenance of files, records, Data banks- MIS. Basics of materials management like purchase procedure, and inventory control.
VII	Social Protection and Welfare Programme: Objectives, functions, Organisational structure and programmes: CSWB, SSWB and Directorate of Social Justice, programmes of Ministry of Social Justice and empowerment,

	Women and Child Development, Ministry of Youth Welfare. Social protection: Concepts of Social Safety nets for poor and Inclusive growth. Social protection & labour strategies: Resilience, Equity and Opportunity: Role of Civil society organizations in social protection.
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SW 2.2.4 SOCIAL LEGISLATIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Objectives

The **Learner** should be able to:

- understand Indian constitution and legal system and acquire skills to practise legal services.
- understand the personal laws pertaining to various faiths as well as social legislations to protect the vulnerable
- imbibe socio-political and economic context of human rights violations at the national and international level
- identify crimes and vulnerabilities in the context of cyber age and familiarize with the appropriate law enforcement strategies

Units

I	<p>Law and Indian Constitution</p> <p>a. Law: Concept of rule of law, law as an agent of social change, social control and social justice</p> <p>b. Indian Constitution: preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles of State policy - organs of administration: Legislative, Executive and Judiciary - procedure for framing legislations in the Assembly and Parliament - c. An over-view of Justice Systems: IPC,CPC, CrPC, FIR, types of offences, hierarchy of courts, procedures and formalities in the legal proceedings.</p>
II	<p>Personal Laws</p> <p>Personal Laws related to Marriage, Divorce, Succession, Adoption and guardianship of the minor for Hindus, Mohammedan and Christians - Special Marriage Act, Indian Divorce Act, Indian Succession Act- Family Court Act 1984 - Uniform Civil Code</p>
III	<p>Social Legislations for women, children and Environment</p> <p>a. Dowry Prohibition Act 1984, Domestic Violence (Prohibition) Act 2005, Women’s Commission, Food Security Act Sexual harassment at Work Place Act</p> <p>b. UNCRC: Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2015,Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act 2012 and Right to Education Act 2009</p> <p>c. Environment Protection Act 1986 Right to Information Act – 2005, MNREG Act – 2005</p>
IV	<p>Various Commissions and Legal Services</p> <p>Minority Commission: constitution and functions - Public Interest Litigation, Legal Aid, LokAdalat - Constitutional Remedies:Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibitions, Quo Warranto, Certioraris - role of social worker in providing legal services</p>
V	<p>Human Rights</p> <p>Historical perspectives of Human Rights - UNDHR: context, content and application - Human Rights Commission at State and Central - Human Rights (Protection) Act - Human Rights violation in India – violation of Human Rights of Vulnerable and Marginalised groups, women and children, aged population and Minorities, Dalits, Indigenous People</p>
VI	<p>Human Rights at the Global Level</p> <p>Globalisation and Human Rights - Health and Human Rights - Gender and Human Rights - Refugees and Human Rights, role of Amnesty International</p>

VII	Cyber Crimes & Legal Framework Cyber Security, Cyber Information, Terrorism and Cyber Crimes - Cyber Defamation, Cyber Pornography - Legal Framework: Information Technology Act 2008 Intellectual Property Rights and Copy Right, Cyber Jurisprudence at International and Indian Level
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21. <http://supremecourtscases.com>
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SW 2.2.5 SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Objectives

The **Learner** should be able to:

- develop an understanding of scientific methods and its characteristics, and appreciate its significance in Social Work
- develop skills in the selection and formulation of research problems with an understanding of the rationale and the different steps involved in the process
- develop an understanding of the various research Designs and their elements, as well as design requirements
- develop skills to construct, select and use tools of data collection
- apply statistics in analysis and interpretation and use the same in processing
- develop skills for processing, analysis, interpretation, documentation, presentation and report writing

Units

I	<p>Social Work Research</p> <p>Social Work Research: Concept, definition and objectives: differentiate social research and social work research - Scientific enquiry : scope and nature, basic elements of scientific method - Research paradigms: quantitative and qualitative- philosophical dimensions of research - Epistemological and Ontological considerations</p>
II	<p>Quantitative Research Methods in social work</p> <p>Research Problem formulation: - concepts, theoretical and operational definition of concepts - role of theory in research - variables: types - Hypothesis- definition, types, sources and significance - review of literature: importance and methods - formulation of research proposal- meaning and major steps of a research proposal - pilot study - ethical considerations in research.</p> <p>Research Design: - Meaning, purposes and types: cross sectional; longitudinal; comparative; case study; evaluative; action research; experimental. Quasi-experimental design. Single subject designs in social work, group design.</p> <p>Population and Sampling: sampling definition, sampling theory, purpose and types - probability and non-probability sampling – Merits and demerits. Sources and types of data: primary and secondary, quantitative and qualitative data.</p> <p>Measurement-Levels, scales and scaling techniques, Pre-test, Problems of scaling - Reliability, Internal and external validity</p> <p>Data collection: - Primary and Secondary data. Methods of data collection - interview schedule, questionnaires.</p> <p>Data analysis and data presentation in quantitative studies: Editing, Coding, tabulating, Interpreting, Descriptive and inferential Analysis</p> <p>Report writing</p>
III	<p>Statistical Methods</p> <p>Nature and purpose of statistics – use of statistical methods and limitations of statistics in social work research. Tabulation of data – purpose and basis of classification Frequency distribution-construction of frequency tables, graphic and diagrammatic presentation of data- Bar chart, Pie chart, Histogram, Frequency curve and O-give. Normal distribution.</p>

IV	<p>Theoretical understanding of Descriptive and Inferential statistics Central Tendency: meaning, relevance, uses, merits and demerits Measures of dispersion (Range, Quartile deviation, Mean deviation, Standard Deviation): meaning, relevance, uses, merits and demerits Measures of Correlation (Karl Pearson’s Coefficient of correlation and Spearman’s Rank correlation) : meaning, relevance, uses, merits and demerits Tests: Chi Square, ‘t’ test, Mann Whitney and ANOVA, Kruskal-Wallis Process, interpretation and presentation of the findings.</p>
V	<p>Qualitative Research methods in social work Approaches in qualitative research. Planning and preparing proposals for qualitative studies, The Process of Qualitative Research: (1) Conceptualizing qualitative studies: identifying the focus of the study, the areas of study and lines of inquiry (2) Designing qualitative studies: developing a research strategy, theoretical sampling, specifying the role of the researched and the researcher, and insider/outsider perspectives; (3) Methods of data collection: Systematic observation, life histories, in-depth/unstructured interviews, group interviews and focus group discussions, case studies, narrative research, phenomenology, ethnography and participant observation – advantages and disadvantages. (4) Data processing and analysis (5) Writing-up qualitative studies. Principles of Triangulation.</p>
VI	<p>Use of research software – For Referencing, data analysis, Process and various statistical procedures using SPSS, interpretation and presentation of the statistical findings.</p>
VII	<p>Research Report Major components of a research report, Report Writing: Format – Style – Content - Qualities of a good research report – Communicability – Appendix, Bibliography, Footnotes, etc. – Rules of Report Writing - applications of APA format</p>

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SW 2.3.1. PROJECT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

Objectives

The **Learner** should be able to:

- understand the process of strategic planning of social development organisations (NGOs).
- appreciate the relevance of vision, mission, and objectives, in the designing of programs and projects for organizations engaged in social development
- imbibe skills for project preparation and undertaking the same in various stages - planning, implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation
- develop-an understanding of resource mobilisation and fundraising

Units

I	<p>Introducing the Concepts of Project and Planning</p> <p>a. Project: concept - characteristic features of social development project- concepts: plan, programme, project and activity - integrated approach of project - planning process: types - strategic planning and perspective planning</p> <p>b. Project cycle- i) Project Planning (problem identification, project design, project appraisal) ii) Project Management (project implementation, project monitoring, project review, project evaluation)</p> <p>c. classification of project: based on purpose, productivity, size, duration</p>
II	<p>Social Development Organisation</p> <p>a. Social development organizations: concept, characteristic features</p> <p>b. setting of vision, mission, goal, objectives, activities of a social development organization</p> <p>c. organisational planning- strategic planning, operational planning and project planning</p>
III	<p>Project Cycle- Project Planning</p> <p>1. Project Problem Identification- approaches to identifying problems, generation of project ideas, elimination of non-viable project ideas and selection of project ideas-methods to project idea generation: PRA, PLA; pillars, principles, tools/ methods.</p> <p>2. Project Design- Logical Frame Approach(LFA): concept, approach, matrix, Analysis: Stakeholder(Participation) Analysis, Problem Tree Analysis, Objective Tree analysis, Analysis of Strategies(Alternatives)- deciding on project goal, purpose, activities, assumptions, verifiable indicators and means of verification - activity plan -estimation : time estimation, cost estimation and resource estimation: budgeting, recurring and non-recurring expenses</p> <p>3. Project Appraisal- technical appraisal, marketing appraisal, environment appraisal, management appraisal and profitability appraisal, Social Cost Benefit Analysis (SCBA)</p>
IV	<p>Project Cycle- Project Management</p> <p>4. Project Implementation: Time-plan and inter-linkages of activities, estimation of resource estimation, Critical Path Method (CPM), Project Evaluation and Review Technique(PERT)</p> <p>5. Project Monitoring: monitoring cycle, steps in monitoring, levels of monitoring, process monitoring and output monitoring, indicators of monitoring</p>

	<p>6. Project Review- variance analysis and performance analysis; method of review analysis; Review (Progress) report</p> <p>7. Project Evaluation: purpose, needs, types (of evaluation); Evaluation - Objectives and goal, decision, user, and response focused; steps in evaluation - Project evaluation report</p>
V	<p>Project Format for Project Proposal Writing</p> <p>a. Need and importance of Project Proposal</p> <p>b. Steps involved in project proposal writing- project report- progress report</p> <p>c. Executive Summary, history, requirement, and solution</p>
VI	<p>Project Finance and Financial Management</p> <p>Budgeting- financial management and accounting - investment appraisal and financial analysis - FCRA: essential laws, its requirement, filing of annual returns - roles and functions of project manager - Project Management Information System (PMIS)</p>
VII	<p>Fundraising Management</p> <p>a. Basic Principles in Fundraising; Importance of Strategic Fundraising Management</p> <p>b. Major Gift Programs: Strategies for Major Gift programme; Preparing for a Major Gifts Initiative; The Solicitation Interview</p> <p>c. Mail and Email Fundraising strategies, Telephone Solicitations, Special Event Fundraisers: Choosing a Special Event; Implementing the Event; Cause-Related Marketing</p> <p>d. Evaluation of Fundraising Plans and Process and Presentation of Fundraising Plan</p>
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SW 2.3.2. COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Objectives

The **Learner** should be able to:

- evolve a holistic and integrated approach to health and health care, as a basis for medical and psychiatric social work intervention
- appreciate the various dynamics operating in the functioning of the health care system in the changing global socio-political scenario
- appreciate the organisation of Health care system in India and its challenges
- understand the implication of various health-related legislations

Units

I	<p>Health & Ill Health Concept of Health and ill health, determinants of health and indicators of health status, spectrum of health holistic health - concept of hygiene - personal, environmental, social and mental, culture - Pollution and Sanitation - Occupational health - models of health - system approach to health</p>
II	<p>Health and Development Health as an aspect of development - sustainable development - globalisation and the threats to health and health care - World Health Assembly - History of community health - Health for ALL by 2000 - Primary Health Care and politics -the debt crisis, recession and adjustment Structural Adjustment Policies (SAPs) - MDGs & SDG</p>
III	<p>Community Health Concept of Community health and its various components - history of Community Health - Public Health - People's Planning (Peoples Health Assembly) - Health Education - alternatives systems of medicine and life style – AYUSH</p>
IV	<p>Health Management - Health statistics and Health Indicators: Morbidity, Mortality - Data Sources, collection, analysis and uses - concept of Health Planning & Planning Cycle, Management techniques and methods</p>
V	<p>Planning and Organization of Health Services in India. a. Historical evolution of Health Care Services under the five-year plans in India - various committees and reports towards promotion of health care services - evolution of National Health Policy - overview of various national community health programmes b. Organisation of Health Services at the Central, State and local levels - Directorate of Health Services and Family Welfare department - NHM – its objectives and activities - role of ASHA & USHAs workers - NHM - role of NGOs, CBOs - role of Social Worker in the community health programmes - rural and urban health, school health programmes - DMHP</p>
VI	<p>Health Legislations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overview of Occupational Health Regulations - Factories Act, Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, Plantations Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, ESI Act 2. RPWD Act, 2015

	<ol style="list-style-type: none">3. Mental Health Act 19874. NDPS Act.5. MTP 19726. Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act 19947. FSSAI Act 1954.8. Drugs & Cosmetic Act 1940.9. Overview of regulations related to Blood Policy, HIV/AIDS, and Organ Transplant
VII	<p>An Overview of Hospital Administration Functions of different departments in the hospital – out-patient and in-patients services, casualty and emergency, medical records, nursing, laboratory services, store, finance, pharmacy, general administration, various medical specialities - Hospital Information Systems - Hospital Administration: concept, definition, general principles - duties and responsibilities of Hospital administrator – medico-legal issues – quality assurance and accreditation</p>

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SW 2.3.3.A MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK

Objectives

The **Learner** should be able to:

- appraise changing concept of health, its indicators and the various models
- appreciate the basics of physiology and systems, their functions and diagnostics
- acquire a basic understanding about diseases – communicable and non-communicable
- facilitate the effective understanding of the psychosocial aspects of various diseases and devise appropriate strategies for effective interventions

Units

I	<p>Human Physiology Elementary understanding of human physiological systems and its functions – diagnostics and related parameters as indicative of health (BP, Pulse, Counts - Haemoglobin, LDL/HDL, Creatinine, Urea, etc.)</p>
II	<p>Nutrition Essential food stuffs - Classification of food stuffs - balanced diet – deficiency disease - Nutritional requirements of children & women – pregnant and lactating mothers - Social aspects of nutrition - Problems of malnutrition in India - preventive and management measures - National nutritional programmes</p>
III	<p>Communicable and Non communicable diseases Incidence, Prevalence, etiology, symptoms, treatment and prevention of i. Communicable diseases: AIDS, STD, T.B., Leprosy, Polio, Typhoid, Dysentery, diarrhoea, Jaundice, cholera, Malaria, Zoonotic diseases ii. Non-communicable/Lifestyle Diseases: Cancer, Coronary Artery Diseases, Obesity, Diabetes, Trauma & Injuries</p>
IV	<p>Patient as a person/Assessment of the Factors involved in Disease: Medical sociology and its relevance in social work practice- systems approach to assessment- patient as a person: concept- social, life style and emotional factors involved in disease – hospitalisation and its implication for the patient and family - stigma - death and dying: grief & bereavement; reaction to terminal illness: Denial, Anger, Bargaining, Depression and Acceptance (DABDA); pain and palliation</p>
V	<p>Medical Social Work - Meaning, definition, importance of medical social work – historical development of medical social work in western countries and in India. Functions and Roles of medical social worker - Medical Social Work Care Plan – planning from intake until discharge, problems and prospects of medical social work in India, Case Recording, Medical ethics – issues and challenges (patient rights, confidentiality, informed consent)</p>
VI	<p>Application of Social Work Methods and Principles in Medical Setting - Role of medical social worker in different settings i. Primordial, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary ii. Different Departments of the hospital (Burns, Organ Donation, Emergency etc.), iii. Fertility Clinics, Diabetic Clinics, Leprosy hospital, TB Hospitals, S.T.I. Clinics, Blood Bank, Cancer Hospitals, HIV Clinics (VCTCs & ARTCs), persons with neurological and degenerative disorders. Hospice and Palliative Care</p>
VII	<p>Team Work (multidisciplinary approach) & Rehabilitation in medical setting-</p>

	Concept - Role of different professionals in team work - modalities of team work – factors essential for team work – Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation – physiotherapeutic approaches to rehabilitation & community based rehabilitation.
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<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/42716/1/9241546123.pdf>
18. Diet, Nutrition and the Prevention of Chronic Diseases :
http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/42665/1/WHO_TRS_916.pdf
19. An Introduction to Population-Level Prevention of Non-Communicable Diseases (Mike Rayner & Shanthi Mendis Eds.):
<https://books.google.co.in/books?id=31ojDgAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=Communicable+and+Non+communicable+diseases+pdf&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiXxZu3zIbYAhXBQ48KHRgMC0AQ6AEIJAA#v=onepage&q=Communicable%20and%20Non%20communicable%20diseases%20pdf&f=false>
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http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/140497/9/09_chapter%202.pdf
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<https://www.aasw.asn.au/document/item/8644>
 28. NASW Standards for Social Work Practice in Health Care Settings:
<https://www.socialworkers.org/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=fFnsRHX-4HE%3D&portalid=0>
 29. Social Work in Hospital-Based Health Care :
http://www.wrh.on.ca/Site_Published/wrh_internet/DocumentRender.aspx?Body.IdType=5&Body.Id=22232&Body.GenericField
 30. The Role of the Social Worker in the Long-Term Care Facility :
<http://health.mo.gov/seniors/ombudsman/pdf/RoleLTCsocialworker.pdf>

SW 2.3.3 B URBAN PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**Objectives**

The **Learner** should be able to:

- be conceptually clear of urban planning and community development and aware of related theoretical frameworks
- identify and analyse the issues pertaining to urban community development
- acquaint with various agencies engaged in working for the urban community development
- understand the structure, functions and the administration of community development institutions - municipalities and corporations
- acquire skills in addressing emerging social challenges in the urban social settings

Units

I	Introduction to Urban Community Development Concepts: urbanism, urbanization - characteristics of urban communities - social aspects of urban life - urban social institutions - urban community development: meaning, objectives, philosophy, principles - theories of urban development.
II	Origin and growth of cities - Ancient, medieval, modern Indian cities Characteristics of town, cities, metropolises, suburbs, satellite towns, ecological patterns of cities.
III	Issues of urban communities and scope for social work: Issues: housing, water and sanitation, pavement dwellers, human trafficking and sexual exploitation, unemployment, alcoholism, drugs, crimes, poverty, displacement and resettlement - Slums: definition, theories, causes, characteristics and problems of slum dwellers, efforts for slum improvement - urban environmental challenges: pollution, solid waste management
IV	Urban Planning: Strategies, Approaches and Policies in Urban Community Development Urban Planning: concept, strategies, approaches, principles - national and state polices pertaining to urban development - Five year plans and urban development, welfare programmes for urban poor - urban development authorities at national and state levels. Models of urban development in India. Public private partnership (PPP) for urban development.
V	Programmes for Urban Development Programmes for urban development - ministry of urban development at national and state levels - urban housing schemes in Kerala - programmes of urban cooperative banks in Kerala.
VI	Urban Governance & Municipal administration Historical evolution of urban governance - 74 th Constitution Amendment Act 1992 - Kerala Municipality Act & Rules 1994 - Municipal Administration: structure, role, functions and duties – Administration in Corporations: structure, role, functions and duties.
VII	NGOs intervention in Urban Problems and Urban Community Development

	Role of civil society organizations (Resident associations and citizen clubs) in urban community development - intervention of Corporate in urban problems - case studies of Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) for urban community development
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SW 2.3.4 A -PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK

Objectives

The **Learner** should be able to:

1. appraise the concepts of normal and abnormal behaviour as well as the factors contributing to mental health
2. be familiar with psychiatric case assessment, symptoms and systems of classification
3. acquire basic knowledge and must be able to diagnose various common mental disorders
4. analyse the psychosocial aspects of various diseases and devise appropriate strategies for effective interventions
5. understand Psychiatric Social Work and its practice in various settings

Units

I	<p>Mental Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concepts normality, abnormality, mental health and mental/psychiatric disorders ▪ Aetiology of psychiatric disorders: biological, psychosocial, cultural ▪ Predisposing, precipitating, protective and perpetuating factors. ▪ Determinants of mental health
II	<p>Assessment in Psychiatry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Psychiatric Interviewing (Mental Status Examination/Case history recording) ▪ Techniques of Psychiatric Interviewing and Social Diagnosis ▪ Symptomatology: Appearance and behaviour, Thinking, Speech, Perception, Mood and Affect, Cognition, Judgment and Insight; ▪ Current classification in psychiatry: ICD 10, DSM V
III	<p>Psychiatric Illness and their Management</p> <p>Prevalence, aetiology, clinical manifestation, course, and management of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organic mental disorders (Delirium, Dementia, Alzheimer's) ▪ Functional Psychotic disorder (Schizophrenia and Delusional disorder) ▪ Mood disorder – Unipolar disorder & Bipolar disorder ▪ Anxiety Disorders – Generalized Anxiety Disorder, Obsessive Compulsive Disorder, Simple specific phobia, Panic Disorder, Conversion Disorder ▪ Stress Related- Adjustment Disorder, Acute Stress Disorder, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder ▪ Somatoform Disorders ▪ Personality disorders ▪ Sexual Disorders ▪ Developmental Disorders: Learning disorders and Autism ▪ Conduct disorder and Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder (ADHD) ▪ Sleep disorders ▪ Other Conditions warranting clinical attention: relational problems, Abuse and neglect (Child and adult), Educational and Occupational Problems, Other Problems Related to the Social Environment, Problems Related to Crime or Interaction With the Legal System, Problems Related to other Psychosocial, Personal, and Environmental Circumstances, other circumstances of Personal History
IV	<p>Psychiatric Social Work: Meaning and importance; historical development of psychiatric social work – functions and roles of psychiatric social worker; problems and prospects of</p>

	psychiatric social work in India.
V	Team Work (multidisciplinary approach) and Rehabilitation <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Concept and Role of different professionals in team work, Modalities of team work – factors essential for team work▪ Psychiatric Rehabilitation -Meaning, Definition, Types, and Principles - Role of day cares, half way homes in the after care of psychiatric patients, Community based rehabilitation.
VI	Application of Social work methods and principles in psychiatric setting Mental Hospitals, Child Guidance Clinic, Family Psychiatry and Family Counselling Centres, De-Addiction Centres, Geriatric Centres, Epilepsy Clinics, School Mental Health Programme
VII	Community Psychiatry <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Prevention in psychiatry – primary secondary and tertiary level▪ National Mental Health Programme and District Mental health programme▪ Stigmatization

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SW 2.3.4 B RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

Objectives

The **Learner** should be able to:

- appraise the concept of Community Development and frame a historical perspective of community development
- understand the origin and evolution of village life, the changes happening to village life and people, and develop perspectives at improving it
- understand the history of Community Development Programme (1952) and the evolution and implications of Panchayati Raj System as a continuation of the Community Development Programme
- understand the Gandhian Concept of Rural Development and the role of co-operatives
- appraise the concept of Cooperatives and appreciate the possibilities and the role of Co-operatives in Rural Development
- be familiar with the on-going programmes for rural development at the State- and Central levels

Units

I	<p>Community Development, Evolution of village communities, and patterns of rural settlement in India</p> <p>Types of Villages - patterns of Rural Settlement - characteristics of Rural People - Community Development: concept, definition, philosophy, objectives - origin of villages and their constitution - Village governance: Village Councils ; role of Village Councils; constitution and functions - Village Councils: transition during Brahmin, Buddhist, Hindu, Muslim, and British Periods - village officials, adjudication, village defence and taxation - Village Life including Village settlement - Village Professionals - domains of village administration: public works, education, health, and social welfare</p>
II	<p>Changes in Rural Life and Rural Reconstruction Attempts before 1952</p> <p>Factors affecting village life - impact of Industrial Revolution on Indian Villages - condition of agriculture in India and the approach of British Government - Rural Reconstruction by non-official efforts before Independence including Gandhiji, Tagore - Rural Re-construction Schemes after 1945 including Sevagram Centre, Firkā Development Scheme, Sarvodaya Centres, Nilokheri Project, and Etawah Project - Marthandam Project, and Gurgaon Experiment.</p>
III	<p>Community Development Programme and Other Programmes of Rural Development in the Planning Era</p> <p>Community Development Programme 1952 and National Extension Services: objectives, activities, characteristics, organisational & administrative structure, and evaluation-approaches and strategies to Rural Development- Rural Development Programmes under five year plans; hurdles to Rural Development and its remedies - sustainability and sustainable development : concept</p>
IV	<p>Panchayati Raj as Continuation of Community Development Programme</p> <p>Balwant Rai Mehta Committee Report - the era of Panchayati Raj - First, Second, and Third Generation Panchayats- causes of decline of Panchayati Raj - 73rd Constitution</p>

	Amendment and constitutional status of Panchayats – Kerala Panchayati Raj Act 1993 characteristics and amendments - Gramasabhas: relevance and importance - Revenue Administration of Kerala.
V	Gandhian Concept of Rural Development: Gandhian Concept of an Ideal Society - Gandhi's Charter of Social Reconstruction including the 19 point Constructive Programme and its Implementation
VI	Co-operatives and Rural Development Co-operatives: meaning definition, characteristics, principles and philosophy - Models of Cooperatives: Reiffeisen & Schulze models of Co-operatives – Co-operatives in India - types and kinds of co-operative societies
VII	Programmes for Rural Development Ongoing programmes of Ministry of Rural Development - Panchyathi Raj Scheme under GoI and GoK - analysis of various schemes: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), ICDS Scheme, Kudumbashree, and National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).
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SW 2.4.1 ECOLOGICAL SOCIAL WORK, DEVELOPMENTAL COMMUNICATION AND SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Objectives

To **Learner** should be able to:

- appraise the interrelatedness of human life and environment and the importance of sustainable development and develop a perspective
- understand the role, dynamics and implications of media and communication in moderating social development and be informed about theories, models, and approaches
- understand the problems arising out of environmental degradation and globalisation
- understand the concept of entrepreneurship in the social context
- analyze various models of contemporary social entrepreneurship. Understand the Strategies and skills for social entrepreneurship
- visualise an appropriate social problem and design a social enterprise in their preferred area of social change

Units

I	<p>Environmentalism, Ecology and Social Work Understanding the interrelatedness of living organisms and natural resources; concept of Ecosystem, the food chain and sustainability - Political Ecology - a frame work for understanding sources and political ramifications of environmental change - Global Environmental Crisis and its linkages to the development process: Global warming, environmental politics and resource development regimes; Sustainable development - Management & Conservation change.</p>
II	<p>Ecosystem and Human Right Issues – the food-chain and sustainability - Eco-system/Indigenous People – role of ecosystem persons in preserving the environment and life – eviction and alienation of aboriginal people – Case Studies: Land Struggles Tribals (the Marayoor Issue), Goshree Islands, Vilapilsala, Koodumkulam, Aranmula Airport (KGIS) - Ecotourism and Eco-development Committees (Thekkady Experience) – International Conventions and Protocols</p>
III	<p>Basics of Communication Definition, Purpose, Types, Evolution, Barriers, approaches in communication, Theories of Communication – communication process and elements of communication-sender, encoding, message, channel, receiver, decoding and feedback - Theoretical and Methodological framework of Development Communication: Models of Communication- Lasswell, Osgood and Schramm, Gerbner, Shannon and Weaver and David Berlo.</p>
IV	<p>Development and Communication Dynamics and Politics of Information and Development communication-Purpose, Principles, - application of Communication strategies in development projects - Participatory Rural Communication Appraisal, Social mobilization, Advocacy, Behaviour change communication and Social marketing - role of Media and ICT in Development Communication - Phases of Development communication practice: Communication based Assessment > Communication strategy Design > Implementing</p>

	the communication programme > Communication for Monitoring and evaluation
V	<p>Group Communication Techniques and Skills for Social Work Applications in Social Work practice-Lectures, forum, brain storming, guided discussion, case study, role play, demonstration - Mass communication and Mass Media concepts; use with different target groups – therapeutic, education, entertainment and organization building and Health Education campaigns. Mass Media in Social work practice: Exhibition, Cinema, Television, Radio, Print Media, Theatre & Local or Folk Media, Information Technology, World Wide Web- Skill Training: Public Speaking, Organizing Meetings, workshop, conferences, seminar, written communication, Theatre Workshop, Puppetry, Public Relations, Social networking through social media, Media Research and Evaluation.</p>
VI	<p>Social Entrepreneurship Concept of entrepreneur, characteristics of an entrepreneur. functions and type of entrepreneurship; entrepreneurship for social change and development - Business Canvas Model - principles of social entrepreneurship: <i>Servant leadership, Perseverance to face</i> challenges, urges to Experiment. Change makers, social Mission, Empowerment and Collaboration (SPEC MEC) - social entrepreneurship in Indian and Global Perspectives – Innovation</p>
VII	<p>Analysis of Contemporary social entrepreneurship models Emerging models of social entrepreneurship in micro enterprises, green technologies, farmer producer organizations in the developing world - Incubators: Ashoka Foundation of Bill Drayton, Skoll foundation of Jeff Skoll (USA), Villgro Case Studies: Grameen Bank - Muhammad Yunus (Bangladesh), Akshaya Patra, Wello Waterwheels (India), Childline and Aflaton of Jeroo Billimoria(India), Timbaktu Collective by Mary Vattamattom Bablu Ganguly (Delhi, India), Gram Vikas by Joe Madiath (Orissa, India), SEWA by Ela Bhatt (Ahmedabad, India), Goonj (Delhi, India), Rural Electrification by Fabio Rosa(Brazil).</p>

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48. Social Entrepreneurship – A Survey of Current Research
http://entrepreneurskapsforum.se/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/WP_09.pdf
49. The Social Entrepreneurship Model: Past, Present, and Future :
http://www.wpiventureforum.org/Images/CMS/VF/The_Social_Entrepreneurship_Model_Past_Present_and_Future.pdf
50. Social Entrepreneurship: A Growing Trend in Indian Economy : <http://ijiet.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/8.pdf>
51. Social Entrepreneurship as an Innovative Solution :
https://www.google.co.in/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=10&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwjxk6_6lonYAhVJwI8KHbUoDL8QFghnMAk&url=http%3A%2F%2Fmts.asu.lt%2Fmtsrbid%2Farticle%2Fdownload%2F849%2F873&usg=AOvVaw3pHxjvikl_i-Gtp9UPv-iy

SW 2.4.2 INTEGRATED SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTIONS

Objectives

To **Learner** should be able to:

- understand the core processes and models of integrated social work and international social work practice
- use analytical tools to assess their practice, circumstances, events and situations they engage with, and the theories, perspectives, strategies, techniques and skills of practice
- understand role of human activity and eco-system disequilibrium in contributing to disasters; acquire understanding of the strategies for prevention, mitigation and visualise social work interventions
- imbibe methods of integrated social work intervention and strategies in dealing with disaster management, geriatric care management, youth development, persons in distress, as well as persons with disability

Units

I	<p>Integrated Social Work Practice Integrated social work practice model: meaning, definition, characteristics - approaches: systems, ecological, social-justice, strengths-based, rights-based- perspectives: empowerment-oriented, anti-oppressive social work, critical theory - application of theories into practice and developing an eclectic social work practice</p>
II	<p>International Social Work Practice Models International Social Work: brief history, values, beliefs, goals and knowledge base - levels of practice in International Social Work - sector of practice in International Social Work - Forces influencing International Social Work - concepts: “Modernization”, “Globalization” and “Social Development” - Cosmopolitanism and Multiculturalism in Social Work Practice</p>
III	<p>Disaster Management Disaster: terminologies ~ hazards, disaster, vulnerability, risk - types of disaster - disaster management cycle: response, rehabilitation, prevention, mitigation and preparedness - impact - physical, social, psychological & economic- interventions: - pre-disasters, during and post-disaster management (before, during and after) - types of disasters -Therapeutic Approaches: counselling and psychosocial interventions - Rehabilitation:physical, psychological, economic, social, spiritual, occupational and educational- Government Agencies for disaster management– related legislations of disaster management - role of voluntary organisations – disaster reductions, Community Based Disaster Management, Community Based Disaster Prevention.</p>
IV	<p>Persons in distress (Human Trafficking) Human Trafficking: concept, causes, push- and pull-factors- concepts: child in distress, children in crisis; Trafficking, - CHILDLINE: strategy, intervention, functioning. various ograms for rehabilitation – interventions: formation of Adolescent Clubs & Sex Education - women in distress –Sex Workers – prevention – media, NGOs and Jagrathasamithis—International and national initiatives pertaining to women & LGBTQ</p>

V	<p>Youth Welfare Youth concept – characteristics – profile of the youth in terms of demographics - Understanding the various issues (substance abuse, terrorism, drop out, : drugs, media) and challenges - skills needed for a social worker in working with youth - National Youth Policy - Youth development - various interventions among the youth Youth:concept, characteristics, demographics issues: substance abuse, terrorism, drop-out, and challenges – skills essential for working with youth - National Youth Policy - Youth development - various interventions among youth</p>
VI	<p>Geriatric Social Work Aging: concept, changing demographics- the biophysical, psychological and socio-cultural demands - problems of aging- definition: Geriatric Social Work, Gerontology - role of the Social Worker in the case of the elderly - interdisciplinary team in Geriatric care - components of Geriatric Social Work: patient assessment, medical and social concerns, living situations, financial, education and work history, social and vocational rehabilitation- aspects influencing rehabilitation - Social work practice with the elderly - Day Care for the Aged (Pakalveedu)- older persons advanced learning (OPAL)</p>
VII	<p>Differently Able and Rehabilitation Concepts: Impairment, Handicap and Disability- disability: types, severity - life cycle stage of the individual with disability - issues faced by persons with disability (PWD): acceptance of self and disability, stigma and discrimination - coping with changed lifestyles and interpersonal relationships– interventions: disability assessment, residual capacity, aptitude testing, counselling and rehabilitation of persons with disability at individual and group levels in different; skills of facilitation, partnering with stakeholders - Rehabilitation and Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR): concept, principles and models– Govt. Schemes and Programs, The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016</p>

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1. Cox, D., & Pawar, M. (Eds.). (2006). *International Social Work: Issues, Strategies, and Programs*. CA: Sage.
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5. Adams, Robert, Lena Dominelli and Malcolm Payne (2002). *Critical Practice in Social Work*. New York: PALGRAVE.
6. Jegadish P. (2007). *Disaster Mitigation and Management*. New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications.
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11. Karna G N (2001). *Disability Studies In India: Retrospects and Prospects*. New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.
12. Singh, Awadhesh Kumar (2008). *Rights of the Disabled: Perspective, Legal Protection and Issues*. New Delhi: Serials Publications.
13. Cotton, Mathew (2001). *An Introduction To Working With Children : A Guide For Social Workers*. New York: Palgrave Publishers.
14. Fernandes, Gracy (2006). *Resilience : A Joyful Growth Exercies In Promoting Resilience In Children*, Mumbai: College Of Social Work.
15. Singh, Renuka (2005). *Problems of Youth*. New Delhi: Serials Publications.

Readings

16. U.S. Council on Social Work Education: www.cswe.org
17. U.S. National Association of Social Workers: www.naswdc.org
18. International Association of Schools of Social Work: <http://www.iassw-aiets.org/>
19. International Federation of Social Workers: www.ifsw.org
20. International Council of Social Welfare: <http://www.icsw.org/>
21. Real Cases Project: <http://socialwork.adelphi.edu/realcases/>
22. CSWE Katherine A. Kendall Institute for International Social Work:
<http://www.cswe.org/CentersInitiatives/KAKI.aspx>
23. CSWE Center for Diversity and Social & Economic Justice:
<http://www.cswe.org/CentersInitiatives/Diversity.aspx>
24. <http://www.guide2socialwork.com/>
25. Five Theories in Social Work:
26. https://brage.bibsys.no/xmlui/bitstream/handle/11250/141851/Hutchinson_GS.pdf

SW 2.4.3 A THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTIONS FOR SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE

Objectives:

To Learner should be able to:

- familiarise with some of the basic therapeutic approaches applicable to Medical and Psychiatric Social Work settings
- engage and acquire an understanding of various therapies
- choose at least two types of therapies in the field and acquire competency

Units

I	Overview of Theories and Practice of various forms of Therapy – Psycho-analytic/Psychodynamic, Behavioural, Humanistic, Existential
II	Behavioural Therapy I: Types of Learning Process – Assertiveness Training– Token Economies – Contingency Contracting
III	Behavioural Therapy II: Systematic Desensitisation – <i>in vivo</i> Desensitisation – Implosive ‘Therapy – Aversive Techniques
IV	Art in Therapy: Art Therapy, Play Therapy and Psychodrama
V	Mind-Body Medicine: the Mind-Body connection - Yoga, Meditation, Hypnosis, Biofeedback and Relaxation Therapy
VI	Therapies with clients with substance abuse issues- Solution Focussed Brief Therapy and Motivational Enhancement Therapy
VII	Popular Therapies: Transactional Analysis: Ego States – transactions life scripts – games – Nuerolinguistic Programming (NLP): the VAK model – CBT: the ABC Model – the phases in CBT – its applications

References:

1. Corey, G. (1985). *Theory and Practice of Group Counselling* (2nd ed.). Monterey, Calif.: Brooks/Cole Pub. Co.
2. Zastrow, Charles (2002). *Practice of Social Work: A Comprehensive Worktext*. Belmont: Brooks/Cole.
3. Lambert MJ, Bergin AE, Garfield SL (2004). "Introduction and Historical Overview". In Lambert MJ. *Bergin and Garfield's Handbook of Psychotherapy and Behavior Change* (5th ed.). New York: John Wiley & Sons.
4. Rachman, S (1997). "The Evolution of Cognitive Behaviour Therapy" (in Clark, D., Fairburn, C.G. & Gelder, M.G. *Science and practice of cognitive behaviour therapy*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
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6. De Jong, P., & Berg, I. K. (2008). *Interviewing for Solutions* (3rd ed.). Belmont, CA: Thomson Brooks/Cole.
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9. Pichot, T., & Dolan, Y. (2003). *Solution-focused Brief Therapy: Its effective use in agency*. Oxon: Routledge.

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10. Quick read on therapies : <https://psychcentral.com/lib/types-of-therapies-theoretical-orientations-and-practices-of-therapists/>
11. 5 Counselling theories and approaches : <https://counseling.northwestern.edu/five-counseling-theories-and-approaches/>
12. Existential Therapies : <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK64939/>
13. Grant,Alec;Townend,Michael;Mulhern,Ronan;Short,Nig (2010) Cognitive behavioural therapy in mental health care. Sage Publications (Lib)
14. Behavioural therapy : <http://www.lcia.com.au/masteryaudios/Behavioural%20Therapy.pdf>
15. General reading
: http://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/epgpdata/uploads/epgp_content/S000031PY/P000686/M017351/ET/1471431020PSY_P15_M29_e-text.pdf
16. Systematic Desensitisation (Till page 5)
<http://www.donpugh.com/Psych%20Interests/counseling/BEHAVIOURAL/Systematic%20Desensitisation.pdf>
17. Expressive Therapies History, Theory, and Practice :
<https://www.psychologytoday.com/files/attachments/231/malchiodi3.pdf>
18. Introduction to Psychodrama : <https://www.iasa-dmm.org/images/uploads/Chip%20Chimera%20and%20Clark%20Baim%20Workshop%20on%20Psychodrama.pdf>
19. A Concise Introduction to Psychodrama, Sociodrama and Sociometry:
<http://asgpp.org/pdf/psychodrama.conciseintro.pdf>
20. Mind Body and Medicine an Overview :
<https://www.qigonginstitute.org/docs/NCCAMmindbody.pdf>

21. Brief Therapy : <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK64943/>
22. Treatment Approaches for Drug Addiction :
https://www.drugabuse.gov/sites/default/files/if_treatment_approaches_2009_to_nida_92209.pdf
23. Principles of Drug Addiction Treatment:
https://www.drugabuse.gov/sites/default/files/podat_1.pdf
24. Motivation enhancement therapy manual :
<http://www.motivationalinterviewing.org/sites/default/files/MATCH.pdf>
25. Transactional Analysis: <http://wp.vcu.edu/hhughesdecatour/files/2012/08/Transactional-analysis.pdf>
26. Nuerolinguistic Programming (NLP):
<http://redwheelweiser.com/downloads/nlpworkbook.pdf>
27. Simmons,Jane;Griffiths,Rachel (2010) CBT for beginners (Lib)
28. CBT for worry and generalised anxiety disorder (Lib)
29. Other Readings
30. A Social Worker's Guide to Narrative Therapy :
<https://dulwichcentre.com.au/explorations-2012-1-daniel-stewart.pdf>
31. Family therapy:
http://www.drkeithsutton.com/home/drkeithsutton/Walsh%20F_FamilySystemsApproaches%20toPractice-2011.pdf
32. Psychological Therapies :
<https://blogs.ncl.ac.uk/mbbspsychiatry/files/2010/03/psychological.pdf>

SW2.4.3. B DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

Objectives

The Learner should be able to:

- appraise the concepts of economic growth and development, appreciate the scope of community development in the context of national development
- appraise the concept of poverty and the process of poverty alleviation.
- acquire knowledge about the growing Indian economy and its importance to the various sectors
- appreciate the importance of population as Human Resource in the development of the country
- appreciate the importance of planned development in the progress of the county

Units

I	<p>Economic Growth and Economic Development Economic Growth: concept, criteria of economic growth – balanced growth: meaning, essential indicators, advantages, criticism- unbalanced growth: meaning, advantages and criticism - Economic Development: concept, approaches to Economic Development – Natural Resources, Economic Factors, and Non-Economic Factors in Economic Development – Human Development, Human Development Index & Report. Economic Growth: concept, criteria of economic growth – balanced growth: meaning, essential indicators, advantages, criticism - unbalanced growth: meaning, implications, criticism - Economic Development: concept, approaches to Economic Development; natural Resources, economic and non-economic factors in Economic Development – Human Development: Concept, Human Development Index & Human Development Report (UNHDR).</p>
II	<p>Underdevelopment-Indian Economy-Current Economic Scene Underdevelopment: meaning, indicators; common characteristics of underdeveloped countries -obstacles to Economic Development - India as an underdeveloped economy - India as a developing economy-India as a mixed economy – new economic policy: liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation (LPG)</p>
III	<p>Poverty, Population and Economic Development Poverty: concept and indicators - poverty line: concept - causes of poverty: economic, social, political, cultural and religious; factors perpetuating poverty; victims of poverty: women, children and other weaker sections - Population Explosion: population in India, size and growth rate, causes of population growth - Population and Economic Development; problem of overpopulation - National Population Policy of India</p>
IV	<p>Agriculture and Economic Development Agriculture in India - role and nature - cropping pattern of India; factors determining cropping pattern - mechanisation of agriculture; arguments for and against - causes of low productivity; measures to increase productivity - land reforms in India; abolition of Intermediaries; tenancy legislation; ceiling on Land Holdings - Co-operative Farming.</p>
V	<p>Industries and Economic Development Small Scale and Cottage Industries: concept, definition, features - difference between</p>

	Small Scale and Cottage Industries - importance and problems of Small Scale and Cottage Industries
VI	Service Sector and Economic Development Meaning and Contribution to the Economy.
VII	Economic Planning and Development Meaning, Definition and Features of Economic Planning-Need of planning in underdeveloped countries – Historical Review of Planning in India - Objectives of economic planning in India - Priorities of five year plans in India-Achievement and failures of five year plans-NITI (National Institution for Transforming India) Ayog. Economic Planning: meaning, definition, features - relevance of economic planning in underdeveloped countries – economic planning : concept, history of economic planning in India; objectives of economic planning in India - Five Year Plans (FYPs): priorities of five year plans in India; achievements and failures -NITI Ayog (National Institution for Transforming India)
References:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Misra, S.K. & V.K. Puri. (2016). <i>Indian Economy-Its Development Experience</i>. Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House. 2. Datt, Ruddar & K.P.M. Sundharam. (1999). <i>Indian Economy</i>. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company Ltd.. 3. Taneja, M.L. and R. M. Myer. <i>Economics of Development and Planning</i>. Jalandhar: ShobanLalNagin Chand and Co. 4. Jhingan, M.L. (1991). <i>The Economics of Development and Planning</i>. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. 5. Agarwal A.N. (2016). <i>Indian Economy</i>. Mumbai: McGraw Hill & Co. 6. Shankaran S. (2012). <i>Agricultural Economy of India</i>. Chennai: Margham Publications. 7. Mehmet Ozay. (2011). <i>Economic Planning and Social Justice in Developing Countries</i>. Oxfordshire: Routledge. 8. Todaro, Michael P. and Stephen C. Smith. (2002). <i>Economic Development</i>. New York: Addison Wesley Publishing Company. 	

SW 2.4.4. A SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE AND HEALTH

Objectives

The **Learner** should be able to:

- appreciate the prospects of Social Work Interventions in Health setting
- understand family as a unit, appreciate the dynamics of family life cycle and plan intervention
- acquire skills in working with mental health issues in schools; intervening with the chronically ill and dying; handle suicide prevention and dealing with individuals grappling with issues related to gender orientations
- acquire and understanding of dealing with substance abuse, HIV/AIDS,
- understand intervention in the various setting – family, school, hospital
- appreciating the importance of psycho-education and learn to design modules in order to provide psycho-education

Units

I	Substance Abuse and Society: Incidence and prevalence of substance use disorders; Effects of Addiction on Addict, Family and Society; Addiction Management and De-addiction centres (International and national models)- Prevention, Treatment (medical, psychological, social), Relapse prevention and Documentation; Role of Social Worker with addicts and their families- psycho-social assessment, motivation assessment and enhancement therapy, psycho-social education and training, counselling, group therapy, rehabilitation, self-help groups for persons living with addiction (Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics anonymous, Al-Anons etc.)
II	School Mental Health, School Social Work and Life Skill Education: Overview of issues of School Children- Childhood Disorders, Abuse of children in school (physical, emotional, sexual), substance abuse, child trafficking, learning disabilities, truancy, suicide, family violence, behavioural disorders, speech and language disorders, Children with special needs; Social Work Intervention and Practice in School Settings - System Approach to School Social Work- management, teachers, parents, children and role of social worker as a liaison; Working with individual students and families - groups of students - consultation with teachers and other school staff, classroom and school-level interventions - Working with special children and Special Education (SE) & Inclusive education (IE), Remedial Education, Supportive Counselling, Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH), Career Guidance, Life Skills: Components (WHO) and Training Modules.
III	HIV & AIDS: The HIV virus lifecycle - incidence and prevalence HIV/AIDS in the international and national scenario, routes of HIV transmission, High risk groups and risk factors; Sexual Health and HIV/AIDS- concept of sex and sexuality – normal sexual developments – LGBTQ – alternate sexual practices; Social Work intervention- HIV/AIDS prevention, psychosocial support, counselling and rehabilitation, International and National AIDS control programmes, KACS (Kerala AIDS Control Society).
IV	Palliative Care: Concept of long term hospitalization and its impact on patients and their families; Palliative Care and Pain Management; Role and Functions of Medical Social

	Worker in promoting health needs of persons affected with Cancer, Chronic Illness like Diabetes, Nephritis, Cardio-Vascular Disorders, HIV/ AIDS, Tuberculosis etc.; Role of social worker in Blood Banks, Organ Transplant Centres, Trauma Care Centres, Hospice settings; NGOs in Palliative Care - Pallium India.
V	Suicide Prevention: Define the concept of Suicide and types of suicide; Incidence and prevalence of suicide (International, National and Kerala); Theories related to suicide and its causes-psychological, economic and social; Impact of suicide on the individual and family; Social work interventions: Suicide prevention and control, psycho social support and psychological first aid, work with victims of suicide- survivors, children and families.
VI	Child and Family Social Work: Overview of conceptual frameworks for Marriage and Family; Family Systems Perspective; Family life cycle (Evelyn Duvall) - Characteristics, goals, needs, tasks and problems of each stage in the family life cycle; Family social work – Concept & Definition, Assumptions, Principles; Phases of Family Social Work - Beginning phase, Assessment phase, Goal Setting and Contacting, Intervention phase (Family Therapy), Evaluation; Family Life Education-Concept, philosophy, goals and significance; Emerging issues in family social work (parenting, divorce, adoption and foster care, inter-generational issues, families with special needs).
VII	Psycho Social Education: Fear, anxiety, stigma, complexities, side effects, allergies, complications and courses of medication and its effects in the treatment and follow up of the patient in the medical and psychiatric settings; Strategies and various tools to handle fear, anxiety, stigma, complexities, side effects, allergies, and complications; conducting of group work and peer education methods, by-standers education, house visits; providing various relaxation techniques.

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2. American Psychiatric Association (APA). 2005. *Treatment of patients with Substance Use Disorders: Practice Guidelines*. Arlington, Virginia: APA
3. Joseph, M.V. 2002. *Mental Health in Classrooms*. Kalamassery: Rajagiri College of Social Sciences
4. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). (2009). *Handbook for Asia Pacific*. Thailand: UNICEF
5. Twycross, R. 2003. *Introducing Palliative Care*. Oxon, UK. Radcliff Medical Press. Downloaded from Pallium India Website.
6. Joseph, G. and George, P.O. (Eds.). (1995). *Suicide in Perspective with special reference to Kerala*. Seconderabad: A CHCRE- HAFA Publications
7. Mathews, S. 2014. *Kerala Suicide Point*. Delhi: Media House
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14. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). 2012. *Regional Handbook on Life Skills Programme for Non-Formal Education*. Bangkok: UNESCO
15. World Health Organization. (n.d.). *Information Series on School Health (Document 9): Skills for health*. Geneva: WHO. Retrieved from http://www.who.int/school_youth_health/media/en/sch_skills4health_03.pdf
16. World Health Organization (WHO). 1997. *Life Skills Education for Children and Adolescents in Schools*. Geneva: WHO. Retrieved from: http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/63552/1/WHO_MNH_PSF_93.7A_Rev.2.pdf

SW 2.4.4. B SOCIAL ANALYSIS FOR SOCIAL CHANGE

Objectives:

The **Learner** should be able to:

- evaluate critically social process and the social system in the context of social change
- develop skills the social analysis skill from various perspectives- class, caste, gender, ecology etc.
- appraise various types of social awareness programmes to attain the desired goals of community development.
- Develop a critical understanding about the social, political, economic and meaning systems and the present day influence of these systems in society.
- Critically understand human rights in the national and international concept

Units

I	Social Analysis Social awareness: meaning and levels - social analysis: definition, characteristics, theoretical framework for Social Analysis - analyses: Structural Analysis, System Analysis, historical and cultural analysis - tools for Social Analysis
II	Assessing Social Change Social Change: definition, characteristics, sources and causes of social change, Theories of social change, criteria - indicators for social change.
III	Education a tool to Social Change Education: goal of education as transformation - foundations of Freire, Philosophical foundations of Paulo Freire, Banking and Problem-posing type education, Freirean Method of Education, Conscientization.
IV	Gandhian Approach to Education as a tool to Social Change History of basic education, educational philosophy of Gandhi, components and characteristics of basic education, Gandhi's Scheme of Basic Education, current relevance of basic education and Adult education.
V	Strategies for social Change: Strategies: individual contact, campaign, Conscientization, cultural action, negotiation, pressure, legal action, nonviolence, conflict management, advocacy, networking and political organization.
VI	Social Movements and Social Change Social Movements: theories, types, relevance - contemporary social movements at National and State level - Human Rights movements at National and International level, Amnesty International, Human Right Watch.
VII	Social Policy and Social Change Social Policy: definition, meaning and importance. Policy formulation: - i) procedure, ii) important machinery. Role of social worker in policy formulation and planning.

References:

1. Parel, J.A. (2000). *Gandhi Freedom, and Self Rule*, New York: Lexington Books.
2. Reichert, E (2003). *Social Work and Human Rights: a Foundation for Policy and Practice*. Jaipur: Rawat Publication.
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12. Morris Ginsberg (1965) *On Justice in Society*. Penguin Books
13. Sapru, R. (2017) *Public Policy: A Contemporary Perspective*. New Delhi: Sage

LSW Model for Social Work Education

Social work education requires a blend of practice and knowledge. Social work practice on its own has to be evidence based (EBP) and requires to be evidence informed (EIP). In the former, the interventions must be decided based on expertise, patient values, and the best research evidence; in the latter, there is an attempt to identify the potential benefits, harms and costs of any intervention, while also acknowledging that what works in one context may not be appropriate or feasible in another (Jose, 2018). This calls in for reflection.

Reflection requires a constant interaction between knowledge (theoria) and practice (praxis), an outcome of which is synthesised (poiesis) and further disseminated. The below given diagrams depict this reflective process as a logic to social work immersion.

Diagram 2. Knowledge generation from practice (*praxis*)

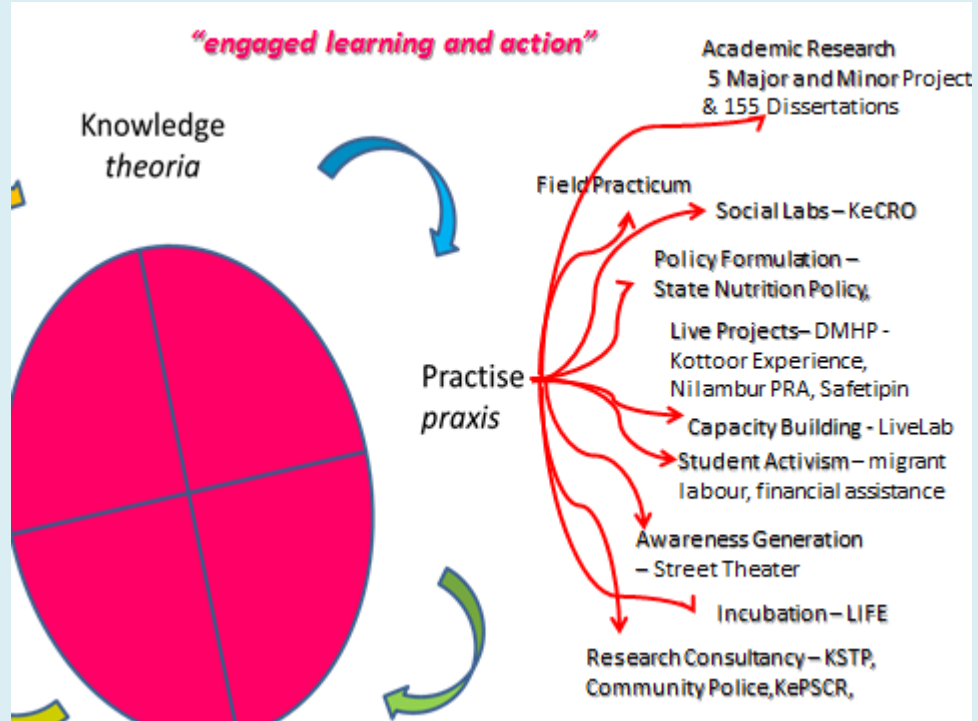


Diagram 3. Knowledge is documented (*poiesis*) for the purpose of transparency and replicability of an intervention to ensure its robustness

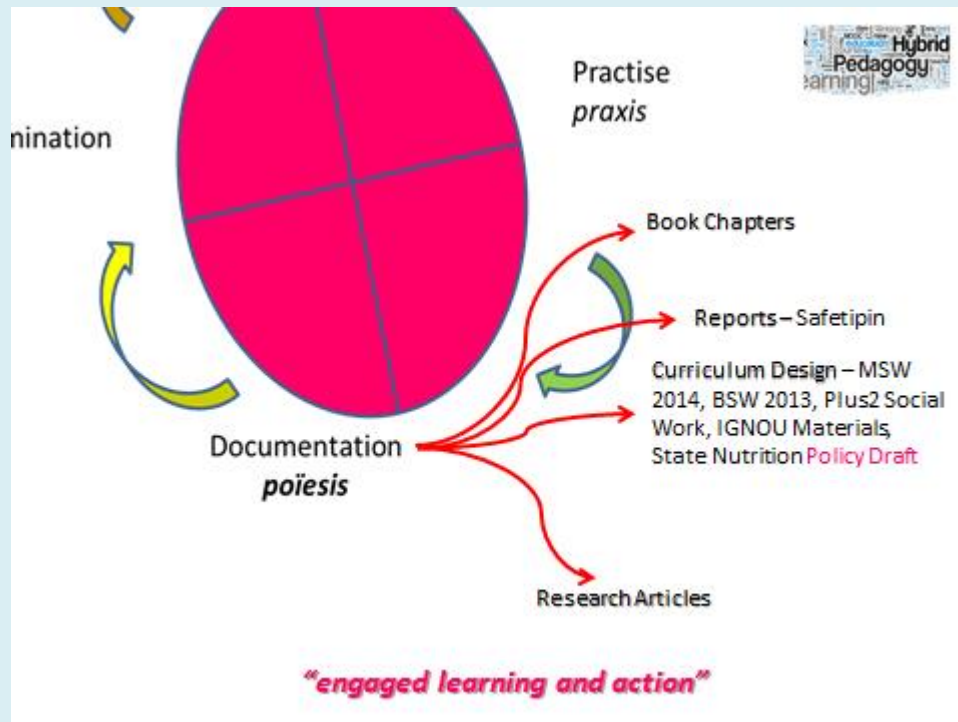
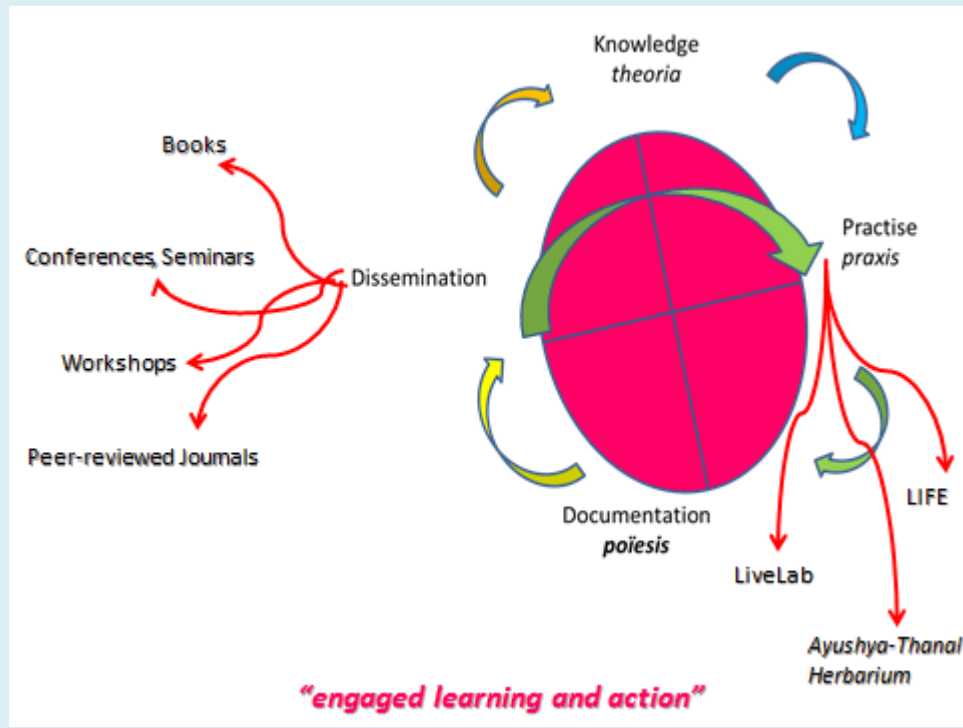


Diagram 4. Knowledge is disseminated for the purpose and validation by fellow professionals in order to ensure of transparency, reliability as well as validity.



Master of Social Work
Model Question Paper
SW 2.1.1. History and Philosophy of Social Work

Time: 3 Hours

Max.

Marks: 75

Part A

Answer **all** questions in not more than 50 words. Each question carries 2 marks.

1. Define Social Work.
2. Social Service
3. Names two Social Reformers of Kerala.
4. Social Welfare
5. Communication.
6. Liberalism
7. Non-Judgemental Attitude.
8. Code of Ethics
9. CSWB.
10. Social Work Values

(2x10=20 Marks)

Part B

Answer any **five** of the following in not more than 300 words; each question carries 5 marks.

11. Spell out the need for Social Security measures in India.
12. Distinguish between Social Service and Social Welfare.
13. Highlight the relevance of moral and religious values in framing the social work values.
14. Narrate the importance of Field Work in Social Work Education.
15. Describe the need for Ethical standards in Social Work.
16. Discuss the importance of self-awareness and conscious use of self in social work practice.
17. Write short note on non-exertive attitude.
18. Elaborate the importance of Correctional Social Work.

(5x5=25 Marks)

Part C

Answer any **three** of the following in not more than **850 words**; each question carries 10 marks.

19. Write an essay on Basic and Ancillary methods of Social Work.
20. Critically analyse the various social reform movements undertaken by the Indian Social Reformers.
21. Discuss the historical evolution of the social work profession in India over the years and discuss the current trends.
22. Discuss the Code of Ethics and its necessity to the practice of social work.
23. Discuss Social Work as a profession and the challenges posed.

(3x10=30 Marks)

Master of Social Work
Model Question Paper
SW 2.1.2. Sociology and Economics for Social Work

Time: 3 Hours

Max.

Marks: 75

Part A

Answer **all** questions in not more than 50 words. Each question carries 2 marks.

1. Society
2. Social Structure
3. Status
4. Economic Systems
5. Community
6. Migration
7. Culture
8. Factors of Production
9. WTO
10. Globalisation

(2x10=20 Marks)

Part B

Answer any **five** of the following in not more than 300 words; each question carries 5 marks.

11. Explain meaning, scope, and significance of sociology and economics for social work.
12. What is social process? Explain forms of social process with examples.
13. What are the general objectives of Five-year plans in India?
14. What is socialisation? Discuss the agents of socialisation.
15. Define social institutions and explain their characteristics and functions with suitable examples.
16. Explain Kerala Model of development.
17. Explain the achievements and failures of Five-year plans in India.
18. Explain the contributions of Max Weber and M.N. Srinivas.

(5x5=25 Marks)

Part C

Answer any **three** of the following in not more than **850 words**; each question carries 10 marks.

19. Define social change. Explain major factors of social change and theories of social change.
20. Define social stratification and different types/models of stratification. Explain the major ways in which Indian society is stratified. Can we justify social stratification of gender in India?
21. What is social analysis? Explain its principles and four dimensions/pillars of social analysis.
22. What are the major theoretical perspectives on Society? Explain in detail the functionalist-structuralist perspective in the context of Indian caste system
23. Define social problem. And explain in detail the vicious circle of poverty, unemployment, and alcoholism in India.

(3x10=30 Marks)

**Master of Social Work
Model Question Paper
SW 2.1.3. Psychology for Social Work**

**Time: 3 Hours
Marks: 75**

Max.

Part A

Answer **all** questions in not more than 50 words. Each question carries 2 marks.

1. Developmental Tasks
2. Abnormality vs. Normality
3. Ovulation
4. Sensation
5. Spermatogenesis
6. Reflex
7. Sublimation
8. Puberty
9. Socialisation
10. Empty Nest

(2x10=20 Marks)

Part B

Answer any **five** of the following in not more than 300 words; each question carries 5 marks.

11. Explain the various stages of prenatal development.
12. Discuss post-natal care and its implications.
13. Describe the physical and psychological hazards of puberty.
14. Examine the vocational and marital adjustments of early adulthood.
15. Portray the impact of marital and vocation changes happening during middle age.
16. Elaborate the bases for abnormal behaviour.
17. Illustrate the developmental tasks of late childhood.
18. What are the different forms of play manifested during childhood?

(5x5=25 Marks)

Part C

Answer any **three** of the following in not more than **850 words**; each question carries 10 marks.

19. "Parenting is responsible for the development of various potentialities of a child." Discuss.
20. Critically examine the physical, emotional and social changes during adolescence.
21. What do you understand by Defence Mechanisms? Discuss any three defence mechanisms with suitable examples.
22. "Old age is a bane." Comment.
23. Discuss the relevance of the study of psychology to professional social work practice.

(3x10=30 Marks)

**Master of Social Work
Model Question Paper
SW 2.1.4. Working with Communities**

**Time: 3 Hours
Marks: 75**

Max.

Part A

Answer **all** questions in not more than 50 words. Each question carries 2 marks.

1. Settlement House Movement
2. Satyagraha
3. Anna Hazare
4. Red Corridor
5. Social Movements
6. The structural-change model
7. Advocacy
8. Networking
9. Community Development
10. Community Practice

(2x10=20 Marks)

Part B

Answer any **five** of the following in not more than 300 words; each question carries 5 marks.

11. Trace the history of community organization practice.
12. List Ross' principles of community organization
13. What is the meaning of power structure?
14. What is the status of Community Organization in India?
15. Clarify the Capacity Building process in Community Organization.
16. What is the relevance of leadership in Community Practice?
17. Differentiate between social action, social reform and social development.
18. Describe three social movements in India

(5x5=25 Marks)

Part C

Answer any **three** of the following in not more than **850 words**; each question carries 10 marks.

19. Explain Rothman's model of Community Organization
20. Illustrate the stages of Community Organization through an example
21. Describe Mary Weil's 8 Models of Community Organization.
22. Describe the principles and strategies of Social Action.
23. Elaborate on the Skills required for Community Practice.

(3x10=30 Marks)

**Master of Social Work
Model Question Paper
SW 2.1.5. Working with Groups and Families**

Time: 3 Hours

Max.

Marks: 75

Part A

Answer **all** questions in not more than 50 words. Each question carries 2 marks.

1. Group
2. Social group work
3. Communication
4. Family Social Work
5. Goal setting
6. Genogram
7. Sociometry
8. Recording
9. Programme media
10. Supervision

(2x10=20 Marks)

Part B

Answer any **five** of the following in not more than 300 words; each question carries 5 marks.

11. Describe purpose of social group work
12. What are the styles of leadership?
13. Describe the tools for assessing group interactions
14. What are the principles of working with family?
15. Explain programme as a tool in social group work.
16. Write a note on interpersonal attraction and cohesion.
17. Highlight the importance of supervision.
18. Explain any two Life Skills.

(5x5=25 Marks)

Part C

Answer any **three** of the following in not more than **850 words**; each question carries 10 marks.

19. Elucidate the group process
20. Explain the structure and methods of group work recording
21. Elaborate on Life skills
22. Explain the phases of Family Social Work
23. Narrate the evolution of social group work as a method of social work.

(3x10=30 Marks)

**Master of Social Work
Model Question Paper
SW 2.2.1. Working with Individuals**

Time: 3 Hours

Max.

Marks: 75

Part A

Answer **all** questions in not more than 50 words. Each question carries 2 marks.

1. Controlled Emotional Involvement
2. Mary Richmond
3. Charity Organization Society
4. Psychosocial model
5. Problem Solving Model
6. Clarification
7. Collateral Interview
8. Professional Self
9. Contracts
10. Definition of Social Case Work

(2x10=20 Marks)

Part B

Answer any **five** of the following in not more than 300 words; each question carries 5 marks.

11. What are the 4 components of the social case work process? Detail.
12. Describe the behavioural model of social case work
13. Explain the humanistic-existential model of case work.
14. Illustrate Case Work be practiced in Industrial settings.
15. Discuss the relevance of Case Work in today's world
16. With an example describe environmental modification in case work.
17. Describe the ethical issues in Case Work
18. Case Work is both an art and science. Discuss.

(5x5=25 Marks)

Part C

Answer any **three** of the following in not more than **850 words**; each question carries 10 marks.

19. Trace the historical development of Case Work in America.
20. Discuss the application of case work in child, health and correctional settings.
21. What are the different types of supervision? Discuss the relevance of supervision in Social Case Work.
22. Elaborate on Biestek's principles of Social Case Work.
23. List and describe the different stages of Social Case Work Process.

(3x10=30 Marks)

Master of Social Work
Model Question Paper
SW 2.2.2 Theories and Practice of Counselling

Time: 3 Hours
Marks: 75

Max.

Part A

Answer **all** questions in not more than 50 words. Each question carries 2 marks.

1. Psychotherapy
2. Vocational Counselling
3. Remedial Approach
4. Superego
5. Free Association
6. Social Learning
7. Empathy
8. Attending
9. Counter Transference
10. Life Script

(2x10=20 Marks)

Part B

Answer any **five** of the following in not more than 300 words; each question carries 5 marks.

11. Differentiate Guidance and Counselling.
12. Write a short note on Telephone Counselling.
13. Elaborate existential theory of Counselling.
14. Counselling can be preventive in nature'. Explain.
15. Explain the purpose of recording in Counselling.
16. What are the different types of case recording?
17. What are the principles of Counselling? Explain any two of them in the context of your field practicum.
18. What is biofeedback? Explain the use of biofeedback in Counselling.

(5x5=25 Marks)

Part C

Answer any **three** of the following in not more than **850 words**; each question carries 10 marks.

19. Elaborate the verbal and non-verbal skills required for a counsellor. What are the personality characteristics of a counsellor?
20. Discuss the **process of counselling** using the example of a person addicted to alcohol.
21. Discuss application of client centered therapy and Gestalt therapy in Counselling.
22. Discuss Freud's Psychoanalytic/Psychodynamic theories and its implication to Counselling.
23. What are the principles of counselling ? Explain any three of them in the context of your field practicum.

(3x10=30 Marks)

Master of Social Work
Model Question Paper
SW 2.2.3. Administration of Human Service Organisations

Time: 3 Hours

Max.

Marks: 75

Part A

Answer **all** questions in not more than 50 words. Each question carries 2 marks.

1. MoU
2. Financial Budget
3. Induction
4. Job Description
5. Job Enrichment
6. Decision-making
7. Data vs. Information
8. Welfare State.
9. Social Protection.
10. MIS

(2x10=20 Marks)

Part B

Answer any **five** of the following in not more than 300 words; each question carries 5 marks.

11. What is the role of a sub-committee?
12. What is the importance of directing in the administrative process?
13. Explain the relevance of reporting in the management process.
14. What are the elements of a strategic plan?
15. Discuss the purpose of Performance Appraisal ?
16. Write a note on the importance of training.
17. Write a note on Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna.
18. What is the importance of leadership in HSO management?

(5x5=25 Marks)

Part C

Answer any **three** of the following in not more than **850 words**; each question carries 10 marks.

19. Describe the salient features of any one of the Societies' Registration Acts in India.
20. What is the purpose of an organisational chart? Prepare a model organization chart for an NGO.
21. Describe the steps in the planning process and what is the importance of planning for Human Service Organization.
22. Prepare a model MoU for an organization of your choice.
23. Write an essay on the management functions as observed in an NGO you have visited.

(3x10=30 Marks)

Master of Social Work
Model Question Paper
SW 2.2.4. Social Legislations and Human Rights

Time: 3 Hours

Max.

Marks: 75

Part A

Answer **all** questions in not more than 50 words. Each question carries 2 marks.

1. Law
2. Habeas Corpus
3. What is Social legislation?
4. What is Legal Aid?
5. LokAdalat
6. What is IPC?
7. What are the organs of Administration
8. What is the hierarchy in court system?
9. Human Rights
10. Cyber Security and Cyber Information

(2x10=20 Marks)

Part B

Answer any **five** of the following in not more than 300 words; each question carries 5 marks.

11. "Law is an agent of social change, social control and social justice." Comment.
12. Write a short note on the salient features of the Consumer Protection Act.
13. Write a note on the structure and functions of National Women's Commission
14. Explain the procedure for filing public interest litigation (PIL).
15. Write a brief note on the role and functions of social worker in providing legal services.
16. Critically analyse the provisions of Family Court Act 1984.
17. Write a note on CrPC and explain Section 125.
18. Critically explain Cyber Crimes and Digital Anarchy in India.

(5x5=25 Marks)

Part C

Answer any **three** of the following in not more than **850 words**; each question carries 10 marks.

19. Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India. Enumerate the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy.
20. Comment on the violation of Human Rights of vulnerable and marginalised groups—women, children and aged population.
21. What are the important provisions of MNREG Act – 2005? Critically assess the implementation of the Act in Kerala.
22. Write an essay on the historical development of human rights and UNDHR.
23. What is Right to Information Act? Critically explain the important provisions of Right to Information Act.

(3x10=30 Marks)

Master of Social Work
Model Question Paper
SW 2.2.5. Social Work Research and Statistics

Time: 3 Hours
Marks: 75

Max.

Part A

Answer **all** questions in not more than 50 words. Each question carries 2 marks.

1. Scientific Method
2. Research Design
3. Sampling
4. Qualitative Research
5. Systematic Observation
6. Interview
7. Pre-test
8. Pilot study
9. Correlation
10. SPSS

(2x10=20 Marks)

Part B

Answer any **five** of the following in not more than 300 words; each question carries 5 marks.

11. Differentiate between quantitative and qualitative research.
12. What are the objectives of social research?
13. What are different scales of measurement?
14. Highlight the importance of review of literature.
15. Differentiate reliability and validity?
16. What are the steps in hypothesis testing?
17. Explain the diagrammatic representation of data.
18. What is standard deviation? What are its merits and demerits?

(5x5=25 Marks)

Part C

Answer any **three** of the following in not more than **850 words**; each question carries 10 marks.

19. Enumerate the distinction between deductive and inductive method in social sciences
20. Explain research paradigms.
21. Explain any three qualitative methods in research
22. Highlight the steps in planning of report writing.
23. Explain the measures of dispersion along with its merits and demerits.

(3x10=30 Marks)

Master of Social Work
Model Question Paper
2. 3.1. Project Planning and Management

Time: 3 Hours
Marks: 75

Max.

Part A

Answer **all** questions in not more than 50 words. Each question carries 2 marks.

1. What is an activity in project?
2. Define strategic planning
3. Basic principles in Fundraising
4. Explain project review.
5. How does real price differ from shadow price in SCBA?
6. Describe an activity calendar with suitable example.
7. PMIS.
8. Project Monitoring
9. Triangulation
10. What are the three pillars of PRA?

(2x10=20 Marks)

Part B

Answer any **five** of the following in not more than 300 words; each question carries 5 marks.

11. What is Project design? What is its relevance in the project planning?
12. What is social development organization? What are the formalities of registration?
13. What is stakeholder analysis? Describe the components of this analysis.
14. Explain LFA Matrix.
15. Describe the role of a project officer while implementing a health project.
16. What is project appraisal? What are the types of appraisals required in women empowerment project
17. Illustrate with a suitable example of CPM while implementing a housing project.
18. What is financial management? Substantiate the same by presenting a budget proposal of a school mental health programme?

(5x5=25 Marks)

Part C

Answer any **three** of the following in not more than **850 words**; each question carries 10 marks.

19. What is Project and Project Cycle? Explain the various stages with suitable examples.
20. Define PRA and its historical evolution, principles and methods. Explain space related PRA tools with examples from your field work.
21. Prepare a project proposal to a foreign funding agency requesting to finance an Integrated Development of Project among a tribal population.
22. What is Fundraising Management? Explain types of fundraising management, and illustrate with suitable examples different strategies for fundraising.
23. Imagine that you are setting up a social development organisation. Explain the vision, mission, goals, objectives and activities of your organisation.

(3x10=30 Marks)

**Master of Social Work
Model Question Paper**

SW 2.3.2. COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Time: 3 Hours

Max.

Marks: 75

Part A

Answer **all** questions in not more than 50 words. Each question carries 2 marks.

1. Occupational
2. Community health ?
3. Globalisation.
4. AYUSH
5. Morbidity
6. Health
7. Health Education
8. AIDS
9. Medical Termination of Pregnancy
10. Organ Transplantation

(2x10=20 Marks)

Part B

Answer any **five** of the following in not more than 300 words; each question carries 5 marks.

Discuss the Health Planning Cycle.

11. Explain the various determinants of health.
12. Explain the historical evolution of health care services under the five year plans
13. Explain the importance of school health program,
14. Discuss the various departments in a hospital.
15. Explain the duties and responsibilities in hospital administration.
16. Discuss the salient features of MTP Act 1972.
17. Discuss the salient features of the Mental Health Act 1987.

(5x5=25 Marks)

Part C

Answer any **three** of the following in not more than **850 words**; each question carries 10 marks.

18. Discuss the various regulations pertaining to occupational health and the various challenges.
19. Critically evaluate the evolution of the National Health Policies in India.
20. Explain the various aspects of hospital administration and its implications to social work.
21. Elaborate on the various regulations related to Blood Policy and HIV/AIDS. Discuss its implications to professional social work practice.
22. "Globalisation has caused significant reversal to Health." Comment.
23. "Health is biased against women." Discuss the same from the content of medical sociology.

(3x10=30 Marks)

**Master of Social Work
Model Question Paper
SW 2.3.3.A MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK**

**Time: 3 Hours
Marks: 75**

Max.

Part A

Answer **all** questions in not more than 50 words. Each question carries 2 marks.

1. Nutrition
2. Balanced Diet
3. Morbidity
4. Epidemiology
5. DABDA
6. Disability
7. UIP
8. Health
9. Lifestyle Disease
10. Epidemiological Triad

(2x10=20 Marks)

Part B

Answer any **five** of the following in not more than 300 words; each question carries 5 marks.

11. Discuss the spectrum of health.
12. Give a brief account of the evolving concepts of health.
13. Explain the different levels of health care?
14. Explain how the DABDA cycle operates in the event of terminal illness.
15. Write short note on the importance of multidisciplinary approach to team work.
16. What is nutrition? Discuss its major classification and purposes?
17. Discuss the concept - "patient as a person".
18. Discuss etiology, symptoms, treatment and prevention T.B.

(5x5=25 Marks)

Part C

Answer any **three** of the following in not more than **850 words**; each question carries 10 marks.

19. Explain the prevalence, etiology, and management of life style diseases in Kerala from the Social Work perspective.
20. Discuss any one human **physiological system** and the major illnesses affecting the same.
21. What are the deficiency disorders? What would be the social work approach to tackling the same?
22. Discuss the major indicators of health.
23. "Health is multidimensional concept". Comment.

(3x10=30 Marks)

Master of Social Work
Model Question Paper
SW 2.3.3.B Urban Planning and Community Development

Time: 3 Hours

Max.

Marks: 75

Part A

Answer **all** questions in not more than 50 words. Each question carries 2 marks.

1. Urbanisation
2. Metropolis
3. Slums
4. Urban Planning
5. PMAY
6. Urban Governance
7. CSR
8. Public-Private Partnership
9. Civil Society Organisations
10. Development Authorities

(2x10=20 Marks)

Part B

Answer any **five** of the following in not more than 300 words; each question carries 5 marks.

11. Explain the meaning, objectives and scope of urban community development in detail.
12. Discuss any one of theories of urban development.
13. What are the problems of slum dwellers?
14. Explain the principles of urban planning and its relevance in urban development.
15. List out the objectives and functions of City Development and Development Authorities
16. Explain any one PPP for urban development in detail.
17. Provide details of 74th Constitutional Amendment Act
18. Explain the scope of social work practice in urban setting.

(5x5=25 Marks)

Part C

Answer any **three** of the following in not more than **850 words**; each question carries 10 marks.

19. Explain the major urban social institutions and the changes that have happened to these social institutions over the past three decades.
20. Elaborate on the current urban poverty eradication programmes.
21. Discuss the relevance of PPP for urban development.
22. Explain the structure, functions and duties of Municipal administration.
23. “Kudumbashree Mission is a successful effort in poverty alleviation programme in Kerala.” Explain.

(3x10=30 Marks)

**Master of Social Work
Model Question Paper
SW 2.3.4.A Psychiatric Social Work**

**Time: 3 Hours
Marks: 75**

Max.

Part A

Answer **all** questions in not more than 50 words. Each question carries 2 marks.

1. Psychosocial Rehabilitation
2. Precipitating factors
3. Psychiatric Interviewing
4. Motivation in De-addiction
5. DSM-5
6. DMHP
7. Half-way homes
8. Co-morbidity
9. Differential Diagnosis
10. ICD-10

(2x10=20 Marks)

Part B

Answer any **five** of the following in not more than 300 words; each question carries 5 marks.

11. What is MSE?
12. Describe Organic Mental Disorders.
13. Discuss the concept of Normality.
14. What are neurotic disorders?
15. Discuss team work in Psychiatry.
16. Elaborate on the role of psychiatric social workers in child guidance clinics.
17. Discuss the Blue Whale issue in a psychiatric social work perspective.
18. Describe the National Mental Health Programme.

(5x5=25 Marks)

Part C

Answer any **three** of the following in not more than **850 words**; each question carries 10 marks.

19. Describe the complete process and components of case history taking.
20. Trace the history of Psychiatric Social Work in India and abroad.
21. Critically examine the role of psychiatric social workers in mental health settings in India.
22. Describe the psychiatric problems associated with children
23. Describe how psychiatric social workers help in the management of psychiatric disorders.

(3x10=30 Marks)

Master of Social Work
Model Question Paper
SW 2.3.4.B Rural Community Development and Panchayati Raj

Time: 3 Hours

Max.

Marks: 75

Part A

Answer **all** questions in not more than 50 words. Each question carries 2 marks.

1. Gramaswaraj
2. Mariyanad Experiment
3. Community Development Program
4. Sustainable Development
5. Panchayati Raj
6. MNREGS
7. NRLM
8. Models of Cooperatives
9. Revenue Administration
10. CAPART

(2x10=20 Marks)

Part B

Answer any **five** of the following in not more than 300 words; each question carries 5 marks.

11. Briefly discuss the history of villages in India. Explain the impact of modern industrial growth on Indian villages.
12. Describe the characteristics of a rural community.
13. Discuss the Gandhian approach to rural development.
14. Discuss the meaning, objectives and principles of rural community development.
15. Explain the administrative structure of Community Development Program 1952.
16. Explain the role and functions of the Jilla Panchayat.
17. What are the major provisions of PURA?
18. Make short notes on the NRLM and make a critique of the same.

(5x5=25 Marks)

Part C

Answer any **three** of the following in not more than **850 words**; each question carries 10 marks.

19. Critically evaluate the contribution of the ICDS program towards rural development.
20. "Gramashabha is the cornerstone to decentralization through Panchayati Raj." Comment and suggest steps to strengthen the Gramasabha.
21. Define the cooperatives and trace out the historical evolution of cooperative movement worldwide. Discuss its role in the context of rural development.
22. Discuss the history of the Kudumbashree movement and its role in rural development.
23. Discuss the various rural development experiments in modern India and the learnings.

(3x10=30 Marks)

**Master of Social Work
Model Question Paper**

SW 2.4.1. Ecological Social Work, Communication and Social Entrepreneurship

Time: 3 Hours

Max.

Marks: 75

Part A

Answer **all** questions in not more than 50 words. Each question carries 2 marks.

1. Ecology
2. Environment
3. Communication
4. Entrepreneur
5. Eco-social work
6. Social Entrepreneurship
7. Development communication
8. Food Chain
9. ICT
10. Climate Change

(2x10=20 Marks)

Part B

Answer any **five** of the following in not more than 300 words; each question carries 5 marks.

11. Explain the consequences of global warming.
12. What are the principles of social entrepreneurship?
13. What are the barriers to communication?
14. Discuss on the politics of communication.
15. Discuss Koodumkulam Nuclear Power Project as an issue of eco-social work.
16. Write short notes on
 - a. Behavioural Change Communication
 - b. Social Marketing
17. Describe the phases of communication.
18. What are the characteristics of an entrepreneur?

(5x5=25 Marks)

Part C

Answer any **three** of the following in not more than **850 words**; each question carries 10 marks.

19. Discuss the various approaches to mass communication and its applications in social work.
20. Discuss any contemporary issues in development and its relevance to eco-social work.
21. Examine any one social enterprise and analyse it in terms of its business process. Discuss on how it contributes to social development.
22. Design a social enterprise using the Business Model Canvas that would solve a social problem that you desire to tackle.
23. "Ecological sustainability and ecosystem diversity are essential for the sustenance of life on earth." Discuss.

(3x10=30 Marks)

Master of Social Work
Model Question Paper
SW 2.4.2. Integrated Social Work Interventions

Time: 3 Hours
Marks: 75

Max.

Part A

Answer **all** questions in not more than 50 words. Each question carries 2 marks.

1. Ageism
2. Human trafficking
3. Anti-oppressive social work Approach
4. Geriatric Social Work
5. Hazards and disaster
6. Youth development
7. Handicap and Disability
8. Integrated Social Work Practice
9. Alternate sexual practices
10. Multiculturalism in Social Work Practice

(2x10=20 Marks)

Part B

Answer any **five** of the following in not more than 300 words; each question carries 5 marks.

11. Write a note on community based disaster management. Explain the role of different stakeholders in community based disaster management initiatives.
12. Explain with examples, the need and relevance for interdisciplinary team in Geriatric care.
13. What are the crises faced by children?
14. What is International Social Work practice? Explain the forces influencing International Social Work.
15. Explain disability assessment and showcase a model on counselling and rehabilitation of persons with disability at individual and group levels.
16. Define the term “youth” and specify the specific skills, principles and values needed for social workers to work among the youth.
17. What are the atrocities faced by women in India? Consider sharing a social work intervention programmes for the prevention of these atrocities.
18. Explain strengths-based and rights-based approaches to integrated social work.

(5x5=25 Marks)

Part C

Answer any **three** of the following in not more than **850 words**; each question carries 10 marks.

19. Define ‘Trafficking’ and explain the impacts of trafficking on women and children. What are the ways to prevent it? Show the CHILDLINE model of intervention.
20. Discuss the stages involved in Disaster Management with special focus on disaster management cycle. And explain the role of social work practitioner in post disaster management.
21. Critically analyse the interdisciplinary team approach in Geriatric care. Explain the role of social work practitioner in the team.
22. What is an eclectic social work practice? Explain the application of integrated social work theories into practice by illustrating an intervention model.

23. Describe the salient features of National Youth Policy. Develop a youth development programme for the youth of your district.

(3x10=30 Marks)

Master of Social Work Model Question Paper

SW 2.4.3.A Therapeutic Interventions for Social Work Practice

Time: 3 Hours

Max.

Marks: 75

Part A

Answer **all** questions in not more than 50 words. Each question carries 2 marks.

1. Learning
2. Token Economy
3. Life Script
4. VAK
5. Biofeedback
6. PAC
7. Reinforcement
8. Humanism
9. AA
10. Play Therapy

(2x10=20 Marks)

Part B

Answer any **five** of the following in not more than 300 words; each question carries 5 marks.

11. Write short notes on Neuro-linguistic Programming (NLP).
12. Write short notes on therapeutic groups.
13. What is solution focused therapy (SFT)?
14. Explain the VAK Model.
15. Describe the therapeutic application of psychodrama.
16. Write short notes on:
 - a. Hypnosis
 - b. Biofeedback Therapy
17. Write short notes on:
 - a. Play Therapy
 - b. Meditation
18. Write short notes on:
 - a. Art Therapy
 - b. NLP

(5x5=25 Marks)

Part C

Answer any **three** of the following in not more than **850 words**; each question carries 10 marks.

19. Discuss the various learning theories and its implications to social work.
20. Describe CBT as a therapeutic tool to treatment with appropriate illustrations.
21. Describe Transactional Analysis as a tool for intervention with individuals.
22. Describe how you would handle a person with substance abuse issue using solution focussed therapy.
23. Design an Assertiveness Training Module.

(3x10=30 Marks)

**Master of Social Work
Model Question Paper
SW 2.4.3.B Development Economics**

Time: 3 Hours

Max.

Marks: 75

Part A

Answer **all** questions in not more than 50 words. Each question carries 2 marks.

1. Economic Growth
2. Underdevelopment
3. Liberalization.
4. Privatization.
5. Absolute Poverty
6. Poverty Line in India
7. Land Reforms
8. Mechanization of Agriculture
9. MSME
10. Economic Planning

(2x10=20 Marks)

Part B

Answer any **five** of the following in not more than 300 words; each question carries 5 marks.

11. Write a note on 'Quality of Life'.
12. Differentiate between Economic Growth and Economic Development.
13. Critically evaluate Human Development Index.
14. Explain Rostow's Stages of Growth.
15. Explain briefly the four approaches of Classical Theories of Economic Development.
16. Explain the significance of human capital in economic growth.
17. Explain the vicious circle of poverty.
18. Discuss the problems faced by cottage industries in India.

(5x5=25 Marks)

Part C

Answer any **three** of the following in not more than **850 words**; each question carries 10 marks.

19. Discuss the phenomena and objectives of economic planning in India?
20. Discuss the effects of over-population in India.
21. Discuss the scope of studying developmental economics by a Community Social Worker.
22. Discuss the land reform movement and its impact on Indian Economy.
23. Discuss one of the Classical Theories and use it to explain the changes in the context of the Indian Economy.

(3x10=30 Marks)

**Master of Social Work
Model Question Paper
SW 2.4.4.A Social Work Practice and Health**

**Time: 3 Hours
Marks: 75**

Max.

Part A

Answer **all** questions in not more than 50 words; each question carries **2 marks**.

1. Codependency
2. Psychological first aid
3. School Mental Health
4. DABDA
5. CBR
6. CAMS
7. Peer Education
8. LGBTQ
9. AYUSH
10. Life Skills Education

(2x10=20 Marks)

Part B

Answer any **five** of the following in not more than 300 words; each question carries **5 marks**.

11. Differentiate between inclusive education and special education.
12. Write short notes on impairment, handicap and disability.
13. Write up a the contents for psychosocial education in dealing with patients of lifestyle diseases or psychiatric illness.
14. Discuss the concept of family life cycle.
15. Describe the 12 steps of AA.
16. What are the measures for suicide prevention and control?
17. What are the components of physical medicine and rehabilitation?
18. Write short notes on:
 - c. Breaking the Bad News
 - d. Alcoholic Anonymous

(5x5=25 Marks)

Part C

Answer any **three** of the following in not more than **850 words**; each question carries 10 marks.

19. Discuss the role of social work in dealing with adolescents.
20. Social work had a tremendous role in dealing with persons with disabilities. Comment.
21. Discuss the various aspects of family therapy.
22. Develop a module and suitable strategy to implement a health program among high school level students.
23. Discuss any two Life Skills with suitable tools to illustrate the same.

(3x10=30 Marks)

**Master of Social Work
Model Question Paper
SW 2.4.4. B Social Analysis for Social Change**

Time: 3 Hours

Max.

Marks: 75

Part A

Answer **all** questions in not more than 50 words. Each question carries 2 marks.

1. Awareness
2. Social Change
3. Negotiation
4. Legal action
5. Education
6. Advocacy
7. Networking
8. Human Rights
9. Social Analysis
10. Social Policy

(2x10=20 Marks)

Part B

Answer any **five** of the following in not more than 300 words; each question carries 5 marks.

11. What are the salient features of social analysis?
12. Explain functions of Human Rights Watch.
13. Discuss the relevance of social movements.
14. Explain the criteria for social change.
15. Elucidate the salient features of Frèirres' Pedagogy of the oppressed.
16. Discuss education as a tool for social change.
17. Explain the effectiveness of planned social change
18. What do you understand by Structural analysis? What are its components?

(5x5=25 Marks)

Part C

Answer any **three** of the following in not more than **850 words**; each question carries 10 marks.

19. Discuss the merits and demerits of Freire's approach to social change.
20. Critically comment on Gandhian concept of education as an instrument for change.
21. Elucidate various strategies for social change.
22. "Human Rights is a tool for social transformation." Justify.
23. Explain the process of social policy formulation.

(3x10=30 Marks)