



**GULBARGA UNIVERSITY, KALABURAGI**  
**DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES IN SOCIAL WORK**

**REGULATIONS AND SYALLABUS FOR THE**  
**MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK (MSW)**

**2017-18**

**DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES IN SOCIAL WORK**  
**GULBARGA UNIVERSITY KALABURAGI**

### THIRD SEMESTER

Sl No.	Code	Title of the Project	Credit Pattern			Credit Value
			Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	
		<b>Hard Core</b>				
	HC 3.1	Emerging areas of social work practice	3	1	0	4
	HC 3.2	Women and Child Development	3	1	0	4
	HC 3.3	Project	1	0	3	4
	HC3.4	Concurrent Field Work	0	0	4	4
		<b>Soft Core (Any One)</b>				
	SC3.1	Social Policy, Planning & Development	3	1	0	4
	SC 3.2	Study of Indian Constitution	3	1	0	4
		<b>Open Elective (Any One)</b>				
	OE3.1	Introduction to Disaster Management	3	1	0	4
	OE 3.2	Social Work with Rural, Urban and Tribal Development	3	1	0	4

**Total Number of Credits: 24**

**Kalaburagi UNIVERSITY Kalaburagi**  
**(DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES IN SOCIAL WORK)**

The two years post-graduation course in social work was started from 1984, in the Department of Sociology. Since the demand for this course started increasing, an independent department of social work was established in 1988 to strengthen the course and to have more academic autonomy.

**Objectives**

It is a Post-Graduate Department in the faculty of Social Sciences established with the following broader objectives.

1. To impart scientific and professional training in social work to bring out the adequate trained personnel to accept the professional positions in the field of women and child development, social development, Medical and psychiatry, correctional services, human resource development and allied non-government and government organizations.
2. To educate the students for working in-groups and communities duly using the adequate techniques of working with people.
3. To conduct various seminars, conferences, and work shops in the concerned fields of social work to benefit the people working in Government and Non-Government Organizations for expanding the knowledge of social work on scientific level.
4. To in built the students with the knowledge in the field of social work through conducting field work Programme, social work camp, study tour, project work, block placement, dissertation, seminars / workshops and summer placement etc.,
5. To make people to feel the existence of the department of studies in social work and to avail the facilities like consultation and guidance provided by the department for their welfare and development.

## **Admission**

Admission to the department of social work is open to any graduates of Kalaburagi University or of any recognized university whose of all three years or six semester degree aggregate percentage is at least 50% in case of general merit and 45% for SC/ST students.

## **Admission Procedure**

Candidates who have applied for MSW course in a prescribed form along with relevant documents within a last date mentioned in the notification issued by the university will be selected in the order of merit and the reservation through counseling.

## **Intake**

The intake is fixed by the university time to time. At present 30 is the intake for admission to MSW I Semester course for each academic year. Admission under Self Support Scheme for another 30 intake is available. Special quota as per university regulation for physically handicapped freedom fighter / ex serviceman, NSS / NCC and sports.

## **Programme of Education**

Keeping in view the objectives of the course the programme of education for the Masters' degree in social work is designed to enable students to deepen their understanding of social problems, issues, policies and programmes connected with planned social development. The course also aims at to develop competence for ensuring effective delivery of services to the needy and handicapped population. Classroom instruction draws heavily on the social and behavioral sciences and is based on the premise that there is a basic core of knowledge and skill that are common to social work practice in different fields.

Social work trainees are trained to be employed as full time professionals under the auspices of welfare agencies for serving the people who are in need of help. They are to be guided in their process of helping others by the principles of democracy and the specific values and standards of their profession. It is assumed that the social work, in order to be effective and to bring good results should be professionally organized and the persons engaged in its execution must necessarily be trained and qualified for the job. The workers must therefore be given an adequate and effective training during their training course for at the post-graduate level, along with the class-room discussions on theories and principles of social structure, social organization, social change, social problems, growth of human

personality, methods of social work, research, statistics, field work practice in the agencies under the supervision of the departmental staff members and of the agency supervisors, discussion in individual and group conferences in the department, the trainees have to participate in the social work camp and study tour which is normally conducted for a period of 7 to 10 days. It is integral part of field work.

### **Concurrent Field Work**

Field work forms an integral part of the training Programme offered by the department. Field work opportunities are provided to the students through a large number of well-established welfare agencies, public and voluntary, rural and urban, industries, hospitals and clinics, in the Kalaburagi city and surrounding places. The students placed in those agencies assist in the implementation of a number of programmes. The students may be involved in community organization and social education work in the slum areas of Kalaburagi city and in the villages, treatment programmes in hospitals and clinics, in counseling and casework in correctional and custodial institutions and in group activities of recreational and cultural nature at the community centers and in the institutions for children.

Each student has to spend a minimum of fifteen hours a week within the 30Km from the college premises on field work under the supervision of a teacher. Supervision is aimed at providing direction and guidance to the student to help him / her to integrate the social work theory in to practice. Professional institution the department attaches great importance to field work which is expected to develop in the student a sense of responsibility and proper work behavior.

Concurrent Field Work 50 marks each Semester examinations. Marks are awarded on the basis of the over all performance of the students during each semester by conducting viva-voce examination at the each semester. The field work shall also include a 7 days orientation, 7 to 10 days social work camp during 1 semester, study tour during II Semester , Field work and dissertation report in III semester. field work with workshop/seminar and Block placement for IV semester. In I, II, III & IV semester field work Viva-voce examination shall be evaluated by two examiner. The field work reports include concurrent field work, social work camp, study tour, dissertation report, block placement, workshop/ seminar proceeding, orientation visits and placement. Except Dissertation report the student must submit reports in

manuscripts. Only those who have done dissertation at PG Level in Social Work Should be allowed to guide dissertation. **The affiliated colleges must submit the detail report of field work placement, social work camp, dissertation, summer placement, and block placement agencies where the students placed.** The reason behind collecting reports helps the students to be regular to field work and available for assessment by the BOE.

**(a) Orientation Visits:**

The students need to be expose to various government organizations, NGO's community based organizations, villages and slum communities in the I semester for a period of 7 days for a comprehensive understanding of field work later.

**(b) Social Work Camp**

Social work camp is an integral part of the specialized training for social work trainees in their I semester This is one of the effective means of imparting social values, and especially those of group life, to the trainees so that they would be in a position to assume responsibilities and develop leadership, discharge their duties as effectively as possible with a sense of respect for their individual it and of others with whom they would be interacting. The social work camp shall be conduct within the district of college stipulated.

**Objectives of the Social Work Camp**

The social work camp has two-fold objective: one, to give training to the trainees on group living, leadership and administration; and to show them the way of improving the conditions of the community,

**Objectives:**

1. To work with people at individual, group and community levels in order to help the students to analyze and solve the problems at different levels,
2. To understand the life of the people in all the aspects so as to find out the clues for understanding and the ways of meeting social problems.
3. To work with the people in order to observe their reactions, conflicts, cooperation and expression of their loyalties and interests.
4. To discover and utilize the resources available within the community.

5. To deal with the community sanitation in a way that will be conducive to the common interests.

To undertake need assessment in participation with community people for designing and implementation of various development activities.

**(c) Study Tour:**

The II semester students should go for study tour for a period of 7 to 10 days. The purpose of study tour is to have exposure to various agencies working around the country. All expenses in this connection need to be borne by students themselves. The study tour is an integral part of Concurrent Field work. They must complete within the period.

**(d) Dissertation:**

Each student is placed under guidance of a faculty member in the III Semester to conduct quantitative and / or qualitative study leading to dissertation. The affiliated colleges shall be submit the topic selected by the students for their dissertation work before the 4 weeks of the exam.

**(e) Block Field Work**

The student is placed for Block Field Work for a period of four weeks for full time work in an BOE approved agency or project outside Kalaburagi during their fourth Semester. The department selects the agencies / projects from among a large number spread all over the country, keeping in mind the availability of learning opportunities for the students. All expenses in this connection have to be borne by the students themselves. The purpose of block field work is to broaden the student's perspective of welfare services and provide pre-employment work experience which should facilitate them to assume professional responsibilities after graduation. A letter of completion of block placement needs to be submitted with signature and seal of authority of the organization. The daily diary needs to be submitted along with report. A student is not eligible for the degree unless he/she completes block field and viva to the satisfaction of the department the block placement carries 100 marks equals to 04 credits. The affiliated colleges take the approved list of agencies from BOE Chairman for Block Placement. If student placed in a approved agencies are eligible for viva voce exam.

**Attendance**

Attendance in the academic Programme is compulsory and students are required to attend at least three fourths (75%) of the total number of lectures delivered and the field work days during each academic year.

**Pattern of Question paper:**

There shall be 5 units with 2 questions in each unit. The candidate has to answer any one question from each unit. All questions carry equal marks.

**Internal Assessment:**

There shall be continuous assessment scheme of the theory paper as per the common university regulation. Field work (including Social Work Camp, Study Tour, Conference, seminar / workshops & dissertation), and Block Placement. The internal marks would be based as per common university regulation.

**Reports:**

The students are expected to write the reports of concurrent field work, social work camp, study tour and block placement in their own hand writing. However the dissertation reports in typed forms and submit with soft copy (CD).



- III. Human Rights Universal Declaration of Human Rights, National and International structures for Human rights National and state Human rights commission, Human rights courts, National women commission etc.,
- IV. Violation 1-human rights violation levels of Human rights, level of Human rights of violation, violation of human rights and social works intervention. Institutional structure & violation, police, medical negligence security forces etc.. and remedial measures complaints before commission and procedure and format.
- V. Roll of NGO's and civil societies:

Concept of social welfare and social justice. Social work process for protection of human rights, NGO's and Government Organizations and protection of Human Rights, National Human Rights commission. Role NGO's and civil Societies, Human Rights

### **BOOK RECOMMENDED**

1. Basu D. D: Constitution of India.
2. Said A.A : Human Rights and World order.
3. Bajwa G. S. Human Rights in India.

### **SEMESTER-III**

#### **H.C. 3.1 Emerging Areas of Social Work Practice**

##### **Objectives:**

1. To acquaint the students with the emerging areas of Social Work practice.
2. To develop the critical ability in Assessment and analysis concepts.
3. To develop the skill to promote and Implement theoretical knowledge through Social Work Intervention.

##### **UNIT-I**

The aged: concept and definition-legal, social, cultural and medical views. Perception of the role of aged in India Needs and problems of the aged. Gerontology meaning, definition and Perceptive in Indian context. Role of family and Social work intervention with the aged. The maintenance and welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act-2007.

## **UNIT-II**

Concept of impairment, disability and handicap. Types of handicap: Sensory, physical and mental handicap. Social handicap: concept and nature. Needs and problems of the disabled at different life stages. Community Based Rehabilitation. Family's reactions towards disability in their children and its role in their care and Protection, Social and Legislature efforts for the rehabilitation of disabled persons.

## **UNIT-III**

Livelihood: Meaning, Definition, Indicators and Strategies, A Framework for livelihood analysis, Income and Consumption Patterns of Rural People in India, Sustainable Livelihood Principles, Livelihood in Developing Countries: Diversity and Diversification, Major Livelihood Programmes in India, Challenges in Livelihood Promotion

## **UNIT-IV**

Demographic features of women and Children in India, Gender: concept, issues, biases and implications. Violence Against women and Children- Legal Safeguards, - Gender mainstreaming in Social Work, Gender Budgeting - Programmes for women and Children - Social Work Intervention

## **UNIT -V**

Social work intervention measures for senior citizens through methods of social work: Case work, group work, community organisation, welfare administration, social work research, social action Care giver issues - Needs, burden, coping and training; training for caregivers of institutions for the elderly National Policy on Older Persons, Legal and governmental welfare benefits for senior citizens, Role of HelpAge India and other prominent Organisations working for elderly. International scenario.

## **Bibliography:**

1. Berkman,B.2015 Social work in Health and aging ,Rawat Publications, Jaipur
2. Binstock, R.H. : Handbook of Aging and the social and Shahas, E.1976. Sciences, New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Col.
3. Bergatta, E.F. and : Aging and Society: current Research Moluckey, N.G.1980. and Policy perspectives: Benerely Hills: London Sage Publications.
4. Blacher, J.(ed), 1984 : Severely Handicapped Young children and their families , New york: Academic Press.
5. Bhatt, Usha 1963. : Physically Handicapped in India:Growing National Problem, Bombay: Popular Book Depot

6. Blodgett, Harriet, E. 1971. : Mentally Retarded Children: what parents and others should know, Minneapolis, Uni. of Minnesota Press.
7. Crawford, K., 2004. : Social Work with older people, Jaipur, Rawat Publications
8. Chainani, M.L. 1971. : Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped, Bombay: Popular prakashan.
9. Datta, S and Sharma, V 2010 : The State of India's Livelihoods Report 2010: The 4P Report, New Delhi. Access Publications
10. Desai, M.M. and : Inter Strategies for the Aged in India Khetani, M.D. 1979. in reaching the aged-Social Services in Forty Four Countries, Editors Morton, JT etc.
11. Gunzburg, H.C. 1960. : The Social Rehabilitation of the Subnormal, London: Bailliere, Tindall & core.
12. Kohli, A.S. 1996. : Social Situation of the Aged in India: Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd.
13. Klasing, I., 2007. : Disability and social Exclusion in Rural India, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
14. Mani Ram, 1988. : Physically Handicapped, India, New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House.
15. Orlanda Ruthven and Vipin : The State of India's Livelihoods: A Time of Volatility' (ED) Sharma, 2011 State of India's Livelihoods Report, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
16. Payne, M. 2012 Citizenship Social Work with Older People, Rawat Publications, Jaipur
17. Perpetua Katepa, (2005) : Sustainable Livelihood Approaches in Operation: A Gender Perspective, International Associates for Development.
18. Phansalkar, (2003) : Livelihoods: Promoting Livelihood Enhancement, Mumbai: Sir Dorabji Tata Trust.
19. Sebastian, D. 2014 : Ageing and Elder Abuse, Rawat Publications, Jaipur
20. Singh, A.N. 2002. : Enabling the Differently Able, New Delhi: Shipra Publications.
21. Vijay Mahajan, Sankar Datta and : A Resource Book for Livelihood Promotion. Gitli Thakur, (2001). Hyderabad BASIX
22. Wadia, A..R. 1963. : Handicapped Child, Bombay: Tata Institute of Social Sciences.

### **H.C. 3.2 WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT**

#### **Objectives**

1. To understand family as a social group its functioning and role in development of individual.
2. To understand the situation of women and children in India
3. To acquaint with the various welfare programmes for members of the family.
4. Develop an understanding of issues and problems at family level and acquire skills in handling them.
5. To sensitize the problem of children in difficult circumstances and social & legal efforts to curb the problem.

#### **UNITS**

**I** Women in Development: concepts: Women and development; gender in development. Situation of women: Sex-ratio; problems faced by women, patriarchal structures in India; Socio-Cultural Construction of Masculinity and Feminity, Globalization and women, women's

movement in the context of globalization. Changing pattern of family in India – a historical review, family life cycle.

II. History of family planning in India: national family welfare planning programme – goals and objectives and general approach to the problem; population five year plans; India's population policy. World population – recent trends and population growth in India; demographic characteristics of India population; population theories; Family planning methods their comparative advantages and disadvantages; liberalization of abortion and medical termination of pregnancy; spacing of children; treatment of infertility; sex education and population education.

III. Concept of child welfare; constitutional safeguards for children in India, National Policy for children, Concept of Human Rights of Children, U.N.Charter on the Rights of the Child. Laws relating to the child – J.J. Act and Adoption Act, Government and non-governmental programmes

IV. School Social Work: concept, need objectives and functions; role and functions of school Social Worker; application of Social work methods. Child Welfare Services: Organization and functions; crèche, day-care centre, sponsorship Programme, foster care, adoption, recreation services. Role of Social Worker in Child welfare Services. Management of non-institutional services. Maternal Child Health Services in India, ICDS, ICPS, Services for Children in need of Special care, exceptional, children and abused children; child guidance services and UNICEF.

V. Administration of women and child Development department in India: Structure and functions of family planning centers; national and state agencies of women and child Development, voluntary and international agencies for women and child development in India. Social works methods in family welfare planning, implementing, motivation of community in women and child development.

### **BOOKS RECOMMENDED**

1. Desai : Women in India

2. The National Committee on the status of women : status of Women in India (New Delhi-1(SSR))
3. George, K.N. : Working mothers of India white collar occupation,(Madras: Madras School of Social Work)
4. Sengupta, Padmini : Women of India (Bombay Asia)
5. Kapur, Permila : Women Worker Women in India (New Delhi Vikas)
6. D'Souza, Alfred : Women in contemporary India: Traditional Images and changing Roles (New Delhi: Manohar)
7. Mankekar, Karmala : Women in India (New Delhi: Central Institute of Research and Training in Public Co-operation.
8. Fonseca Mabel : Counseling for marital happiness (Bombay Leanskfalas)
9. Gore, M.S : Urbanization and family change Bombay: Populars.
10. Kapadia, K.M. : Marriage and Family in India (Delhi: Oxford University Press)
11. Gupta, Gurriraj, (Ed). : Family Social Workers in Modern India, (Main current in Indian Sociology) Vol. II (delhi Vikas)
12. Jordon William : The Social Workers in Family Situations (London: routledge and Kegan paul)
13. Family Welfare programmes in India : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Department of Family Welfare Govt. of India New Delhi.
14. Social Work Education and Family Planning : (Association of Schools of worker in India, 1972).
15. Venkatachlam P.S : Nutrition for Mother and Child (Hyderabad: National Institute of Nutrition)
16. Govt. of India : National Policy
17. Kuppuswamy B. : A Text book of Behavior and Development (New Delhi Vikas).

### **H.C.3.3 PROJECT**

Each student is placed under guidance of a faculty member in the III Semester to conduct empirical study leading to project report.

**Project Report Format** (The Research Project Report should be typed in Times New Roman Font, 12 font size with 1.5 line space)

1. Outer Cover

2. Title Page
3. Certificate
4. Preface
5. Acknowledgement
6. Table of Contents
7. List of Tables
8. List of Figures
9. List of Plates (if any)

{(The above nine items are the preliminaries of the research report, which should be numbered in Roman small numbers at the bottom of the page e.g.i, ii, iii. ) Arabic numbers are used for the following items.}

Chapter I : Introduction

1. A brief General Introduction
2. Statement of the Research Problem
3. Need / Significance / Importance of the Study

Chapter II : It consists of Review of Literature (with an appropriate title)

This chapter ends with General and Specific Objectives

Chapter III : Methodology This chapter describes the various steps used in carrying out the research task. It is described in the past tense.

1. Chapter Introduction
2. Field of Study.
3. Pilot Study
4. Research Design
5. Selection of Sample
6. Tools of Data Collection
7. Sources of Data
8. Pre testing
9. Actual Data Collection
10. Definition of Terms
11. Analysis

12. Limitations

13. Organisation of the Report

#### Chapter IV : Analysis and Interpretation

This chapter presents the analysed data either by a table or a chart and not both for the same variable. The variable name is given as a sub title, introduction of the variable, presentation of data (table No. and table title) analysis then interpretation of data. Interpretation is not mere description of the numbers into words but giving meaning for the data distribution.

#### Chapter V : Main Findings (Percentage in brackets) and Suggestions

#### Chapter VI : Summary and Conclusion

Bibliography It is arranged in the alphabetical order by the author's name. Author's surname, year, title, place, publisher Appendix

### **H.C. 3.4 CONCURRENT FIELD WORK**

Field work forms an integral part of the training programme offered by the department. Field work opportunities are provided to the students through a large number of well-established welfare agencies, public and voluntary, rural and urban, industries, hospitals and clinics, in the Kalaburagi city and surrounding places.

During the placement they have to practice all the primary methods of social work. One has to complete 5 cases in casework, one group following all the stages of group work practice with at least 10 sessions which include the formation, naming, fixing of objectives, organizing programmes based on the objectives, evaluation and in the community conduct common programmes or solve an issue of the community following the principles of community organization and social action.

Every week the students write a report of their activities and submit to the concerned field work supervisor. The supervisor conducts individual and group conference every week regularly.

## **SOFT CORE (Any One)**

### **SC.3.1 SOCIAL POLICY, PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT**

#### **Introduction**

The course introduces the learner as to how policy is a link between Constitutional Principles, Development Plans, Legislative and Executive Actions. The analysis of these processes is to enable utilization of the knowledge to improve social work practice. Further, it provides a critical and analytical framework to understand key concepts, development processes and current issues, pertaining to different parts of the world, with specific reference to India. This course is expected to provide the social work students with a context for micro-level interventions.

#### **Objectives**

1. Gain knowledge of policy analysis and the policy formulation process.
2. Acquire skills in critical analysis of social policies and development plans.
3. Develop an understanding of social policy in the perspective of national goals as stated in the Constitution, particularly with reference to Fundamental Rights; and the Directive Principles of State Policy.
4. Critically understand the concept, content and process of social development.
5. Develop the capacity to identify linkages among social needs, problems, development issues and policies.
6. Locate strategies and skills necessary for social development and reinforce values of social justice, gender justice and equality.

#### **Course Content**

##### **UNITS**

- I. Social Policy: Definition, meaning, objectives, philosophy and scope of social policy, issues concerning social policy, equality Vs equity universalism Vs collective, needs and resources, the steps involved in the formulation of social policy.
- II. Planning in India: Historical perspective, planning commission of India, its composition and functions, planning process at National, State and District level. NITI Ayoga, NSSO its composition and functions.
- III. Panchayat Raj: Meaning, scope and objectives, panchayat raj system in India and Karnataka. Power and functions, funding, importance of Grama Sabha. Panchayat Raj Act.



- IV. Social Legislation: Law as an instrument of welfare, origin and development of social legislations in India. Role of social worker at different levels of functioning at judicial system. (in brief) Hindu Marriage Act, Hindu Minority and guardianship Act 1956, Hindu Adoption and maintenance Act 1956, family courts act 1983, dowry prohibition Act 1961, Immoral traffic (prevention) act 1956, Pre-natal diagnostic techniques (regulation and prevention of misuse) Act 1994, the SC and ST (prevention and atrocities) Act 1989, Mohammadian law and consumer protection Act 1996, Child Marriage Act 2006.
- V. Social Development: The measures, concept, approaches, strength and development. Indicators of Socio-economic development, developmental attempts in India, concept of Sarvodaya Movement, & Co-operative movement, Development process-planning and formulation, fund mobilization, implementation, Monitoring & Evaluation.

### **BOOKS RECOMMENDED**

Govt. of India	The Constitution of India.
Pyles, M.V.	India's Constitution
Gangrade, K.D.	Social Legislations in India. Vol.1 & II
Gokhale S.D. (Ed.)	Social welfare: Legend 7 Legacy
Hyer V.R.K	Some half hidden aspects of India social Justice
Iyer V.R.K.	Justice and Beyond
Iyer V.R.K.	Justice in words and Justice in Deed for Depressed Classes
Iyer V.R.K.	Law versus justice: Problems and. Solutions.
Khanna H R	The Judicial System
Aranha T.	Social Advocacy Perspective of Social Work
Desai A.E.	Violation of Democratic Rights in India.
Haksar Nandita	Demystification of law for women.

### **SC 3.2 STUDY OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION**

#### **Objectives:**

1. To introduce salient features of Constitution of India.
2. To enlighten students about the constitutional rights and duties of a citizen.

## **UNIT**

- I. Constitutional development in India (British) Pre independence, post independence, freedom movement, basic philosophy & ideas of constitution. Preamble & salient features.
- II. Fundamental rights & duties, directive principles of state Policy, constitutional records writs and pil.
- III. Governmental structural & Functions. Legislative, judicial & Executive.
- IV. Problems its causes and remedy
- V. Political parties: political parties in India, their origin, development, objectives, functions, fundraising, & social responsibilities.

## **REFERENCES**

1. Laslett : Philosophy, Politics and Society
2. Moriss Jones : Government and Politics of India
3. M.D. Palimer : Indian Political System.
4. M.V. Pylee : Constitutional Government of India
5. S.S. Khera : The General Executive
6. D.D. Basu : Introduction to the Constitution of India
7. J.C. Johari : Indian Government and Politics.
8. A.S. Naramg : Indian Government and Politics

## **OPEN ELECTIVE (ANY ONE)**

### **OE 3.1 INTRODUCTION TO DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The course aims at introducing students to acquire the required knowledge and skills in disaster management.

#### **OBJECTIVES**

1. Understand key concepts, theories and approaches of disaster management with specific reference to Indian context
2. Develop skills to analyse factors contributing to disaster
3. Develop an understanding of the process of disaster management

4. Develop an understanding of the social worker's role in the team for disaster management.

### **Course content**

#### **UNIT**

- I. Disasters: Concept, types and impact - Famine, floods, cyclones, hurricanes, warfare, earthquake, volcanoes; traditional and modern disaster threats and care factor, classification of disasters; Disaster management - Definition and concept; approaches to disaster management, importance and relevance of disaster management in the present environmental scenario, cases studies of disaster management.
- II. Phases of Disaster Management: Prevention. Preparedness, mitigation, relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction. Principles and components of disaster management.
- III. Mechanisms of disaster management, Community based disaster management; Institutional mechanism; Intersect-oral approach for disaster management, monitoring and evaluation.
- IV. Disaster and Social Work Intervention: Scope of disaster related intervention, intervention during disaster impact stage, trauma counseling and crisis intervention, post disaster management, damage assessment and long term rehabilitation and reconstruction, networking and co-ordination between government, NGOs, donor agencies, local bodies, police, military etc. Vulnerable groups (women, children, disabled and aged) management, Human rights and ethical dimensions.
- V. National Disaster Management Act, 2005; National disaster management plans, policies and guidelines.

#### **BOOKS RECOMMENDED**

1. P.C Sinha: Encyclopedia of Disaster management. Deep + Deep Publication, Delhi 2004.
2. Government of India. National Disaster management Act 2005.
3. National Disaster management Authority, National guidelines on disaster management and special areas 2005. www.ndma.nic.in.
4. Damn P Coppola. Introduction to International disaster management Butterworth – Heinemann, Burlighm, 2004.
5. Reddy. Times- disaster management Journal Hyderabad
6. IFRC, 2005 World Disaster Report
7. Birnbaum, F, “Crisis intervention after a Natural
8. Coplon, J and Scharff, T 1973 Disaster”, Social Case Work, Vol. 54, No. 9, 545-551
9. Blaufard H and Levine J 1967 “Crisis intervention in an Earthquake”, Page 100 of 102 Social Work, Vol.17, No.4, 16-19
10. Brahme S and Gole P, 1967 Deluge in Poone, Poone: Asia Publishing House
11. Chen, L 1973 Disaster in Bangladesh: Health Crisis in a Developing Nation, New York, Oxford University Press.
12. Fritz, C.E 1968 “Disaster”, Sills D (Ed.) Internatioanl Encyclopedia of Social Science. Vol 4
13. USA: The MacMillan Company and the Free Press, 202-208.
14. Gangrade, K.D and Challenge and Response, Delhi: Rechna Dhadde S, 1973 Publication.
15. Grossman, L 1973 “Train Crash: Social Work and Disaster Services” Social Work Vol.18, No.5, 38.

## **OE 3.2 SOCIAL WORK WITH RURAL, URBAN & TRIBAL COMMUNITIES**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This course aims at introducing the learner the programmes of rural urban and tribal development, and the importance of social work practice with rural, urban and tribal communities.

### **OBJECTIVES**

1. Develop an understanding of rural, urban and tribal communities.
2. Understand the characteristics and problems of rural, urban and tribal communities.
3. Acquire knowledge about the contribution of Governmental and Nongovernmental Organisations to rural, urban and tribal development.
4. Develop an understanding of the functions of Panchayath Raj Institutions with particular reference to Karnataka.
5. Gain knowledge about the application of social work in rural, urban and tribal development programmes.

### **UNITS**

- I. Rural Society and Poverty – Historical Perspective – dynamics in the Village Society – Caste/ class Relationships – Control and Power, Conflict and Integration.

Poverty in the Rural Context – its Nature and Manifestations – Analysis of Basic Problems – Issues Faced by the Rural Poor such as Indebtedness, Bonded Labour Low Wages, Unemployment, and other Forms of Exploitations.

- II. Rural Development – Nature and Scope of India – change in Rural Scene-Social implications – Early Experiments: Sriniketan, Mathandom and Gurgaon – Rural Reconstruction in Baroda, Firka Scheme in Madras – Niokhere Experiments, Etawah pilot Project.

SGSY Programme: Objectives, Characteristics Organisation and Administration – Evaluation.

Programmes Dealing with the Problem of Rural Unemployment: NREF, RLEGP, TRYSEM, and JRY.

Involvement of Government Departments in Rural Development.

Rural Environment – Degradation – Micro Watershed Development, Soil Conservation and treatment, joint forest management and Social Forestry. Rural Development through Panchayat Raj Institutes.

- III. Definition of Tribe – Tribe in relation to caste nation – Nature and Characteristics of Primitive Culture – Major Scheduled tribes in India and their Ecological Distribution.

Emerging trends in Tribal Social Institutions – Family and Kinship Systems, Jati Structure, Economic Structure, (Land Relations), Political Organizations –Religion and Media.

Characteristics of Tribal Society – Economic, Political and Cultural –Problems of Tribal Life – Employment Communication, Health, Education, Indebtedness – Exploitation of Tribal and the impact of Acculturation on Tribal Society.

- IV. Urbanization and Urban Life: Concept and theories-Industrialization and urbanization and impact on rural society-Urbanisation in modern India-Ecological

patterns of cities-Characteristics of town, city, metropolis, suburbs, satellite town-  
City history and relationships. Urbanisation and economic development -  
Urbanisation and social institutions - Urbanisation and social problems.  
Characteristics of urban life-Urban problems-urban services and deficiencies.

- V. Urban Environment and Slums : Definition, theories — causes, characteristics and consequences — Indian slums in general and slums in the cities of Karnataka in particular — Slum clearance and slum improvement — governmental and non-governmental measures. Environmental conditions of Urban India — Causes and types of urban pollution — Waste management measures. Urban development policy and programme — town planning and other legislation related to urban development — Programmes of urban development agencies such as Housing and Urban Development Corporations.

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## **SEMESTER-IV**

### **HC 4.1 HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (HARD CORE)**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The main objective of this course is to prepare young graduates for management and administrative positions in various industrial, business, governmental/nongovernmental organisations and service sector organisations.

#### **OBJECTIVES**

1. Develop managerial skills in different functional areas of management with practical focus on HRM.
2. Develop the competence to evolve the problem-solving approaches by applying conceptual and behavioural skills.
3. Develop interpersonal skills/ competence and leadership qualities to work in a group with team building approach.
4. Develop sound theoretical base in various concepts and theories to enable the student to develop a broad perspective of the management field.
5. Distinguish the strategic approach to Human Resources from the traditional functional approach.
6. Understand the relationship of HR strategy with overall corporate strategy.

#### **Course Content**

##### **UNITS**

- I. HRM: Concept, scope, philosophy and objectives, HRM Vs personnel management, evolution, approaches, structure and functions, line and staff relations at HRM, environmental linkages at HRM. Factors influencing HRM- Professionalism in Personnel Management- Code of ethics-stages of change-Human Resource Management-components of HRM. Context of HR practice-organizations- Characteristics of Organizations- organizational goals-types of organization-classification of organization-informal organization-organizing- organization