Affiliated to Krishna University

Title of the Course: Social Work Profession, Philosophy and Concepts-ISocial work Course: ISemester: ICourse Code: SWCO23Max. Marks: 60Credit: 3

#### **Course Outcome:**

CO1: Apply Social work principles to guide professional practice.

CO2: Recognize and manage personal values and biases and allow values to guide practice

CO3: Recognizes and tolerates ambiguity in resolving ethical conflicts

CO4: Applies strategies of ethical reasoning to arrive at principled decisions

CO5: Know the roots of charity, philanthropy and contributions of social reformers

CO6: Understand the concept services for the development of people

# <u>Unit I</u>

**History of Social Work**: Historical Background of Social Work in England, United States and in India.

# <u>Unit II</u>

**Social Work**: Meaning of Social Work, Definitions, Objectives, Characteristics of Social Work and Fields of Social Work. Social work and its Relation to Sociology, Psychology, Psychiatry and Counseling

# <u>Unit III</u>

Goals of Social Work: Developmental, Preventive, Curative and Radical Goals of Social Work

# <u>Unit IV</u>

**Social Reform Movement**: Contributions of Social Reformers and their influence in Social Work. Religious Roots of Charity and Philanthropy and Emergence of Social Work

# <u>Unit V</u>

**Social Work as a Profession**: Meaning of Profession, Professional Traits in Social Work, Social Work as a Profession in India, Principles and Philosophy of Social Work and Code of Conduct for Social Workers.

# <u>Unit VI</u>

**Concept of Service:** Social Welfare, Social Service, Social Development, Social Legislation and Social Policy.

# **Reference:**

- 1. Nai, T.K. (ed) 1981, social work education and social work practice in India, madras, ASSWI
- 2. Young Husband, E, 1967, social work and social values, London, George Allen and Unwin.
- 3. Fink , A.E, The fields of social work, New York, Henry Hoet& Co
- 4. Friedlander, W.A. 1964, Introduction to social welfare, New Delhi, prentice hall of India.

Title of the Course : Social Work Profession, Philosophy and Concepts-II

Social work Course	: II
Semester	: II
<b>Course Code</b>	: SWCO24
Max. Marks	: 60
Credit	: 3

### **Course Outcome:**

CO1: Demonstrates ability to synthesize and differentially apply theories of human behavior

CO2: Understand the social environment to guide clinical practice.

CO3: Uses bio-psycho-social-spiritual theories and diagnostic classification systems

CO4: Formulation of comprehensive assessments to know the human behavior

CO5: Demonstrate the values of learning, motivation and other social process

CO6: Develop skills in counseling and problem solving

# <u>Unit-1</u>

**Personality:** Meaning, Definition of Personality, Types of Personality, Freud's Theory of Subconscious Mind, Coolie's Theory of "looking Glass self".

**Understanding Human Behavior**: Role of Heredity and Environment in Personality Development. Defense Mechanisms in Human Behavior

# <u>Unit-II</u>

**Stages of Human Growth and Development:** Infancy, Early Childhood, Late Childhood, Adolescence, Early adulthood, Middle adulthood and Old age **Attitude:** Meaning, Definitions Characteristics, Factors and Scales in Attitude.

### <u>Unit-III</u>

**Learning:** Meaning, Definitions, Types of Learning and Theories of Learning **Motivation**: Meaning, Definitions, Characteristics of Motivation and Theories of Motivation

# <u>Unit-1V</u>

**Perception:** Meaning, Definitions and Factors Determining Perception **Prejudice:** Meaning, Definitions, Kinds and Theories of Prejudice.

### <u>Unit-V</u>

**Stereotype**: Meaning, Definitions, Characteristics and Influence of Stereotype in Personal life.**Social adjustment**: Meaning, Definitions, Characteristics and Problems of Adjustment.

# <u>Unit-VI</u>

**Counseling:** Meaning, Definitions, Counseling Process and Steps in the Counseling Process, Skills in Counseling. **Types of counseling:** Family and Marriage Counseling, Educational Counseling, Vocational and Career Counseling

# **References:**

- 1. Hurlock. E.B. 1971, Developmental psychology, fifth edition, New Delhi.
- 2. Kuppuswamy, B. 1950, An introduction to social psychology, Mumbai
- 3. Clifford. T. Morgan 1993, introduction to psychology, Tata Mcgraw Hill
- 4. S. Dandapani, 2005 general psychology, Neel Kamal publishers, New Delhi
- 5. S. NarayanaRao&PremSahajpal, counseling and guidance, Tata McGraw, New Delhi

: Field Practicum
: 11
: SWCO25
: 50
: 2

## **Course Outcome:**

CO1: Develop skill in observation, listening and analyzing

CO2: Develop skill communication and interpersonal relationship

CO3: Understand the nature of the agency and its functions

CO4: Understand the administrative functions and sources of funds

CO5: Skill in recoding and interpreting

- 1. Observation visit to 5 Non- Governmental Organizations in the first semester
- 2. Observation visit to 5 Non- Governmental Organizations in the second semester
- 3. Viva Voce at the end of the second semester

#### Affiliated to Krishna University

Title of the Course : Social Work Methods-I

Social work Course	: III
Semester	: III
<b>Course Code</b>	: SWCO26
Max. Marks	: 60
Credit	: 3

#### **Course Outcome**:

CO1: Collect information, organize and interpret client system/organizational data.

CO2: Assess clients/client systems, strengths and limitations.

CO3: Develop mutually agreed upon intervention goals, objectives and intervention strategies

CO4: Initiate actions to achieve goals within the context of the organization.

CO5: Incorporate prevention interventions to enhance client capacities.

CO6: Creating awareness regarding Bill drafting and Legislation.

# <u>Unit -1</u>

**Case work:** Case work, Definitions, Historical Development of Case Work, Case Work as a Method of Social Work. **Principles of Case Work:** Developing and Utilizing Resources, Worth and Dignity of Client, Uniqueness and Individuality, Problem Solving Capacities, Self-determination and Confidentiality

### <u>Unit -II</u>

**Process of Case Work**: Intake Procedure, Study, Diagnosis, Treatment and Follow up. **Components of Case Work:** Person, Place, Problem and Professional relationship. **Social Case Work in Different Settings**: Hospitals, Schools, Industries. Correctional institutions, Family and Child Welfare and Community Settings

### <u>Unit - III</u>

**Techniques of Case Work**: Communication, Listening, Use of Self with Awareness, Professional Relationship, Crisis Intervention and Family Therapy. **Case Work Skills:** Rapport Establishment, Interviewing, Enabling, Facilitation, Resource mobilization, Reflective thinking and Analysis. **Recording**: Principles and Types of Recording

### <u>Unit -IV</u>

**Group work:** Historical Development of Group Work, Values, Principles, Skills in Group Work, Group Work as a Method of Social Work. **Group Work Process**: Pre affiliation, Power and Control, Intimacy, Differentiation and Separation. **Techniques of Group Work:** Cognitive and Transitive Techniques **Group Dynamics**: Leadership, Conflict, Communication and Relationship. **Use of Group Work in Different Fields**: Hospital, Correctional Setting, Schools and Communities. Recording in Group Work

<u>Unit -V:</u> Community organization: Definition, Historical Development of Community Organization. Community Organization as a Method of Social Work, Principles of Community Organization Skills of Community Organizer: Problem Analysis, Mobilization, Conflict Resolution, Organizing Meeting, Documentation and Networking, Use of community Organization in Different Settings- Rural, Urban, Tribal.

### <u>Unit -VI</u>

**Social Action**: Meaning, Scope Historical Development of Social Action, Principles, Techniques. **Stages of Social Action**: Creating Awareness, Financial Resources, Bill drafting and Legislation. <u>References</u>

- 1. Fried Lander, W- 1978 Concepts and methods of social work. Englewood, cliffs Prentice Hall
- 2. Gangrade, K.D- 1971 Community organization in India, Bombay
- 3. Ross, M.G 1955 Community organization theory in India.
- 4. Rameshwari Devi& Ravi Prakash 2004, Social Work Methods, Practices and perspectives, Mangal deep publications, Jaipur

#### Affiliated to Krishna University

Title of the Course: Social Work Methods-IISocial work Course: IVSemester: IVCourse Code: SWCO27Max. Marks: 60Credit: 3

#### **Course Outcome:**

CO1: Define the processes of social scientific research; distinguish between the requirements and limitations of the various methodologies used in the social sciences,

CO2: Develop the ability to conceptualize, formulate and conduct simple research projects

CO3: Develop an ability to see the linkage between practices, research, theory and their role in enriching one another

CO4: Identify various modes of design for data collection.

CO5: Distinguish between reliable and unreliable information, and interpret data tables, figures and graphs accurately

CO6: Understand the logic of probability sampling and distinguish between the applications of data generated through probability and nonprobability sampling

# <u>Unit –I</u>

**Social Work Research**: Meaning of Research, Definition, Objectives, Significance of Research, Functions of Research, and Criteria for good. Difference Between Social Work Research and Social Research. **Types of Research**: Descriptive and Analytical, Applied and Fundamental, Quantitative and Qualitative, Conceptual and Empirical.

### <u>Unit –II</u>

**Research process**: Formulating Research Problem, Review of Literature, Formulation of Hypothesis Research Design, Sample Design, , Data Collection, Pilot Study, Analysis of Data, Hypothesis Testing, Generalization and Interpretation, Report Writing, Criteria of Good Research

#### <u>Unit –III</u>

**Research Design**: Meaning of Research Design, Need for Research Design and Features of Good Design. **Types of Research Design**: Exploratory, Descriptive, Experimental and Evaluative.

#### <u>Unit –IV</u>

Sample: Meaning, Need for Sampling, Steps in Sampling, Sampling Procedure, Reliability in Sampling, Universe of the Study, Difference Between Sample and Universe. Types of Sampling: Probability Sampling and Non- Probability Sampling. Probability sampling: Random sampling, Stratified sampling, Cluster sampling, Area sampling and Multi stage sampling. Non- probability Sampling: Convenient Sampling, Purposive Sampling

#### <u>Unit –V</u>

Methods of Data Collection: Primary and Secondary Methods. Primary Methods of data Collection: Observation, Participant and Non- Participant Observation, Case Study, Experimental Method, Interview, Interview Schedule, Interview Guide, Census and Questionnaire, Difference between Interview Schedule and Questionnaire. Secondary Method of Data Collection: Report, Print and Electronic Media, Internet, Documents and Journals.

#### <u>Unit –VI</u>

**Processing of data**: Editing, Coding, Tabulation and Classification, Application of Statistical Tools, Analysis, Interpretations and Report Writing

#### **Reference**

- 1. Polansky, N.A. 1960 Social work research, University of Chicago.
- 2. Wilkinson and Bandarker 1977 Methodology and techniques of social research, Himalaya publications
- 3. C.R Kothari 2005, Research Methodology, methods Techniques, New age International publishers, New Delhi

: Field Practicum
: IV
: SWCO28
: 50
: 2

# **Course Outcome:**

CO1: Develop analytical and interpretation skills

- CO2: Learn to diagnose problems and plan for treatment
- CO3: Do case studies and develop problem solving capacities
- CO4: Acquire counseling skills for the clients

CO5: Develop professional skills to work in the agencies

- 1. Weekly three hours of field work in the NGOs in the 3rd Semester
- 2. Weekly three hours of field work in the NGOs in the 4th Semester
- 3. Viva Voce at the end of the fourth semester
- 4. Internship for 30 days after fourth semester

Title of the Course: Women & Child DevelopmentSocial work Course: VSemester: VCourse Code: SWCO29Max. Marks: 60Credit: 3

### **Course Outcome:**

CO1: Identify the legal issues pertaining to women

CO2: Address the issues of children and analyses the reasons and find out appropriate problem Solving strategies

CO3: Identify theories and research applicable to women in the criminal justice system

CO4: Demonstrate knowledge of feminism and feminism theory as sources for understanding female

criminals and professional women in the criminal justice system

CO5: Identify the institutions that cater the needs of children and women

CO6: Learn the rights and legal issues of children and women in national and international context

# <u>UNIT I</u>

**Role and Status of Women in India:** Changing Perspectives of the Role and Status of Women in India, the Historical Perspectives of Women's Movement in India. Status of Women in the Context of Family, Marriage, Religion and Economy

# <u>UNIT II</u>

**Concept of Gender -** Concept of Gender and Sex; Constitutional Provisions and Programmes Pertaining to Women in India

# <u>UNIT III</u>

**Gender Related Problems:** Female Feticide, Infanticide, Rape, Wife Battering, Dowry Death, Domestic Violence and Feminization of Poverty

# <u>UNIT IV</u>

**Violence Against Women:** Domestic Violence - Legislations Such as Dowry Prohibition Act; 1961 (Amended-1984), Prevention of Domestic Violence Act 2005. Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Misuse) Act 1994

### <u>UNIT V</u>

**Child:** Concept, Definition, Influence of Heredity and Environment - Family, Peer Group, Neighborhood and School - Street Children, Child Labour, Neglected and Abused Children and their Problems. Institutional and Non-institutional Service for Children

### <u>UNIT VI</u>

**Programmes for Women and Children** – Maternity and Child Welfare, ICDS, Child Line, SHGs, DWCRA, Role of Social Worker in Women and Child Welfare and Development

### **Reference**

- 1. Brook E and Davis, A.N.N. Women the family and Social Work
- 2. Uma ShankerJha and PremalathaPujari -Indian Women To-day (Vol.1& 2)
- 3. Kumar, R. Child development in India (Vol. 1 & 2)

Title of the Course Social work Course	: Criminology & Correctional Administration : VI
Semester	: V
<b>Course Code</b>	: SWCO30
Max. Marks	: 60
Credit	:3

### **Course Outcome:**

CO1: Understand how criminal justice policies and the networking

CO2: Analyze criminal behavior and criminal law and understand it in the context of societal

relations to criminals.

CO3: Explore the relationship between ideology, power and criminal justice.

CO4: Working knowledge of the machinery of justice to understanding of the criminal justice system

CO5: Strive towards and find strategies to solve problems and be agents of social control.

CO6: Illustrations of juvenile delinquency from the delinquent's own perspective.

# Affiliated to Krishna University

# <u>UNIT I</u>

Concept of Criminology: Definition, Nature, Scope and Importance of Criminology Classification of Crime under English Common Law, Indian Penal Code

# <u>UNIT II</u>

Concept of deviance: definition, meaning, scope. Theories of Criminology- Demonological theory, Classical and Neo-Classical, Typological and Sociological

# <u>UNIT III</u>

Concept of Crime: Definition, Meaning, Scope; Characteristics of Crime and Elements of Crime. Crime Causes- Social, Economic, Political and Psychological, Types of Criminals- Habitual, Professional and White Collar Criminals

# <u>UNIT IV</u>

Correctional Administration: Definition, philosophy, objectives, methods and approaches of contemporary correctional social work. General organization of the State Police-Administrative hierarchy and the Ranges, Special units of State Police: crime investigation department (CID),Directorate of Civil Rights Enforcement (DCRE) government Railway Police (GRP).

### <u>UNIT V</u>

Forensic Science- Historical development and Principles, Pioneers and their contributions. Forensic Science Laboratories, divisions and functions of the Central and state laboratories. Role of experts in crime investigation and detection

# <u>UNIT VI</u>

Social legislation related to crime: Juvenile delinquency, prostitution, alcoholism and drug addiction, untouchability and female foeticide. The preventive and remedial services available at the Government and Non-Governmental level to deal with social problems

# **REFERENCES:**

1. Barneshe& Teeters, N.K. (1966). New Horizons in Criminology, New Delhi:Prentice Hall of India.

- 2. Clinard, M.B. et. al. Anomie and DaviantBehaviour, Free Press.
- 3. Cohen, A.K. (1970). Deviance and Control, New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
- 4. Glasser D. Handbook of Criminology.
- 5. Maguirem, et. al. (ed.) (1994). The Oxford handbook of Criminology, London: Clarendon Press.
- 6. Vold, G. B. (1958). Theoretical Criminology. New York:

Title of the Course	: Field Practicum
Semester	: V
<b>Course Code</b>	: SWCO31
Max. Marks	: 50
Credit	:2

#### **Course Outcome:**

- CO1: Understand the problemsin urban, rural and tribal settings
- CO2: Develop skills to work schools, families
- CO3: Acquire psychiatric knowledge to deal with patients in the Hospitals

CO4: Acquire problem solving skills of juvenile delinquents

CO5: Develop skills of lobbying and advocacy

- 1. Ten case studies (from ICDS, child line, SHGs, Family counseling centers, marital counseling centers)
- 2. Viva Voce at the end of the  $V^{th}$  semester

# Affiliated to Krishna University

Title of the Course Social work Course	: NGO Management : VII
Semester	: VI
<b>Course Code</b>	: SWCO32
Max. Marks	: 60
Credit	:3

#### **Course Outcome:**

CO1: Increase awareness that management techniques are crucial to project success in non-

Governmental organizations

CO2: Address varieties of issues such as religion, emergency aid, or humanitarian affairs.

CO3: Mobilize public support and voluntary contributions and have strong links with communities

CO4: Work in areas where government-to-government aid is not possible.

CO5: Collaborate with NGOs as a part of the international relations and multilateral policy-making

CO6: Equip the students regarding corporate social responsibility

# <u>UNIT I</u>

**Non-Governmental Organizations -** Concept and Definition of NGO, Historical views of NGO, Evolution of NGOs in India, Characteristics of an NGO, Classification of NGO

# <u>UNIT II</u>

**Promotion a of NGOs -** Defining the Organization, Establishing the Governing Body, Registering the Society, Types of registration, A.P. Societies Registration Act. 2001 - Features and Steps

# <u>UNIT III</u>

**Management of the NGOs** – Functions of Chair Person, Governing Body Members, Treasurer. **Functions of Management** -Meaning and Nature, principles (POSDCORB) Planning, Organizing, Staffing, Directing Coordination, Recording and Budgeting.

# <u>UNIT IV</u>

**Management by Objectives:** Process- Review of Organizational Objectives, Goal Setting, Planning for Action, Implementation of Objectives, Control and Appraisal, Repeat the Cycle

# <u>UNIT V</u>

**Financial Management -** Sources of Finance - Governmental and Non-Governmental; Methods of Resource Mobilization, Formulating a Project, Preparing an Organizational Budget, Significance **Strategic Planning** – Meaning, Need for Strategic Planning, **Strategic Planning Process:** Getting Ready, Vision and Mission Statement, Environmental Scan, Gap Analysis, Review of Vision and Mission, Form Goals and Objectives, Developing Key Strategies, Developing Action Plan, Implementation, Monitoring and Review

# <u>UNIT VI</u>

**Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)**: Definitions, Evolution and Dimensions of CSR. Role of Government and NGO in CSR. Triple Bottom Line Approach of CSR: Economic, Social, Environmental. **Stakeholders and Social Preferences**: Customer, Employees, Communities, Investors. Social Advocacy and Lobbying for the Deprived Groups

# **Reference:**

- 1. Chandra SnehaLatha Non-Governmental Organization structure relevance and functions.
- 2. Thomas, A. What is development?
- 3. Drucker, P. Managing non-profit Organizations
- 4. John Santiago Joseph 2012, NGO Management

# Affiliated to Krishna University

Title of the Course: Social Problems & Social LegislationsSocial work Course: VIIISemester: VICourse Code: SWCO33Max. Marks: 60Credit:3

### **Course Outcome:**

CO1: Analyze the environmental influence on social problems

CO2: Identify the relevant legal system existing to curb the problems

CO3: Understanding of how social class affects individual life chances.

CO4: Demonstrate an understanding of social structure and how influences social interactions

CO5: Explore new problems and allied activities related to it that destroy the humanity

CO6: Understand global problems and the relevance of laws and legal systems

# Affiliated to Krishna University

# <u>Unit- 1</u>

Social Problems: Definition of Social Problem, Nature of Social Problems

**Social problems in India-** Unemployment, Poverty, Social Deviance, Caste and Class, Family Disorganization, Beggary, Illiteracy, Problems of Physically and Mentally Challenged People. Social Legislation and Remedial Measures of Social Problems

# <u>Unit -11</u>

**Problems of Youth**: Youth Unrest, Concept and Characteristics and its Effects on Youth. **Drug Addiction and Alcoholism-** Basic concepts, Nature, and Impact of abusable Drugs, Extent and Nature of Drug Abuse, Causes of Alcohol Abuse and Problems and the Preventive and Remedial Services

# <u>Unit -111</u>

**Prostitution**: Definition, Types of Prostitutes, Causative Factors of Prostitution. Prostitution and its Impact on Society and various Legal aspects of Prostitution, Prevention and Control of Prostitution

# <u>Unit -1V</u>

**HIV/AIDS**: Meaning, Causes of Infection, Magnitude of the Problem, Vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and its Effect on Society. Role of UNAID, NACO, APSACS, NGOs and Media in the Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS. Import Treatment Approaches and Services - VCTC, PPTCT and related Services.

# <u>Unit -V</u>

**Problems of the Aged**: Social Problems, Economic Problems, Psychological Problems -Isolation, Feeling of Alienation, Anxiety, Depression, Old Age Pensions, Benefits and Services for the Aged and Mobile Services. Legal aspects concerning Senior Citizens

# <u>Unit -VI</u>

**Global Problems:** Globalization- Meaning, Characteristics, Positive and Negative aspects, Remedial measures to curb the negative effects of Globalization, Privatization and Liberalization and its effects on Society. Role of Social Workers in Preventive aspects of Global Social Problems **Reference:** 

# 1. Barber, J.G. (1995). Social work with Addiction, New Delhi: MacmillanPublications

- 2. Becker, K.A. (1966). Social Problems: a Modern Approach, New York, John Wiley and Sons.
- 3. Dandekar, V.M. and Rath, N. (1971). Poverty in India, Poona: Indian School of Political Economy.
- 4. Fischer, J.H. (ed.) (1971). Problems of Urbanization, Bombay: Leslie SawhbyProgramme for Training for Democracy.
- 5. Gangrade, K.D. (1978). Social Legislation in India, Vol.I& II, Delhi:Concept Publishing Company.

Title of the Course: Medical & Psychiatric Social WorkSocial work Course: IXSemester: VICourse Code: SWCO34Max. Marks: 60Credit: 3

## **Course Outcome:**

CO1: Understand the link between body and mind that leads to psychosomatic sickness CO2: Explore how the experience of health and illness is shaped by social and cultural contexts CO3: Understand how social and cultural influences on the experience of health and illness CO4: Demonstrate an understanding of how physical ailments are perceived by the patient CO5: Understand various therapeutic models and techniques used in psychiatric treatment CO6: Understand different services for the care of mentally ill and social work intervention

# <u>UNIT I</u>

**Medical Social Work**: Concept of Health; Definition, Meaning and Historical Development of Medical Social Work in USA and India. **Therapeutic Models in Psychiatric Social Work:** Various Theoretical Approaches and Treatment Techniques.

### <u>UNIT II</u>

**Anxiety Disorders**: Generalized Anxiety Disorder, Panic Disorder, Phobia, Obsessive Compulsive Behavior, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, Acute Stress Disorder Symptoms, Causative Factors and Role of Social Worker. **Mood disorder**: Clinical Depression, Dysthymic Disorder, Manic Depression, Cyclothemia, Seasonal Affective Disorder, Post-Partum Depression **Phobia**: Types and Causative Factors of Phobia.

### <u>UNIT 111</u>

**Personality Disorders**: Paranoid, Schizoid, Schizotypal, Antisocial, Borderline, Histrionic, Avoidant, Dependent, Obsessive Compulsive Personality Disorders. **Schizophrenia**:Types – Paranoid, Disorganized, Catatonic, Undifferentiated, Residual, **Classification Schizophrenia**: Schizophreniform, Schizoaffective, Brief Psychotic, Delusional Disorders

### <u>UNIT IV</u>

**Eating disorders**: Anorexia Nervosa, Bulimia Nervosa, Binge Eating, **Psychosomatic disorders**: Somatisation, Conversion, Pain Disorder, Hypochondriasis, Body dysmorphic, Factitious disorders **Mental retardation**: Definition, Causative Factors, Types, Symptoms and role of Social Worker. Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), Signs and Symptoms and Disruptive Behaviour Disorders in Children

### <u>UNIT V</u>

**Communication in Hospital**: Medical Social Worker as a Communicator and Interpreter, Role of Medical Social Worker in Treatment Plan. Specific Social Work Interventions in a Medical Setting

### <u>UNIT VI</u>

Psychiatry and Law: Indian Lunacy Act, Mental Health Act, 1987. Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992. The Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995

### **References**:

1. Bereson, A.S. (1980). Control Communicable Diseases in Man (13thed.), New York:

American Public Health Association.

- 2. Park, K. (2004). Park's Textbook of Preventive and Social Medicine, Jabalpur, M/s. Banarsidas.
- 3. Susser, M.W. and Watson, W. (1962). Sociology in Medicine, London: Oxford.
- 4. Fergusion, T. & Machpail, A.N. Hospital and Community.
- 5. Friedlander, W.A. Introduction to Social Welfare

Title of the Course	: Project
Semester	: VI
<b>Course Code</b>	: SWCO35
Max. Marks	: 100
Credit	:3

#### **Course Outcome:**

CO1: Develop research aptitude and focus on the gap areas that need to be addresses

- CO2: Learn to identify new insights and method of analyzing it
- CO3: Aptitude towards review of literature
- CO4: Learn to form hypothesis and learn to test it
- CO5: It create a curiosity in learning more and facts about various issues

- 1. Selection of the topic, Review of literature
- 2. Formulating Hypothesis, Sample selection, Research design
- 3. Developing tools for data collection, Data analysis & interpretation
- 4. Report writing

Title of the Course	: Field Practicum
Semester	: VI
<b>Course Code</b>	: SWCO36
Max. Marks	: 50
Credit	:2

#### **Course Outcome**

CO1: Understand the problems in urban, rural and tribal settings

CO2: Develop skills to work schools, families

CO3: Acquire psychiatric knowledge to deal with patients in the Hospitals

CO4: Acquire problem solving skills of juvenile delinquents

CO5: Develop skills of lobbying and advocacy

- 1. Weekly 3 hours of field work in the NGOs in the 6<sup>th</sup> Semester
- 2. Viva Voce at the end of the  $6^{th}$  semester

Title of the Course	: Field Practicum
Semester	: VI
<b>Course Code</b>	: SWCO37
Max. Marks	: 50
Credit	:2

### **Course Outcome**

CO1: Understand the problems in urban, rural and tribal settings

CO2: Develop skills to work in schools and families

CO3: Acquire psychiatric knowledge to deal with patients in the Hospitals

CO4: Acquire problem solving skills for juvenile delinquents

CO5: Develop skills in lobbying and advocacy for the deprived sections of the society

- 1. Weekly 3 hours of concurrent field work in the NGOs in the 6<sup>th</sup> Semester
- 2. Five case studies exclusively with HIV/AIDS affected patients
- 3. Field work with NGO working exclusively for HIV/AIDS
- 4. Viva Voce at the end of the  $6^{th}$  semester