

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
SYLLABUS & MODEL PAPERS
(With Effect from 2016-17 Admitted Batches)



ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY
RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM

Adi Kavi Nannaya University, Rajahmundry.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

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Minutes of the Board of Studies Meeting

AZENDA:

Date:08-07-2016

1. **Syllabus for Practicals:**

The existing Field work i.e. Concurrent, Consecutive, Block field work and Rural Camp/Social Audit may be continued.

2. **The Number of Teaching Clock hours of Theory/Practicals:**

Theory: Existing syllabus may be continued. 30 hours of teaching per week i.e. 6 hours per paper per week.

Practical/ Field Work: Fifteen hours of field work i.e. three hours per day from Monday to Friday and field work conference on Saturday during leisure hours.

3. **Credits/Evaluation:** Existing evaluation may be continued with 5 credits

4. **Eligibility of Entrance:** Existing procedure may be followed

5. **Scheme of Evaluation:** Existing pattern may be followed

6. **Desired Qualifications for Teaching:**

- i P.G with 55% marks
- ii P.hD in Social Work
- iii NET/SLET in Social Work
- iv Teaching Experience is desirable
- v Other requirements as per UGC norms

7. The subject experts may be empanelled as paper setters drawn from all AP State Government Universities and neighboring state Government Universities and also Central Universities

(A.V.NARASIMHA RAJU)

Minutes of the Board of Studies Meeting

AZENDA:

Date:08-07-2016

1 **Syllabus for Practicals:**

The existing Field work i.e. Concurrent, Consecutive, Block field work and Rural Camp/Social Audit may be continued.

2 **The Number of Teaching Clock hours of Theory/Practicals:**

Theory: Existing syllabus may be continued. 20 hours of teaching per week i.e. 4 hours per paper per week.

Practical/ Field Work: 16 hours of field work i.e. 8 hours per day on every Thursday and Friday and field work conference on Saturday during leisure hours.

3 **Credits/Evaluation:** Existing evaluation may be continued with 5 credits

4 **Eligibility of Entrance:** Existing procedure may be followed

5 **Scheme of Evaluation:** Existing pattern may be followed

6 **Desired Qualifications for teaching:**

- i P.G with 55% marks
- ii P.hD in Social Work
- iii NET/SLET in Social Work
- iv Teaching Experience is desirable
- v Other requirements as per UGC norms

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(A.V.NARASIMHA RAJU)

Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajahmendravaram
Department of Social Work
Course Structure -2016-17

Sl. No	SEM	Subject Code	Title of the Paper	Theory/ Field	Maximum Marks			No.of Credits	No.of Hrs/ Week	Remarks
					EXT	INT	Total			
1	First Semester	101	History Philosophy and Field Practice	Theory	75	25	100	5	6	
2		102	Dynamics of Human Behaviour	Theory	75	25	100	5	6	
3		103	Social Case Work	Theory	75	25	100	5	6	
4		104	Social Group Work	Theory	75	25	100	5	6	
5		105	Community Organization	Theory	75	25	100	5	6	
6			CONCURRENT FIELD WORK	Field	75	25	100	6	14	
			CASEPRESENTATIONS	Field	38	12	50	2	2	
7	Second Semester	201	Social Action for Social Change	Theory	75	25	100	5	6	
8		202	Counseling and Communication	Theory	75	25	100	5	6	
9		203	Social Problems and Social Legislation	Theory	75	25	100	5	6	
10		204	Social Work Research Social Statistics	Theory	75	25	100	5	6	
11		205	Disaster Management	Theory	75	25	100	5	6	
12			CONCURRENT FIELD WORK	Field	75	25	100	6	16	
			CASE PRESENTATIONS	Field	38	12	50	2	2	
		RURAL CAMP/Social Audit	Field	-	-	-	-	-	Non -Creditable	
13	Third Semester	301	Social Policy and Planning	Theory	75	25	100	5	6	
14		302	Social Work with Elderly and Differentially abled	Theory	75	25	100	5	5	
15		303	Participatory Development	Theory	75	25	100	5	6	
16		304(A) Or (B)	Rural and Tribal Community Development The Family Changing Trends	Theory	75	25	100	5	6	
17		305	Programmes for the Rural and Tribal Community Development	Theory	75	25	100	5	6	

Sl. No	SEM	Subject Code	Title of the Paper	Theory/Field	Maximum Marks			No.of Credits	No.of Hrs/Week	Remarks
					EXT	INT	Total			
18		#	Consecutive Field Work	Field	75	25	100	6	14	
19		#	Case Presentation	Field	38	12	50	3	2	
20	Fourth Semester	401	Development Administration	Theory	75	25	100	5	6	
21		402	Management of Voluntary Organizations	Theory	75	25	100	5	6	
22		403	Social Work with HIV/AIDS	Theory	75	25	100	5	6	
23		404(A)	Urban Community Problems and Services	Theory	75	25	100	5	14	
24		Or(B)	Child Welfare	Theory	75	25	100	5	6	
25		405(A)	Women Empowerment	Theory	75	25	100	5	6	
26		Or (B)	Dissertation	Theory	75	25	100	5	6	
27		#	Consecutive Field Work	Field	75	25	100	6	14	14x2 =28 Days
28		#	Case Presentations	Field	38	12	50	3	2	
29		#	Block Field Work	Field	112	38	150	6	6	42* Six weeks
30		#	Project Work	Field	38	12	50	3	16	
		#	VIVA-VOCE	Field	50	-	50	3		
								-		

*For Six Weeks

Adikavi Nannaya University
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
(With effect from 2016 -2017 Admitted Batch)

SYLLABUS
FIRST SEMESTER

101. HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY AND FIELD PRACTICE

UNIT I: History of social reform in India in the 19th and 20th Centuries – Scope and range of social reform movements. Social reform movements in India pertaining to women, depressed classes, untouchability, contributions made by prominent social reformers in the various fields.

UNIT II: Definition and scope of Social Work; origin of social work profession in the UK and USA; Social Work values and ethics; social work as a profession, generic principles of social work; New approaches to social work – developmental and radical.

UNIT III: Concepts of social welfare and social services; scientific basis for social work, growth of professional social work in India; current social work practice in India – content and dimensions, Interface between professional and voluntary social work.

UNIT IV: Field work – its role and place in social work education; field work placement; supervision and evaluation; relationship of the student with Dept and agency, Recording – purpose, types and uses of recording. Types of field work. Practice of social work in various fields-community development; medical and psychiatric social work; correctional social work, family and child welfare; labour welfare; school social work and gerontological social work.

References:

01. Billey R and Brake M (1975). *Radical Social Work*, London: Edward Arnold.
02. Dolgoff R (2005). *An Introduction to supervisory practice in Human Services*, New York: Allyn & Bacon.
03. Fink, A.E. (1945). *The Field of Social Work*
04. Friedlander, W.A. (1964). *Introduction to Social Welfare*, New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
05. Government of India (Publication Division) (1987). *Encyclopaedia of Social Work*, Vol.I, II, III and IV; New Delhi: Author.

102. DYNAMICS OF HUMAN BEHAVIOUR

UNIT I: Understanding Human Behaviour: Nature and scope of psychology in relation to social work. Heredity and environment: Concepts, mechanisms – interplay of Heredity and environment in shaping human behaviour. Nature and principles of human growth and development: Determinants of development – Milestones of development – stages of development.

UNIT II: Learning and Motivation. Learning – nature and theories – classical conditioning, operant conditioning, observational learning – application of learning principles in behavior theory and in behaviour modification techniques. Motivation – social and cultural dimensions of needs. Perception: Nature, process and factors – Attention, perceptual set, defense mechanisms.

UNIT III: Personality: Meaning, Definition, types of personality – factors influencing personality development; Psycho pathology – concept of abnormality, types of abnormality – Neuroses, psychoses psychosomatic disorders, personality disorders. Psychological testing . Nature and types of tests – Use of testing in Social Work.

UNIT IV: Social bases of behaviour: Attitudes – formation and changes of attitudes through techniques of persuasion, propaganda and education. Group dynamics and group behaviours – individual in a group, norms and conformity behaviour.

References:

01. Anstasi A.C. (1987). Psychological Testing, New York: Macmillan (Rev. Edition).
02. Halls C.S. and Lindzey, G. (1978). Theories of Personality, New York: Wiley.
03. Hillgard, Atkinson and Atkinson (1975). Introduction to Psychology, New Delhi: Mcgraw Hill Publications.
04. Kuppuswamy, B.C. (1980). An Introduction to Social Psychology, Bombay: Media Promoters & Pub. Pvt. Ltd.
05. Schimberg, L.B. (1985). Human Development, London: Macmillan Pub. Co., 2nd ed.

103. SOCIAL CASE WORK

UNIT I: Case work – definition, method in social work, its relation to other methods in social work. Principles of social case work. Components of social case work – Problem, person, place, professional and process – Initiating a contact, collecting information, assessment and analysis, identifying areas needing intervention, intervention strategies. Knowledge and use of social resources.

UNIT II: Interview in case work – its structure, goals and components. Worker client relationship – qualities of a helping person and qualities of helping relationship. Theories and models of helping – psycho-social, functional, problem solving, Crisis intervention and family therapy – critical analysis of models.

UNIT III: Curative and preventive aspects of social case work. The multidisciplinary approach in professional practice. Use of case work in different settings especially where complex psycho-social problems are handled like health, school, industry, correctional institutions and de-addiction programmes.

UNIT IV: Social case recording – Need for recording, main considerations in recording, essential qualities, types of recording – discussion of select case records. Measurement of effectiveness of social case work.

References:

01. Compton, B.R. and Galaway, B. (1979). Social Work processes (Rev. Edition) Illinois, The Dorsey Press.
02. Cross, C.P. (Ed.) (1974). Interviewing and Communication in Social Work, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
03. Garrett, A. (1942). Principles of Social Case Recording, New York: Columbia University Press.
04. Glickin, M.D. (2004). Using the strengths perspective in Social Work Practice, New York: Allyn and Bacon.
05. Kadushin, A. (1972). Interviewing in Social Work, New York: Columbia University Press.

104. SOCIAL GROUP WORK

UNIT I. Social Group – Definition, types, differences, significance of group life – concept of group dynamics, its nature, significance.

UNIT II. Social Group Work – Definition, as a method in social work, its relation with other methods. The need for group work in the modern society, specific objectives of group work, its values.

UNIT III. Principles of group work – nature and importance of programme planning – principles and strategies of programme planning in group work, leadership in group work process, importance of professional and voluntary leaders, their role, significance and functions.

UNIT IV. Concept of Evaluation – types, importance in group work programmes, significance and utility of recording – types, processes involved, their advantages and disadvantages, discussion of case records. . Nature and scope of social group work practice in various settings such as orphanages, old age homes, community centres, industries, hospitals, and rural, urban and tribal community development programmes.

References:

- 01 Davies, B. (1975). Use of groups in Social Work Practice, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- 02 Douglas Tom (1976). Group Work Practice, London; Tavistock.
- 03 Konopka Gisela (1963). Social Group Work, Englewood Cliffs, Prentice Hall.
- 04 McCullouch, M.K.Ely Peter, J. (1965). Social Work with groups, London; Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- 05 Ottaway, A.K.C. (1966). Learning through group experience, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.

105. COMMUNITY ORGANISATION

UNIT I. Community: Concept, Definition, meaning, components, characteristics; major forms of community – tribal, rural, urban- their features and differences; urban slum community – characteristics, problems and programmes.

UNIT II. Community Organisation: Concept, definition, scope; community organization in U.K., U.S.A. and India; models of community organization, strategies and trends. Principles of Community Organisation. Community Organisation and its relationship with other methods of social work,

UNIT III: Practice of community organization: process and steps; role and functions of community organizer; role of NGO's: peoples' participation – concept, approaches, obstacles; Radical Community organization: resource mobilization; micro- level planning.

UNIT IV. Community Development: Concept, definition, objectives, historical trends; forms of community development- tribal, rural and urban; extension- concept definition principles; leadership- concept, types, role of community leadership in community organization. . Programme Implementation – Institution of Panchayat Raj, salient features of Panchayat Raj Act; Structure and functions of ITDA, DRDA, UCD; self help-groups- (DWACRA, DWACUA).

References

- 1 Dayal, R. (1960). Community Development Programmes in India.
- 2 Dunham, A – Community Welfare Organisation – Principles and Practice.
- 3 Fried Lander, W.A. (1958). Concepts and Methods of Social Work.
- 4 Gangrade, K.D. (1971). Community Organisation in India.
- 5 Ross, M.G. (1955). Community Organisation – Theory and Practice.

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SYLLABUS
SECOND SEMESTER
201. SOCIAL ACTION FOR SOCIAL CHANGE

Unit – I :

Social structure mass social problems ; nature of society, origin and development of mass social problems, effects of social pathology : social conflict ; social justice.

Unit – II :

Definition, concept and scope of social action – relationship with other methods of social work – forms of social action – Popular form and elitist form, principles and strategies of social action, creating awareness of social action – social resources and their mobilization.

Unit – III :

Concepts of social reform, social revolution and social legislation, Leadership. Analysis of power structure – Role of power groups – Advocacy – drafting a bill – techniques of winning public support and political parties for smooth passage of a bill. Lobbying – role of social workers and agencies in the enforcement of the Acts.

Unit – IV :

Social movements in India, protest and dissent movements such as Dalit Movement, Agrarian and peasant movements. “Sons of soil” movements, Antyodaya and Bhudan movements. Social action and social issues : civil, women and child rights ; Environmental and ecological issues.

References :

1. Maurianne et.al. (2000). Readings for Diversity and social justice. New York. Routledge publication.
2. Moorthy, M.V. (1951). Social Action.
3. Paulo Friere, S. (1971). Pedagogy of the Oppressed.
4. Siddique, H.Y. (1985). Social Work and Social Action.

202. COUNSELLING AND COMMUNICATION

Unit – I :

Counselling : Definition, goals of counseling. Counseling as tool for enhancing potentialities of individual – Principles of counseling. Counsellor as a professional personality, burnout, self – renewal, prevention of burnout. Three state model of counseling, rapport, resistance, handling resistance, transference, counter transference, counseling techniques.

Unit – II :

Theoretical background of counseling – Psychoanalytical, client centered, behavioural modification – Aptitude and intelligence. Roles and functions of counseling in different settings educational institutions such as schools, colleges, vocational guidance clinics, child guidance clinics, industries and family centered counseling, family crisis intervention.

Unit – III :

Communication – Definition, process, types of communication – verbal and non-verbal communication, channels of non-verbal communication Kinesics, paralanguage, proxemics, artefacts. Functions of non-verbal communication.

Unit – IV :

Communication – Formal / Informal. Conditions for effective communication, patterns of communication. Barriers to communication. Communicating with people with special problems. Role of social workers in creating an environment conducive to communication.

References :

1. Berlo, D.K. (1960). *The Process of Communication*, New York, Winsten Inc.
2. Bessel, R. (1971). *Interviewing and Counseling*, London : B.T. Botsford.
3. Brammer : *Helping Relationship – Process and Skills* (6th edition).
4. Carkhuff, R.R. and Beneason, B.S. Holt (1977). *Beyond Counseling and Therapy*, London : Rinchart & Winston.
5. Dave Indu (1983). *The Basic essentials of counseling*. New Delhi : Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd.

203. SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL LEGISLATION

Unit - I :

Concept of social pathology. Definition of Social deviance, social disorganization and social problems. Social deviance – the process of induction and labeling of deviance, deviant subcultures and their interaction with society.

Unit - II :

Study and analysis of specific social problems such as AIDS, crime, juvenile delinquency, prostitution, alcoholism, drug addiction, untouchability, women related specific social problems such as dowry, female foeticide and infanticide.

Unit - III :

Historical development of social reform, formulation of social politics. Social legislation related to crime, juvenile delinquency, prostitution, alcoholism and drug addiction, dowry, untouchability and female foeticide.

Unit - IV :

The preventive and remedial services available at the Government and Non-Government level to deal with problems mentioned above. A critical study of models of preventive and remedial work with reference to the role of social work profession. Formulation of research projects to study social problems.

References :

1. Barber, J.G. (1995). Social Work with Addiction, New Delhi : Macmillan Publications.
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 II (ed.) (1971). Problems of Urbanisation, Bombay ; Leslie Sawhby Programme for Training for Democracy.
5. Gangrade, K.D. (1978). Social Legislation in India, Vol. I & II, Delhi : Concept Publishing Company.

204. SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

Unit – I : The scientific method – nature and characteristics. Nature of social research and social work research – Selection of topic and problem formulation. Basic elements of research process ; concepts, operationalisation of concepts, variables, hypothesis and causation; attributes of good hypothesis.

Unit – II : Research design objectives : Exploratory, descriptive and experimental, research design types ; survey experimental, quasi – experimental and case study. Types of data sources – primary and secondary – use and limitations. Approaches to research : Quantitative and qualitative ; distinction, Sampling : Purpose, types ; advantages and disadvantages of different types of sampling.

Unit – III : Methods of data collection : Observation, interview and questionnaire, Participatory research as an alternative methodology – techniques such as village social mapping, focus group discussions etc. Levels of measurement in Social research ; Nominal, ordinal interval and ratio. Analysis and interpretation of data. Basics of research report writing and style.

Unit – IV : Social Statistics – Meaning, Descriptive and inferential ; use in social work research and limitations. Classification and tabulation of data, graphic and diagrammatic representation of data. Measures of Central tendency – meaning, types mean, median, mode and quartiles, their specific application to social work research. Measures of dispersion meaning ; types, their specific application to social work research. – Correlation, Concept of product moment (only ungrouped data), spearman’s rank correlation. Test for significance of correlation coefficient. Tests of significance – ‘t’ test for significance of differences of two means, chi-square for independent association of attributes (two attributes only).

References :

1. Hart, C.H. (1998). Doing a literature review, Delhi : Sage.
2. Kidder, L.H. (1980). Research Methods in Social Relations (4th ed). NY : Kolt, Rinchart & Winston.
3. Kumar, R. (1999), Research Methodology – A Step by Step Guide for Beginners, New Delhi : Sage.
4. Mark, R. (1996). Research Made Simple, New Delhi ; Sage.
5. Nachmias, C and Nachmias, D. (1981). Research Methods in Social Sciences, UK ; Edward Arnold.

205. DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Unit – I :

Disaster concept, meaning, definition, significance ; major disaster events in India and the world ; types of disasters – natural disasters famine, drought, flood, cyclone, tsunami, earthquake ; man – made disasters : riots, blasts, industrial, militancy, displacement ; causes, effects & impact and interventions.

Unit – II :

Disaster mitigation and disaster management – Profile, forms and reduction of vulnerability ; pre-disaster, concept and principles of disaster mitigation and disaster management ; risk assessment ; prevention ; preparedness ; education & awareness.

Unit – III :

Impact of disaster ; During disaster, post – disaster ; impact of disaster on physical, economical, spatial, psycho-social conditions ; post – traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) ; politics of aid ; victims of disaster ; children, elderly, and women ; gender issues. – Disaster process : Concept and components of relief, reconstruction ; rehabilitation ; major issues and dynamics in the administration of relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation, short-term & long-term plans ; community participation : objectives ; prerequisites and constraints ; resource mobilization.

Unit – IV : Disaster and intervention opportunities ; Disaster policy in India ; disaster management act of 2005 ; national and international agencies : NDMA, NIDM, NCMC ; UN, UNDRO, UNESCO, UNDP ; role of NGOs, media, defence : role of social workers and intervention strategies ; case studies : Bhopal gas tragedy, Gujarat & Marathwada earthquakes, Orissa super cyclone, 2004, tsunami.

References :

1. Backer, C.W. and Chapman, W. (ed.) Man and Society in Disasters, New Delhi : Basic Books.
2. Birinabaum, F ; Coplon, J. and Scharff, T. (1973). "Crisis Intervention after a natural Disaster:. Social Case Work, Vol. 54, No. 9 (p. 545 – 551).
3. Blackford, K. and Levine, J. (1972). "Crisis Intervention in earthquake", Social Work, Vol. 17, No. 4, 16 – 19.
4. Chen, L. (1973). Disaster in Bangladesh. "Health crisis in a developing Nation" New York : Oxford University Press.
5. Clarke, J.I. Peter Curson, et.al. (ed.) (1991). Population and Disaster, Oxford ; Basil Blackwell Ltd.,

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SYLLABUS

THIRD SEMESTER
301. SOCIAL POLICY AND PLANNING

Unit – I : Social Policy – Concept, need, constitution basis for social policy and social welfare policy ; relationship between social policy and development. – Models of social policy ; Residual – welfare ; achievement performance ; institutional – redistributive models ; changing perspectives in social development.

Unit – II :

New economic policy and changing concept of social development and welfare state – concepts of state, market and civil society – their inter-relationship – people’s participation in development – concept of sustainable development.

Unit – III :

Social policy and social planning – social policy formulation, contribution of research, role of social worker, different sectoral policies and their implications ; policies and measures concerning social welfare in general and of women, environment, poverty alleviation programmes in particular.

Unit – IV : Social indicators of development – Human development index ; concept of social work macro practice and methods.

References :

1. Bajpai, N. (1995). Economic reforms in Developing Countries – Theory and Evidence, EPW 30(2), January 14, 113 – 118.
2. Ghosh, A. (1995). Development Paradigms ; China and India since 1949, The Economic and Political weekly (EPW) 30 (788) Feb. 18 – 25, 355 – 358.
3. Goel, S.L. and Jain, R.K. (1988). Social Welfare Administration, Vol. I & II, New Delhi; Deep & Deep.
4. Gore, M.S. (1975). Some Aspects of Social Development, Mumbai ; TISS.
5. Govt. of India (1987). Encyclopaedia of Social Work in India, 4 Volumes, New Delhi ; Planning Commission.

302. SOCIAL WORK WITH ELDERLY AND DIFFERENTIALLY ABLED

Unit - I :

Gerontology : Concept and definition, Factors contributing to the problems of the elderly socio – economic and health problems of the elderly. Neglect and abuse of the elderly. **Unit - II :**

Programmes for the elderly : Constitutional and legislative provisions for the welfare of elderly. National policy on older persons, institutional and Non Institutional Services for the welfare of the elderly.

Unit - III :

Differentially abled : Concept and classification – extent, causes and problems of each category. Constitutional legislative provisions, for the differentially abled : governmental and non-governmental services for the differentially abled. National Institutes for the differentially abled in India.

Unit - IV :

Professional social work practice : Professional social work practice with the elderly and differentially abled. Role of government and non-governmental agencies. Help Age India. Objectives and functioning of Help Age India.

References :

1. Desai, K.G. (1982). Aging in India, Mumbai : TISS.
2. Gajendragadkar (ed.) (1983). Disabled in India, Mumbai : Somaiye Pub.
3. Marshal, M. (1993). Social Work with old – people, London : Macmillan Press.
4. Oliver, M. (1983). Social Work with the disabled, London : Macmillan.
5. Sharma, M.L. and Dak, T.M. (Eds.) (1987). Aging in India, New Delhi : Ajanta Publications.

303. PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT

Unit - I :

Understanding participation – meaning and principles ; knowledge, power and participation ; participation and governance.

Unit - II :

Development – changing meaning of development ; different approaches ; development actors ; participatory development – meaning, principles and experiences, Gender and development.

Unit - III :

Methodologies to facilitate community participation ; participatory planning – principles, processes and experiences ; Micro – planning ; Participatory monitoring and evaluation.

Unit - IV :

Participatory research – History and meaning ; PR Methodologies – principles and implications of PR and PD for NGO sector. Case studies / exercises in PD and PR.

References :

1. Goulet, Denic (1989). Participation in development ; New avenues, World Development 17 (2), pp 165 – 178.
2. Rehnema, Majid (1977), Participation, in Development dictionary : A guide to knowledge as power, New Delhi : Orient – Longman, PP. 155 – 175.
3. Oakley, Peter (June, 1994). People's participation in development : Reviewing the balance sheet, New Delhi : PRIA.
4. Midgley. J. (1998). Social Development, New Delhi : Sage Publications.
5. Rahman Md. Anisur (Ed.) (1984). Grassroots participation and self – reliance, Oxford : IBII Publishing Co. and PRIA.

304 (A) . RURAL AND TRIBAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Unit – I :

Rural Community : Major features of rural community. Physical, economic, social and political structure of an Indian village. Dominant power elite. Rural – urban relationships.

Unit – II :

Rural Economy : Peasant economy, Cottage and small – scale industries. Co-operatives origin, characteristics and principles. The role of co-operatives in India. Social change in rural India.

Unit – III :

Tribal Community : Concept and definition of Tribes, Characteristics of tribal communities. Classification and distribution of tribes in India. Family and kinship, social organization of tribal communities. Cultural, social and economic changes in tribal communities – Tribes in Andhra Pradesh. – Tribal problems : Major tribal problems – social, economic, environmental problems of tribals in India. Land alienation and displacement among tribal communities.

Unit – IV :

Tribal Economy : Major features of tribal economy. Forms of tribal economy. Political and religious organizations of tribal community. The role of forests in tribal economy.

References :

1. Desai, A.R. (Ed.) (1986), Agrarian struggles in India after independence, Delhi : Oxford University Press.
2. Desai. A.R. (1987). Rural Sociology in India, Mumbai : Popular Prakasan.
3. Dhanagare, D.N. (1983). Peasant movements in India – 1920 – 50, Delhi : Oxford.
4. Govt. of India (1987). Encyclopaedia of Social Work in India. New Delhi ; Author.
5. Rao, M.A.S. (Ed). (1978 – 79). Social Movements in India, Vol. I & II, Delhi ; Manohar.

304 (B). THE FAMILY – CHANGING TRENDS

Unit – I :

Family : Concept, definition, importance, functions. Perspectives on family – Marxian and functionalist critical views on family.

Unit – II :

Types of family – joint, nuclear and extended. Family of origin and procreation. Marriage – rules of residence, social processes in the family, role relations. Impact of industrialization on the family. structural differentials and changing functions of family.

Unit – III :

Types of families – single parent families, female – headed families, Re-marriage families – their structural characteristics, tensions and contradictions, Dual earner families, empty nest families. Alternative family systems.

Unit – IV :

Marital breakdown – Dissertion, divorce and separation – definition, nature, extent and determinants and process. – Family violence – definition, types – wife battering, child abuse, incest, sibling abuse, elder abuse.

References :

1. Desai, M. (ed.) (1994). Family and Intervention : A course compendium, Bombay : Tata Institute of Social Sciences.
2. TISS (1993), Special issues of the Indian Journal of Social Work on 'Family Development', 54 (1), Mumbai : Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS).
3. Tata Institute of Social Sciences (1995). Special Issue of The Indian Journal of Social Work on 'The Family, 56(2), Mumbai : TISS.

305. PROGRAMMES FOR THE RURAL AND TRIBAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Unit – I :

Rural Local Self government: Origin and development of Panchayathi Raj system in India. Salient features of 73rd Constitutional Amendment. Panchayathi Raj Institutions in Andhra Pradesh – Structure and Functions.

Unit – II :

Rural Development Programmes: Early experiments of rural reconstruction, Sriniketan, Marthandom, Gurgoan, Baroda etc., Post independent projects – Nilokhiri, Faridabad. Etwah pilot projects etc. Community development programme – Philosophy and objectives of community development. Community development and community organization. Poverty alleviation programmes in rural areas, NABARD – objectives, and programmes, role of NABARD in Rural Development.

Unit – III :

Tribal Development Programmes: Constitutional and legislative provisions for the development of tribals in India. Policy towards the tribals during British, and post independence period. Integrated Tribal Development Agency objectives, structure and functions. Other agencies and programmes for the tribal development.

Unit – IV :

Community participation: People's participation – meaning and importance. Concept, objectives and role of self help groups. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) – Concept, characteristics and methods of PRA. The use and applicability of PRA techniques in rural and urban communities.

Professional Social Work Practice: The Scope of Social Work practice in Rural and Tribal Community Development. The role of non-governmental agencies in rural and tribal community development.

References :

1. Chhabra S.S (1983). Community Development, Delhi: Surjeet Publications.
2. Gangrade K.D. (1986). Social work and development, New Delhi: Northern Book Centre.
3. Govt. of India (1987). Encyclopaedia of Social Work in India. New Delhi. Author.
4. Kurtz L.F. (1977). Self Help and support Groups, New Delhi: Sage.
5. Nair. T.K.(ed)(1981). Social Work Education and Social Work Practice in India, Madras: ASSWI.

401. DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Unit – I :

Human Service Organization's – their characteristics like size, nature and design – origin and growth of organizations are response to social needs. External environment.

Unit – II :

Establishment : Promotion and formation of societies different types of legislations. The A.P. Societies Registration Act 2001 – legislations relating to trusts etc. Organizational governing ideas – Vision, mission and goals ; Developing and implementing a promotional plan for the organization.

Unit – III :

Management of human service organizations : Governance and administration Executive Board, General Body – other functionaries – roles and inter relationships, Team building : Strategic planning for NGO's Meaning, basic principles and processes : Internal implications.

Unit – IV :

Financial Management sources of Finance, organization budget : Types and significance. Themes and methods of resources mobilization ; Corporate social responsibility – trends and issues. – Project Management ; Elements of project planning and development, guidelines for formulation of project proposals, project monitoring and evaluation their meaning, significance and implications to project management.

References :

1. Denver, J.C. (1979). Office Administration, Plymeuth, Mac Donald, and Evans.
2. Drucker, P. (1990). Managing the Non-profit Organization, NY : Karper Collins.
3. Hurt, Karen (2003). Promoting your organization, CIVICUS toolkit. www.civicus.org.
4. Kandaswamy (1986). Governance and Financial Management in Non – profit Organisations – A reference Manual, New Delhi : Caritas India.
5. Leigh, Andrew (1996). 20 ways to Manage Better (2nd ed.), Hyderabad : University Press.

402. MANAGEMENT OF VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

Unit – I : Voluntary Organizations – Concept, types and meaning and its linkages with government. Voluntary action; concept and trends and problems of voluntary action. Registration of voluntary organizations. Salient features of Societies Registration Act 1860. – Management of Voluntary Organisations : Concept of management, functions of management, principles of management, structure, composition and functions of NGO. Management of administration and organizational behavior with special emphasis to team building and leadership. Understanding conflict, conflict resolution, creating positive climate.

Unit – II : Functional aspects of Voluntary Organisations : Selection of project area and priorities. Data based social survey, programme identification and formulation, programme implementation, people's participation. Voluntary Organisation - Rules and functions of key functionaries.

Unit – III : Financial Resources : Fundamentals of budgeting, sources of finance, fund raising – governmental and non governmental, Income Tax exemption under 12A of the Income Tax Act, 1961, FCRA – 1976 Accounting. Importance and significance of audit, keeping reports and returns. Cost benefit analysis.

Unit – IV : Programme Development – Programmes management : Long term, short term and documentation : Project proposals, based on needs, nature of resources, eligibility criteria, records, evaluation and research. Impact analysis – qualitative and quantitative. Need for public relations. Use of media for publicity.

References :

1. Beckhard. R. (1969). Organisational Development Strategies and Models, Reading : Addison Wesley.
2. Chandra, Snehlata (2001). Non – Governmental Organisations : Structure, Relevance and Functions, New Delhi : Kamishaka Publishers.
3. Connors, Tract Daiiner (Ed.) (1993). The Non-Profit Management Handbook; Operating policies and procedures , New York : John Wiley and Sons Inc.
4. CAPART (1992). Directory of Voluntary Organisation, New Delhi : CAPART.
5. Edwin. B. Flippo (). Principles of Management.

403. SOCIAL WORK WITH HIV/ AIDS

Unit – I :

History of the Virus, clinical and epidemiological aspects, Modes of transmission, Magnitude of the problem in India and the world, surveillance mechanisms, implication to public health, Perceived risk and high-risk behavior, Targeting unique population ; Trafficking, Implications for HIV*/AIDS. Role of UN AIDS, NACO, SACS, NGOs and media.

Unit – II :

Psychological impact of HIV*/AIDS on families and individuals with special reference to women and children, people living with AIDS (PIWA) (CLHAS and CAAS – problems and needs. Issues related to stigma and discrimination, informed consent, professional ethics. Support groups (positive groups) community services. – Testing for HIV/AIDS ; Different tests and their implications. VCTS, PPTCTS and related services. Communication strategies. Policies related to AIDS prevention, care and management.

Unit – III : Counseling as an intervention strategy. Preventive, Counseling : Risk assessment and risk reduction, counseling skills. Pre and post test Counselling : Crisis counseling, dealing with disclosure – children and adults skills. Supportive counseling ; living with HIV/AIDS – individual, family, community levels, ethical issues in HIV/AIDS. Counselling ; Role of Social Worker.

Unit – IV : Understanding and utilization of Research : The students will examine at least two empirical studies in the areas of HIV*/AIDS and they are expected to examine these studies in terms of objectives, research design, tools used for data collection, presentation of results, analysis and use of statistical methods etc. In this unit, the students may be asked to write in their examinations of a review of a research study with reference to aspects covering the above areas or research in the field i.e. HIV*/AIDS.

References :

1. Gracious, Thomas, et.al. (1997). AIDS. Social Work and Law, New Delhi : Rawat Publications.
2. Premilla, D. Cruz (2004). Family Care in HIV/AIDS – Exploring lived experiences, New Delhi – Sage Publications.
3. Singhal, A. and Rogers, E.M. (2003). Combating AIDS – Communication Strategies in Action : New Delhi : Sage Publications.
4. Stine, J. Gerald (1998). AIDS update 1999; New Jersey ; Prentice Hall.

404 (A). URBAN COMMUNITY – PROBLEMS SERVICES

Unit - I :

Problems of Urban community : Growth of slums in urban areas. Definition and characteristics of slums. Causes and consequences of growth of slums – Migration – concept, types, causes and impact of migration, Urban poverty, housing, civic amenities in urban areas. Pollution – types of causes.

Unit - II :

Agencies working for urban community development : Agencies in urban community development, UCD Project – concept, objectives and programme, UCD projects of Delhi and Hyderabad.

Unit - III :

Agencies working for urban community ; Various programmes for the urban community development – SJSRY, DWCUA, APUSP, etc. Programmes for women and children, slum, dwellers.

Unit - IV :

Professional Social Work Practice. – The scope of social work practice in urban community development. The role of non-governmental agencies in urban community development. Scope and importance of peoples participation in urban community development. Factors hindering or promoting people's participation.

References :

1. Chandra, A. and Punalekar, S.P. UCD Programmes in India, New Delhi ; NIPCCD.
2. Clinard, M.B. (1965). Slums and Community Development, Experiments in Self-Help, New Delhi : The Free Press.
3. Misra, R.P. (1998). Urbanisation in India. New delhi : Regency Publication.
4. Mohan, L. (1988), Environmental awareness and Urban Development, New Delhi : Ashish Publishing House.
5. Mohanty, B. (Ed). (1993). Urbanisation in Developing Countries : Basic Services and Community Participation, New Delhi : Concept Publications.

404 (B). CHILD WELFARE

Unit – I :

Child – concept, definition stages, physical, educational, social needs specific to different stages of childhood. Personality development – Influence of heredity and environment – Family, peer group, neighbourhood and school.

Unit – II :

Child population in India – profile, trends, health, nutrition, literacy, morbidity and mortality rates. Socio-cultural, psycho-social, economic and political perspectives for understanding the problems of children in India and other developing countries. Problems of Children: Child abuse and neglect - causes and effects, juvenile delinquency – definition, meaning, causes. Theories the problems of street children, girl child – child labour.

Unit – III :

Child welfare: Concept, definition, nature, principles. Foster care, adoption, crèche, child guidance clinics. Institutional / Non-institutional services for those needing special services – orphans, street children, child labour, handicapped and delinquents. Social work practice with children. ICDS, SOS, CSWB, CRY, UNICEF, CHILDLINE.

Unit – IV :

Constitutional provisions relating to child welfare: Laws, juvenile justice Act, Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act 1986, Bonded Labour Act, National Policy on Children. UN Declaration of rights of children.

References :

1. Berk Laura. E (1996). Child Development, Prentice Publications.
2. Gredericson(1987). Child and his Welfare, Hazel Publications.
3. Govt. of India (1987). Encyclopedia of Social Work (relevant chapters), New Delhi, Author.
4. Kuppaswamy, B. (1990) Child behavior and Development, Konark Publications.
5. Kapoor Malavika (1995) Mental Health and Indian Children, Delhi Sage Publications.

405. WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Unit – I :

Concept and contextualization of poverty: trends, profiles of poverty- rural, urban and tribal – gender dimension of poverty – Credit needs of the Poor – Formal and informal sources characteristics: Empowering through micro-credit and SHGs as poverty alleviation initiative: Concept of self-help: Micro-credit and self –help – emergence of SHG model – different models- Grameena system – critical evaluation.

Unit – II :

Preparation and group building, Life cycle of SHG: 4- stage model of SHGs development – group configuration, leadership, framing rules/bylaws, application of social group work skills in group building and stabilizing.

Basic principles of Self Help groups – Norms for *functioning (homogeneity, regularity in shavings and internal lending, financial management, audit, bookkeeping, governance mechanisms. Conduct of meetings, group control, conflict resolution, participation in community issues and vision and mission building)* characteristics of a good SHG, Rural and Urban differentials. SHGs: Case studies and success stories.

SHG-Bank linkage Programme – RBI-NABARD guidelines for linkage of SHGs- role and importance of NABARD in the SHG movement.

Unit – III :

Federating SHGs and advantages; Levels: Village/ Ward, Mandal and District, Municipality Aided Co-operative Societies (MACS), Different models – *Co-Operative Development Forum (CDF), Mysore Resettlement and Development Agency (MYRADA), Development of Humane Action foundation (DHAN), Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN), Kutumsree, SAPAP and Velugu / Indira Kranti Pathakam (IKP)* SHGs and entrepreneurship; qualities of a social entrepreneur services needed to promote and build SHG led Micro – enterprises – challenges.

Unit – IV :

Rating of SHGs – Need and significance; Procedures and methods, role of NABARD in developing assessment methods – Critical Rating Index (CRI); Capacity Building of SHGs – Issues; Trainings and Exposure visits – Training Needs Assessment. Best practices in SHGs.

Micro Finance: Concept and historical emergence – models – Role of Micro finance in Poverty alleviation; Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) – and related organizations in India and Andhra Pradesh – Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), RBI, Banks, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) and other models- BASIX, Grameena Bank etc.

References :

1. BASIX (1999). Case studies on select micro –finance institutions in India (study produced for the International Fund for Agriculture Development), Hyderabad BASIX.
2. CARE & STEP (2004). *Swayam Sahayaka Sanghala Sikshana Karadeepika*, Hyderabad, Ministry of Rural Development, A.P.
3. CDF(1999). Member participation in new generation thrift cooperatives around Warangal Town in Andhra Pradesh, 1997, Hyderabad Author.
4. Cooperative Development Foundation (1999). Set of books of SHGs (5 Volumes) Hyderabad; Books for change.
5. Devi Prasad.B (Ed) (2006). Manual for Women’s SHGs (*Mahila Swayamsahayaka Podupu Sanghala Manual*), Visakhapatnam; Dept. of Social Work, UGC DRS Programme.

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SOCIAL WORK

First Semester – Model Question Paper

Paper-101, **History, Philosophy and Field Practice**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Section -A

Answer ALL Questions

All questions carry equal marks

(4x15=60)

- 1 a) Write the contributions of social reform of the 20 th Century
(Or)
b) Discuss the Sociological significance of Social Reform
- 2 a) Explain the growth of Social work profession in U.K
(Or)
b) Explain the historical growth of social work in India?
- 3 a) Evaluate the field work in social work education
(Or)
b) Analyze the role of supervisor in field work supervision?
- 4 a) Explain the methods in community development?
(Or)
b) Discuss the role and functions of psychiatric social work?

Section-B

Answer any Five of the following

(5x3=15)

- i) Satisahagamna
ii) Professional Ethics
iii) Radical Social work
iv) Correctional Services
v) Labour Welfare
vi) Untouchability
vii) Recording
viii) Gerontological Social Work

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MA Degree Examination -2016

SOCIAL WORK

First Semester – Model Question Paper

Paper-102, **Dynamics of Human Behaviour**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Section -A

Answer ALL Questions

All questions carry equal marks (4x15=60)

- 1 a) Explain the role of heredity and environment in shaping up a human being?
(Or)
b) What are the determinants of human growth and development?
- 2 a) Define learning and explain the classical conditioning?
(Or)
b) Write down the social and cultural dimensions of needs?
- 3 a) Examine the factors influencing personality development ?
(Or)
b) Differentiate between Neuroses and Psychoses with relevant examples
- 4 a) Explain the behavior of an individual in a group with examples ?
(Or)
b) Examine the social and cultural aspects determine the attitudes of an individual?

Section-B

Answer any Five of the following

(5x3=15)

- i) Milestones of Development
- ii) Human Behaviour
- iii) Motivation
- iv) Defence Mechanism
- v) Psycho Pathology
- vi) Psychoses
- vii) Group Dynamics
- viii) Propaganda

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MA Degree Examination -2016

SOCIAL WORK

First Semester – Model Question Paper

Paper-103, **Social Case Work**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Section -A

Answer ALL Questions

All questions carry equal marks

(4x15=60)

- 1 a) Define Social Case Work and explain its components?
(Or)
b) Focus the Principles of Social Case Work?
- 2 a) Discuss the relationship between worker and client?
(Or)
b) Explain the psycho –social model of helping process?
- 3 a) Examine the role of social worker in Medical setting
(Or)
b) Analyze the role of social worker in school setting?
- 4 a) Trace out the curative and preventive aspects of social case work?
(Or)
b) Define Recording and explain the types of recording ?

Section-B

Answer any Five of the following

(5x3=15)

- i) Steps in social case work
- ii) Models of Social case work
- iii) Interview
- iv) Family Therapy
- v) Correctional Institutions
- vi) De-addiction programmes
- vii) Recording
- vii) Case Study

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SOCIAL WORK

First Semester – Model Question Paper

Paper:104 , **Social Group Work**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Section -A

Answer ALL Questions

All questions carry equal marks

(4x15=60)

- 1 a) Define Social Group and examine the types of Group?
(Or)
b) Differentiate between the primary and Secondary Groups ?
- 2 a) Discuss the objectives of Group Work and its values?
(Or)
b) Explain Group work as method in relation with other Social Work methods?
- 3 a) What are the principles of Group Work and its importance?
(Or)
b) Analyze the process of Group Work?
- 4 a) Narrate the types of evaluation and its importance in Group Work?
(Or)
b) What are the advantages and disadvantages of case records?

Section-B

Answer any Five of the following

(5x3=15)

- i) Primary Groups
- ii) Group Dynamics
- iii) Social Group Work objectives
- iv) Group work values
- v) Voluntary Leader
- vi) Leadership Functions
- vii) Evaluation types
- Viii) Social Group work practice in Hospital

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SOCIAL WORK

First Semester – Model Question Paper

Paper-105, **Community Organization**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Section -A

Answer ALL Questions

All questions carry equal marks (4x15=60)

- 1 a) Explain the meaning ,concept and characteristics of community?
(Or)
b) Examine various community developmental programmes in India ?
- 2 a) Define community and its principles?
(Or)
b) Examine the relationship of community organization with other methods ?
- 3 a) Elaborate the roles and functions of community organization?
(Or)
b) Analyze the role of NGO'S in Community Development?
- 4 a) The role of social worker in community organization - Discuss
(Or)
b) Focus the role of ITDA in tribal community development ?

Section-B

Answer any **Five** of the following

(5x3=15)

- i) Tribal Community
- ii) Urban community
- iii) Rothman model
- iv) Community Organization in India
- v) Resource Mobilization
- vi) Community Organizer
- vii) Leadership
- viii) DWACRA

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SOCIAL WORK – II SEMESTER Model Question Paper

Paper 201: Social Action for Social Change

Time: 3 hours

Max.marks:75

SECTION-A

Answer all the questions. All questions carry equal marks

(4X15 = 60)

1a. Define society and explain its origin and development of mass social problems?

or

b. Discuss the concept and scope of social action

2a. write about the principles and strategies of social action?

or

b. examine various forms of social action?

3a. Evaluate the concepts of social reform?

or

b. Explain the role of social workers and agencies in the enforcement of Acts?

4a. Discuss on the social movements in India?

or

b. Trace out the women and child rights in India?

Section-B

Answer any 'Five' of the following.

(5X3 = 15)

- i. Social pathology
- ii. Social justice
- iii. Elitist Form
- iv. Social Resources
- v. Lobbying
- vi. Leadership
- vii. Anthyodaya
- viii. Dalit Movement

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SOCIAL WORK – II SEMESTER Model Question Paper

Paper 202: Counseling and Communication

Time: 3 hours

Max.marks:75

SECTION-A

Answer all the questions. All questions carry equal marks

(4X15 = 60)

1a. Define Counseling and explain its goals ?

or

b. Examine the three stages of models of counseling ?

2a. Focus the theoretical background of the counseling?

or

b. Discuss comprehensively about the psycho analytical theory ?

3a. Explain the role of social worker in school setting?

or

b. Elaborate the role of social worker in family setting?

4a. what is ment by communication and explain its types?

or

b. focus the functions of non verbal communication ?

Section-B

Answer any '**Five**' of the following.

(5 X 3 = 15)

- i. Counselling
- ii. Transparency
- iii. Family crisis intervention
- iv. Behavioral modification
- v. Child guidance clinic
- vi. Verbal communication
- vii. Paralanguage
- viii. Formal Communication

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SOCIAL WORK – II SEMESTER Model Question Paper

Paper 203: Social problems and social legislation

Time: 3 hours

Max.marks:75

SECTION-A

Answer all the questions. All questions carry equal marks

(4X15 = 60)

1a. Comprehensively explain the concept of social pathology?

or

b. Examine the process of induction and labeling of deviance?

2a. Emphasise the specific problems of women in India?

or

b. Critically study and analysis of AIDS as a specific social problem ?

3a. Write about the historical development of social reform?

or

b. What are the constitutional measures in eradication of un-touchability in India?

4a. Focus the role of social worker in resolving the social problems ?

or

b. Examine the contribution of social worker in eradication of prostitution?

SECTION-B

Answer any 'FIVE' of the following.

(5X3 = 15)

- i. Social Deviance
- ii. Social pathology
- iii. Juvenile delinquency
- iv. Alcoholism
- v. Female foeticide
- vi. Social legislation
- vii. Drug addiction
- viii. Remedial service

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SOCIAL WORK – II SEMESTER Model Question Paper

Paper 204: Social work research and social statistics

Time: 3 hours

Max.marks:75

SECTION-A

Answer all the questions. All questions carry equal marks

(4X15 = 60)

1a. Define scientific method and explain its nature and characteristics ?

or

b. Differentiate between social work research and social research ?

2a. Explain the types of research designs?

or

b. Denote the types of data sources ?

3a. Focus the various methods of data collection?

or

b. Find out the levels of measurement in social work research?

4a. Emphasize the essence of classification and tabulation of data?

or

b. Write about the measures of central tendency ?

SECTION-B

Answer any 'FIVE' of the following.

5X3 = 15

- i. Variable
- ii. Hypothesis
- iii. Probability Sampling
- iv. Snowball Sampling
- v. Ordinal level of measurement
- vi. Tools of Data Collection
- vii. Advantages of 'T' test
- viii. Chi-square

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SOCIAL WORK – II SEMESTER Model Question Paper

Paper 205: Disaster Management

Time: 3 hours

Max.marks:75

Section-A

Answer all the questions. All questions carry equal marks

(4X15 = 60)

1a. What is the concept of disaster and explain its types ?

or

b. Examine the Man made disasters in India ?

2a. Elicit the principles of disaster mitigation and management?

or

b. How can you assess the impact of disaster?

3a. Disaster process – deliberately discuss?

or

b. Examine the major issues and dynamics in the administration of relief?

4a. Emphasize the disaster policy in India?

or

b. Discuss comprehensively on disaster Management Act ?

SECTION-B

Answer any 'FIVE' of the following.

5X3 = 15

- i. Earthquake
- ii. Tsunami
- iii. Vulnerability
- iv. Risk assessment
- v. Relief measures
- vi. Rehabilitation services
- vii. PTSD
- viii. Orissa Super Cyclone

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SOCIAL WORK –III SEMESTER Model Question Paper

Paper 301: **Social Policy and Planning**

Time: 3 hours

Max.marks:75

SECTION-A

Answer all the questions. All carry equal marks (4X15=60)

1a. Define Social Policy and explain its need

or

1b. List down the social indicators of development and explain with examples

2a. Explain the concept of sustainable development

or

2b. Examine the changing trends in new economic policy with relevant examples.

3a. Mention the models of Social policy

or

3b. Write down the changing perspectives of social development

4a. Explain the role of a social worker in formulation of social policy

or

4b. Mention the different sectoral policies in relation with women

SECTION-B

Answer any '**FIVE**' of the following. (5x3=15)

- i. Define social development
- ii. Social Welfare Policy
- iii. Civil Society and people's participation
- iv. Residual model of social policy
- v. Social policy and Social Planning
- vi. Sustainable development
- vii. Indicators of development
- viii. Human Development Index

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MA SOCIAL WORK – III SEMESTER- Model Q1uestion Paper-2016

Paper 302: **Social Work with Elderly and Differentially Abled**

Time: 3 hours

Max.marks:75

SECTION-A

Answer all the questions. All carry equal marks (4X15=60)

1a. Define Gerontology. Explain the factors influencing socio-economic status of the elderly.

or

1b. Explain the various health problems of elderly

2a. Mention the Legislative provisions for the welfare of the elderly.

or

2b. Differences between institutional and non-institutional services for the welfare of elderly

3a. Mention the national institutes for the differentially abled in India.

or

3b. Write down the constitutional provisions for the welfare of differentially abled

4a. Role of the professional social worker in dealing with differentially abled and elderly

or

4b. Role of government and non-governmental agencies

SECTION-B

Answer any '**FIVE**' of the following. (5X3=15)

- i. Differentially abled
- ii. Elderly Abuse
- iii. National policy on Aged in India
- iv. Non institutional services for the aged
- v. Help Age India
- vi. Professional service for the elderly
- vii. Programs for Elderly
- viii. Gerontology

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MA SOCIAL WORK- III SEMESTER -Model Q1uestion Paper-2016

Paper 303: **Participatory Development**

Time: 3 hours

Max.marks:75

SECTION-A

Answer all the questions. All carry equal marks (4X15=60)

1a. Explain the meaning and principles of participation ?

or

b. Typology of power-Discuss deliberately?

2a. Examine different approaches in Development

or

b. Focus the concepts of Gender and Development

3a. Define participatory planning and mention the principles of participatory planning

or

b. What is participatory development, explain with examples

4a. Write down the principles and implications of participatory research

or

b. Role of professional social work in participatory development

SECTION-B

Answer any 'FIVE' of the following. (5X3=15)

- i. Define Governance
- ii. Community participation
- iii. Development
- iv. Participatory development
- v. Micro-planning
- vi. Monitoring & Evaluation
- vii. Changing trends in development
- viii. Social mapping

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MA SOCIAL WORK – III SEMESTER-Model Question Paper -2016

Paper 304(a): Rural and Tribal Community Development

Time: 3 hours

Max.marks:75

SECTION-A

Answer all the questions. All carry equal marks (4X15=60)

1a. Mention the major features of rural community

or

b. Explain the cooperatives origin, characteristics and its principles

2a. Define Tribal Community and explain its characteristics

or

b. Classify the various tribes in India in relation with their customary practices

3a. Mention major features of tribal economy

or

b. Explain the role of forests in tribal economy

4a. Illustrate the various problems faced by the tribal communities

or

b. Examine the processes of land alienation and displacement among tribal communities

SECTION-B

Answer any 'FIVE' of the following.

(5X3=15)

- i. Indian village
- ii. Elite power
- iii. Peasant Economy
- iv. Cottage and small-scale industry
- v. Economic changes in tribal communities
- vi. Environmental problems among tribal communities
- vii. Tribal economy
- viii. Shifting cultivation

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SOCIAL WORK – III SEMESTER Model Q1uestion Paper-2016

Paper 304 (B): The family-changing trends

Time: 3 hours

Max.marks:75

SECTION-A

Answer all the questions. All questions carry equal marks (4X15 = 60)

1a. Define the family and its functions ?

or

b. what is ment by Joint family and its importance in India?

2a. Discuss the impact of industrialization on family system?

or

b. Elaborate the role of social worker in resolving the family problems?

3a. What are the latest changing functions of the family?

or

b. Comprehensively discuss on the alternative family system ?

4a. Differentiate between diverse and separation in family system?

or

b. Define family violence and explain its types?

SECTION-B

Answer any 'FIVE' of the following. (3X5 = 15)

- i. Nuclear Family
- ii. Single Parent Family
- iii. Broken Family
- iv. Kinship
- v. Alternative family system
- vi. Empty nest family
- vii. Sibling Abuse
- viii. Elder abuse

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MA SOCIAL WORK – III SEMESTER-Model Q1uestion Paper-2016

Paper 305: Programmes for the rural and tribal community development

Time: 3 hours

Max.marks:75

SECTION-A

Answer all the questions. All questions carry equal marks (4X15 = 60)

1a. Write about the origin and development of Panchayat Raj System in India ?

or

b. Trace out salient features of 73rd constitutional amendment ?

2a. Examine the early experimental programmes of rural development?

or

b. Focus the rural poverty elevation programmes in India?

3a. Explain the constitutional provisions for the development of Tribals in India?

or

b. Discuss comprehensively the role of ITDA for the tribal welfare?

4a. Elaborate the meaning and importance of community participation?

or

b. Elucidate the concept, characteristics and methods of PRA ?

SECTION-B

Answer any '**FIVE**' of the following. (3X5 = 15)

- i. Local self government
- ii. Community Development
- iii. NABARD
- iv. Poverty alleviation
- v. Tribal development
- vi. Tribal development policy
- vii. PRA
- viii. People's Participation

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SOCIAL WORK – IV SEMESTER Model Question Paper-2016

Paper 401: Development Administration

Time: 3 hours

Max.marks:75

SECTION-A

Answer all the questions. All questions carry equal marks (4X15 = 60)

1a). Define organization and explain about the characteristics of human service organization?

Or

b). Comprehensively discuss on AP Society Registration Act-2001?

2a) Focus the functions of Executive Board?

Or

b) Examine the strategic planning of NGO's?

3a). Write a comprehensively about the financial management?

or

b). what are the methods of resources mobilization?

4a). Trace out the elements of project plan and development?

or

b). Emphasize the guidelines formulation of project proposals?

SECTION-B

Answer any '**FIVE**' of the following. (3X5 = 15)

- i. Social Needs
- ii. Project Management
- iii. Team building
- iv. Executive Board
- v. Corporate Social Responsibility
- vi. Evaluation
- vii. Project Monitoring
- viii. Project proposal

ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY

SOCIAL WORK – IV SEMESTER Model Question Paper-2016

Paper 402: Management of Voluntary Organizations

Time: 3 hours

Max.marks:75

SECTION-A

Answer all the questions. All questions carry equal marks

(4X15 = 60)

1a). What is the concept and types of Voluntary Organization?

Or

b. Describe the salient features of society registration Act- 1860 ?

2a. Analyze the essence of people's participation in implementing the programmes ?

or

b. Examine the priorities of project area selection?

3a. Discuss on the rules of key functionaries of voluntary organizations ?

or

b. Define the concept and principles of management?

4a. Explain the fundamentals of budgeting and sources of finance??

or

b. Income tax Act of 1961 – deliberately discuss

SECTION-B

Answer any '**FIVE**' of the following.

(3X5 = 15)

- i. Leadership qualities
- ii. Programme management
- iii. Social survey
- iv. Voluntary Organization
- v. FCRA
- vi. Accounting
- vii. Project proposal
- viii. Public Relations

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SOCIAL WORK – IVSEMESTER Model Question Paper-2016

Paper 403: Social work with HIV/AIDS

Time: 3 hours

Max.marks:75

SECTION-A

Answer all the questions. All questions carry equal marks (4X15 = 60)

1a. Discuss the modes of transmission of virus?

or

b What is the role of SACS in preventing the AIDS in A.P?

2a. Analyze the psychological impact of HIV/AIDS on families ?

or

b. Examine the issues related to stigma and discrimination ?

3a.What is the role of VCTS and PPTCS centres in preventing the AIDS?

or

b.Examine the role of social worker in counseling the AIDS patients?

4a.Narrate two empirical case studies in the area of HIV/AIDS ?

or

b. Analyse the use of statistical method in conducting the survey on AIDS?

SECTION-B

Answer any '**FIVE**' of the following. (3X5 = 15)

- i. HIV/AIDS
- ii. Trafficking
- iii. PLWA
- iv. AIDS policy
- v. Role of social worker in health sector
- vi. Different tests on HIV/AIDS
- vii. Crisis counseling
- viii. Ethical issues on HIV/AIDS

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SOCIAL WORK – IV SEMESTER Model Question Paper -2016

Paper 404 (A): Urban Community Problems And Services

Time: 3 hours

Max.marks:75

SECTION-A

Answer all the questions. All questions carry equal marks

(4X15 = 60)

1a. Define Slum and explain its characteristics?

or

b. What are the causes and consequences of growth of slums?

2a. Explain about the concept of migration and its types?

or

b Analyse the civic amenities in the urban areas ?

3a. Focus the role of agencies for UCD?

or

b. Discuss on the concept and project of UCD?

4a. Describe various programmes for the urban area development?

or

b. Emphasize the role of social work practice in urban community development ?

SECTION-B

Answer any **'FIVE'** of the following.

(3X5 = 15)

- i. Pollution
- ii. Civic Amenities
- iii. UDA
- iv. SJSRY
- v. Slum Development
- vi. DWACUA
- vii. MEPMA
- viii. 74th constitutional amendment

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MA SOCIAL WORK – IV SEMESTER -Model Q1uestion Paper-2016

Paper 404 (B): Child welfare

Time: 3 hours

Max.marks:75

SECTION-A

Answer all the questions. All questions carry equal marks

(4X15 = 60)

1a. Examine the stages of child hood ?

or

b. Define child and explain their rights in India ?

2a. Write about the child population in India?

or

b. Give an account on the essence of health and nutrition ?

3a. Examine the problems of children in India?

or

b. Elaborate the problems of street children?

4a. Explain the role of social work practice in welfare of the children?

or

b. Describe the role of ICDS in child welfare in India ?

SECTION-B

Answer any 'FIVE' of the following.

3X5 = 15

- i. Personality development
- ii. Peer group
- iii. Child Abuse
- iv. Juvenile Delinquency
- v. Girl child labour
- vi. Child line
- vii. ICDS
- viii. Juvenile justice

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MA SOCIAL WORK – IV SEMESTER -Model Question Paper -2016

Paper 405: Women Empowerment

Time: 3 hours

Max.marks:75

SECTION-A

Answer all the questions. All questions carry equal marks

(4X15 = 60)

1a. Define Poverty and explain the profiles of poverty ?

or

b. Analyse the role of SHG's in empowering the women?

2a. Evaluate the life cycle of SHG's ?

or

b. Focus the application of social group work skills in group building?

3a. Examine the principles of SHG's ?

or

b. Explain the characteristics of successful SHG's ?

4a. Describe role of NABARD in linkage of SHG's ?

or

b. Denote the advantages and levels of MACAS ?

SECTION-B

Answer any '**FIVE**' of the following.

(3X5 = 15)

- i. Micro credit
- ii. Empowerment
- iii. SERP
- iv. IKP
- v. CRI
- vi. Social audit
- vii. RMK
- viii. MFIs