



UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

Abstract

General and Academic- Faculty of Humanities- Scheme and Syllabus of Master of Social Work (Disaster Management) Programme under CBCSS PG Regulations 2019 with effect from 2024 Admission onwards - Implemented- Orders Issued

G & A - IV - B

U.O.No. 16518/2024/Admn

Dated, Calicut University.P.O, 30.10.2024

*Read:-*1.UO. No. 4487/2019/Admn Dated: 26.03.2019
2.U.O.No. 2307/2022/Admn dated 29.01.2022
3.Minutes of the meeting of the Board of Studies in Social Work (SB) held on 04.09.2024.
4.Remarks of the Dean Faculty of Humanities dated 23.10.2024.

ORDER

1. The Regulations for Choice Based Credit and Semester System for Post Graduate (PG) Curriculum-2019 (CBCSS PG Regulations 2019) for all PG Programmes under CBCSS-Regular and SDE/Private Registration with effect from 2019 Admission was implemented vide paper read as (1) above and the same was modified vide paper read as (2) above.
2. The meeting of Board of Studies in Social Work (SB) held on 04.09.2024, vide paper read as (3) above, has approved the Syllabus of Master of Social Work (Disaster Management) Programme in tune with CBCSS PG Regulations implemented with effect from 2019 Admission onwards.
3. The Dean, Faculty of Humanities vide paper read as (4) above, has approved the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Studies in Social Work (SB) held on 04.09.2024.
4. Considering the urgency, the Vice Chancellor has approved the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Studies in Social Work SB, by exercising the powers of the Academic Council conferred under section 10.13 of the Calicut University First Statute 1975.
5. The Scheme and Syllabus of Master of Social Work (Disaster Management) Programme in accordance with CBCSS PG Regulations 2019 is therefore implemented in the University with effect from 2024 Admission onwards.
6. Orders are issued accordingly. (Syllabus appended)

Ajayakumar T.K

Assistant Registrar

To

The Principals of all Affiliated Colleges

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Section Officer



UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

**MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK
(DISASTER MANAGEMENT)**

SCHEME AND SYLLABUS

2024 Admission onwards

Semester I

Sl. No.	Course Code	Title of Courses	Instruction Hours/week	Credits	Exam Hours
1.	SDM1C01	Introduction to Social work	4	4	3
2.	SDM1C02	Introduction to Disaster Management	4	4	3
3.	SDM1C03	Human Growth and Development	4	4	3
4.	SDM1C04	Self-Care Skills for Disaster Social Workers	4	4	3
5.	SDM1C05	Disaster Vulnerability and Sustainable Development	4	4	3
6.	SDM1L01	Concurrent Field Work	10**	4	
7.	SDM 1A01	Working with Older Persons (Ability Enhancement Course)		4	
		Total	30	24	

Semester II

Sl. No.	Course Code	Title of Courses	Instruction Hours/week	Credits	Exam Hours
1.	SDM 2C06	Social Case Work	4	4	3
2.	SDM 2C07	Social Group Work and Social Work with Vulnerable Groups	4	4	3
3.	SDM 2C08	Working with Communities- Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) and Social Action	4	4	3
4.	SDM 2C09	Disaster Management Models	4	4	3
5.	SDM 2C10	Theory and Practice of Counselling and Counselling for Trauma Victims	4	4	3
6.	SDM 2L02	Concurrent Field Work	10	3	
7.	SDM 2A 02	Child Protection (Professional Competency Course)		4	
		Total	30	23	

Semester III

Sl. No.	Course Code	Title of Courses	Instruction Hours/week	Credits	Exam Hours
1.	SDM 3C11	Quantitative and Qualitative Methods for Social Work Research	4	4	3
2.	SDM 3C12	Project Management for Disaster Management	4	4	3
3.	SDM 3C13	Administration of Human Service Organizations (HSOs)- Disaster Resilience Building	4	4	3
4.	SDM 3C14	Disaster Health Management	4	4	3

5.	SDM 3C15	An Introduction to Geospatial Technology	4	4	3
6.	SDM 3L03	Concurrent Fieldwork	10**	4	
		Total	30	24	

Semester IV

Sl. No.	Course Code	Title of Courses	Instruction Hours/week	Credits	Exam Hours
1.	SDM 4C16	Technology and Standards in Humanitarian Aid, Relief and Rehabilitation	4	4	3
2.	SDM 4C17	Mental Health and Disasters	4	4	3
3.	SDM 4C18	Medical Information for Disaster Health Practice	4	4	3
4.	SDM 4C19	First-aid for Disasters	4	4	3
5.	SDM 4L04	Concurrent Fieldwork	10**	3	
6.	SDM 4L05	Block Fieldwork		4	
7.	SDM 4P01	Dissertation	4	4	
8.	SDM 4V01	Comprehensive Viva-voce (Theory)		2	
		Total	30	29	
		Grand Total		100	

Field Work

Rules

Field work is designed to provide a variety of opportunities to develop and enhance professional practice skills. Learning is aided through observation, analysis of social realities and experience of participation in designing and providing social work intervention. Major components of field work are observation visits, community living experience/camp, concurrent field work, study tour, summer placement and block placement.

Field work should involve the selective utilization of all social work methods. The student should also be assigned small research studies, organization of programmes for the clientele of the agency and training programmes.

Each student is to be assigned to faculty supervisor who supervises the field work activities of the student. Individual conferences with the students are recommended. The Department should prepare an evaluation proforma to assess the level of competence of the student. This should be given to the agency supervisor for assessment.

The students should prepare and submit the report of their activities during fieldwork. They should also present a summary of activities in the fieldwork seminar held every semester. A viva voce exam should be held at the end of each semester in which a social work practitioner will be the examiner. This viva voce exam can be conducted by the Departments themselves.

Field work Schedule

Semester	Field Practicum Component	Duration/No (Minimum Requirements are given)	Credits
I	a. Observation visits b. Community living/Camp c. Concurrent field work	a. 12 Organisations b. 5 to 7 days c. 10 hours/week	4
II	Concurrent field work	10 hours/week	3
III	a. Concurrent field work b. Study Tour	a. 10 hours/week b. 4 to 7 days	4
IV	c. Concurrent field work d. Block Placement	c. 10 hours/week d. 1 month at the end of the 4th semester	3

Assessment

Credits for Fieldwork are given after internal assessment and there is no external evaluation.

Sl. No.	Criteria for Assessment	Weightage
1.	Fieldwork report (daily)	10

2.	Summary Report	3
3.	Evaluation Proforma (Average of the marks given by the agency and faculty supervisors to be taken. Peer/Self evaluation Peer/Self evaluation can also be done though it should not be considered for assessment.)	6
4.	Fieldwork seminar (Criteria-preparation, presentation, use of audiovisual aids and general participation in the seminar)	5
5.	Fieldwork Viva Voce	6
	Total	30

Dissertation

Rules

The student has to prepare and submit a dissertation under the guidance of a faculty member. The student is engaged meaningfully in the process of problem formulation; reviewing some literature related to the study; preparing the research proposal, choosing an appropriate research strategy and developing instruments for data collection, collecting data, data processing, analyzing and interpreting the data and preparing the research report. The length of the research report should be between 80 to 100 pages and should not exceed 100 pages. The research report should be soft bound and plastic or plastic laminated paper should not be used for binding

The assessment of dissertation work has 4 weightage for external evaluation and 1 for internal evaluation. General Grading pattern is applicable to dissertation also. If a candidate fails in the dissertation, the examiner will give comments and suggestions for resubmission. Corrected dissertation should be submitted to the University within one month of the receipt of comments from the University. The resubmitted dissertation may be sent to an examiner for re valuation.

External Evaluation –Criteria

Sl. No	Item	Description	Weightage External
1.	Choice of Area/Topic Review of relevant literature	Scope, research potentials of the theme, comprehension, quality and quantity	3
2.	Research design or methodology	Relevance, relation to research theme, clarity Appropriateness, selection of variables, sample selection, description of the method used	4
3.	Tools/Instruments used	Appropriateness, construction, validation	1
4.	Data analysis and Interpretation	Scheme, application of analytical/ statistical techniques, use of tables, figures, relating findings to objectives and literature, discussion on findings Discussion on earlier chapters, synthesis of research finding, implications of the study	4
5.	Report presentation	Chapter division, Chapter size distribution, structuring paragraphs, vocabulary, clarity, Coherence and bibliography	2
6.	Viva-voce	Ability to recall and explain the research process and to defend the research work	10
	Total		24

Internal Evaluation-Criteria

Sl. No	Item	Weightage
1.	Choice of area / topic, Review of relevant literature Research design or methodology	2
2.	Data analysis and interpretation Report Presentation Regularity and punctuality	2
3.	Viva Voce	2
	Total	6

Dissertation Viva Voce – External: Criteria for evaluation

Sl. No.	Criterion	Description	Weightage External
1	Ability to defend the dissertation	Knowledge of the content of the dissertation, ability to place it in either scientific and/or practical context	3
2	Knowledge of the field of study	Sufficient basic knowledge (subject matter) in relation to research, ability to link various parts of the research, Awareness of the current discussions on the topic	3
3	Coherence in presenting the research process	A carefully defined structure, logical with proper introduction and conclusion	1
4	Contribution to practice	Ability to demonstrate the application of findings with respect to social work practice Rich arguments for why and how the findings are relevant to improved social work practice, in preparing new models for best practices in social work	3
	Total		10

MSW (Disaster Management) Semester I
SDM 1C01: Introduction to Social Work

Credits: 4
Hours/week: 4

Course Outcomes

- 1. Learn the foundational concepts, principles, and methods of social work**
- 2. Understand the history of Social work and Social Work education in India and abroad**
- 3. Understand the philosophical assumptions and values of Social Work.**
- 4. Understand the core competencies and professional attributes of social work in practice**
- 5. Identify various fields of Social Work practice**

Module I Introduction to Social Work

(12 Hours)

Social Work: Definition, meaning, purpose, goals and objectives; assumptions and functions of Social Work - basic and ancillary methods of Social Work - scientific basis of Social Work - knowledge, tools, techniques, skills, and abilities of a Professional Social Work Practitioner - principles of Social Work - Concepts: Social Service, Social Welfare, Social Security, Social Reform, and Social Action.

Module II Historical development of Social Work

(14 Hours)

History of Social Work: History of Social Work in UK and USA. Religious charity - Statutes of Edward, Henry, and Elizabeth - Elizabethan Poor Law - Charity Organisation Society (COS) - Settlement House Movement - Poor Law Commissions and Beveridge Report - Professional development of Social Work- Development of Social Work Education; Social Work in Ancient India - Contribution of Social Reformers, Social Reform Movements, and Organisations - Development of Social Work from charity to Professional Social Work. Current trends and Challenges of Social Work for Practice.

Module III The Philosophic-ideological bases of Social Work (10 Hours)

Philosophical bases of Social Work - moral and religious values in Social Work philosophy - Christian, Hindu, Islam, Buddhist traditions - ideologies: Liberalism, Humanism, Socialism, Communism, Democracy; Gandhian Philosophy of Social Work

Module IV

(14 Hours)

Disaster Management and other Avenues of Social Work Practice

Fields of Social Work Practice: Family, Child and Youth welfare, Industry, Older Persons, Persons with Disabilities, Environment, Women and Welfare, Healthcare and Disaster Management. International Social Work. Voluntarism. Definition and characteristics of a profession - Social Work as profession; professional role of Social Work Practitioner - Development of Social Work Education in India.

Module V Core competencies and attributes of a Disaster Management professional

(10 Hours)

Holistic view of the human person - acceptance of people as they are - objectivity - non-judgmental and non-exertive attitude - ability to relate to and work with different people - emotional maturity - self-awareness and conscious use of self - adherence to the Code of Ethics - identification with the profession - Core Competencies and Cultural Competencies of a social work practitioner envisioned by NASW/CSWE.

References:

1. Cox David and Manohar Pawar (2006). International Social Work: Issues, Strategies and Programs. New Delhi: Vistaar Publications.
2. Desai, Murli (2010). Ideologies and Social Work Historical and Contemporary Analyses. Hyderabad: Rawat Publication.
3. DiNitto, Diana M. and Aaron McNeece, C. (2008). Social Work Issues and Opportunities in a challenging profession (3rd edition). Chicago: Lyceum Books.
4. Dubois, Brenda and Miley, Karla Krogsrud. (2002). Social Work- An Empowering Profession. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
5. Hepworth, Dean, H (2010). Direct Social Work Practice-Theory and skills (8th edition). New York: Brooks/Cole.
6. Karla Krogsrud Miley, Michael O'Melia, Brenda DuBois. (2013). Generalist Social Work Practice: An Empowering Approach.
7. Misra, P.D. (1994). Social Work: Philosophy and Methods, New Delhi: Inter-India Publications.
8. Zastrow H. Charles. (2017). Introduction to Social work and Social Welfare. United States: Brooks/Cole Publishing

9. Zastrow H. Charles. (2009). The Practice of Social Work. United States: Brooks/Cole publishing company.
10. Zastrow, C. (2016). Generalist Social Work Practice: A Worktext. United States: Oxford University Press, Incorporated.

MSW (Disaster Management) Semester I

SDM 1C02: Introduction to Disaster Management

Credits: 4

Hours/week: 4

Course Outcomes

- 1. Understand the nature and impact of disasters, globally and in India.**
- 2. Describe the concepts, terminologies, developments and prospects in the field of Disaster Management.**
- 3. Analyse and evaluate the policy and administrative processes involved in Disaster Management.**

Module I Introduction to Disasters

(15 Hours)

Disasters: Concepts, and definitions (Hazard, Vulnerability, Risk, Disaster). Classification: Natural (Geological, Meteorological, Hydrological, Climatological, Biological, Extra-terrestrial) and Man-made- Technological (Industrial and Transport Accidents), Miscellaneous Accidents and Terrorism. Impacts (including social, economic, political, environmental, health, psychosocial, etc.). Differential impacts- in terms of caste, class, gender, age, location, disability. Global trends in disasters-urban disasters, pandemics, complex emergencies, climate change. Disaster profile of India.

Module II Disaster Management

(12 Hours)

Definitions, History and Relevance. Resilience Building. Disaster cycle: Risk Management- Risk identification, risk reduction (planning, prevention, mitigation, preparedness), risk transfer;

Crisis Management- Response (Search and Rescue), Relief, Recovery and Reconstruction. Multi-disciplinary character of DM.

Module III Disaster Policy

(12 Hours)

The International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, Yokhama Declaration, United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA); Sendai Frame work and Action Plan. IDRL Guidelines, Sphere standards;

Disaster Policy (National Policy on Disaster Management), Disaster Management Act 2005. National Disaster Management Plan 2019. PM's 10-point agenda.

Module IV Disaster Administration (11 Hours)

United Nations and its Disaster Management Mechanism- UNDP, UNDRR, WHO. Disaster Administration in India: Disaster Management Authority at National, State and District levels; Allied governmental bodies, institutions and mechanisms/resources for Disaster Management; State and National Disaster Mitigation Funds. Gaps in Disaster Policy and Administration.

Module V	Stakeholders in Disaster Management	(10 Hours)
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Roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders- Community, Panchayati Raj Institutions/Urban Local Bodies (PRIs/ULBs), State and Centre, Task forces and Emergency response teams. Warning Systems and allied Disaster Management bodies. Media, Fire Services, Para-military, Armed forces. Health Department, Communication, Insurance, Civil Society, International NGOs, National and Local NGOs. Volunteers and youth groups.

References:

1. Ahmad, A. (2010). *Disaster Management: Through the New Millennium*. Anmol Publications, New Delhi.
2. Anandha Kumar, K.J., Walia, A., & Chaturvedi, S. (2012). *India Disaster Report 2011*. Retrieved from <http://nidm.gov.in/PDF/India%20Disaster%20Report%202011.pdf>
3. Anil K. Gupta, Sreeja S. Nair, & Swati Singh (2013). *Environmental Legislation for Disaster Risk Management: Training Module (Indian)*.
4. Beatley, Timothy (1998). "The Vision of Sustainable Communities." In *Cooperating with Nature: Confronting Natural Hazards with Land-Use Planning for Sustainable Communities*, edited by Raymond Burby, Joseph Henry Press, Washington, D.C.
5. Blaikie, P., Cannon, T., Davis, I., & Wisner, B. (1997). *At Risk: Natural Hazards, People's Vulnerability and Disasters*. Routledge.
6. Carter, Nick (1991). *Disaster Management: A Disaster Manager's Handbook*. Asian Development Bank, Manila, Philippines.
7. Coppola, P. Damon (2007). *Introduction to International Disaster Management*.

8. Daniel A. Farber, & Jim Chen (2006). *Disasters and the Law*. Aspen Publishers.
9. David Godschalk, Timothy Beatley, Philip Berke, David Brower, & Edward J. Kaiser (1998). *Natural Hazard Mitigation: Recasting Disaster Policy And Planning*. Island Press.
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22. Kasperson, J.X., Kasperson, R.E., & Turner, B.L. (1995). *Regions at Risk: Comparisons of Threatened Environments*. United Nations University Press, Tokyo.
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<http://nidm.gov.in/PDF/DM%20in%20India.pdf>

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28. Singh, R.B. (2000). Disaster Management. Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
29. UNISDR (2002). Natural Disasters and Sustainable Development: Understanding the Links between Development, Environment and Natural Disasters. Background Paper No. 5.
30. Indian Journal of Social Work (2002). Special Issue on Psychosocial Aspects of Disasters, Volume 63, Issue 2, April.
31. Andharia, J. (2008). "Vulnerability in Disaster Discourse." JTCDM, Tata Institute of Social Sciences Working Paper No. 8.

MSW (Disaster Management) Semester I

SDM 1C03: Human Growth and Development

Credits: 4

Hours/week: 4

Course Outcomes

- 1. Describe the definition, nature and scope of Psychology**
- 2. Explain the general concepts in Psychology**
- 3. Evaluate the theories and principles of development and their application in social work practice.**
- 4. Examine the life span approach and development through different stages**

Module I: General psychological concepts and Biological basis of behavior

(10 Hours)

Psychology: Definition and scope. Learning, thinking, emotion and intelligence- definition and other basic information. Brain and Behavior: Brief outline on Nervous system and Endocrine system

Module II: Introduction to Human Development

(12 Hours)

Developmental psychology: Definition, Scope and its importance in Social work practice. Meaning of Development changes, significant facts about development. Theories of development: Psychoanalytic theory, Cognitive theory, Ecological theory and socio cultural theory. Importance of life span approach.

Module III: Human Behaviour and Development Tasks

(14 Hours)

Human Behaviour: Characteristics, Determinants, Normal and Abnormal Behaviour and Problems. Development Tasks: Characteristics, Source, and Stages. Development Tasks and Hazards during Pre Natal-Period, Infancy, Babyhood, Childhood, Puberty, Adolescence, Adulthood, Early Adulthood, Middle age and Old age.

Module IV: Personality and Its Theories**(12 Hours)**

Personality: Definition, Characteristics, Factors Influencing, Dimensions and Approaches. Psycho Analytic Theory of Personality: Levels of Awareness, Components, Defense Mechanisms, Application and psychosexual stages of Development. Behavioral theories of Pavlov, Skinner and Bandura. Humanistic theories of Maslow and Carl Rogers.

Module V: Social Psychology**(12 Hours)**

Social Psychology: Definition, Characteristics and Measurement. Perception: Definition, Characteristics and Types. Social Perception: Mechanism, Characteristics and Factors Affecting. Attitude formation: Definition, Theories, Components, and Characteristics. Attitude: Definition, Characteristics, Change and Measurement. Communication: Definition, Types, Characteristics, Process, Principles and Functions. Collective Behavior: Definition, Characteristics, Forms, Types and Theories.

References:

1. Baron, A. Robert & Mishra Girishwar (2000), Psychology, Pearson
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9. John, Dewey (2017), Human Nature and Conduct: An Introduction to Social Psychology, Impact Global Publishing
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15. Taylor, S., & Workman, L. (2018), *The Psychology of Human Social Development from Infancy to Adolescence*, Routledge

MSW (Disaster Management) Semester I

SDM 1C04: Self-Care Skills for Disaster Social Workers

Credits: 4

Hours/week: 4

Course Outcomes

- 1. Initiate self-reflection to discover strengths and weaknesses**
- 2. Plan and work towards personal and professional development**
- 3. Diagnose personal trauma and undertake initiatives for healing**
- 4. Develop Life Skills and Safety Skills for disaster Management practice**

Module I

(10 Hours)

Self-Reflection: Meaning, dimensions of self including physical, mental, emotional, social, and spiritual aspects, personal values and beliefs, philosophy of life, meaning of happiness, self-assessment techniques, understanding personal strengths and weaknesses, exploring personal goals and aspirations, methods for cultivating self-awareness.

Module II

(10 Hours)

Personal and Professional Self Development: Attributes of a mentally healthy individual, characteristics of a professional, planning for personal and professional development, goal-setting techniques, strategies for self-motivation and discipline, methods for enhancing emotional intelligence, importance of resilience, developing a growth mindset, building a support network.

Module III

(15 Hours)

Life and Safety Skills Training: WHO life skills including problem solving, critical thinking, effective communication skills, decision-making, creative thinking, interpersonal relationship skills, self-awareness, empathy, coping with stress and emotions, safety skills such as water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), first aid and emergency response, personal safety in disaster zones.

Module IV

(12 Hours)

Self-Care: Achieving balance, time management, health including nutrition and exercise, managing relationships, meditation and mindfulness, techniques for stress reduction, the importance of sleep and rest, creating a balanced lifestyle, self-care routines, recognizing and addressing burnout.

Module V

(13 Hours)

Trauma, Mal-adaptive behaviour and Self-Healing: Trauma and its causes, identifying the effects of trauma, finding the roots of trauma, working with trauma and maladaptive behaviour, understanding the psychological and physical impact of trauma, methods for trauma recovery, techniques for self-healing, importance of professional help, strategies for managing maladaptive behaviour.

References:

1. Erlene-Grise Owens, Justin Miller, Mindy Eaves. 2016. The A-to-Z Self-Care Handbook for Social Workers and Other Helping Professionals. New Social Worker Press.
2. Jasmin Lee Cori. 2008. Healing from Trauma: A Survivor's Guide to Understanding Your Symptoms and Reclaiming Your Life. Da Capo Lifelong Books
3. Laura Van Dermoot Lipsky. 2009. Trauma Stewardship: An Everyday Guide to Caring for Self While Caring for Others. Berrett-Koehler Publishers
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5. Loretta Pyles. 2018. Healing Justice: Holistic Self-Care for Change Makers. Oxford University Press
6. Melanie Greenberg. 2017. The Stress Proof Brain. New Harbinger Publications
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12. Thomas M. Skovholt and Michele Trotter-Mathison. 2011. The Resilient Practitioner: Burnout Prevention and Self Care Strategies for Counselors, Therapists, Teachers and Health Professionals. Routledge.

MSW (Disaster Management) Semester I
SDM 1C05: Disaster Vulnerability and Sustainable Development

Credits: 4

Hours/week: 4

Course Outcomes

- 1. Recognize how social structures (such as race, class, gender etc.) generates disaster vulnerability and privilege**
- 2. Theorize how changes in society could result in better disaster risk reduction.**
- 3. Apply critical thinking and social analysis skills to disaster situations**

Module I (12 Hours)

Social Vulnerability: Disaster Vulnerability- Concept and Dimensions- Geographical, Social, Economic, Cultural, Technological. Social Structure. Cleavage of Caste, Class, Gender, race and ethnicity, Refugees, Migrants, Children and Women, aged, unorganized Labour, Persons with Disability. Changing society to reduce social vulnerability. Professionals' social position and resulting vulnerability and privilege.

Module II (12 Hours)

Social Theories of Disasters: Sociological Analysis and Critical Thinking about disasters. Theories and perspectives- Conflict theory, Development theory, Risk and Uncertainty Theories (Ulrich Beck and Giddens), Feminist theories. Social Work Theories- The systems theory, Person-in-environment, Empowerment and Strength-based approaches. Integration of theories and perspectives.

Module III (12 Hours)

Political Economy of Disasters: Economic impacts of disasters- long and short-term. The Schumpeterian model and arguments against it. Economic Assessment post-disaster- quantification approaches and challenges. Factors affecting vulnerability and promoting resilience. Government dynamics in the face of disasters- political effect, bailout effect, ratchet effect, desperation effect. Government spending on disasters- Preventive spending and Palliative spending. Role of political development in mitigating effects of disasters. The politics of international aid.

Module IV

(12 Hours)

Community Participation: Community Power: power structure-sources of power- Weberian pluralist theory. Community Leadership: Concept and types. Community Participation: Concept and Degrees. Culture and Disasters: Relevance of indigenous knowledge, appropriate technology and local resources. Social Capital and Social Networks.

Module V

(12 Hours)

Disasters and Sustainable Development: Definition and Meaning of Sustainable Development. The Sustainable Development Goals. Indicators and Measures of Development. Hyogo and Sendai Frameworks and Disasters. Impact of Development projects such as dams, embankments, changes in Land-use etc. Climate Change Adaptation. Prevention of Disasters. Relationship between sustainable development and disasters.

References:

1. Blaikie, Piers et al. (1994). At risk: Natural hazards, people's vulnerability, and disasters. New York: Routledge
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6. Joseph, Jacquleen. (2013). Measuring Vulnerability to Natural Hazards: A Macro Framework, Disasters, 37(2), 185-200.
7. Parasuraman, S., and Acharya, N. (2000). Analysing forms of vulnerability in a disaster. The Indian Journal of Social Work, 61(4)
8. Pelling Mark. (2003). The Vulnerability of Cities: Natural Disaster and Social Resilience. London: Earthscan Publishers
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participatory learning and action. IIED Training Materials Series No. 1. London: IIED.

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12. Tierney, K. (2019). Disasters: A Sociological Approach. United Kingdom: Wiley.

MSW (Disaster Management) Semester II

SDM 2C06: Social Case Work

Credits: 4

Hours/week: 4

Course Outcomes

1. Understand the theoretical framework and core values for the practice of social case work
2. Acquire knowledge to assess and diagnose the problems of individuals
3. Develop skills to plan intervention for individuals with problems
4. Acquire ability in liaisoning, networking and mobilizing resources for the rehabilitation of individuals with problems
5. Acquire skills for recording and documentation of individual and group interventions

Module I: Introduction to Social Case Work

(8 hours)

Social Case Work as a Method of Social Work: Definition, scope and objectives of Social Case Work, History and Development of Social Case Work in UK, USA and India, Casework and Counseling. Philosophical assumptions and values of Social Case Work. Caseworker - qualities and skills.

Module II:

(10 hours)

Case work relationship: definition, qualities and principles of Case work relationship, (Individualization, Purposeful expression of feelings, controlled emotional involvement, Acceptance, Non-judgmental attitude, Client self determination, Confidentiality)
Tools used in social case work: Relationship, listening, observation, Home visits, Interview, Casework Interview: nature purpose and principles.

Module III: Components and Tools of social casework

(16 hours)

Components of casework (Perlman's model):

Person- client, significant others and collaterals.

Problem- need impaired social functioning.

Place- agency, objectives, functions, policies and resources.

Process- Social Casework intervention; psychosocial study, Diagnosis, Treatment,

Evaluation, Termination and follow up. Writing a Case work record

Recording: importance, principles and types: Narrative recording, summary recording & verbatim recording,

Module IV: Social Case Work Treatment - Approaches and Models (16 hours)

Environmental modification, Enhancing social support systems, and Direct treatment (Counselling techniques - guidance, clarification, ventilation, psychological, support, reassurance, confrontation, accreditation, suggestion etc.)

Enhancing the client's problem solving - assertiveness, Stress management & social skills

Theoretical approaches relevant to case work. Psychoanalytical, Psychosocial, Diagnostic and Functional approaches.

Models of Casework Practice : Social diagnostic(Richmond), Supportive and modificatory (Hamilton), Problem solving (Perlman), Crisis intervention(Rappaport), Classified treatment method (Florence Hollies),Competence based approach (Elleen Grabrill)

Module V: Case management in Social Case Work (10 hours)

Case management: definition, philosophy, components- Assessment, planning, facilitation, care coordination, evaluation, advocacy, referral, resource management

Settings of social case work: Primary & secondary, Social Case Work in Disaster management. Scope of social case work in various settings, Role and function of case worker in all settings

References:

1. Biestek Felix (1957). Case Work Relationship. Chicago: Loyola University Press
2. Grace Mathew (1992). Introduction to Social Case Work. Bombay: Tata Institute of Social Sciences.
3. Perlman, H.H. (1957). Social Case Work: A Problem Solving Process. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
4. Hepworth & Larsen (2010). Direct Social Work Practice: Theory and Skills (Eighth Edition). Belmont, CA: Brooks/Cole/ Thompson.
5. Hamilton.G : Theory and Practice of Social Case Work
6. Hamilton, Gordon (1970) The New York School of Social Work: Theory and Practice of Social Case Work, New York and London: Columbia University Press
7. Rameshwari Devi, Ravi Prakash (2004) Social Work Methods, Practics and Perspectives (Models of Casework Practice), Vol. II, Ch.3, Jaipur : Mangal Deep Publication

8. Brammer.L.M : The Helping Relationship Process and Skills 1985
9. Upadhay .R.K : Social Casework – A Therapeutic Approach.
10. Garrett, Annett (1972) Interviewing – Its Principles and Methods, Family Service Association of America, New York
- 11 Compton and Galaway : Social Work Process 1979Module I

MSW (Disaster Management) Semester II
SDM 2C07: Social Group Work and Social Work with Vulnerable Groups

Credits: 4

Hours/week: 4

Course Outcomes

- 1. Understand the concepts and historical evolution of social work practice with groups**
- 2. Recognize the phases of social group work and analyse the dynamics of group processes during these phases.**
- 3. Apply the principles, models, skills and techniques of social group work practice with vulnerable groups**

Module I (10 Hours)

Social Group Work: Concept of group and types of groups. Definition, objectives and characteristic of group work. Impact of group experience on the individual. History of Social Group Work, Principles of group work. Scope of group work.

Module II (15 Hours)

Social Group Work Process: Phases of the group work process- Intake, study, goal- setting, intervention, evaluation. Stages of Group Development - goal-setting, group norm, problem solving, decision making, conflict resolution. Programme as a tool, principles of programme planning, programme media, programme development process.

Module III (12 Hours)

Social Group Work Dynamics and Models: Social Dynamics of Groups- group size, member resources, structure, leadership, roles, norms, cohesiveness, processes, teams. Group Work Models- Social Goals Model, Remedial and Reciprocal Model. Kurt Lewin's Models.

Module IV (8 Hours)

Social Group Work recording: Principles of Recording. Types of Recording- Summary, Descriptive, Process, Problem-oriented and Summative. Formats for Group Work Recording.

Module V

(15 Hours)

Working with Vulnerable Groups: Types of Vulnerable Groups- Women, Children, Disabled, Elderly, Migrants, Informal Workers, Other Socially Disadvantaged Groups. Special needs of different groups and group work with these groups.

References:

1. Capuzzi, David; Gross, Douglas R; Stauffer, Mark D (2010). Introduction to Group work. Jaipur: Rawat publications.
2. Crawford, K., Price, M. and Price, B. (2015). Groupwork Practice for Social Workers. New Delhi: Sage
3. Fatout, M. (2017). Models for Change in Social Group Work. United Kingdom: Taylor & Francis. Konopka, Gisela (1963). Social Group Work, A Helping Process, New York, Prentice Hall, Inc.
4. Lassner, J. (2013). Social Group Work: Competence and Values in Practice. United States: Taylor & Francis.
5. Napier, Gershenfeld. (2005). Group Theory and Experience. AITBS Publications. Siddiqui, H Y (2008). Group Work: Theories and Practices. Jaipur: Rawat publication.
6. Toseland, R.W. and Rivas, R.F. (2009). Introduction to Group work practice. New York: Pearson/Allyan and Bacon.
7. Trecker, H B. (1990) Social Group Work Practice. New York: Women's Press.
8. Trecker, H.B. (1972). Social Group Work: Principles and Practice. Associated Pub. House Weil, M., Chau, K. L., Southerland, D. (2019). Theory and Practice in Social Group Work:
9. Creative Connections. United Kingdom: Taylor & Francis.

MSW (Disaster Management) Semester II
SDM 2C08: Working with Communities- Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction
(CBDRR) and Social Action

Credits: 4

Hours/week: 4

Course Outcomes

- 1. Understand the concepts and historical evolution of community practice and social action as methods of social work.**
- 2. Recognize various phases and models of Community Practice, especially with respect to disasters.**
- 3. Apply the principles and skills of community practice to Community based Disaster Risk Reduction**

Module I

(10 Hours)

Community Organisation: Community: Definition and Types- Rural, Urban, Tribal, Maritime. Community Practice (Community organization and Social action): Definition, Goals, Components- Community groups within community- Individual- Worker-Agency; History; Principles of Community Organization and Social Action; Community organisation as a social work process; Role and Skills of Community Organizer; Differentiating Community Organisation and Community Development.

Module II

(12 Hours)

Phases and Models of Community Practice: Phases: Study-analysis-assessment-discussion-organisation-action-evaluation-modification and continuation. Models of Community Organisation- Jack Rothman's 3 Models: Locality Development, Social Planning and Social Action; Mary Weil's Eight models.

Module III

(12 Hours)

Social Action: Definition, Meaning, Objectives, Principles. Methods, strategies and skills for social action. Social action for social reform and social development. Social Action movements- Swadeshi (1905), Save Silent Valley (1973), Chipko Movement (1973), Narmada Bachao Andolan (1978), Anti-Corruption Movement (2011). Role of social worker in Social action. Social Action Groups.

Module IV

(14 Hours)

Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR): Meaning and Definition. Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in development. CBDRR in Kerala. Steps in preparing CBDRR- Awareness generation and Community Organization; Risk and Vulnerability Assessments- Participatory Capacity and Vulnerability Assessment(PCVA) and Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment (PDRA); Planning for prevention, preparedness and mitigation at the local level; Networking and Collaborations; Components of the Community-based Disaster Management Plan.

Module V

(12 Hours)

CBDRR Committees and Task-Forces: Local disaster Management Committees- membership and roles. Task-force-meaning, membership, responsibilities and types. Task force training: knowledge, skills and resources required for each team- early warning and dissemination team, evacuation, search and rescue team, medical and first- aid team, water and sanitation team, relief and coordination team, carcass disposal team, trauma counselling team, damage and loss assessment team. Disaster Drills; Ensuring Sustainability; Success stories.

References:

1. ADPC (2000), "Community Based Disaster Management (CBDMD): Trainer's Guide, Module 4: Disaster Management". Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC). Bangkok, Thailand.
2. Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction. (2012). United Kingdom: Emerald Group Publishing Limited.
3. Gamble, D. N., and Weil, M. (2010). Community Practice Skills: Local to Global Perspectives. New York: Columbia University Press.
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7. Krist-Ashman, K.K., and, Hull, G.H. (2001). *Generalist Practice with Organizations and Communities*. Belmont, USA: Brooks/Cole.
8. Marcus, O. (2005), "A Conceptual Framework for Risk Reduction". World Conference of Disaster Reduction, Kobe, Japan, 18-22 January 2005.
9. Mayers, K. N. (1993), *Total Contingency Planning for Disasters: Managing Risk, Minimizing Loss, Ensuring Business Continuity*. John Wiley and Sons, New York
10. NDMA. (2019). *National Disaster Management Plan*, NDMA: New Delhi
11. Ross, M. (1955). *Community Organization: Theory, Principles and Practice*. London: Harper and Row: London
12. Siddiqui, H.Y. (1984). *Social Work and Social Action*. New Delhi: Harnam Publications
13. Sphere Association. 2018. *The Sphere Handbook: Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response*. Switzerland: Sphere
14. UNDRR. (2019). *Words into Action: Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Strategies*.
15. Switzerland: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)

MSW (Disaster Management) Semester II
SDM 2C09: Disaster Management Models

Credits: 4

Hours/week: 4

Course Outcomes

- 1. Understand how governments respond to disasters globally**
- 2. Identify international best practices and pitfalls in the area of Disaster Management**
- 3. Appraise the disaster Management capabilities of India and the state of Kerala**

Module I (10 Hours)

Disaster Management Models: Uses of Disaster Models. Kelly's Circular Model. The Crunch Model. The Pressure and Release Model. Access Model. Other Models.

Module II (14 Hours)

International Disaster Management Experience: International disaster management efforts during Spanish Flu (1918), Tsunamis (2004) and COVID (2019). The Cuban Model of Hurricane Risk Management, Japan's Emergency Management and response System. Bangladesh multi-hazard risk reduction Model. Critical analysis of International disaster management experience- identifying gaps and best practices.

Module III (14 Hours)

National Disaster Management Experience: Bengal Famine (1943). Bhopal Gas Disaster (1984), Surat Plague (1994), Orissa Super-cyclone (1999), Gujarat Earth Quake (2001), South India Tsunami (2004). Bihar floods. Landslides in North-East Himalayas. Heat Waves in Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Cold Waves in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Critical analysis of National experience- identifying gaps and best practices.

Module IV (12 Hours)

Kerala Disaster Management Experience: Landslides. Coastal Floods. Sabarimala Stampede. NIPAH (2018). Kerala Floods (2018). COVID (2019). The three pillars of the Kerala Model of Resilience: Education, Health and Local Governance. Best Practices: KILA Training Programme, School Safety, Social Volunteer Force, State Multi-purpose shelters,

Community Kitchen and Youth Volunteerism. Critical analysis of Kerala experience.

Module V

(10 Hours)

International NGOs and best practices: Red Cross, Sphere, Oxfam, World Relief, Caritas, CBM International. Critical analysis of NGO experience.

References:

1. Aguirre, B.E. (2005). Cuba's Disaster Management Model: Should It Be Emulated? International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters November 2005, Vol. 23, No. 3, pp. 55-71.
2. Retrieved from: <http://www.ijmed.org/articles/316/download/>
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4. Samuel, J., and Abraham George, A. (eds.). (2019). Towards disaster risk reduction in Kerala: Experiences, Perspectives and Way Forward, Plan International.
5. Joseph, Jacquleen et al. (2018). Leadership for Disaster Resilience- Learning from the current practices in India. Mumbai: TISS & IIHS
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8. Moore, M. et al. (2007). Models of Relief: Learning from Exemplary Practices in International Disaster Management. Working Paper- 514. RAND Center for Domestic and International Health Security
9. Thummarukudy, M and Peter, B. (Eds.). (2019). Leaving no one behind: Lessons from the Kerala Disasters. Kerala: Mathrubhumi Books
10. Srivastava, N., et al. (2016). Effects of Various Disaster Management Approaches: An Evidence Summary. London: EPPI-Centre, Social Science Research Unit, UCL Institute of Education, University College London.
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13. Santha, S. D. (2020). *Climate Change and Adaptive Innovation: A Model for Social Work Practice*. London: Routledge.
14. Santha, S. D. and Ratheesh kumar K. S. (2010). Population Vulnerability and Disaster Risk Reduction: A Situation Analysis among the Landslide affected Communities in Kerala, India. *Jamba: Journal of Disaster Risk Studies*, 3(1): 367-380.
15. Reddy, S. (Ed.) (2019). *The Asian Tsunami and Post-Disaster Aid*. New Delhi: Springer.
16. United Nations. (2006). *NGOs & Disaster Risk Reduction: A Preliminary Review of Initiatives and Progress Made*. Background Paper for a Consultative Meeting on A “Global Network of NGOs for Community Resilience to Disasters”. Geneva: United Nations.

MSW (Disaster Management) Semester II

SDM 2C10: Theory and Practice of Counselling and Counselling for Trauma Victims

Credits: 4

Hours/week: 4

Course Outcomes

- 1. Understand the basics of Mental Health, crisis intervention and trauma counselling**
- 2. Critically engage with the practices of crisis intervention and trauma counselling and learn from good practice in the past**
- 3. Recognize the impact of different psychosocial approaches and be able to critically discuss its implications for the target populations**

Module I (14 Hours)

Introduction to Counselling: Definition, and scope - Differentiating from Guidance, Case Work and Psychotherapy, Contexts: Remedial, Preventive, Developmental, Crisis – Forms: Telephone Counselling, Crisis Counselling, Vocational Counselling - Goals: Immediate and Long term. Psychological; Psychoanalytic/psychodynamic theories, behavioural theories, humanistic theories, and existential theories, evolutionary theory, neuropsychology and counselling.

Module II (12 Hours)

Introduction to Trauma Counselling and Mental Health, Emotional Bleeding, Emotional Hygiene: Psychological Responses to Disaster and Traumatic Events, mental health impact of disasters, social determinants of mental health in both the Global North and the Global South. Community approaches to psychosocial support.

Module III (10 Hours)

Psychology of disasters: Theory of Planned Behaviour, Social Cognitive Theories, Solution Focused Brief Therapy.

Module IV (12 Hours)

Trauma Counselling: Meaning, Definition and Types of trauma and counselling: Theories of trauma Counselling; Effects of trauma in different humanitarian crises.

Module V (12 Hours)

Disaster Trauma on Vulnerable groups: Effects of disasters on children, Migrants Dalits and tribals, Refugees, Gender Based Sexual Violence (GBSV) in Disasters: Psychosocial effects and responses to GBSV. Treating children affected by crises: Community-Based trauma counselling.

References:

1. Gladdings, S.T. (2009). *Counselling a Comprehensive Profession* (9th Ed.). New Jersey: Merrill/Pearson.
2. Greenstone, James L (2015). *Emotional First Aid: A Field Guide to Crisis Intervention and Psychological Survival*.
3. Guha-Sapir, D., Hoyois, P.H., & Below, R. (2014). *Annual Disaster Statistical Review 2013: The Numbers and Trends*. Brussels: CRED.
4. Halpern, James and Mary Tramontin (2006). *Disaster Mental Health: Theory and Practice (Crisis Intervention)*.
5. Jacobs, Gerard A. *Community-Based Psychological First Aid A Practical Guide to Helping Individuals and Communities During Difficult Times*. Amsterdam: BH.
6. James, Michael (2020). *Emotional First Aid: How to Feel Better in Times of Crisis*. Watkins Media,
7. Lopez-Ibor, J.J, Christodoulou, G., Mai, M., Sartorius, N., & Okasha, A. (2005). *Disasters and Mental Health* (ed.). New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.
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11. Nelson-Jones,R. (2004). *Practical Counselling and Helping Skills* (4th Edn.). London: Sage.
12. R.J., Fullerton, C.S., & Norwood, A.E. (2003). *Terrorism and Disaster: Individual and Community Mental Health Interventions*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
13. Winch, Guy (2014). *Emotional First Aid: Healing Rejection, Guilt, Failure, and Other Everyday Hurts*. Australia: Exisle Publishing Pty Ltd.
14. Zastrow, C.H. (2012). *Practice of Social Work* (10th Edn). CA: Cengage.

MSW (Disaster Management) Semester III

SDM 3C11: Quantitative and Qualitative Methods for Social Work Research

Credits:4

Hours/week: 4

Course Outcomes:

1. **Describe the significance and characteristics of social work research**
2. **Explain the process of social work research**
3. **Demonstrate the ability to use various quantitative and qualitative research methods**
4. **Explain the meaning of descriptive and inferential statistics**
5. **Determine the application of statistical techniques in social work research**
6. **Demonstrate the ability to undertake research projects in social sciences and prepare scientific reports**

Module I Introduction

(8 Hours)

Scientific Research and social work: - Meaning of research, types of research, Social work research – aims and significance.

Types of Research- Qualitative v/s Quantitative Research, evaluative research, participatory research, action research.

Module II Quantitative Research methods in social work

(20 hours)

Research Problem formulation: - Concepts, Theoretical and operational definition of concepts, Role of theory in research, Variables- Types, Hypothesis- Definition, types, sources and significance. Importance and methods of review of literature, Formulation of research proposal, Pilot study. Ethical considerations in research.

Research Design: - Meaning, purposes and types: - Exploratory, Descriptive, Diagnostic and experimental. Quasi-experimental design. Single subject designs, group design, Sampling Techniques-Types, merits and demerits. Measurement-Levels, scales and scaling techniques, Pretest, validity and reliability.

Data collection:-Primary data and Secondary data-Types. Methods of data collection-interview schedule, questionnaires, projective techniques.

Data analysis and data presentation in quantitative studies: Editing, Coding, tabulating, Interpreting, Descriptive and inferential Analysis Report writing- Format, style and

content. Qualities of a good research report

Module III Qualitative Research methods in social work (10Hours)

Qualitative Research, Nature of Qualitative Research, Methods of collecting qualitative data- Interviews, Focus groups, Observation, Case study, Ethnography, Action Research, PRA and other forms. Writing-up qualitative studies. Principles of Triangulation.

Module IV Statistical Methods (8 Hours)

Nature and purpose of statistics – use of statistical methods and limitations of statistics in social work research. Tabulation of data – purpose and basis of classification Frequency distribution- construction of frequency tables, graphic and diagrammatic presentation of data-Bar chart, Pie chart, Histogram, Frequency curve and Ogive. Normal distribution.

Module V Theoretical understanding of Descriptive and Inferential statistics

(14 Hours)

Meaning, relevance, uses, merits and demerits of measures of central tendency, Measures of dispersion (Range, Quartile deviation, Mean deviation, Standard Deviation) Meaning, relevance, uses, merits and demerits of measures of Correlation (Karl Pearson's Coefficient of correlation and Spearman's Rank correlation Meaning, relevance, uses, merits and demerits of Chi square, 't'test, and ANOVA Use of software packages in data analysis – SPSS

References:

1. C.B.Gupta,V.G.(2009).*Introduction to Statistical Methods*. NewDelhi:Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.
2. Cresswell,J.W.(2007).*Qualitative enquiry & research design: Choosing among five approaches*. New Delhi: Sage Publication.
3. Cresswell,J.W.(2009).*Research Design:Qualitative, Quantitative and mixed methods approaches*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
4. Creswell,J.W. and Clark,V.L.(2011).*Designing and Conducting Mixed Methods Research*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
5. D.K,L.(2000).*Practice of Social Research: Social Work Perspective*.

Newdelhi:Rawat Publications.

6. Mark, R.(1996).*Research Made Simple :A Handbook for Social Workers*. New Delhi: Sage Publications Inc.
7. Rosenthal,J.A.(2012).*Statistics and Data Interpretation for social work*. NewYork: Springer publishing company.
8. Schneider,R.A.(2003).*Basic statistics for social workers*. Maryland: University press of America.

MSW (Disaster Management) Semester III
SDM 3C12: Project Management for Disaster Management

Credits: 4

Hours/week: 4

Course Outcomes

- 1. Understand the concept of Project Management**
- 2. Discuss the issues faced during the course of in project cycle and how to overcome them**
- 3. Prepare project proposals in the Disaster Management setting**

Module I Fundamental Elements of Project Management (8 Hours)

Definition, Relevance, Scope and. Types of Projects, Relationship of Project, Program, Portfolio, And Operations Management: the Project Life Cycle, the ILO Framework and the role of the Project Manager. Post Disaster Rebuild Methodology (PDRM), Project Disaster.

Module II (12 Hours)

Project Initiation: Project Identification-essential guiding principles, Participatory Disaster Appraisal (PDA), Values Guiding Project Management: Justice, Care, Solidarity, a Project Charter, Components of project charter, Identifying Stakeholders.

Module III (14 Hours)

Project Planning: Project Selection and the Organization: Organisational planning- strategic planning, operational planning and project planning: vision, mission, goal, objectives, activities and SWOT Analysis: Results-based management (RBM) - Log Frame Approach (LFA) – Components of LFA and LFA Matrices, Creating Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) and Budgeting.

Module IV (12 Hours)

Project Execution, Monitoring, Controlling and Closure: Activities – Scheduling, Net-Working-Critical Path Method (CPM), Project Evaluation and Review Technique (PERT), Purpose of Monitoring and Evaluation – Components of a good Monitoring and Evaluation System – Tools for Monitoring and Evaluation.

Module V

(14 Hours)

Project Proposal Writing for Disaster Settings: Need and importance of Project Proposal, Components of Good Proposal, Identifying potential problems in Disaster Management setting and preparation of proposals-Community based Disaster Risk Reduction project, Camp Management Project, Rehabilitation Project.

References:

1. A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK® Guide, (2017), Sixth edition. Project Management Institute.
2. Brunt, C. (2017). Human Resource Management in International NGOs: Exploring Strategy, Practice and Policy. UK: Palgrave Macmillan.
3. Curlee, W. & Fleischer F. (2005 Sept). The humanitarian side of project management. PMI Global Congress 2005, Toronto, Canada.
4. Dale, Reidar 2003 The logical framework: an easy escape, a straitjacket, or a useful planning tool? Development in Practice 13 (1): 57-70
5. Devaux, A. Torero, M, Donovan, J., Horton, D (2016) Innovation for inclusive value-chain development: Successes and challenges, IFPRC, Accessible at <https://www.ifpri.org/publication/innovation-inclusivevalue-chain-development-successes-and-challenges>
6. DFID. (2003). Tools for Development: A handbook for those engaged in development activity. Accessible at <http://www.managingforimpact.org/resource/tools-development-handbook-those-engageddevelopment-activity> <https://www.projectmanager.com>
7. ILO (2010) Project Design Manual: A step-by-step tool to Support the Development of cooperatives and other Forms of self-help organisations. Accessible at https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/---emp_ent/---coop/documents/instructionalmaterial/wcms_159819.pdf
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10. Project Management Institute. (2005). Project management methodology for post disaster reconstruction (2005 ed.) Newtown Square, PA: Project Management

Institute.

11. Rapp, R.R. 2011. Disaster Recovery Project Management: Bringing Order from Chaos (Purdue Handbooks in Building Construction). Purdue University Press.
12. Roy, Sam M. (2002). Project Planning and Management: Focussing on Proposal Writing. A Pradesh: CHAI.
13. UNDP, 2002. Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation for Development Results.
14. UNDP. <http://web.undp.org/evaluation/handbook/>
15. Warnes, Joseph, C.E. (2018). Workable Project Management Procedures for Disaster Reconstruction. Publisher: Christian Faith Publishing, Inc.

MSW (Disaster Management) Semester III

SDM 3C13: Administration of Human Service Organizations (HSOs)- Disaster Resilience Building

Credits: 4

Hours/week: 4

Course Outcomes

- 1. Understand the roles and duties involved in administering and managing Social Welfare Organizations**
- 2. Understand the disaster response and communication in crisis**
- 3. Develop system relevant occupation and communication flow chart to direct the intervention**
- 4. Create social media communication models to effectively address the disasters**

Module I

(10 Hours)

Social Welfare Administration: Social Welfare Administration and Social Work Administration. Social Work Administration as a method. Tasks of Social Work Administrator. Principles of Social Work Administration. Human Service Organizations- concept, types and their functions. Social Welfare Administration in India.

Module II

(12 Hours)

Skills for Social Welfare Administration: Administrative Functions (Planning, Organising, Staffing, Directing, Co-ordinating, Reporting and Budgeting); Personnel, Finance and Office Management functions. Registration of NGOs.

Using MS Office: Word, Excel and Power point.

Module III

(15 Hours)

Disaster Response: Concept, Significance, Components. Disaster Response Plan, activation and coordination. Resource Management- Financial, Medical, equipment, communication, Human, transportation, Food and essential commodity (Identification, Procuring, Propositioning and deployment). System Relevant Occupation: Critical Infrastructure management, Evacuation, search and rescue services, Humanitarian Logistics Management. Relief and recovery activities: Communication, Camp management, WASH (water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion), Community Health, Emergency support functions, Need and damage assessment.

Module IV

(12 Hours)

Disaster Communication: Disaster Communication- Role of Communication in Disasters, Types of communication in case of disasters (radio, satellite phones, video conferencing, electronics devices). Information and Disasters- Role of Information from disaster affected community, Disaster management Information System, Organizing and effective dissemination of information, feedback for improving information. Media and Disasters: Media representations of disasters, impact of media coverage, Social Media, Public Communication and handling of media, role of media in disaster mitigation. Capturing Local Knowledge, Information, Education, Communication, and Training.

Module V

(11 Hours)

Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction: Concepts of Recovery and Reconstruction. Phases of Disaster Recovery. Information for Recovery- Post-disaster Review. Logistics for Recovery. Individual Disaster Recovery. Resettlement as recovery. Disaster recovery policy processes. Capturing Local Knowledge to inform recovery programmes. Recovering cultural heritage.

References:

1. Arefian, F. F. (2018). Organising Post-Disaster Reconstruction Processes. Springer
2. Chowdhry, P. D. (2000). Social Welfare Administration, Atma Ram Sons., Delhi,
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11. Paul Spicker (2008). Social policy themes and approaches: Policy Press, Bristol, UK.
12. Reidar, D. (2004). Evaluating Development Programmes and Projects. Second Edition., Sage Publications
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14. Menon, V. C. (2015). Managing Humanitarian Logistics, New Delhi: Springer

MSW (Disaster Management) Semester III
SDM 3C14: Disaster Health Management

Credits: 4

Hours/week: 4

Course Outcomes

- 1. Understand the different components of Disaster Health Management**
- 2. Become an integral part of Hospitals and Medical Teams in preparing for and intervening during disasters**
- 3. Analyse the role of Medical Social Worker in a Disaster**

Module I (12 Hours)

Introduction to Disaster Health Management: Public Health issues during Disasters. Various definitions in disaster health management (DHM). Planning for Disaster health management throughout the Cycle. Decision making and Participation. Community Health Groups. Access to Medical resources and supplies. Identification and Training of Disaster Health Volunteers. Disaster Health System in India- PHC, CHC, NHM.

Module II (14 Hours)

Phases of Disaster Health Response: Notification, Search and Rescue, Triage, Medical Care of Disaster Victims, Disaster Communications, Record keeping, Transportation and Evacuation, Debriefing/ Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD). Recovery. Rapid Assessment of emergency Health Care needs. Medical Care of Mass Gatherings. Medical surge, Surge capacity. Risk Assessment. Self-protection contaminated area and decontaminated area. ICT and Health Communication. Community Awareness and Volunteer Training. Medical Equipment and Supplies during Disasters.

Module III (12 Hours)

Disaster Hospital Planning: Preparing the Hospital emergency Plan- Disaster Management Committee. Centre command structure. The jobs cards. Plan activation of different areas of the hospital. Disaster beds/ how to increase bed capacity in emergencies. Planning of public information and liaison. Planning for security. Logistic planning (i. Communications planning ii. Transportation planning iii. Store planning iv. Personnel planning v. Financial planning). Operations Planning (Essential Medical and non-medical staff education. Triage.

Activation of nursing staff. Activation of ancillary services. Activation of support services).
Phase of staff education and training. Disaster activation and Post disaster de-briefing.

Module IV

(12 Hours)

Disaster Medical Teams (DMT): Team work in Disaster Health. Incident Command System. Members of the team: Advanced clinicians (nurse practitioners/physician assistants), medical officers, registered nurses, respiratory therapists, paramedics, pharmacists, pharmacy technicians, emergency medical technicians, safety specialists, logistical specialists, information technologists, communication and administrative specialists, Medical Social Workers, Hospital workers, Healthcare workers, Humanitarian aid workers, Public health workers, Health profession students, Volunteers. Role of different Team members and the role of Disaster Health Social Worker.

Module V

(10 Hours)

Role of Disaster Health Management Social Worker: Medical and Health Social Work- Concept, meaning and Objectives. Practice Settings of Medical Social Workers. Roles of Medical Social Worker. Challenges faced in Medical Social Work. Disasters and Medical Social Worker- Knowledge, Values and Skills.

References:

1. Afolabi, M.O. (2018). Public Health Disasters: A Global Ethical Framework. Germany: Springer International Publishing.
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15. Ugarte et al. (n.d.). Planning and triage in the disaster scenario.
https://www.aap.org/en-us/Documents/disasters_dpac_PEDsModule3.pdf

MSW (Disaster Management) Semester III
SDM 3C15: An Introduction to Geospatial Technology

Credits: 4

Hours/week: 4

Course Outcomes

- 1. Understand the principles of geospatial technology**
- 2. Create and customise various spatial thematic layers**
- 3. Apply geospatial technology tools and techniques at the basic and advanced level**
- 4. Explore the different real world application areas of geospatial technology**

Module I (12 Hours)

Map Basics: Define Map - importance of Map; Basic mapping principles - scale, Map projections and coordinate systems; Data representation and Map symbolization - colours and patterns; map generalization; Elements of map design and layout Map..

Module II (14 Hours)

Fundamentals of GIS: Introduction to GIS-History of GIS - Component of GIS; Geographic data models-Raster and Vector data, Metadata, Networks, topology, Non-Spatial data; Fundamental concepts in Remote Sensing-EMR-Remote Sensing Platforms-Data acquisition-resolution of remote sensing data; Interpretation of Remote Sensing Data.

Module III (12 Hours)

GIS Operations and its Importance: Geo-referencing Database Creation - Data vectorization and editing - Add XY Data - Buffer-Merge-Split - Update – Queries - Field Calculator Operations-Measurements - Summary Statistics – Clip - Grid Preparation – Update - Erase -Qfield data collection - Adding GeoTag Photo - Interpolation -thematic map preparation; Map layout Design.

Module IV (10 Hours)

Fundamental Concepts of Remote Sensing: History of Remote Sensing - Electromagnetic Energy - Characteristics of Electromagnetic spectral regions - Energy interaction with earth surface features - spectral response of natural earth surface features-Sensor system used in remote sensing - resolution of remote sensing data - Earth Observation Satellites-weather and

marine conservation satellites.

Module V

(12 Hours)

Digital Image Processing and Application: Sources of Spatial Data -Image Rectification - Image Enhancement - Band Combination - Image Classification - Index calculation Thermal image processing - DEM data analysis - Applications of remote sensing data in disaster management.

References:

1. Fundamentals of Remote Sensing, A Canada Centre for Remote Sensing Tutorial, Natural Resources, Canada
@https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/sites/www.nrcan.gc.ca/files/carthsciences/pdf/resource/tutor/fundam/pdf/fundamentals_e.pdf)
2. <https://gisradish.geolamal.com/2019/04/ogis-34-training-manual-read-and.html>
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5. Kang-Tsung Chang (2018), Introduction to Geographical Information Systems, McGraw Hill Education.
6. Michael N. Demers (2009), Fundamentals of Information Systems, Fourth Edition, John Wiley & Sons, Inc
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MSW (Disaster Management) Semester IV

SDM 4C16: Technology and Standards in Humanitarian Aid, Relief and Rehabilitation

Credits: 4

Hours/week: 4

Course Outcomes

- 1. Familiarize the concept of technology driven humanitarian logistics**
- 2. Apply various principles and standards of disaster relief operations**
- 3. Integrate theory and field work experience in humanitarian supply chain**

Module I (14 Hours)

Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief: The concept of humanitarian aid, origin and development of humanitarian aid, humanitarian principles, humanitarian programme cycle, delivery of humanitarian aid, people in aid and aid workers, basics of supply chain management, characteristics of the humanitarian supply chain, key building slabs of humanitarian logistics -human resources, knowledge management, information management, coordination, logistics, financial resources, and community, last mile distribution in humanitarian relief, field operations for disaster assessment and response, initiatives for global standards in humanitarian assistance.

Module II (12 Hours)

Technology and humanitarian aid: Digital humanitarian networking, crowd sourcing maps, use of social media in humanitarian logistics, use of artificial intelligence, innovations in humanitarian assistance, crisis mapping with geospatial information.

Module III (12 Hours)

Humanitarian standards and benchmarks: The Sphere philosophy, the humanitarian charter, protection principles, core standards, Minimum Standards - Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion, Food security and nutrition, Minimum standards in shelter settlement and non- food items, Minimum standards in health action, HAP services and activities, HAP benchmarks, national and state humanitarian standards of minimum relief

Module IV (10 Hours)

The Code of Conduct in humanitarian sector: Principles of conduct for the international red cross and red crescent movement and NGOs in Disaster Response Programmes,

recommendations to the governments of disaster affected countries, Recommendations to inter-governmental organizations.

Module V

(12 Hours)

Technology-driven emergency operation management: Introduction, nature and scope of operation management, Current issues facing operation management, disaster Relief Logistics, concept of digital humanitarianism, leveraging UAVs for emergency operation management, humanitarian logistics software, Helios On-Demand - Tactical Visibility for the Humanitarian Supply Chain, Web-based humanitarian logistics, LOGISTIX, The Disaster Management Information System (DMIS).

References:

1. Agarwal, D.K. 2008. Text Book of Logistics and Supply Chain Management. McMillan India Pvt Ltd.
2. EPRS (2019), Technological innovation for humanitarian aid and assistance, study Panel for the Future of Science and Technology, European Parliamentary Research Service
3. Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Assistance, Sphere Project, 2011.
4. Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Assistance, Sphere Project, 2018.
5. Krajewski & Ritzman. "Operation Management Strategy & Analysis", Prentice Hall of India.
6. Managing Humanitarian Logistics, B.S.Sahay, Sumeet Gupta, Vinod Chandra Menon editors, Springer, 2016.
7. Rolando T and Luk V W (2009), humanitarian logistics, Palgrave Macmillan publishers
8. Sahay B.S, Sumeet G and Vinod C M- Editors (2016), Managing Humanitarian Logistics, Springer
9. Technology For Humanitarian Action (International Humanitarian Affairs) , Kevin M. Cahill M.D. (Editor), Fordham University Press, 2014.
10. The 2010 HAP Standard in Accountability and Quality Management available at https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/260222E062A32EF085257829005BD6FE-Full_report.pdf

11. U.S. Agency for International Development (1998), Field Operations Guide for Disaster Assessment and Response
12. Vasileios Z, Soumia I, Ioannis M-Editors (2013), Humanitarian and Relief Logistics, Springer
13. Yuri M, Galina M, Miquel A and Antoni G – Editors (2009), Simulation-Based Case Studies in Logistics Education and Applied Research, Springer

MSW (Disaster Management) Semester IV
SDM 4C17: Mental Health and Disasters

Credits: 4

Hours/week: 4

Course Outcomes

- 1. Understanding the concept of mental health and mental health disorders**
- 2. Collect Case History and administer Mental Status Examination**
- 3. Apply the principles of mental health interventions to the field of Disaster Management.**

Module I

(14 Hours)

Mental Health during Disasters: Definition of Mental Health. Characteristics of a Mentally Healthy person. Well-being and Disasters- Definition of well-being. Happiness. Tools to measure well-being and happiness. Factors affecting well-being post-disaster. Social Support, Social Networks and Environment Friendly Practices. Integrating Mental Health with Preparedness. Mental Health Systems during Disasters.

Assessment : Case History taking and Mental Status Examination

Module II

(12 Hours)

Classification of Disorders: Concepts of Normalcy. Mental Disorders- Etiology and Factors influencing Prognosis (Predisposing, Precipitating, Perpetuating, Protecting, Present) The purpose of Classification. Introduction to ICD-11 and DSM-V, Psychiatric Disorders and their symptoms.

Mental Health Conditions during Disasters: Psychological and Behavioural responses during Disorders, Distress and Health Risk Behaviours, Serious Mental illnesses, PTSD, Alcoholism, Personality Issues, Grief

Module III Psychiatric Social Work

(14 hours)

Psychiatric social Work- Definition, historical development, Psychiatric Social Work in India
Psychosocial assessment: Individual and family-related determinants, environmental and cultural determinants, Impact of mental illness on individual, family and community

Social work practice competencies in mental health recovery

Psychosocial interventions - preventive, promotive and curative rehabilitative. prevention of mental disorders ,Coping with mental illness, Reducing stressors and enhancing resilience.

Strengthening social support system

Module IV Psychiatric Social Work Intervention (11 Hours)

Multi disciplinary team approach in the treatment of psychiatric illness. Role and functions, of psychiatric social worker in the team. Social workers in clinical settings: hospitals-adult and child psychiatry, aftercare centers, half way homes, sheltered workshop, de addiction centres, crisis intervention in emergency settings and disaster situations

Psychiatric social worker in the field of community mental health and disaster management

Module V Psychological First-Aid (PFA), Crisis Intervention and Rehabilitation

(9 Hours)

Concepts of Psychological First-Aid, Crisis intervention and Rehabilitation. Identifying people who require PFA. Steps in PFA. Do's and Don'ts in PFA. Types of Crisis. Types of Rehabilitation and Process involved in rehabilitation. Robert's 7-stage crisis intervention model.

References:

1. Yuval Neria, Sandro Galea, Fran H. Norris. (2009). Mental Health and Disasters. United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press.
2. Wee, D. F., Myers, D. G. (2005). Disaster Mental Health Services: A Primer for Practitioners. United Kingdom: Brunner-Routledge.
3. Cozza, S. J. (2014). Disaster and Trauma, An Issue of Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Clinics of North America, E-Book. United Kingdom: Elsevier Health Sciences.
4. Stoddard, F. J. (2012). Disaster Psychiatry: Readiness, Evaluation, and Treatment. United States: American Psychiatric Publishing.
5. Oriol, W. E., Nordboe, D. (1999). Psychosocial Issues for Older Adults in Disasters. United States: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Mental Health Services.
6. Chan, E. Y. Y. (2017). Public Health Humanitarian Responses to Natural Disasters. United Kingdom: Taylor & Francis.
7. Barlow, D. (2008). Clinical Handbook of Psychological Disorders. New York: Guilford
8. WHO International Classification of Disorders- 11

9. Sekar, K., Parthasarathy, R. and Muralidhar, D. (2007). Handbook of Psychiatric Social Work. Bangalore: NIMHANS
10. Nirmala, B.P. (2014). Handbook of Psychiatric Rehabilitation Services. Bangalore: NIMHANS
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- Ahuja, N. (2011). A Short Textbook of Psychiatry. New Delhi: Jaypee
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MSW (Disaster Management) Semester IV
SDM 4C18: Medical Information for Disaster Health Practice

Credits: 4

Hours/week: 4

Course Outcomes

- 1. Understand the concept of Emergency medical services**
- 2. List and describe common medical terms and procedures.**
- 3. Understand the common medical problems handled during disaster**
- 4. Analyse the role of Disaster Health Social Worker in times of disasters**

Module I (12 Hours)

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Systems: The field of Disaster Medicine. EMS Systems and Process, components. The Emergency First Responder (EMR). The social workers and the field of EMS. Medical, Legal and Ethical Issues. Documentation.

Module II (14 Hours)

Medical Concepts: Health. Indicators of Health. Human Body and the Organ Systems. Departments in a hospital. Mortality, Incidence, Prevalence. Basic Medical and surgical procedures (life support, Intubation, anesthesia, decontamination, puncture and cannulation etc.), tests (MRI, ECO etc.) and equipment (Catheter, Pacemaker etc.).

Module III (14 Hours)

Medical Interventions: Casualty Prediction and Disaster Plan Activation based on Type and Severity Disaster. CBRNE. Medical Response and the CO-S-TR Model framework. Incident Command System. Pre-hospital medical management of victims. Medical Care for large mass gatherings. Triage medical & psychosocial. Identification of valuable groups. Patient Assessment. Identification of hospitals and other medical facilities to offer efficient disastrous medical service. Safe patient transportation –Vehicle extrication and Special Rescue. Incident Management. EMR Life Support Kit.

Module IV (10 Hours)

Medical Conditions: Disaster-specific (Crush syndrome, Burns etc.) or group-specific (Pediatric, geriatric etc.) conditions. Common Symptoms presented. Types of emergencies. Specific aspects of emergency medicine.

Module V

(10 Hours)

Epidemiological Study of Disaster: Principles of Disaster Epidemiology, Rapid Health Assessment, Rapid health needs assessment. Outbreak Investigation. Environment health hygiene and sanitation issues during disasters, Preventive and prophylactic measures including Measles immunization, ORS, water, supply, chemoprophylaxis, food fortification, food supplements, MISP-Reproductive Health Care.

References:

1. Chapleau, W. (2015). Emergency First Responder, Second Edition + Rapid First Responder, Second Edition. United States: Jones & Bartlett Learning, LLC.
2. Ciottone et al. (2015). Ciottone's Disaster Medicine E-Book. United States: Elsevier Health Sciences.
3. David E. Hogan, Jonathan L. Burstein. 2007. Disaster Medicine. (2007). United Kingdom: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.
4. Emily Ying Yang Chan, Rajib Shaw. 2020. Public Health and Disasters
5. Grafft, J. A., Grafft, K. K. (2020). Essentials for The Emergency Medical Responder, 2nd Edition. (n.p.): Customized Safety Training, LLC.
6. Guidelines for Competency Based Training Programme in DNB Emergency Medicine. NBE: National Board of Examination. Accessed from: <https://nbe.edu.in/mainpdf/curriculum/EMERGENCY-MEDICINE.pdf>
7. Jan de Boer, Marcel Dubouloz. (2020). Handbook of Disaster Medicine. (2020). United States: CRC Press.
8. Park, K. (2017). Park's Textbook of Preventive and Social Medicine. India: Bhanot Publishers.
9. Pollak, A. N., Schottke, D. (2010). Emergency Medical Responder: Your First Response in Emergency Care. United States: Jones & Bartlett Learning.
10. Roberts, M. J. (2007). Mass Medical Care with Scarce Resources: A Community Planning Guide. United States: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.

MSW (Disaster Management) Semester IV

SDM 4C19: First-aid for Disasters

Credits: 4

Hours/week: 4

Course Outcomes

- 1. Understand the concept of First-Aid during disasters**
- 2. Evaluate situations where first-aid is required.**
- 3. Become competent in basic first-aid.**

Module I

(10 Hours)

Introduction to First-Aid: Concept. Aims of first-aid. Significance. Types and Levels. Principles of first-aid. Emergency Medical Responder and Roles.

Module II

(12 Hours)

First-Aid Assessment and Supplies: Recognising Emergencies. Assessing the situation. Make independent decisions. Disaster Kit. Home First Aid Kit, Travel First Aid Kit. Organizing Shelter. Check-lists. Safety Tools. DRAB and ABCD of first-aid.

Module III

(14 Hours)

Disaster specific safety guidelines: Avalanches, Landslides and Mud-flow. Earthquakes, Fires, Floods, Hazardous Materials. Epidemics. Others. Life-stock safety and Management during disasters.

Module IV

(12 Hours)

Emergencies and What to do: The ABC Bites and Stings. Breathing. Bleeding. Fractures. Burns. Choking. Cold and Heat related illnesses. Convulsions and Seizures. Cardiac Problems. Dizziness and Fainting. Eye and Ear injuries. Head, neck and spine injuries. Infectious diseases. Poison. Shock. Stroke and Tooth injuries. Drowning, Dizziness and Fainting.

Module V

(12 Hours)

Tools and Techniques for First Aid: Concept of Basic Life Support. Bandaging, Slings and Binders. Checking Pulse. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Automated External Defibrillator (AED). Ventilation. Clearing Air-way obstruction. Using the Fire- extinguisher.

References:

1. American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons (AAOS), American College of Emergency Physicians (ACEP), Alton L. Thygeson. (2011). First Aid, CPR, and AED Essentials. United States: Jones & Bartlett Learning.
2. American Red Cross. (2008). A Family Guide to First Aid and Emergency Preparedness. United States: Staywell.
3. Bowman, W. D., Backer, H. D., Paton, B. C. (2005). Wilderness First Aid: Emergency Care for Remote Locations. United States: Jones and Bartlett Publishers.
4. Bradley, A. T. (2011). The Disaster Preparedness Handbook: A Guide for Families. United States: Skyhorse Publishing.
5. Imel, J. S. (2020). Urban and Disaster Emergency First Aid Made Easy. (n.p.): Udtwfa, LLC.
6. Jefferson's County Sheriff's Office. (2018). Jeffereson County Family emergency Preparedness Handbook. Oregon: Jefferson's County Sheriff's Office. Retrieved from: https://www.jeffco.net/sites/default/files/fileattachments/public_safety/page/5629/preparedness_handbook.pdf
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8. Liebsch, J., Liebsch, B. (2006). It's a Disaster! ... and what are You Gonna Do about It? A Disaster Preparedness, Prevention & Basic First Aid Manual. United States: Fedhealth.
9. Sawyer, J., Huertas, G. (2018). Animal Management and Welfare in Natural Disasters. United Kingdom: Taylor & Francis.
10. Staywell. (2012). Responding to Emergencies: Comprehensive First Aid/ CPR/ AED. United States: American National Red Cross.

MSW (Disaster Management)I Semester

Ability Enhancement Course (AEC)

SDM 1A 01 Working with Older Persons

Credits: 4

Module I Introduction to basic concepts: Old Age, elderly, older person, ageing, Demography of the Ageing at national and international level and its related implications

Module II Needs and problems of elderly: physical, psychological, financial, social and environmental.

Module III Social security measures and Welfare programmes/schemes for older persons

Module IV Introduction to Social Work with Older Persons: Counselling and guidance services for preparation of old age, lifestyle management, Grief and bereavement counseling, sensitizing children/families/ communities, creating favourable/safe environment for the elderly, services for older persons in institutions and palliative care

Instructional Strategies:

Module	Instructional Strategies
Module I	Reading Assignments Seminar on Problems and challenges faced by elderly One article/book review- Article/book discussing problems/interventions with respect to older persons
Module II	
Module III	Visit to two organizations working with older persons Assignment on services and programmes for older persons
Module IV	Class room sessions (4 hours) Lectures and Interaction with a social worker from the field of Elderly Care

Mode of Assessment

Sl. No.	Assessment Format	Weightage
1.	Test with multiple choice questions (Minimum 25 Questions)	10
2.	Assignment on the profile of an Institutional Care Facility for Older persons	2
3.	One article/book review- Article/book discussing problems/interventions with respect to older persons (guidelines for review should be given)	4
4.	Group Activity (Students may be divided into three or four groups) – One Programme in the campus or in the community-Either to raise awareness of issues or for providing a service or opportunity for older persons	4
	Total	20

References:

1. Bose, A.B. (2006)*Social Security for the Old Myth and Reality*. Concept Publishing Company
2. Thara Bhai, L.,(2002) *Ageing - Indian Perspective*. Vedic Books
3. Joshi, Arvind K., (2006)*Older Persons in India*, Serials, New Delhi
4. Papalia et al. (2002)*Adult Development and Ageing* Mc Graw Hill, New Delhi
5. Desai, M. and Siva, R. (2000). *Gerontological Social Work in India: Some Issues and Perspectives*. Delhi:B.R. Publishing.

MSW (Disaster Management) Second Semester

Professional Competency Course (PCC)

SDM 2A02 Child Protection

Credits: 4

Module I Introduction

Child protection: Meaning and Importance, Child abuse: Forms of abuse- Neglect, physical abuse, emotional abuse and sexual abuse, Factors contributing to child abuse and neglect, Abusive relationships, Long term impact of abuse and neglect on children – Trauma, Suicide risk, Factors contributing to suicide risk among children and adolescents

Module II Legal frame work:

- Legislation pertaining to child abuse and child protection: POCSO Act
- Mechanisms to address child abuse in India/Kerala
- Child protection practice in developed countries- any one model
- Child Protection Practice in India: Dept of Social Justice, Central government schemes
- Child protection agencies – Child protection workers/CWC, JJB, CHILDLINE

Module III Intake and Assessment/ Appraisal

Child concern report/mandatory reporting, Initial assessment, Safety plan, Family assessment /appraisal- Genograms, eco-maps, timelines, behavioural sequences: Health and wellbeing assessment, Family and environment- parenting, Risk factors and protective factors. Assessment of child development, Assessment of parent –child relationship, Assessing parenting skills.

Interviewing children

Module IV Case management and support

Therapeutic assessment and care plan, Care team approach, Working with family/community services/ school/ health care system/ police and other stakeholders, Placements of children: Kinship/foster care/residential care, Contact with birth family, Adoption/permanent care, De-institutionalization. Gender sensitivity and cultural sensitivity in child protection

Instructional Strategies:

Module	Instructional Strategies
Module I Introduction	Reading Assignments Interaction with Social workers/experts in Child Protection (CHILDLINE, District Child Protection Office/CWC/JJB) Review of reports related to child abuse from at least one major daily

Module II Legal frame work	Seminar by an expert in Legislations for Children Visit to any of the Child Protection Setting- CHILDLINE, District Child Protection Office or any residential care facility.
Module III Intake and Assessment/ Appraisal	Class room sessions Lectures, activity sessions for skill building
Module IV Case management and support	Class room sessions Lectures, activity sessions for skill building

Mode of Assessment

Sl. No.	Assessment Format	Weightage
1.	Test with multiple choice questions (Minimum 25 Questions)	10
2.	Assignment on the profile of a Child Protection Agency	2
3.	Submission of a case report- Thee student should identify a child who is in difficult circumstances (From the field work agency, or school, or community) and do an analysis of the Risks and Protective Factors, and suggest interventions	4
4.	Group Activity (Students may be divided into three or four groups) – The students should organise a Child Protection Awareness activity in the community.	4
	Total	20

References

1. Sathyarathi, Kailash (2015): Every Child Matters
2. Webb, Boyd Nancy, 2011 Social Work Practice with Children, The Guilford Press, New York
3. Cocker, Christine & Allain, Lucille, 2013 Social Work with Looked After Children, Sage, New Delhi
4. Tiwari, Jyotsana (Ed) Vol. I &II 2011 Child Abuse and Human Rights Isha Books
5. Greene, Roberta R. 2007 Social Work Practice- A risk and Resilience Perspective, Thomson Brooks/Cole Belmont