

**DETAILED SYLLABUS FOR THE POST OF  
PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER  
IN MEDICAL EDUCATION SERVICES**

*(Category No: 013/2019)*

**1. SOCIAL WORK**

Social Work: Definition, meaning, purpose, goals and objectives - principles and assumptions of social work - basic and auxiliary methods of social work - tools, techniques, skills and abilities of a professional social worker – NASW Code of Ethics and Standards of Practice

**2. WORKING WITH INDIVIDUALS (Social Casework)**

Social Casework: definition, nature, objectives, relevance and scope of - philosophy, principles and components of social case work

Social Casework Process: Exploration, Engagement, Assessment and Planning, Implementation, goal attainment, Termination and Evaluation

Models of social casework practice: Psychodynamic model, Behavioral model, Psychosocial model, General System model, Humanistic Existential model, Problem Solving model, Solution Focused model, Crisis Intervention model - Skills and techniques in social case work.

**3. WORKING WITH GROUPS (Social Group Work)**

Group: Meaning, type, characteristic - stages of group development - goal setting, group norms, problem solving, decision making, conflict resolution

Sub groups: Meaning and types - tools for assessing group interaction: Socio gram and sociometry  
Group dynamics: definition, communication and interaction pattern - interpersonal attraction and cohesion - Leadership; concept, theories - types of leadership and contexts - role and qualities of a leader.

Social Group Work: Definition, objectives, scope, purpose - principles of Group Work

Social Group Work process - Intake, Study, goal setting, intervention, evaluation - programme as a tool, principles of programme planning, programme development process- social group work models - Group worker - role, functions, skills and qualities.

Group process: Meaning, type (associative and dissociative group process) - bond, acceptance, isolation, rejection, conflict and control.

**4. SOCIOLOGY FOR SOCIAL WORK**

Family - Nature, composition, characteristics, types, changing role of family, issues: separation, divorce, remarriage - Family life cycle: Independence, coupling (marriage), parenting, babyhood through adolescence, launching adult children, retirement, family and couple therapy.

Society: type and characteristics - tribal, rural, urban, industrial and postindustrial - Culture: definition, nature, type - (material & non-material

Socialization: importance and agencies of socialization

Social control: types, process of social change - characteristic features of industrialization, modernization, globalization and secularization, social stratification - caste, class, gender and power.

Social problems: Poverty, unemployment, migration, alcoholism and substance abuse, domestic violence, dowry, crime and delinquency.

**5. PATIENT AS A PERSON & RELEVANCE OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY**

Person-in Environment – patient as a person: emotional, social and and lifestyle factors involved in an illness – hospitalization and its impact on patient and family systems – environmental modification – stigma and discrimination

Multidisciplinary Team: team members and role of team members, role of social worker & essential aspects of team work.

**6. DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY**

Growth and Development - the major psychological and social theories of development (Erik Erikson - Piaget - Kohlberg- Sigmund Freud) - the biophysical psychological and socio-cultural changes happening during life span - parental, early childhood, late childhood, puberty, adolescence, young adulthood, middle adulthood and old age.

**7. PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK**

Mental Health - concepts, normality, abnormality - determinants of mental health, major mental/psychiatric disorders, DSM & ICD classification, psychiatric assessment - psychiatric interviewing (Mental Status Examination/ Case history recording).

Psychiatric Social Work: Meaning and importance, historical development of psychiatric social work - functions and roles of psychiatric social worker.

**8. PSYCHIATRIC ILLNESS AND MANAGEMENT**

Prevalence, etiology, clinical manifestation, course and management of psychiatric disorders:

- |                                     |                                   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Organic mental disorders (Delirium, | Personality Disorders             |
| Dementia and Alzheimer's)           | Sexual Disorders                  |
| Mood Disorders                      | Developmental Disorders           |
| Anxiety Disorders                   | Conduct and ADHD                  |
| Stress-related adjustment disorders | Sleep Disorders                   |
| Somatoform disorders                | Substance-abuse related disorders |

**9. SOCIAL LEGISLATIONS & SOCIAL WELFARE**

Mental Health Act 1987, Dowry Prohibition Act 1984, Rights of Personality Disability Act, Domestic Violence (Prohibition) Act 2005, Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection) Act 2015, POCSO Act 2012 - Right to Education Act 2009, National Mental Health Programme, DMHP, Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB), State Social Welfare Board (SSWB), UNCRC, National Human Rights Commission – Medico-legal Issues

NOTE: - It may be noted that apart from the topics detailed above, questions from other topics prescribed for the educational qualification of the post may appear in the question paper. There is no undertaking that all the topics above may be covered in the question paper.