

Vol 4 Issue 1 July 2014

ISSN No :2231-5063

---

# International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

## *Golden Research Thoughts*

Chief Editor  
Dr.Tukaram Narayan Shinde

---

Publisher  
Mrs.Laxmi Ashok Yakkaldevi

Associate Editor  
Dr.Rajani Dalvi

Honorary  
Mr.Ashok Yakkaldevi

## Welcome to GRT

**RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595**

**ISSN No.2231-5063**

Golden Research Thoughts Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial board. Readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

### **International Advisory Board**

Flávio de São Pedro Filho Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Mohammad Hailat Dept. of Mathematical Sciences, University of South Carolina Aiken	Hasan Baktir English Language and Literature Department, Kayseri
Kamani Perera Regional Center For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Abdullah Sabbagh Engineering Studies, Sydney	Ghayoor Abbas Chotana Dept of Chemistry, Lahore University of Management Sciences[PK]
Janaki Sinnasamy Librarian, University of Malaya	Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ilie Pintea, Spiru Haret University, Romania
Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Xiaohua Yang PhD, USA
Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur	George - Calin SERITAN Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences AL. I. Cuza University, Iasi	.....More
Titus PopPhD, Partium Christian University, Oradea,Romania		

### **Editorial Board**

Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade ASP College Devrukh,Ratnagiri,MS India	Iresh Swami Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur	Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur
R. R. Patil Head Geology Department Solapur University,Solapur	N.S. Dhaygude Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur	R. R. Yaliker Director Managment Institute, Solapur
Rama Bhosale Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education, Panvel	Narendra Kadu Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune	Umesh Rajderkar Head Humanities & Social Science YCMOU,Nashik
Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University,Kolhapur	K. M. Bhandarkar Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia	S. R. Pandya Head Education Dept. Mumbai University, Mumbai
Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai	Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain	Alka Darshan Shrivastava Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar
Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar Arts, Science & Commerce College, Indapur, Pune	G. P. Patankar S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka	Rahul Shriram Sudke Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore
Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary,Play India Play,Meerut(U.P.)	Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director,Hyderabad AP India.	S.KANNAN Annamalai University,TN
	S.Parvathi Devi Ph.D.-University of Allahabad	Satish Kumar Kalhotra Maulana Azad National Urdu University
	Sonal Singh, Vikram University, Ujjain	

**Address:-Ashok Yakkaldevi 258/34, Raviwar Peth, Solapur - 413 005 Maharashtra, India**  
**Cell : 9595 359 435, Ph No: 02172372010 Email: ayisrj@yahoo.in Website: www.aygrt.isrj.net**



## Social Work Education and Indian View Point

**Nejkar D.G.**

Associate Professor Dept. of Social Work  
Karmaveer Hire Arts, Science, Commerce and Education College Gargoti,  
Kolhapur (Dist)

**Abstract:-** Social prohibition and comprehensive strategy are key ideas that are, no doubt discussed much around the world. Especially, in India, the arrangement producers and organizers have been giving a great deal of significance to the diverse issues identifying with 'comprehensive development' in the late years. Indeed in the field of advanced education, these ideas are continuously viewed as all the more genuinely nowadays with the UGC's auspicious and fitting activity of setting up of various Centers for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy in around 35 selected Universities from all areas of the nation. Proficient social specialists are selected to these focuses in different limits, for example, Lecturer cum Assistant Director, Reader cum Deputy Director, Professor and Chairperson/Director and even as Research Assistants. Proficient social specialists have adequate degree to help their strength in uplifting poor people, minimized and socially prohibited gatherings of individuals for which they have to have a solid establishment in the hypothetical develops of social prohibition, comprehensive advancement, comprehensive approach and related viewpoints. This paper highlights the requirement for a 'comprehensive viewpoint' in social work instruction and practice in diverse fields..

**Keywords:** Social Work, Education, Social Change

### Introduction :

Social rejection (and consideration) is a theme of real criticalness in contemporary social work and has been a center gimmick of social approach advancements in the UK and Europe in the previous decade. The issue of social rejection lies at the very heart of social work and the ramifications of this position for both hypothesis and practice. A scope of real topics in social work, taking a gander at how they reflect an underlying concern with social rejection. They incorporate strengthening, need, the activity of power, decision, proof based practice and reflexive practice. He likewise makes clear that despite the fact that the term 'social prohibition' is of late cause, it gives a skeleton to comprehension the persisting topics of social work.

### Definition:

The social work calling pushes social change, critical thinking in human connections and the strengthening and liberation of individuals to upgrade well-being. Utilising speculations of human conduct and social frameworks, social work intercedes at the focuses where individuals interface with their surroundings. Standards of human rights and social equity are key to social work. Social work in its different structures addresses the various, complex transactions in the middle of individuals and their surroundings. Its mission is to empower all individuals to create their maximum capacity, enhance their lives, and avert brokenness. Proficient social work is centered around critical thinking and change. Accordingly, social specialists are change operators in the public eye and in the lives of the people, families and groups they serve. Social work is an interrelated arrangement of qualities, hypothesis and practice.

An efficient dissection of the social work, its reasoning, qualities and standards must be seen after a legitimate reference and endeavor is made to comprehend the idea of social work and its development in India. This ought to include different

## .Social Work Education And Indian View Point

---

discernments and perspectives concerning its development and improvement. The social work calling is principally dedicated to solidarity with underestimated areas of society. The essential human rights are all the time abused for individuals, who need monetary, physical, mental social and/or passionate assets. Absence of assets prompts weakness and accordingly underestimation of individuals by the social, financial and political frameworks.

Underestimated individuals are powerless against hardship and abuse by the individuals who have control over assets. In this manner, this calling perceives that underestimated individuals need to be enabled so that they themselves assume a conclusive part for their improvement and welfare. Strengthening is the methodology of picking up control over self and the assets, which focus power. This procedure goes for transforming the nature and heading of the systemic powers, which minimizes the feeble trademark was doing or launching welfare and normal great of all, the flashes of which can be found in people stories and legends in old scholarly works, Smiritis or Dhramasastras. The soonest say to philanthropy can be gotten from Rigveda which energizes philanthropy by saying "May the person who gives sparkle most". The Arthasastras, credited to Kautilya is one of the most seasoned works in commonwealth that alludes to the development work for open great by joint endeavors of villagers. It additionally says social function as consideration of kids, old or invalid if there should arise an occurrence of no defenders. Uncommon regulations were built for persons living in urban communities for normal great.

Aggregate philanthropy was prevalent type of social work, of which advancement of instruction or Vidyadana was a paramount one as one of the various Jatakas reflect. Different Upanashidas like Brihadarnayaka, Chhandogya and Taittiriya recommends that each householder must hone philanthropy. By training, reference may be made to religion, which outweighed everything else to the populace of old India. One of the mainstream techniques for performing social exercises, thus was Yagnas. The primary point of yagnas was the basic welfare of all, without any individual profit or benefit. There were a few Yagnashalas, which were similar to classrooms wherein understudies were ingrained with the inclination of working without the egocentric wishes. This learning and soul transcended to the home, working environment and in the normal group life. The group was urged to make headway as one substance and accomplish advance. As per Geeta advantaged areas must strive towards the satisfaction of its obligation to serve poor people, crippled and underprivileged.

The communitarian structure of right on time Vedic period worked like a developed family, where everyone Social Reform in Medieval Period (1206-1706) The methodology took after while specifying the social change exercises amid the medieval period would be to center not on individual rulers and their accomplishments however to the degree of their commitment to changes in social foundations and structure. The Muslim Sultanate who framed a critical period of the medieval period were persuaded and determined by the same soul of social administration in the fields of religion and instruction. The commonsense needs of combining prevailed over region and giving proficient organization in an outside nation required the outline of the part and capacities of the lords. These obligations included support of peace, security from outside strengths, collecting of charges and giving equity to subjects. Past these restricted mainstream works, the rulers took minimal enthusiasm toward advertising the general welfare of the masses. The religion charged upon the Muslims to render help to the underprivileged by the installment of Zakat, "the yearly legitimate offerings of five things, to be specific cash, cows, grain, leafy foods". Procurement of drinking water, building of mosques, procurement of sarais, philanthropy to poor was viewed as devout act. Humayun was the pioneer amongst the Muslim rulers to try the endeavors to restrict Sati framework. Akbar was a celebrated ruler who took activities in acquiring changes Indian culture by nullifying subjection in 1583. He presented balance among individuals independent of class and religion, and created thorough arrangement of poor help which was of two sorts: allowing easing in real money/kind to each destitute individual who made appeals for the same and the other was orderly and composed support gave consistently. Ram Krishna Mission, Indian Social Conference, Servants of India Society and so forth. Nonetheless, this social change development kept to little elitist section of the populace for the most part comprising of English talking white collar class. Anyhow with the appearance of Gandhiji on the scene, the whole social change and political freedom development took a turn. Fundamentally, Gandhiji joined political development with the social development and changed this into a mass development with the support of all segments of populace remarkably ladies and laborers and lower stations.

The foundation of the first school of social work, Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, Bombay in 1936 imprints a watershed in preparing and training of social work calling. Along these lines, a few foundations of social work were made in different parts of the nation.

After freedom, the legislature moved towards the welfare approach and took a few territories of social work under its domain. The notoriety of plans of social change, social advancement, institutional change and projects of family arranging, end of mass destitution and diminishment of pay crevices among the populace reflect the heading of social introduction towards looking for and striving to attain the objectives.

In Indian Sociology there is less open deliberations about the idea field. The main accessible compositions encompasses methodological methodologies that are figured around two perspectives of considering Indian reality; the 'field-view' and 'book view'. Jodhka's (1998) article 'From Book View to Field View: Social Anthropological Constructions of the Indian Village' brings out changed contestations identified with methodologies of considering Indian towns. Inside the system of these suggestions the 'field view' for the most part alludes to the existed and imparted encounters of individuals from the field, which one looks to appreciate and decipher, and the 'book perspective' of Indian culture is confined around writings created by indologists – by and

## Social Work Education And Indian View Point

---

large sourced from established Hindu scriptures and frontier ethnography.

With the end goal of this article, the Indian discuss inside social science is intriguing on two checks (i) most Indian social researchers accept they recognize what the field is and (ii) this field is by and large constantly outside the scientist and imagined as being contained somehow in the substances of 'the other' (for the most part Dalits and Tribes). It falls into place without a hitch for most Brahmin social researchers to study and estimate about Dalits and Tribes, never striking them why this proclivity. Political scholar Gopal Guru in his article 'How Egalitarian are the Social Sciences in India?', nitty gritty how this methodology has been so profoundly settled in the personalities of Indian social researchers thus effectively acknowledged by Dalits, Tribals and Obcs in India. Applying the populist rule to Indian social sciences, Guru challenged the thought that some are conceived with a hypothetical spoon in their mouth while the dominant part with an exact pot around their neck. While Guru did problematised these techniques to an incredible degree and gave new heading to understanding and doing social sciences in India, the battle by 'exact Shudras' to free social sciences from the grasp of 'hypothetical Brahmins' in India has yet to start.

In the setting of social work discipline fundamentally however identified with the above, Gore (1988) pointed that the issue confronted by the social work calling in India has more to do with the fundamental issue in the societal structures itself—the absence of progression between rustic life and urban life, provincial occupations and urban occupations' as he sees it. He contended that the inward provincial urban stratification is made more unbridgeable by the setting of universal stratification and the potential for estrangement of the urban tip top of creating nations from their country linkages. This does not imply that the discontinuity of a creating society is just along the rustic urban measurement, yet it is the major applicable pivot. To the degree that individual experts get to be mindful of this rest they look to make up for it by activity at the individual level. This he recognizes as an issue that influences all callings not social work alone.

An alternate thought we must consider while captivating with the idea of field is the way social work training sees and conceptualizes field work inside its educational module. The idea field is recognized and divided in such a way as to give a feeling of an unique distinction of the 'out there' field adapting as contrasted with 'classroom learning'. This detachment between the classroom and the field, as embodied in the origination of field work, is the bedrock in which social work projects are based on. For example in the event that we study such originations in more detail, Moorthy (1953) positions field function as takes after, "the targets of field work in social work are to empower a laborer to perceive an issue, to diagnose it, to treat it and to utilize and keep up essential strategies and records. The accentuation of field work, is, thusly, on the handy parts of preparing. In the classroom he may read, speak or find out about these exercises yet in the field work regions the understudy understands their substance by successful practice. An understudy's field work is a procedure of his dynamic absorption of encounters included in the acknowledgment of the aforementioned objectives". Effortlessness Matthew (1975) fights that in social work instruction, field work is the thing that she sees as the 'adapting by-doing' part of the educating system.

### REFERENCES

1. Alphonse, M.; George, P. and Moffat, K. (2007). Redefining Social Work Standards in the Context of Globalization: Lessons from India. International Social Work.
2. Baskin, C. (2003). Structural Social Work asseen from an Aboriginal Perspective. In W. Shera (Ed.), Emerging perspectives on anti-oppressive practice (pp. 65–78). Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press.
3. <http://socialworkbhu.blogspot.in/2013/12/evolution-of-social-work-tradition-and.html>
4. <http://www.daltrijournals.org/ijdtsw/is2a1.htm>
5. Akhiles Debey – Commercialization of Education in India APH publication, New Delhi.
6. Jayaram N. – Sociology of Education in India, Rawat Publications New Delhi.

## Publish Research Article International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Book Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

### Associated and Indexed, India

- \* International Scientific Journal Consortium
- \* OPEN J-GATE

### Associated and Indexed, USA

- EBSCO
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Database
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database
- Directory Of Research Journal Indexing

Golden Research Thoughts  
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005, Maharashtra  
Contact-9595359435  
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com  
Website : www.aygrt.isrj.net