THIRUVALLUVAR UNIVERSITY
MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK
POST GRADUATE DEGREE COURSE
UNDER CBCS
(With effect from 2020-2021)

The Course of Study and the Scheme of Examination

Sl. No.	Study Components		ins. hrs / week	Credit	Title of the Paper	Maximum Marks		
	Course Title					CIA	Uni. Exam	Total
SEMESTER I								
1	Core		4	3	Social Work Profession and Practice	25	75	100
2	Core		4	3	Social Work practice with Individuals	25	75	100
3	Core		4	3	Social Work practice with Groups	25	75	100
4	Core Practical		12 hrs. /week	5	Concurrent Field Work-I	40	60	100
Internal Elective for same major students (Choose any one)								
5	**Core Elective**	**Paper-1**	3	3	A. Sociology for Social Work practice B. Social Development : Theories and Perspectives C. Civil Society and Governance	25	75	100
External Elective for other major students (Inter/multi disciplinary papers)								
6	**Open Elective**	**Paper-1**	3	3	A. Environmental Social Work B. Social Entrepreneurship C. Project Management	25	75	100
			30	**20**				
SEMESTER II						CIA	Uni. Exam	Total
7	Core		4	3	Social Work practice with Communities	25	75	100
8	Core		3	3	Social Work Research and Statistics	25	75	100
9	Core		3	3	Social Welfare Administration	25	75	100
10	Core practical		12hrs. /week	6	Concurrent Field Work-II	40	60	100
Internal Elective for same major students (Choose any one)								

11	Core Elective	Paper-2	3	3	A. Psychology for Social Work practice B. Human Growth and Personality Development C. Perspectives in Psychology	25	75	100
External Elective for other major students (Inter/multi disciplinary papers)								
12	**Open Elective**	**Paper-2**	3	3	A. Theory and practice in counselling B. Peace building and conflict mitigation C. Personal and Professional Development	25	75	100
13	*Field Study		-	2		100	-	100
14	**Compulsory Paper**		2	2	**Human Rights**	25	75	100
					Summer Placement (optional)			
			30	**25**				

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK		
Course Code	Name of the paper	Paper Type
P05	**SOCIAL WORK PROFESSION AND PRACTICE**	Core
Semester	Credits	Teaching Hours
I	3	4

Course Objectives

1. To gain an understanding about social work and related concepts

2. To provide information about evolution of social work in the West and in India and its emergence as a profession

3. To recognize the need and importance of social work education and training

4. To understand various models of professional practices and its applications

5. To gain an insight into various reform movements and welfare programmes

UNIT- I: **Introduction**

Social work: Definition, Nature, characteristics, functions, values, principles, goals and scope. Concepts related to Social Work: Social Welfare, Social Service, Social Reforms, Social Justice, Social Development and Social Empowerment. Voluntary Social Work in India. Concept of International Social Work. Religio– philosophical foundations of social work in India. History of Social Work in the West and in India.

UNIT – II Social Work Practice

Introduction to the Methods of Social Work. Level of Intervention in Social Work: Micro, Mezzo and Macro level. Skills and techniques in Social Work practice.Fields of Social Work: Family and child welfare, Correctional social work, Industrial Social Work, Medical and Psychiatric Social Work, Youth Welfare, Community Development (Rural, Urban & Tribal). Emerging areas of Social Work: Environmental Protection, Disaster management, HIV/AIDS Gerentological Social Work and Human Rights. **Social Work as a Profession**: Ideologies,

Ethics, need and purpose of ethical behavior in social work. Code of ethics for Indian social worker towards clients, colleagues, agency and professionals. Problems in ethical decision making. Trends of Social Work profession in India

Unit –III: Theories and models of Social Work

Theories and Perspectives: Meaning and Definition of Theory, Perspective, Paradigm, Practice Model and Approaches. Need and Importance of theory in Social Work. Major theories in social work :Systems theory, Social learning theory, Social Behavioral Perspective theories, Psychosocial development theory, Humanistic Perspective theory, Psychodynamic theory, Transpersonal theory and Rational choice theory. **Models and Approaches**: Relief model, Welfare model, Clinical model, Integrated Social Work model, Developmental model, Welfare model, Empowerment and radical model.

UNIT-IV: Social reform and Social movements in India

Indian social reformers and their contributions: Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Sarojini Naidu, EVR Periyar, Mahatma Gandhiji, Vinoba Bhave, Narayana Guru, Jyothiba Phoole. Arya Samaj & Brahma Samaj. Contemporary Social reformers in India. Contributions of Voluntary work and NGO's to Social Work in India.

UNIT-V: Social Welfare Programmes

Development of Social Work Education in India. Fieldwork and Profession –Importance of Fieldwork and Supervision. Problems faced by the Social Work profession in India. Professional Social Work Associations in India.**Development planning** - Social Welfare Programmes from first to twelfth five year plans in India. NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India).Social work and sustainable development.

Text books

1. Social Work: An Integrated Approach by S. Bhattacharya
2. Social Work Profession India by P.D. Misra
3. Social Work Philosophy and Methods by P D Misra

References

1. Terry Mizrahi, Larry E. Davis (ed), Encyclopedia of social work, 20thed, Vol: 1-4, NASW press, Oxford University Press, New York.

2. Arthur Fink: The Field of Social Work, Holt Rhinehart and Winston, New York

3. Banerjee G R: Papers on Social Work: An Indian Perspective. TISS, Mumbai

4. Dasgupta S: Towards a philosophy of social work in India, Popular Book Service, New Delhi

5. Gangrade K D: Dimensions of Social Work in India, Marwah Publications, New Delhi

6. Gore M S : Social Work and Social Work Education, Asia Publishing House

7. Hans, Nagpal: The study of Indian Society, S. Chand and Co. New Delhi

8. Khinduka S K: Social Work in India, SarvodayaSahityaSamaj, Rajasthan

9. Paul Chowdry: Introduction to Social Work, Atma Ram and Sons, New Delhi

10. Wadia A R, History and Philosophy of Social Work in India, Allied Publishing, New Delhi

11. Cox David &ManoharPawar : International Social Work, Vistaar, New Delhi

12. Malcom Payne, 2005, 3rded, Modern Social Work Theory, Palgrave, Macmillan, New York.

13. Chaya Patel, 1995, Social Work Practice – Religio- Philosophical foundations, Rawat Publications, New Delhi.

14. Franus. J. Turner, Differential Diagnosis & treatment in Social Work, 2nded, Free Press, New York.

15. Sanjay Bhattacharya, 2008, Social Work- An Integrated Approach, Deep & Deep Publication Pvt Ltd, New Delhi.

16. Cournoyer Barry, The Social Work Skills Workbook California: Wordsworth Publishing

E-materials

www.jstor.org

www.researchgate.net

Course outcome

Unit I: The students will gain knowledge in the basic social work concepts.

Unit II: The students will develop thorough knowledge in the evolution of social work and as a profession.

Unit III: The students will gain knowledge in the significance social work education and training

Unit IV: The students will become aware of the various models of professional practices and its applications

Unit V: The students develop gain insight into various reform movements and welfare programmmes.

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK		
Course Code	Name of the paper	Paper Type
P05	**Social Work practice with Individuals**	Core
Semester	Credits	Teaching Hours
I	3	4

Course Objectives

1. To gain knowledge about the primary method of social work practice with individuals
2. To understand the case work process
3. To recognize the importance of professional relationship
4. To understand the techniques and approaches of social work practice with individuals
5. To acquire the skill of working in various settings

UNIT 1: Social Casework- Concept & Definition. Historical development of Social Casework. Objectives of working with individuals. Principles of social casework practice- Individualization, Purposeful expression of feelings, controlled emotional involvement, Acceptance, Non-judgmental attitude, Client self-determination and Confidentiality. Components of Casework (Perlman's model)-Person, Problem, Place and Process.

UNIT 2: Casework Process: Phase 1: Exploration of person in environment, Multidimensional assessment and Planning, Multidimensional intervention. Phase 2: Implementing and Goal attainment. Phase 3: Termination and Evaluation; Follow up. Interview – Home visits, Collateral contacts, Referrals.

UNIT 3: Case Worker - Client Relationship: Characteristics of professional relationship: empathy, non-possessive warmth, genuineness and self-disclosure; Obstacles in client worker relationship: Transference, Counter transference and Resistance.

UNIT 4: Techniques in Practice- Ventilation, emotional support, action oriented support, advocacy, environment modification, modeling, role-playing and confrontation. Tools - Observation, listening, communication, rapport building, questioning, giving feedback. Record keeping – Face sheet, Narrative, Process and Summary recording. Use of genogram and eco map- Case presentation as tool of professional development.

UNIT 5: Casework Practice: Approaches and Models – Psycho-Social approach, Person Centred approach, Problem Solving approach and Crisis Intervention model and Eclectic approach. Working with Individuals in different settings: Educational, Family and Child Welfare, self-help groups, Medical and psychiatric, Correctional and Industrial settings. Problems and Limitations and role of Case Worker in various settings.

Text books

1. Bhattacharya. S.2010. Social Work: An Integrated Approach,Deep & Deep Publications
2. Arya Ravi, 2015. Social Work MethodJBC Press
3. Upadhyay R. K.2016 Social Case work Rawat Publications. New Delhi.

References

1. Bhattacharya, Sanjay. 2009. Social Case Work Administration and Development. Rawat Publications. New Delhi.
2. Elizabeth A Segal, et.al. 2010. Professional Social Work. Cengage Learning India Pvt. Ltd. India.
3. Helen Harris Pearlman, (1968), Social Casework A Problem Solving Process, The University Of Chicago.
4. Jainendra Kumar Jha (2002), Social Welfare and Social Work, J.L. Kumar for Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.
5. Kottles A. Jeffrey, David S., Shepard. 2009. Counseling Theories and Practice. Cengage Learning India Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.

6. Mamta Sehgal, Nirmala Sherjung (1997), Marital Disputes &Counselling Remedial Measures-Vol 3, APH Publishing Corporation-New Delhi.

7. Mathew, Grace. 1992. An introduction to Social Case Work. Tata Institute of Social Sciences.

8. Mujawar W.R., N.K. Sadar. 2010. Field Work Training in Social Work. Mangalam Publications. New Delhi.

9. Perlman Helan Haris. 2011. Social Case Work – Problem Solving Process. Rawat Publications. India.

10. Philip Burnard (2009) Counselling Skills Training Book Of Activities, Viva Books- New Delhi.

11. Upadhya, R. K. 2010. Social Case Work A Therapeutic Approach. Rawat Publications. New Delhi.

E-materials

1. www.researchgate.net
2. Journals.sagepub.com

Course outcome

Unit I: The students will gain knowledge about the primary method of social work practice with individuals

Unit II: The students understand the case work process

Unit III: The students develop skills in professional relationship

Unit IV: The students will become aware of the various models of professional practices and its applications

Unit V: The students gain insight into various settings

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK		
Course Code	Name of the paper	Paper Type
P05	**Social Work Practice with Groups**	Core
Semester	Credits	Teaching Hours
I	3	4

Course Objectives

1. To gain knowledge about the social group and social group work
2. To understand the group process and group dynamics
3. To recognize the importance of group work process
4. To develop programme planning skills
5. To acquire the skill in recording in group work and techniques of recording

UNIT –I: Social Group and Group Work: Concept of group and its importance of groups in human life cycle; Group is an Instrument of Change; Definition of social group work; Characteristics of social group work; History and development of social group work.

UNIT–II: Group Process and Dynamics: Group process, group interaction, group bond, sub-groups, group conflict, confrontation, apathy and group control; Importance of relationship; Conflict resolution, isolation and rejection. Leadership and its development in group process. Communication in group- Verbal and non-verbal communication. Group dynamics: definition, functions and basic assumptions.

UNIT-III Social Group Work and Group Work Process: Values and principles of Group Work; Types of group work models: Social goal, remedial and reciprocal models,Treatment groups: Support, Educational, Growth, Therapy and Socialization groups. Task Groups: Teams, Committees, Social Action and Coalition groups, Developmental groups and Recreational Groups.

Group work process: i. **Intake and formation**: selection of members, composing group, orienting the members, preparing the environment, goal setting, and motivation. ii.**Study and assessment**- study of group interest and needs, problem assessment and identification. **iii. Intervention/treatment/programmes**: Intervening with group members, Problem solving, dealing with difficulties within the group and group members iv.**Evaluation**: steps in-group work evaluation and criteria for good group work.v.**Termination**vi.**Follow up.**

UNIT-IV Programme planning and skills: meaning and definition of programme, principles and process of programme planning, Importance of programme in group work practice.- Skills of a group worker - Social group work practice in different settings: hospitals, de-addiction, physical and visual and mentally challenged, family and child welfare settings and the aged homes, schools, correctional institutions and industries.

UNIT –V Recording in Group Work & Evaluation of Group Work :Importance of recording in group work, Principles of recording, Types of recording- , Techniques of recording – observation, sociogram, interaction diagrams- Bale's categories of interaction process analysis- Importance of continuous evaluation in group work, Types of evaluation- Methods of evaluation.

Text book

1. Siddiqy, H Y (2008), Group Work: Theories and Practices, Rawat Publications.

References

1. Charles Zastrow H, Msw , Ph.D, 2009, Social Work With Groups, Cengage Learning Publication, Australia
2. Gerald Corey, Marianne Schneider Corey, Pafrick Callanan, Michael J. Michael Russell, 1992,Group Techniques, Brooks, And Cole Publication Company Pacific Hrave, California
3. Harlkich Trecker B, 1955, Social Group Work Methods And Principles
4. Ken Heap,1985,The Practice Of Social Work With Group George Allen And Union Publication Ltd, London

5. Marrianne Schneider Corey And Gerald Corey, 1992,Groups Process And Practice, Brooks And Cole Publication Company, California

6. Ronald W, Toscland,2005,An Introduction To Group Work Practice, Pearson Publication, London, New York

7. Sahu R. K ,2010,Group Dynamics And Team Bilding, Excel Books, New Delhi

8. Siddiqui ,2008,Group Work Theorical Practices, Rawat Publication, Jaipur

9. Steven Rose .R ,1998, Group Work With Children And Adolescents, Sage Publications, New Delhi

10. Tom Douglas, 1993, A Theory Of Group Work Practice, Palgrave Macmillan Printing, Lodon.

11. Tom Dougles, 1976, Group work Practive, Tavistock Publication Ltd, London,

E-materials

1. www.researchgate.net
2. Journals.sagepub.com

Course outcome

1. Students will gain knowledge about the social group and social group work
2. Students will understand the group process and group dynamics
3. Students will recognize the importance of group work process
4. Students will develop programme planning skills
5. Students will acquire the skill in recording in group work and techniques of recording

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK		
Course Code	Name of the paper	Paper Type
P05	**Concurrent Field Work-I**	Core Practical
Semester	Credits	Practising Hours
I	5	12 hrs per week

CONCURRENT FIELD WORK – I

Course Objectives

1. To get exposure with regard to the various settings of social work.
2. To observe and learn a spirit of enquiry
3. To undergo a group living experience and to understand the living conditions of people.
4. To acquire the skill in street theatre and folk lore.
5. To document the outcome of the visit

Field Work Components:

1. Observational Visits -The first year students during the first semester go for observational visits to various settings: Medical & Psychiatric, Rural Community Setting, Slum Visits, Industrial Setting, Correctional Setting and Tribal Setting.

2. Street Theatre training

3. Rural Camp for a week

4. Laboratory Experience in Social Work Methods

5. Group Project on Current issues – organized in groups.

The students spend two days in a week and expected to spend a minimum of 15 hours per week in the field for practice based learning.

Every week the students write a report of their activities and submit to the concerned field work supervisor on every Monday. The supervisor conducts individual and group conference regularly.

The CIA marks out of 40 are awarded by the supervisor for the quality, regularity, initiatives, leadership, participation and team work.

At the end of the semester Viva Voce is conducted by the external examinersand marks are awarded out of 60 for theoretical knowledge(15), practice skills (15), mobilizing resources(10), reporting(10), and communication and presentation(10).

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK		
Course Code	Name of the paper	Paper Type
P05	**Sociology for Social Work Practice**	Core Elective
Semester	Credits	Teaching Hours
I	3	3

Course objectives:

1. To gain knowledge about the society and its dynamism
2. To understand the socialization processand its agents
3. To understand the process of social change
4. To gain knowledge about various social movements in India
5. To realize various social problems existing in the society

Unit I: Introduction to Sociology: Sociology: Definition, Nature and Importance. Fundamental concepts: Society, Community, Association, Institution, Organization, Social Structure and Social System. Relationship of sociology with social work. Social Processes (Co-operation, competition, conflict, accommodation, assimilation and acculturation)

Unit II: Socialization: Process and agents. Social control: Concept, types and functions. Major Agents of Social control: Kinship, Religion, Law, Education, Traditions and Customs.

Unit III: Process of Social Change: Urbanization, Industrialization, Westernization, Sanskritisation, Secularization. Resistance to social change-cultural lag and Ethnocentrism.

Unit IV: Social Movements in India: Concept and Characteristics, Process of social movements - Peasant, Tribal, Dalits, Backward Class, Women, Minority groups, Working Class and Student.

Unit V: Social Problems: Social problems – meaning, causes and consequences. General social problems – terrorism, health, environmental degradation, population, unemployment, poverty, illiteracy, corruption and others. Problems faced by women, children, weaker sections, marginalized and elderly. Recent social issues. Legislative approach to social problems.

Text books

1. Shanger Rao C. N, 2012, Sociology Principles Of Sociology With An Introduction To Social Thought, S Chand And Company, New Delhi
2. Sachdeve D.R. And Vidhya Bhushan, 2006, Introduction To Sociology, Kitab Mahal, Allahabad

References

1. An Introduction to Sociology by Vidya Bhusan & D.R.Sachdeva. Kitab Mahal Publications. Allahabad. 2005.
2. Indian Social Problems by G.R.Madhan, Allied Pacific Pvt. Ltd, 1973
3. Sociology by Richard T.Schaefer & Robert. P.Lamm. Mc.Graw Hill Inc. New York.1995
4. Sociology by Antony Gidden. Polity Press. Cambridge. 2001.
5. Sociology – Focus on Society by Lucile Duberman and Clayton. A.Hartjen.
6. Social Change in Modern India by M.N.Srinivas, University of Calcutta, 1963.
7. Abhijit Dasgupta, 2012, On The Margins: Tribes, Castes And Other Social Categories(Fourth), Sage Publications, New Delhi
8. Anthony Giddens, 1998, Sociology(Third), Polity Press, London
9. Frank N Magill, 1995, International Encyclopedia Of Sociology, British Library, England

10. Indhira R., 2012, Themes In Sociology Of Education, Sage Publications, New Delhi

11. Jainendra Kumar Jha, 2002, Basic Principles Of Developmental Sociology, Anmol Publications, New Delhi

E-materials

1. www.researchgate.net
2. Journals.sagepub.com

Course outcome

1. Students will gain knowledge about the society and its dynamism
2. Students will understand the socialization process and its agents
3. Students will understand the process of social change
4. Students will gain knowledge about various social movements in India
5. Students will realize various social problems existing in the society

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK		
Course Code	Name of the paper	Paper Type
P05	**Social Development : Theories and Perspectives**	Core elective
Semester	Credits	Teaching Hours
I	3	3

Course objectives

1. To understand the concept of social development in relation to social inequality, vulnerability and marginalisation and its linkage with economic growth and development
2. To develop a perspective towards the development challenges affecting the society
3. To understand the role of social development in addressing the issues of inequality
4. To understand the contemporary issues and areas of devleopment
5. To develop skills and competencies necessary for development interventions

Unit 1: Social Development- Concept, Process and Strategies: Concept and context of social development.Concepts of first, second, third and fourth world.Social development, economic growth and economic development. Indicators of social development

Unit II: Theories of Development: Classical Marxist theories of change.Theories of modernization.Dependency and world system theories.Development in Neo-Liberal era: Contemporary thrust and challenges

Unit III: Social and Economic Inequality: Distorted development, rural urban bias, regional imbalances.Poverty: Concept, structural poverty, strategies of poverty alleviation and the role state and civil society.Development debate and the vulnerable social groups

Unit 1V: Contemporary Development Thrust and its Impact: Sustainable development and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).Alternative development strategies: Gender and participatory approaches to development; alternatives to development and post development.Aid-

meaning and impact and politics of aid.Social Cost Benefit Analysis- introduction and relevance to social Development

Unit V: Development Strategies: Development status of SCs, STs, Minorities and women.Poverty alleviation strategies.Resistance to Globalisation- world -wide and in India, State specific development challenges.Neo liberalism and its impact on women, labour, unemployment and

agrarian sector.

Text book

1. Midgley, J 2014 Social Development: Theory and Practice. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications

References

1. Black, J.K. 1991 Development in Theory and Practice: Bridging the Gap.Boulder: Westview Press.
2. Booth, D. 1994 Rethinking Social Development: Theory, Research andPractice. Harlow: Orient Longman.
3. Bhowmik, S.K.(edited)2014 The State of Labour: The Global Financial Crisis and itsImpact. India: Routledge
4. Chakravarty, S. 1987 Development Planning: An Indian Experience. Oxford:Clarendon Press.
5. Dereze, J &Sen, A. 2001 Indian Development: Selected Regional Perspective.New Delhi: OxfordUniversity Press.
6. Desai, A.R. 1980 Essays on Modernisation of Underdeveloped Societies.Mumbai: Popular Prakashan.
7. Harrison, D. 1988 The Sociology of Modernization and Development.London: Routledge.
8. Kabeer, Naila 1994 Reversed Realities: Gender Hierarchies in DevelopmentThought. London: Verso

9. Larrain, Jorge 2013Theories of Development: Capitalism, Colonialism andDependency. John Willey and Sons

10. Peet, RichardandHartwick, Elaine2015 Theories of development: Contentions, arguments,alternatives. NY, London: Guilford Publications

11. Pieterse, J.N. 2001 Development Theory: Deconstructions/Reconstructions. New Delhi: Vistaar Publications.

12. Samir, A., 1976 Unequal Development: An Essay on the Social formation ofPeripheral Capitalism. Sussex, U.K.: The HarvesterPress.

13. Webster, A. 1990 Introduction to the Sociology of Development. AtlanticHighlands, New Jersey: Humanities Press.

E-materials

1. www.researchgate.net
2. Journals.sagepub.com

Course outcome

1. Students will understand the link concept, process and strategies of social development.

2. Students will identify the key development challenges confronting the society

3. Students will understand the role of social development in addressing inequality in society

4. Students will develop ability to link experiences around them with social development issues

5. Students will develop skills and competencies necessary for development interventions and inculcatevalues of social justice and equality.

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK		
Course Code	Name of the paper	Paper Type
P05	Civil Society and Governance	Core elective
Semester	Credits	Teaching Hours
I	3	3

Course objectives

1. To understand the complex, normative, empirical and methodological issues of political life
2. To enable students develop deeper insight into the concepts of State, structures, processes and institutions, and state's interactions with other institutions like economy and society
3. To help students develop understanding of the normative and institutional logic of Democratic structures and institutions and role of citizens in expanding the democratic domains
4. Develop understanding of the Governance systems, processes and structures to enable themselves in strengthening governance systems and procedures
5. Understand the meaning and relevance of political economy and its applications

Unit I. State: Concept and Evolution, Structures and Institutions: State and Nation States, Nations and Nationalism -Historical Overview.State –concept, definitions, features, theoretical approaches.Constitutionalism and State, Constitutional Foundations of Indian State. State-Structure and Institutions, Judiciary, Legislature and Executive.State and development issues: Marginalized and Excluded categories,gender, caste, ethnicity and minority identities

Unit II **Basic Political Concepts and Theories:**Main currents in Political Thought-Liberty, equality, Justice,Multiculturalism.Theory of Social Contract-Contribution of Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau.Power and Authority-Theories and approaches.Conservative/Functionalist, Marxist, Liberal and Neoliberal views of the state.

Unit III.**Civil Society:**Political Economy-Concept, Approaches and Relevance in Statecraft.Democracy- Normative and Institutional logic.Democratic States-Types, Processes and Structures,bureaucracy in a developing country.Citizenship-Theoretical overview, role in representative, participatory and deliberative democracy, Recognition and Redistribution.

Unit IV. **Governance: Meaning, Models and Determinants:**Governance-Meaning, Types, Perspectives and Governance in the Globalizing World.Determinants of governance-participation, inclusion, right to information, People's Participation and Civil Society. Grassroots Democratic Governance: Panchayati Raj Institutions, Rural and Urban, Governance of Schedule Areas

Unit V. **Contemporary economic and Political systems:** meaning, types and functions.Civil society-concept and scope, Democratic Spaces and people's participation in governance.Governance Models in contemporary times, Participatory democracy- Development, rights, participation and human security. Basic Political Economic concepts such as Taxation, Budget, Production,Distribution, GDP, Inflation, Supply and Demand, Fiscal Deficit, Profit and Loss, Stagnation, Stagflation etc.,

Text books

1. Kothari, R.. 2012 Politics in India, New Delhi, Orient Blackswan(2nd Edition).
2. Bhargava, R., and Acharya, (ed.) 2008 Political Theory: An Introduction, New Delhi, Pearson Education India.

References

1. Jayal, N.G.& Mehta, P.G. 2010 The Oxford Companion to Politics in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press
2. Eliott, C.M.(ed.) 2006 Civil Society and Democracy: A Reader, New Delhi, Oxford University Press
3. Chatterjee, P. 1999 The Partha Chatterjee Omnibus, New Delhi, Oxford University Press
4. Keane, J. 1998 Civil Society: Old Images, New Visions. Cambridge: Polity Press.
5. Dreze, J. & Sen, A. 1989 Hunger and Public Action. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

6. Jayal, N.G. 2013 Citizenship and its Discontent: An Indian Reader, Permanent Black, Orient Blackswan

7. Olson, M. 1982 The Rise and Decline of Nations. New Haven: Yale University Press.

8. Bardhan, P. 1984 The Political Economy of Development in India. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

9. Fine, B. 2000 Social Capital versus Social Theory: Political Economy and Social Science at the Turn of the Millennium. London: Routledge.

10. Dryzek, J.,Honig,B.& Phillips, A. (ed.) 2008 The Oxford Handbook of Political Theory; Oxford London, Oxford University Press

11. Tiihonen, S. 2004 From Governing to Governance: A Process of Change; Tampere University Press

12. Levi-Faur, D. 2012 The Oxford Handbook of Governance; Oxford Clarendon, Oxford University Press

13. Gupta, D. 2017 From 'People' to 'Citizen': Democracy's Must Take Road, New Delhi, Social Science Press

E-materials

1. www.researchgate.net
2. Journals.sagepub.com

Course outcome

1. Student will develop insight into basic political and Economic concepts and political environments and how do national and international, economic and political forces shape the lives and future of citizens, ,business and civil society

2. Students will gain understanding of the rich terrain of contemporary issues in the context of politics and will develop as informed citizens.

3. Students will understand the relationship between 'politics' and 'the economy'

4. Students Will get acquainted to the social dimension of key political challenges by exploring issues such as social inequalities, marginalization,and political principles of the statecraft

5. Students will become critical analysts and innovative designers by linking, theory and action in the domain of statecraft, grassroots governance and political participation

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK		
Course Code	Name of the paper	Paper Type
P05	**Environmental Social Work**	Open elective
Semester	Credits	Teaching Hours
I	3	3

Course Objectives

1. To learn basic facts about Ecology, Environment and Energy resources.
2. To create environmental consciousness and various movements
3. To gain knowledge on various issues on Environment and the roles of Movements for the Environment Protection.
4. To become aware of the various environment protection laws and role of social workers
5. To understand the roles and responsibilities of NGO's in environment protection

UNIT – I: Environmental Issues and Consciousness: Environment degradation and pollution of Natural Resources- Air, Soil, Water, Population, Sanitation, Housing, Encroachments over Common Property Resources, Energy crisis and Rural Poverty.

UNIT –II: Environment Consciousness- NGOs, Social Workers and Ecological Movements : Global level, People's initiatives to save their environment- Chipko Movement - Save forests movement –Mitti Bachao Andolan - Movements against big dams-Narmada and Tehri - Eco farming- Natural farming efforts.

UNIT – III: Environment Action and Management: State and the Environment preservation - Rio Summit and its implications - Government Policies and programmes - Grassroots Organization - Women and Conservation of Environment -Panchyats and Environment. Environment Management: Role of Traditional - State controlled - people controlled and Jointly managed systems - Waste Management.

UNIT – IV: Environment Protection Laws and Role of Social Worker: The Environment Protection Act 1986 - Air Pollution Act 1987 - Water Pollution Act 1974. Power and functions of Central and State Pollution Control Boards: Type of offences by companies, procedures, and penalties. (Latest amendments may be considered while teaching these laws).

UNIT – V: Environment protection and NGO's: Acts related to environmental protection: Forest conservation, Standards and tolerance levels – Unplanned urbanization- Environmental movements in India - Role of NGOs in Environmental issues – Government agencies in environmental protection – Social work initiatives at different levels.

Text books

1. Agarwal S.K. 1993.Environmental protection. Himalaya Publishers, New Delhi.
2. Benny Joseph. 2005. Environmental studies. Tata McGraw Hill Publishers. New Delhi:
3. Luoma Samuel N. 1984. Introduction to environmental Issues. Macmillan Publishers. Calcutta.

References

1. A bbasi. S.A. 1998. Renewable energy sources and their Environmental Impact. Prentice Hall London.
2. Andromeda. 1995. New Science encyclopedia: Ecology and environment. Oxford Publishers. London
3. Cutter Susan L. 1998. Environmental Risks and Hazards. Prentice Hall London.
4. Dash Sharma P. 1998. Environment Health and development. Anmol Publishers. New Delhi.
5. Gadgil, Madhav and RamchandraGuha, 1995 Ecology and Equity; the use and Abuse of Nature in Contemporary India, New Delhi, Penguin Publishers.
6. GuhaRamchandra, 1991 The Unquiet woods, Ecological Change and Peasant Resistance in the Himalayas, New Delhi: Oxford University Press
7. Gupta Sunil. 1997. Environment Population and resources. Anmol Publishers. New Delhi.
8. Kannan 1991. Fundamentals of Environmental pollution. S. Chand. New Delhi.

9. Krishan. 1994. Fundamentals of Environmental pollution. S. Chand and Company. New Delhi

E-materials

1. www.researchgate.net
2. Journals.sagepub.com

Course Outcome

1. Students will learn basic facts about Ecology, Environment and Energy resources.
2. Students will create environmental consciousness and various movements
3. Students will gain knowledge on various issues on Environment and the roles of Movements for the Environment Protection.
4. Students will become aware of the various environment protection laws and role of social workers
5. Students will understand the roles and responsibilities of NGO's in environment protection

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK		
Course Code	Name of the paper	Paper Type
P05	**Social Entrepreneurship**	Open elective
Semester	Credits	Teaching Hours
I	3	3

Course objectives

1. To understand the importance and performance of voluntary sector
2. To develop understanding about social entrepreneurship
3. To get exposure to the social enterprises.
4. To strengthen the competence in social entrepreneurship
5. To apply the principles of social entrepreneurship in various fields

UNIT I:Introduction: Concept,need and importance of Third Sector. Typologies of third sector –Voluntary, NGO, NPO, CBO, CSO, Growth of third sector in India –Performance and environment of third sector. Third sector relationship to state and civil society.

UNIT II:Social Entrepreneurship: Concept, Definition, Importance, principles of social entrepreneurship –Social entrepreneurship Vs business entrepreneurship –social entrepreneurs and social change –qualities and traits of social entrepreneurs. Indian social entrepreneurs –M.S. Swaminathan, Varghease Kurien and Jockin Arputham.

UNIT III:Social Enterprises: Concept, Definition, Importance of social enterprises– similarities and differences between social enterprises and non-profits – types of social enterprises. Selected case studies of Indian Social Enterprises.

UNIT IV:Global & National Social Enterprises: Concept, Definition, and Importance. Global and National environment to promote social enterprises and social entrepreneurship. Financial Management of social enterprises –Corporate, Community and government support for social enterprises.

UNIT V:Application of Social Entrepreneurship: Social Entrepreneurship - in the field of Health, Education, Environment protection, Energy consumption and Human rights. Application of marketing principles in welfare and development field – Social marketing.

Text book

1. Ramachandran K(2008)Entrepreneurship Development McGraw Hill Publication

Reference books

1. Alex Nicholls, (2006), Social Entrepreneurship: New Models of Sustainable Social Change, New York: Oxford University Press.
2. David Bornstein, (2007). How to Change the World: Social Entrepreneurs and the Power of New Ideas, New York: Oxford University Press.
3. Fred Setterberg, Kary Schulman (1985), Beyond Profit: Complete Guide to Managing the Non Profit Organizations, New York: Harper & Row.
4. Gregory Dees, Jed Emerson, Peter Economy (2002), Enterprising Non Profits –A Toolkit for Social Entrepreneurs, New York: John Wiley and Sons.
5. Peter Drucker (1990), Managing the Non Profits Organizations: Practices
6. Sommer E(2020) Social Capital as a Resource for Migrant Entrepreneurship, Springer Publications

E-materials

1. www.researchgate.net
2. Journals.sagepub.com

Course outcome

1. Students will understand the importance and performance of voluntary sector
2. Students will develop understanding about social entrepreneurship
3. Students will get exposure to the social enterprises.
4. Students will strengthen the competence in social entrepreneurship
5. Students will apply the principles of social entrepreneurship in various fields

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK		
Course Code	Name of the paper	Paper Type
P05	**Project Management**	Open elective
Semester	Credits	Teaching Hours
I	3	3

Course objectives

1. To understand the monitoring and evaluation systems and their use in project cycle management
2. To learn methods and skills to carry out monitoring using log-frame matrix
3. To understand various types of monitoring
4. To gain knowledge to plan and carry out evaluation studies and measure the results of the project
5. To gain skill in evaluating the government schemes and programmmes and reporting

Unit I: Monitoring and Evaluation: – Definitions & Concept – Difference between monitoring and evaluation -Importance of monitoring & evaluation in Project Cycle Management – The Log Frame Analysis - Formulating Objectives - Defining Activities.

Unit II: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework with baseline and target- Indicators- Designing measurable indicators for goal, outcomes and outputs.

Unit III:Monitoring: Types of monitoring - Monitoring Activities and Outputs -Monitoring Outcomes and Assumptions-Preparation of monitoring forms-Data collection/processing/analysis and reporting- Implementation of recommendations.

Unit IV:Evaluation: Formative and Summative Evaluation - Internal & External Evaluation - Internal evaluation process- Methodology - Preparation of terms of reference/forms- Data collection/processing/analyzing.

Unit V:External evaluation: Evaluation of Government schemes and programmes - Writing an effective Evaluation report- Communication of findings for action and accountability.

Text books

1. Nagarajan K(2017)Project Management; New Age International Pvt. Ltd; Eighth edition
2. Pai Pradeep(2019) Project Management; Pearson publication

References

1. Barton, T. (1997). Guidelines for Monitoring and Evaluation – How are we doing? CARE International Uganda
2. Casley D J and Kumar K (1988) The Collection, Analysis, and Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Data, A Joint Study by The World Bank, IFAD and FAO, London: The John Hopkins University Press
3. Curry S and Weiss J (2000) Project Analysis in Developing Countries, Second Edition, Basingstoke: MacMillan Press
4. DFID (1995) Stakeholder Participation and Analysis, London: Social Development Division, DFID
5. Feuerstein M-T (1986) Partners in Evaluation, Evaluating development and community programmes with participants, London: MacMillan Education.
6. Guijt, Irene; Jim Woodhill 2002.Managing for Impact in Rural Development: A Guide for Project M&E. International Fund for Agricultural Development.
7. Handbook on Monitoring an d Evaluating for Results, Evaluation Office, UNDP, 2002
8. Margoluis, R. and Salafsky, N. (1998). Measures of Success: Designing, Managing, and Monitoring Conservation and Development Interventions. Island Press: USA.
9. Roche, Chris (2004). Impact Assessment for Development Agencies. Oxfam, London.

E-materials

1. www.researchgate.net
2. Journals.sagepub.com

Course outcome

1. Students will understand monitoring and evaluation systems and their use in project cycle management
2. Students will learn methods and skills to carry out monitoring using log-frame matrix
3. Students will understand various types of monitoring
4. Students will gain knowledge to plan and carry out evaluation studies and measure the results of the project
5. Students will gain skill in evaluating the government schemes and programmmes and reporting

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK		
Course Code	Name of the paper	Paper Type
P05	**SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE WITH COMMUNITIES**	core
Semester	Credits	Teaching Hours
II	3	4

Course objectives

1. To develop an understanding of the concepts related to working with communities and the processes involved in it.
2. To make students understand the use and practice of community organization in various fields of social work.
3. To provide the knowledge about the role of social worker in social change and social development.
4. To familiarize the emerging trends and experiments in community organization.
5. To introduce various aspects of social action as an effective method of social work.

Unit I Introduction: Community: Meaning, Definition, Types, Structure and Dynamics. Community as a Social System. Community Leadership: Concept and types of leadership in community. Community organization: Definition, Objectives, Principles, Historical Background of Community organization. Community Organization as a method of Social Work. Similarities and dissimilarities between Community organization and Community development.

Unit II Phases and Models of Community Organisation: Community organization as a Para-political Process:Concept of power, sources of power, Community Power Structure: Definition, type- Pyramidal, Coalitional, amorphous and Factional, Approaches- Positional, Reputational, Decision making and Social Participation. Powerlessness and empowerment, Cycle of empowerment, community participation and challenges in participation. Phases in community

organization: Study, Analysis, Assessment, Discussion, Organization, Action, Evaluation, Modification and Continuation.

Skills in Community Organization: Organizing, Communication, Training, Consultation, Public Relations, Resource Mobilizations, Liasoning, Conflict Resolution.

Unit III Approaches, Methods and Models of Community Organization: Approaches: General content, specific content and process objective. Models: Locality Development, Social Planning and Social Action. Methods: Awareness Creation, Planning, Education, Communication, Participation, Leadership, Resource Mobilization, Community Action, Legislative and Non-Legislative Actions. Application of community organization in different settings, emerging trends and experiments.

Unit IV Social Action: Social Action: Meaning, Definition, Objectives, Principles Processes, Methods and Scope. Social Action as a method of social work. Approaches to social action – Paulo Freire, Saul Alinsky, Mahatma Gandhi, Ambedkar, Jayaprakash Narayan, Vinoba Bhave andE.V.R. Periyar.

Unit V Strategies and Tactics of Social Action: Individual contact, Conscientization, Negotiation, Collaborative, Pressure, Advocacy, Legal suasion, Public relations, Political organization, Conflict resolution, Violence, Peace initiative. Radical Social Work: meaning, techniques. Contextual usage of strategies. Social action for social change and development.

Text Book

1. Raju LM (2012)Community Organization and Social Action: Social Work Methods And Practices ; Regal Publications

References

1. Christopher, A.J and William, Thomas, 2006, Community Organization and Social Action, Himalaya Publication House, New Delhi.
2. Clinard Marshall B, 1957, Slums and community development, Free Press, New York.

3. Delgado, M., &Humm-Delgado, D. (2013). Assets assessments and community social work practice Chapter 10: Asset assessments and Latino communities. New York: Oxford University Press.

4. Dunham, Arthur E. Community organization in India, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.

5. Encyclopedia of social work, Government of India, New Delhi.

6. Gore M S, Family and the rights of the individual, NIPCCD, New Delhi, 1994.

7. Kuppusamy, Social Change in India, Vikas Publishing house, New Delhi

8. Ross, Murray G, Community Organization: Theory and Principles, Harper and Row, New York, 1985.

9. Siddiqui 1997, Working with Communities- An introduction to Community Work, Hira Publications, New Delhi.

10. Terry Mizrani, Larry E. Davis (ed), Encyclopedia of social work, 20thed, Vol: 1-4, NASW press, Oxford University Press, New York.

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1. www.researchgate.net
2. Journals.sagepub.com

3. McKnight, J. (2003). Regenerating community: The recovery of a space for citizens. Retrieved   from http://www.ipr.northwestern.edu/events/lectures/docs/dpplmcknight.pdf

Course outcome

1. Students will develop an understanding of the concepts related to working with communities and the processes involved in it.

2. Students will understand the use and practice of community organization in various fields of social work.

3. Students will gain knowledge about the role of social worker in social change and social development.

4. Students will familiarize the emerging trends and experiments in community organization.

5. Students will judge and apply various aspects of social action.

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK		
Course Code	Name of the paper	Paper Type
P05	Social Work Research and Statistics	core
Semester	Credits	Teaching Hours
II	3	3

Course Objectives

1. To understand major research strategies, meaning, scope, and importance of social work research.
2. To develop an ability to see the linkage between the practice, research, theory, and to adopt suitable design
3. To study the various facets of data collection and scaling techniques
4. To hone the skills in undertaking research and in writing about the same.
5. To understand statistics and its application in social work

Unit I: Introduction to Social Research

Meaning**:** Scientific attitude, characteristics, scientific method.Research, Social Research and Social work Research; Scope and Objectives of Social Work Research; Social Work Research Ethics; Approaches to Research: Quantitative & Qualitative Research.

UNIT II: Problem Conceptualization and Research Design: Research process(define, strategy, execution and reporting) **-** Problem Identification – Problem Definition – Review of Literature – Formulation of objectives – Identification of concepts and variables: Conceptualization and operationalization. Hypothesis, nature and types. Research Design: Meaning, Type-exploratory, descriptive, diagnostic and experimental.

UNIT III: Data Collection: Data: Meaning, Sources: Primary & Secondary. Tools of data collection: Observation, Questionnaire, Interview Schedule, Interview Guide (Case Study, Key Informant Interview and Focus Group Discussion). Pre-testing of the tool. Levels of measurement: nominal, ordinal, interval and ratio. Reliability and validity of the tool. Sampling:

Meaning of Sample, Universe, Sampling methods (Probability and Non Probability) and techniques.

UNIT IV: Data analysis, Presentation, Interpretation and Research Writing

Data analysis and processing of data - editing, coding, code book preparation, code sheet preparation. Classification, tabulation, frequency distribution; Diagrammatic representation of data. Data Interpretation. Research Writing: Purpose; Format of research reports, research proposals, research abstracts - referencing styles.

UNITV: **Statistics:** Statistics- meaning, use, and its limitations in social work research; measures of central tendency: arithmetic mean, median, and mode; dispersion: range, quartile deviation, standard deviation and co-efficient of variation; tests of significance: "t" test, f test and chi-square test; correlation: meaning, types, and uses; Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation and rank correlation; computer applications: use and application of computer in social work research(Manual calculations are not emphasized).

Text books

1. Das Lal K D (2008) Research Methods for Social Work;Rawat Publications

2. Kothari C.R (1997). *Research Methodology - Methods and Techniques*. Vishwa Prakashan, New Delhi.

References

1. Anderson, Jonathan, Millicent Eleanor Poole, and Berry H. Durston. *Thesis and assignment writing*. J. Wiley and Sons Australasia, 1970.

2. Baker, Therese L., and Allen J. Risley. "Doing social research." (1994).

3. Bryman, Alan, and Bob Burgess, eds. *Analyzing qualitative data*. Routledge, 2002.

4. Clandinin, D. Jean, et al. "Collecting and interpreting qualitative materials."*Personal experience methods* (1998): 150-178.

5. Denzin, Norman K. "The research act: A theoretical introduction to research methods." (1978).

6. Denzin, Norman K., and Yvonna S. Lincoln. *Handbook of qualitative research*. Sage Publications, Inc, 1994.

7. Gupta S.C. (2012). *Fundamentals of Statistics*, 7e. Himalaya Publication Co., New Delhi.

8. Gupta, S. P. *Elementary Statistical methods* sultan chand & sons. 1992

9. Henri, Theil. "Statistical decomposition analysis." (1972).

10. Kothari, Chakravanti Rajagopalachari. *Research methodology: Methods and techniques*. New Age International, 2004.

11. Monette Duane R. & Sullivan Thomas J. (1998). *Applied Social Research: Tool for Human Services*, Harcourt Brace College Pub., New York.

12. Ramachandran P. (1993). *Survey Research for Social Work*, Institute for Community Organization Research, Bombay.

13. Ranjit Kumar. (2014). *Research Methodology*. Sage Publications, New Delhi.

14. Ranjit Kumar. (2014). *Research Methodology*: A step by step guide for beginners. Sage Publications, New Delhi.

15. Rubin, Allen and Babbie, Earl. (2004). *Research Methods for Social Work with infotrac*, Thompson and Wadsworth Publishing, California.

16. Rubin, Allen, and Earl Babbie. *Empowerment Series: Research Methods for Social Work*. Cengage Learning, 2016.

17. Schutt, Russell K. *Investigating the social world: The process and practice of research*. Pine Forge Press, 2011.

18. Singleton Jr, Royce A., Bruce C. Straits, and Margaret Miller Straits.*Approaches to social research* . Oxford University Press, 1993.

19. Slife, Brent D., and Richard N. Williams. *What's behind the research?: Discovering hidden assumptions in the behavioral sciences*. Sage publications, 1995.

20. Wilkinson T.S and Bhandarkar P.L. (2005). *Methodology and Techniques for Social Research, 16e* (Reprint). Himalaya Publication Co., New Delhi.

E-materials

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2. Journals.sagepub.com

Course outcome

1. Students will understand major research strategies, meaning, scope, and importance of social work research.
2. Students will develop an ability to see the linkage between the practice, research, theory, and to adopt suitable design
3. Students will study the various facets of data collection and scaling techniques
4. Students will hone the skills in undertaking research and in writing about the same.
5. Students will understand statistics and its application in social work

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK		
Course Code	Name of the paper	Paper Type
P05	Social welfare administration	core
Semester	Credits	Teaching Hours
II	3	3

Course Objectives

1. To gain knowledge of polices in India and planning process in India
2. To know about the concept of welfare state
3. To gain knowledge about social welfare administration of service organizations.
4. To understand welfare administration process and gain essential skills
5. To acquire the skill of establishing a human service organization.

Unit I: **Introduction:** Concepts: Policy, Public Policy, Public Welfare, Social Policy, Economic Policy. Social Welfare Policy. Sources of Policy : Indian Constitution- Directive Principles of State Policy; Ideology and consensus, Ratification of International Conventions.

UNIT II: Welfare State: Concept and relevance. Indian Constitution: Fundamental rights and Directive principles of State Policy- Social Policy and Planned social change. National Policy on Voluntary sector (2007).

UNIT II: Social Welfare Administration- Concept, Features - Non-Government, Non-Profit making and self –governing organizations. Human Service Organizations by Orientation, by Levels of operation and by Focus.

UNIT IV: Basic Administration Processes: Planning, Organizing, staffing and directing. Elements of Directing: Supervision, motivation, leadership, communication, monitoring and evaluation. Administrative skills – Writing reports, letters and minutes of meetings.

UNIT V: Registering of an Organization: Procedures related to registering under Societies Registration Act 1860, Charitable Trust Act 1912 and Indian Companies Act 1956.

Administrative Structure – Memorandum, Bye laws, Constitution, Deed, Functions and responsibilities of governing board, committees and office bearers. Major programmes of Central Social Welfare Board and State Social Welfare Board.

Text books

1. Bhattachary, Sanjay. 2009. Social Work Administration and Development. New Delhi. Rawat Publication.
2. Batra, Nitin. 2004. Administration of social Welfare in India. Jaipur. Raj Publishing House

References

1. Chowdhry, D.Paul. 1992. Social Welfare Administration. Atmaram and Sons.
2. Encyclopaedia of Social Work. Vol I & III Also for Units IV & V
3. Eyden Joan (1969) Social Policy in India, Broadway House, London
4. Ganapathy R.S. and others (1985), Public Policy and Policy Analysis in India
5. Gokhale S D 11979) Integrated Socia Policy :- hdia'. *New Development c Polity end Planning* Rawat Publications, Delhi.
6. Gol. Five-Year Plan - T'to 10*, Planning Commission of India, New Delhi
7. Kohli, A.S & S.R. Sharma. 1998. Encyclopedia of Social Welfare and Administration. New Delhi. Anmol Publication.
8. Kulkarni P.D &NanavattyMeher (1997) *Social Issues in Development,* Uppal Publishing House. New Delhi,
9. Kulkarni P.D. (1979) *Social Policy and Social Development in India.* Lalvani Publishing House. Mumbai
10. NIRD (2001) "Decentralized Planning", *IndiaPanchayat Raj Report*
11. Patel, N Vinod&Rana, K, Girish.2007. Personnel Management. Jaipur. Oxford Book Company.
12. Ramchandran Padma (1994), *Some issues in Development Administration,* Sage Publications, and New Delhi
13. Rastogi P. N. (1992) *Policy Analysis and Problem-solving for Social Systems,* Sage Publications. New Delhi

14. Sarita Sharma, Basotia G. R. Popalia A.K. 1997. Management, Function, financial Planning and Policy. Kanishka Publishers. New Delhi.

15. Sharma P. N. (1993), *Social Planning: Concepts and techniques.* Print house, Lucknow

16. Sovani N.V (1979) Whither Social Planners and Social Planning', *New Development of Policy and Planning,* Rawat Publications, Delhi

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1. www.researchgate.net
2. Journals.sagepub.com

Course outcome

1. Students will gain knowledge of polices in India and planning process in India

2. Students will know about the concept of welfare state

3. Students will gain knowledge about social welfare administration of service organizations.

4. Students will understand welfare administration process and gain essential skills

5. Students will acquire the skill of establishing a human service organization.

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK		
Course Code	Name of the paper	Paper Type
P05	Concurrent Filed Work II	Core Practical
Semester	Credits	Field work Hours
II	6	12 hours per week

Course Objectives

1. To practice the primary methods of social work in different settings
2. To Understand the applicability of the methods and techniques of Social Work in the fields of social work
3. To Enhance their skills of Social Work practice

The first year students during the second semester go for practice based social work for two days in a week and expected to spend a minimum of 15 hours per week in the field where they are placed.

The first year students are placed in villages or hospitals or schools or NGOs or government offices or counseling centers or welfare organizations or service organization for their practice based social work.

During the placement they have to practice all the primary methods of social work. One has to help minimum of 3 clients using casework method, and form one group and practice group work method following all the stages of group work practice with at least 10 sessions and in the community conduct common program or solve an issue of the community following the principles of community organization and social action.

Every week the students write a report of their activities and submit to the concerned field work supervisor. The supervisor conducts individual and group conference regularly.

The CA marks are awarded by the supervisor out of 40 marks for the quality, regularity, initiatives, leadership, participation and team worker.

At the end of the semester Viva Voce is conducted by an external examiner and marks are awarded out of 60 for theoretical knowledge(15), practice skills (15), reporting(10), communication(10) and presentation(10).

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK		
Course Code	Name of the paper	Paper Type
P05	Psychology for Social Work Practice	Core Elective
Semester	Credits	Teaching Hours
II	3	3

Course Objectives

1. To gain basic knowledge on psychology and its relevance in social work
2. To understand the behavior of human beings
3. To understand the nature and development of human behaviour in socio-cultural context.
4. To develop a critical perspective of the theories of human behaviour.
5. To acquire the skill of using psychological testing tools in dealing with individuals

UNIT 1: Psychology: Definition, goals, and its importance and role in social work practice. Brief introduction on Schools of thought: Structuralism and Functionalism, Gestalt Psychology, Behaviorism, Psychoanalysis, Humanistic Psychology, Cognitive Psychology. Relevance of Psychology to Social Work. Social Psychology and its applications: Collective behaviour: nature and reasons for collective behaviour, and manifestations of collective behaviour.

UNIT 2: Psychological Processes in Behavior: Needs and Motives, Emotions, Intelligence, Learning and motivation. Factors Influencing Human Behavior: Heredity and Environment. Personality: types of personality.

UNIT 3: Social Bases of Behavior: Perception -Hallucination, Delusion, Illusion, Attitudes, Prejudices, Biases and Stereotyping. Processes of Adjustment & Mal-adjustment. Coping Mechanisms vs. Defense Mechanism

UNIT 4: Abnormal Psychology: Concepts of normality and abnormality. International Classification of Diseases (ICD): Neurosis & Psychosis. Theories of Human Development: Freud's Psycho-Sexual theory, Erickson's Psycho-social theory and Cognitive Theory of Jean Piaget.

UNIT 5: Intervention methods: Psychological Counseling and Psychological Testing: IQ / Achievement Test and Attitude Test- Basic concept of Psychometrics and Testing.

Text Books

1. Elizabeth B.Hurlock,2005,Child Development, Tata Mc Graw-Hill Publishing Company Ltd, New Delhi

2. Morgan Clifford, King Richard & Schopler John (2017) Introduction to Psychology. McGraw Hill Education; Bengaluru

3. Zara Emma O'Brien (2015) Psychology for Social Work, Macmillan Education UK

References

1. Abril Lal Mukherjee, 2015,A Textbook Of Cognitive Psychology, Rajat Publications, New Delhi

2. Anuratha Ngangom,2012,Research Methodology in Psycology, Maxford Books ,New Delhi

3. Daine E Papalia And Sally Wendkos Olds And Ruth Duskin Feldman,2004, Human Development(Ninth), Tata Mcgraw-Hill, New Delhi

4. Delhinaima Khatoon, 2012, General Psychology, Darling Kinderley, South Asia .

5. Elizabeth B Hurlock,2009, Development Psychology(Fifth), Tata Mcgraw-Hill, New Delhi

6. John W Santrock, 2011, Life Span Development(Thirteen), Tata Mcgraw-Hill, New Delhi

7. Lewis R Aiken And Gary Groth-Marnat,2009, Psychological Testing And Assessment, Dorling Kindersley Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi

8. Margarete Parrish, 2012, Social Work Perspectives On Human Behaviour, Rawat Publications, Jaipur

9. Mohan Kumar, 2014,Dictionary Of Psychology, Aitbs Publishers, Delhi

10. Naima Khatoon, 2012, General Psychology, Dorling Kindersley Pvt Ltd, India

11. Philip Banyard, Mark N.O.Davies, Christian Norman And Belinda Winder,2012, Essential Psychology, Sage Publications, New Delhi

12. Singh H.D., 2007, Handbook Of Basic Human Physiology, S.Chand And Company Ltd, New Delhi

E-material

1. www.researchgate.net
2. Journals.sagepub.com

Course outcome

1. Students will gain basic knowledge on psychology and its relevance in social work
2. Students will understand the behavior of human beings
3. Students will understand the nature and development of human behaviour in socio-cultural context.
4. Students will develop a critical perspective of the theories of human behaviour.
5. Students will acquire the skill of using psychological testing tools in dealing with individuals.

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK		
Course Code	Name of the paper	Paper Type
P05	**HUMAN GROWTH AND PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT**	Core Elective
Semester	Credits	Teaching Hours
II	3	3

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. To develop an overall understanding of the principles of growth and their relevance for social workers

2. To understand the role of hereditary and environmental influences in growth and development.

3. To understand interactional nature of growth and behaviour at various stages in of learning

4. To develop appropriate attitude in their life as a social worker

5. To understand and apply theories of personality in social work practice ingeneral and individuals, groups, and communities in particular.

Unit I.Psychology: definition, scope, application in various fields; introduction to schools of psychology; relevance of psychology for social workers.

Unit II. Human growth and development: meaning, stages of development: pregnancy and child birth - infancy – babyhood-childhood-adolescent – adulthood – middle age – old age.

Unit III. Learning: nature, definition and types; theories of Pavlov and Skinner; remembering and forgetting. Motivation: concept of instinct: motives for survival – meaning and definition; types and characteristics of motives; hierarchy of motives; conscious and unconscious motivation. Adjustment: concepts of adjustment and maladjustment; stress; frustration; conflict: nature and types; Coping mechanisms: nature and types, application.

Unit IV. Perception and attitudes: perception space, depth, auditory, and visual attention; attitude: nature of attitudes, stereotypes, and prejudices, formation of attitudes, and attitude change.

Unit V. **Personality Development:** Personality: definition and structure; theories of personality: trait and type theories; factors and strategies for personality development. Important concepts and contributions of Freud, Jung, Adler, Maslow, and Ericson.

Text book

1. Mitra Barun K (2011) Personality Development and Soft Skills; Oxford edition

References

2. Anastasi, Anne. "Psychological testing ." (1968).

3. Bernard, Luther Lee. "An introduction to social psychology." (1926).

4. Clifford, T. "Morgan, Introduction to Psychology." (1971).

5. Davidoff, Linda L. *Introduction to psychology* . McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1987.

6. Hurlock E. B. *Developmental psychology*.Tata Mcgraw Hill. 1971.

7. ICSSR: *A survey of research in psychology*. Popular Prakashan pp.56-79;1972.

8. Munn, Norman L., L. Dodge Fernald Jr, and Peter S. Fernald. "Introduction to psychology.."

9. (1969).

10. Newman, Laurel Vaughan. *The expatriate adjustment process: implications of the cross-cultural*

11. *context on learning the environment following a work-role transition*. Diss. University of Illinois atUrbana-Champaign, 2000.

12. Rayner, Eric. *Human development: an introduction to the psychodynamics of growth, maturity andageing*. Psychology Press, 2005.

13. Saraswati, T. S., Ranjana Dutta, and Anjoo Sikka. *Developmental psychology in India, 1975-1986*

E-material

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Course outcome

1. Students will develop an overall understanding of the principles of growth and their relevance for social workers
2. Students will understand the role of hereditary and environmental influences in growth and development.
3. Students will understand interactional nature of growth and behaviour at various stages in of learning
4. Students will develop appropriate attitude in their life as a social worker.
5. To understand and apply theories of personality in social work practice in general and individuals, groups, and communities in particular.

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK		
Course Code	Name of the paper	Paper Type
P05	**Perspectives in Psychology**	Core Elective
Semester	Credits	Teaching Hours
II	3	3

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. To develop knowledge base and understanding of the role of social environment in shaping the individual –growth, development and personality
2. To understand how social groups develop and maintain identity
3. To develop an understanding of the basic mental processes and their role ininfluencing behaviour
4. To understand growth and development of the person
5. To learn to apply concepts and theories of personality development in social work practice.

Unit I:Perspectives in Psychology: Perspectives in psychology- I Psychodynamic and Gestalt.Perspectives in Psychology II Behavioural, Cognitive and Humanistic.Cross cultural understanding and Community psychology.Psychology for Social Work

Unit II: Individual in a socio-cultural environment: Role of Social Institutions.Heredity and environment.Basic psychological processes (concept and applications)- I motivation,emotion.Basic Psychological processes (concept and applications) – cognition-intelligence and learning

Unit III: Social self and communication. Social and self perception.Prejudice, stereotypes and discrimination.Attitudes formation, change and measurement.Communication, social media and propaganda

Unit IV Human Growth and Development: Human Growth and Development: life span perspective, Dimensions ofGrowth and Development. Theories of growth and development.

Unit V. **Personality Development:** Personality: definition and structure; theories of personality: trait and type theories; factors and strategies for personality development. Important concepts and contributions of Freud, Jung, Adler, Maslow, and Ericson.

Text book

1. Khalakdina M 2008 Human Development in the Indian Context: A Socio- Cultural Focus. Vol. I New Delhi: Sage Publications

References

2. Prilleltensky, I., &Nelson, G. 2002 Doing psychology critically: Making a difference in diverse settings. Basingstoke, England: Palgrave

3. Kloos, B., Hill, J., Thomas, E., Wandersman, A., Elias, M. J., & Dalton, J. H 2012 Community Psychology: Linking Individuals and Communities *(3rd ed.).* Belmont: CA: Wadsworth/Cengage Learning.

4. Weiten, W 2011 Themes and variations in Psychology, Wadsworth, Cengage learning. Belmont: USA

5. Richard M. Ryan 2012 Oxford Handbook of Human Motivation. New York : OUP

6. Khalkdina M 2011 Human Development in the Indian Context: A Socio Cultural Focus. Vol. II. New Delhi: Sage Publications
7. Specht, J 2017 Personality Development Across the Lifespan 1st Edition. London: Academic Press

8. Daniel W. Barrett 2016 Social Psychology-Core Concepts and Emerging Trends. London: Sage

9. Nicolson. Paula and Bayne Rowan 2014 Psychology for Social Work. Theory and Practice.London: Palgrave

10. Matt Field, Sam Cartwright-Hatton 2015 Essential Abnormal and Clinical Psychology. London:Sage

11. Kuppuswamy..1980 An Introduction to Social Psychology. Bombay: Media Promoters and Publishers Pvt Ltd

12. Garth S. Jowett and Victoria O'Donnell 2018 Propaganda & Persuasion. London: Sage 7th ed

E-material

1. www.researchgate.net
2. Journals.sagepub.com

Course outcome

1. Students will develop knowledge base and understanding of the role of social environment in shaping the individual –growth, development and personality
2. Students will understand how social groups develop and maintain identity
3. Students will develop an understanding of the basic mental processes and their role in influencing behaviour
4. Students will understand growth and development of the person
5. Students will learn to apply concepts and theories of personality development in social work practice.

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK		
Course Code	Name of the paper	Paper Type
P05	**Theory and practice in counselling**	Open Elective
Semester	Credits	Teaching Hours
II	3	3

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. To develop a holistic understanding of counselling as a tool for help.
2. To acquire knowledge of various approaches, their theoretical under-pinning for goals, values, processes, and techniques.
3. To develop skills of application to real life situations.
4. To develop the ability to recognise and synthesise attitudes and values that enhance investment of self in the counsellor's role.
5. To develop the ability to use the tools/scales in various settings.

Unit I. Introduction to Counselling: Meaning, Definition, Need and importance of counselling and professional counselling. Basic principles of counselling: participation, individualisation, confidentiality, communication, acceptance, self confidence,self awareness, and other principles governing the counseling relationship.

Unit II. Theories of counselling: Psychoanalytic, adlerian, client centered, behavioural approach, rational emotive, reality, gestalt, transactional analysis, cognitive behavioural therapy, and eclectic theories.

Unit III. Counselling process: Process, Interview and it significance in counselling – use of observation in counselling and understanding of emotions in counselling.

Unit IV. Types of counselling: individual and group counselling, family counselling, marital counselling, student counselling, and industrial counselling. Techniques of group counselling, strategies and structure – barriers to effective counseling sessions; counselling evaluation.

Unit V. a. Components of effective counselling :counsellor's skills – Role and functions of the counsellors in schools, industries, family, hospital, and rehabilitation institution. **b. Application of test** (only for practice not for examination)The following standardised tests must be practiced in counselling settings:Personality, intelligence, interpersonal relations, stress, anger, self esteem, anxiety, assertiveness, depression, adjustment, and mental health.

Text books

1. Murphy David(2017) Counselling Psychology: A Textbook for Study and Practice, Wiley-Blackwel publication
2. Gladding T Samuel and Batra Promila (2018) Counseling: A Comprehensive Profession Pearson Education
3. Philip Simon (2020) Theory and practice in counseling, new Man Publication, Parbhani

References

1. Feltham, Colin, ed. *Controversies in psychotherapy and counselling*. Sage, 1999.
2. Fullmer, Daniel W., and Harold Wright Bernard. *Counseling: Content and process*. ScienceResearch Associates, 1964.
3. Geldard, Kathryn, David Geldard, and Rebecca Yin Foo. *Counselling children: A practicalintroduction*. Sage, 2013.
4. Harms, Ernest, and Paul Schreiber, eds. *Handbook of counseling techniques*. Pergamon Press,1963.
5. Hurlock, Elizabeth Bergner. *Developmental psychology*. Tata McGraw-Hill Education, 2001.
6. Kennedy, Eugene. "On becoming a counselor: a basic guide for non-professional counselors."(1977).
7. McLeod, John. *An introduction to counselling*. McGraw-Hill Education (UK), 2013.
8. Noonan, Ellen. *Counselling young people*. Routledge, 2002.
9. Shostrom, Everett L., and Lawrence M. Brammer. "The dynamics of the counseling process." (1952).

E-material

1. www.researchgate.net
2. Journals.sagepub.com

Course outcome

1. Students will develop a holistic understanding of counselling as a tool for help.
2. Students will acquire knowledge of various approaches, their theoretical under-pinning for goals, values, processes, and techniques.
3. Students will develop skills of application to real life situations.
4. Students will develop the ability to recognise and synthesise attitudes and values that enhance investment of self in the counsellor's role.
5. Students will develop the ability to use the tools/scales in various settings.

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK		
Course Code	Name of the paper	Paper Type
P05	Peace Building and Conflict Mitigation	Open elective
Semester	Credits	Teaching Hours
II	3	3

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. To develop conceptual understanding about conflict
2. To understand situations of conflict, violence and conflict zones from across the world
3. To analyze the conflict and develop strategies for social work intervention
4. To develop skill in social analysis for peace and development
5. To understand the peace building process

Unit I: Basic Concepts Related to Conflict: Definitions and contexts of conflict - understanding concepts of violence, non-violence, riots, feud, rebellion, genocide, and pogrom. Sources and causes of social, economic and political conflict.

Unit II Conflict as social process: Conflict as social process - economics of conflict, relevance of conflict for social work. Conflict within States : Nation - State (nationalism), Cultural Identity& Civil Society

Unit III. Conflict Analysis and Strategies for Social Work Intervention: Instances of inter and intra-state conflict-identity/rights/claims over land, water etc. Stages of conflict, actors involved – timing, targets, setting. Conflict audit-steps, processes and implications. Mapping entry points and engagement with community and the State. Conflict induced trauma and social work interventions. Conflict Management & Conflict Resolution, Analytical Problem Solving Approach, Conflict Transformation, Communication; Inter-personal Mediation

Unit IV.Peace Building: concepts, analysis and models: Political, economic, social challenges - steps and processes.Reconstruction and Rebuilding in conflict-torn societies.Models and illustration on conflict mitigation and peace building: Indian andInternational contexts/ State and Civil Society.Social analysis for peace and development

Unit V. **Peace building: Strategies and Interventions:**Peace building through movements-Locating women in Peace Movement,indigenous actors in Peace Building.Peace Building at the Elite Level: The role of state and its critique.Development and conflict - evaluating and assessing development as warningfor peace, civil society response, role of organizations such as UNO inpromoting peace etc.Case illustrations and Best Practices

References

1. Adfer Rashid Shah (2017) Re-reading the Field in Conflict Zones: Experiences from
Kashmir Valley: EPW Vol. 52, Issue No. 12, 25 Mar, 2017 :
2. Vijay K Nagaraj (2015) Towards Reimagining Dominant Approaches War, Conflict and
Development: EPW Vol. 50, Issue No. 9, 28 Feb, 2015:

E-materials
   1. http://www.epw.in/journal/2017/12/web-exclusives/re-reading-field-conflict-zonesexperiences-kashmir-valley.html
   2. http://www.epw.in/journal/2015/9/conflict-transition-and-development-specialissues/war-conflict-and-development.html

Course Outcome
   1. Students will develop conceptual understanding about conflict
   2. Students will understand situations of conflict, violence and conflict zones from across the world
   3. Students will analyze the conflict and develop strategies for social work intervention
   4. Students will develop skill in social analysis for peace and development
   5. Students will understand the peace building process

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK		
Course Code	Name of the paper	Paper Type
P05	Personal and Professional Development	Open elective
Semester	Credits	Teaching Hours
II	3	3

Course Objectives

1. To understanding the process of self-awareness and relevance of self-awareness for personal and professional development.
2. To develop practice based skills and positive life skills for competence in personal life and professional practice.
3. To understand and uphold professional values and ethics.

Unit-I Self and Self Awareness: Meaning, concept, significance of understanding self and factors affecting self, and reaction of self to various life situations: achievements, frustration, failure and crisis

Unit-II Techniques of understanding self: (Intra and interpersonal) and Self Development: SWOT analysis; Johari window; Mirror reflection techniques; six thinking Hats techniques. Self Development: meaning and Concept, Use of yoga and meditation for self development.

Unit-III Communication: Concept, definition and principles of communication; Elements of communication; Types of communication; Barriers of communication, Public speaking: planning, preparation and presentation.

Unit-IV Attributes of Professional Personality: Qualities and traits; Values and attitudes; Creativity; Habits; Skills. Development of professional self-concept, professional ethics and values.

Unit-V Professional Integrity, Competence and Burnout in Professional Practice: professional knowledge, critical thinking, Acceptance of self and others, decision making, burnout- causes and impact, prevention and coping with burnout, stress management

Text book

1. Kuppuswamy B (1961) An Introduction to social Psychology, Bombay Asia Publishing House

References

1. Allan Pease. (Author), Barbara 2004 The Definitive book of body Language Manjul Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.; 1st Edition (12th impression) edition
2. Barun K Mitra 2011 Persoanality Development and soft skills , Oxford University press- New Delhi
3. Beryl, Williams (1977) communication effectively, New Delhi: Sterling Publication.
4. Chopra, BS. KS. (1987) Leadership for Indian Manager, Pune: Times Research Foundation.
5. Crispin Cross P. (1974) Interviewing and Communication, Bostan Routledge and Kegen Paul
6. Heun, Linda R., Heun, Richard E. (2001) Developing Skills for Human Interaction, London : Charles E. Merrill Co.
7. Joyce, Lishman (1994) Communication in Social Work, New York: Palgrave.
8. Mishra , Braj Kumar 2008 The study of Human Behavior , PHI publisher
9. Swami Vivekananda 2009 Personality Development, Adwaita Ashrama 2nd edition

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK		
Course Code	Name of the paper	Paper Type
P05	Field Study	Compulsory Paper
Semester	Credits	Teaching hours
II	2	-

There will be field study which is compulsory in the second semester of all PG courses with 2 credits. This field study should be related to the subject concerned with social impact. Field and Topic should be registered by the students in the first semester of their study along with the name of a mentor before the end of first semester. The report with problem identification and proposed solution should be written in not less than 25 pages in a standard format and it should be submitted at the end of second semester. The period for undergoing the field study is 30 hours beyond the instructional hours of the respective programme. Students shall consult their mentors within campus and experts outside the campus for selecting the field and topic of the field study. The following members may be nominated for confirming the topic and evaluating the field study report.

(i). Head of the respective department

(ii). Mentor

(iii). One faculty from other department

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK		
Course Code	Name of the paper	Paper Type
P05	**Summer Placement (optional)**	Optional Field work
Semester	Credits	Filed work Hours
II		One month

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. To gain experience in a social work field by being in an open or closed setting
2. To understand the techniques and approaches adopted by the organization
3. To apply the knowledge gained, in the field of social work

After the second semester examination and during the summer vacation students can opt for field placement training (summer placement) for one month (minimum 24 days) in the field placement agency. For the successful completion of this training the department may authenticate the certificate if the students submit the activity sheet, attendance certificate from the agency and the report. This summer placement is optional and it carries no internal marks or external marks or credits.

COURSE OUTCOMES

1. Students will gain experience in a social work field by being in different settings.

2. Students will understand the techniques and approaches adopted by the organization.

3. Students will apply the knowledge gained, in the field of social work.

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