DRAVIDIAN UNIVERSITY, KUPPAM

Name of the course shall be changed from M.A Degree course in Social work to **'MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK' (MSW)** offered under Choice Based Credit System(CBCS) with Grading system.

Syllabus and Scheme of Examination effective from the batch of students admitted during the year 2013-14. The Syllabus and scheme of examinations from semester I to semester IV, as appended in the minutes of the BOS in Social Work held on 17-12-2016 is enclosed.

The Syllabus for each core/internal elective/external elective course consists of five Units with equal weightage. Two questions (either/or) may be set for each unit so as to give equal weightage to each unit in the syllabus and each question carries 14 marks, thus totalling 70 marks (5x14=70).

The core/internal elective /external elective courses of MSW would cover 100 credits i.e. 25 credits per semester (25x4=100 credits).

The Concurrent field work and Block field work would consist of 25 credits: (Five credits for concurrent field work per semester i.e.5x4 =20 credits and 5 credits for Block field work, thus totalling 25 credits).

The Internal Assessment for 30 marks out of 100 marks shall consist of – a) one assignment – 5 marks; b) two tests – 20 marks; c) 1 class seminar –5 marks.

At the end of semester viva-voce may be conducted for concurrent field work in the Department.
The Viva-voce Committee Consists of
- Head of the Department
- One internal examiner on rotation basis.
- One external examiner not below the position of associate professor

- The averages of all the three examiners may be taken for final consideration of the Viva-voce marks.

SEMESTER - I

Course Code	Title of the Course	Core/Elective	No. of Credits	Exam. Duration	I.A	E.S.E	Total Marks
MSW-101	History, Philosophy, Ideologies and Field Practice in Social work	Core	5	3hrs	30	70	100
MSW 102	Individual and Society	Core	5	3hrs	30	70	100
MSW 103	Dynamics of Human Behaviour	Core	5	3hrs	30	70	100
MSW 104	Social case work	Core	5	3hrs	30	70	100
MSW 105	Social Group work	Core	5	3hrs	30	70	100
MSW-F.W. I	concurrent field work	Core	5	Two days per week	70	30	100

- In the beginning of the first semester observational visits of 4/5 agencies of repute may be arranged and these are mandatory.

- After observational visits the students may be placed in the structured agency settings for practice of concurrent field work of two days per week during the semester.

SEMESTER –II

Course Code	Title of the Course	Core/ Elective	No. of Credits	Exam. Duration	I.A	E.S.E	Total Marks
MSW-201	Community Organization	Core	5	3hours	30	70	100
MSW-202	Social Action for Social Change	Core	5	3hours	30	70	100
MSW-203	Social work Research and Social Statistics	Core	5	3hours	30	70	100
MSW-204	Life Skills and Soft skills for Social workers (or) Disaster Management	I.E	5	3hours	30	70	100
MSW-205	Communication and Counselling (or) Population and Environmental Studies	E.E.	5	3hours	30	70	100
MSW-FW-2	Concurrent Field Work	Core	5	Two days per week	70	30	100

* For Concurrent filed work the structured agency setting placements may be continued, in addition, Rural/ Urban/Tribal community placements are encouraged wherever possible.

** At the end of II-Semester a Seven-day Rural Camp may be organised for the students, assisted by staff members of the Department. It is mandatory and not evaluative (Non-credit).

SEMESTER –III

Course Code	Title of the Course	Core/ Elective	No. of Credits	Exam. Duration	I.A	E.S.E	Total Marks
MSW-301	Social Policy planning and Social Development	Core	5	3hours	30	70	100
MSW-302	Social Problems and Social Legislations	Core	5	3hours	30	70	100
MSW-303	Rural Urban and Tribal community development (or) Social Medicine and Psychiatry (or) Corporate Social Responsibility	I.E	5	3hours	30	70	100
MSW-304	Family Welfare strategies and Interventions (or) Human Resource Management	I.E.	5	3hours	30	70	100
MSW-305	Women and Development	E.E	5	3hours	30	70	100
MSW-FW-3	Concurrent Field Work	Core	5	Two days per week	70	30	100

* The students may be given field work placements based on the IE/EE they choose during the Semester.

SEMESTER –IV

Course Code	Title of the Course	Core/ Elective	No. of Credits	Exam. Duration	I.A	E.S.E	Total Marks
MSW-401	Management of Voluntary Organisations	Core	5	3hours	30	70	100
MSW-402	Social Work with Elderly and Differently abled	Core	5	3hours	30	70	100
MSW-403	Programmes for Rural Urban and Tribal Communities (or) Medical and Psychiatric Social Work	I.E	5	3hours	30	70	100
MSW-404	Child Welfare and Development (or) Criminology and Correctional Administration	I.E.	5	3hours	30	70	100
MSW-405	Dissertation	Core	5	--	30*	70	100
MSW-FW-4	Concurrent Field Work **	Core	5	Two days per week	70	30	100
MSW-FW-5	Block Field Work ***	Core	5	6 weeks at the end of the semester examinations	70	30	100

Total marks:2600

* Internal assessment for dissertation (30) marks would consists of a) Assessment on Introduction and Review of Literature – 10 marks, b)Research Methodology – 10 marks and c) Data Analysis and Interpretation – 10 marks.

* * The Students may be given field work placements based on the internal and external electives they choose during the semester.

*** For Block Field work placements the students may be sent to the agencies of repute other than Kuppam Area.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK - DRAVIDIAN UNIVERSITY, KUPPAMMaster of Social Work (MSW) Choice based credit system
SYLLABUS
(Effective from 2013-2014 admitted batch)

SEMESTER - I

MSW 101. HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY, IDEOLOGIES AND FIELD PRACTICE IN SOCIAL WORK

Objectives
- To get oriented to social reform movements in India.
- To develop knowledge about origin and growth of social work in USA, UK and India.
- To acquaint with the social work values, ethics, principles and approaches.
- To get equipped with the practice skills in different social work related settings.

UNIT I:Social Work: Definition, meaning, nature , scope, Purpose, and Objectives of Social Work- Principles and Values of Social Work- Basic and ancillary methods of social work.Tools, Techniques,Skills and Abilities of a Professional Social Work Practitioner. Concepts of social welfare and social services;- scientific basis for social work.

UNIT II: Historical Evolution of Social Work in England, USA, and India:Origin of social work profession in the UK and USA; Social Work in Ancient India – Social Welfare during medieval and modern Periods – Contribution of Social Reformers, Social Reform Movements, and Organisations

Unit III New approaches to social work – developmental and radical. Growth of professional social work in India; current social work practice in India – content and dimensions, Interface between professional and voluntary social work.

Concepts ofsocial welfare and social services; scientific basis for social work ,growth of professional social work in india; current social work practice in india – content and dimensions , interface between professional and voluntary social work.

UNIT IV: Field work – its role and place in social work education; field work placement; supervision and evaluation; relationship of the student with Dept and agency, Recording – purpose, types and uses of recording. Types of field work.

UNIT V: Curative, Correctional, Preventive,and Developmental Functions of Social Work.- Practice of social work in various fields-community development; medical and psychiatric social work; correctional social work, family and child welfare; labour welfare; school social work and gerontological social work.

Learning Outcomes: Students will acquaint with the social work values, ethics, principles and approaches and will gain knowledge about the practice of social work in various settings. They also demonstrate ethical and professional behavior.Engage diversity and difference in practice

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MSW 102 – INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY

Objectives

- To make students understand the contribution of social sciences to social work practice.
- Help students gain knowledge of some basic sociological concepts and theories .
- Develop capacity to apply the sociological concepts with social work practice learning in general and in the context of client systems in particular.
- Acquire ability to apply the Sociological perspective at micro and macro levels.

UNIT I: Concept of Society- Meaning, types and characteristics – relationship between Individual and Society – Community – Rural, Urban and Tribal Communities - Social Organizations - Meaning and Forms - Concept of Associations - Difference between Society, Community and Association

UNIT II: Social Stratification – Meaning and functions, Caste, Class and Race, Social Mobility – Concept and types of social mobility - Concept and characteristics of social groups . Types of groups – primary and secondary, in groups and out groups, reference group-Social Institutions - Marriage, Family, Education, Religion – Meaning, Types and Functions -- Social Control - Meaning and agents - its effect on individual and society - Social Processes - Co-operation, Competition, Conflict, Accommodation, and Assimilation

UNIT III: Concept of Culture - Culture and Society - Cultural Lag Cultural assimilation and integration - Civilization - Customs, Mores, Folkways –

UNIT IV: Socialization - Meaning, Agencies and Functions – *importance of Socialization* with special focus on psycho social development. Indian context of Socialization, Role of child rearing practices, social customs, traditions, values in socialization, parenting etc., Process of socialization- Factors influencing socialization

UNIT – V: Major social problems and Socialchange: : poverty, unemployment, domestic violence, alcoholism, HIV /AIDS, women in distress, street children, prostitution, trafficking of girl children etc,. Social discrimination and aging.Social Change – Meaning, Theories, -nature of social change- Factors and processes of social change.

Learning outcomes:

- *Students will understand the contribution of social sciences to social work practice.*
- *Students gain knowledge of some basic sociological concepts and theories .*
- *Develop capacity to apply the sociological concepts with social work practice learning in general and in the context of client systems in particular.*
- *Acquire ability to apply the Sociological perspective at micro and macro levels.*

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MSW 103. DYNAMICS OF HUMAN BEHAVIOUR

Objectives

- Understand the contribution of social sciences to social work practice.
- Gain knowledge of some basic psychological concepts.
- Develop capacity to apply the psychological concepts with social work practice learning in general and in the context of client systems in particular.
- Acquire ability to apply the psychological perspective at micro and macro levels.

UNIT I: Psychology - Meaning, Definition, Fields and Methods, Introduction to Schools of Psychology, Relevance of Psychology to Social Work practice

UNIT II: Concept of Human Behaviour, the Concept of Self - Psychological Processes in Behaviour: Needs and Motives, Cognition, Memory, Intelligence: Concept, theories and assessment - Motivation: Meaning, definition, types and characteristics of motives, theories of motivation- Learning : meaning and definition. Theories of operant and classical conditioning and cognitive learning. – Personality: Meaning, Definition, types and factors influencing Personality and structure, Theories of Personality-Defensive mechanisms

UNIT III: Human Behaviour Processes – Emotions, Concept of Perception, Characteristics, process and factors influencing perception; Definition, Concept, Nature of attitudes, stereotypes and prejudice, formation of attitudes and attitudinal change, leadership - Adjustment- Concept of adjustment and maladjustment. Coping with stress – Factors influencing stress, task oriented and defense oriented patterns.

UNIT IV: Heredity and Environment – Lifespan perspective – Development: concept and principles; Developmental stages and Developmental tasks – Developmental periods – infancy, babyhood, childhood, puberty and adolescence, early adulthood, middle age and old age – areas of Human Development – Physical, Social, Emotional, Moral and Cognitive growth and Theories – Cognitive Development – Piaget, Moral Development – Kohlberg – relevance of Life span approach for social work practice.

UNIT V: Concept of normality and abnormality, Mental Health, characteristics of mentally healthy person, factors influencing mental health – Concept of abnormality – basic information on symptoms, causes and treatment of major and minor mental illnesses – role of social workers in promoting mental health .

Learning outcomes: *Students will acquire ability to apply the psychological perspective at micro and macro levels.They will be able to apply knowledge of human behavior to the social environment*

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MSW 104. SOCIAL CASE WORK

Objectives
- Understanding case work as a method of social work and its role in social work practice
- To have knowledge of values and principles of working with individuals.
- To develop knowledge of components of social casework.
- To develop knowledge of social resources and how they contribute to the uniqueness of social case work
- To know the various aspects of interview and its effective use in case work practice.
- To understand the role of worker client relationship and develop appropriate skills and attitudes to work with individuals.
- To understand various models of helping and their theoretical background.
- To understand the role of multidisciplinary approach in professional practice.
- To have knowledge about the use of casework in different practice settings.
- To develop skills in recording and measuring the effectiveness of Social Case Work.
- To develop theoretical understanding of the counselling process.
- To acquire skills and techniques of counselling
- To develop knowledge about application of counselling in different settings.
- To develop understanding about basic concepts of communication including verbal and non-verbal.
- To acquire skills in communication with people with special problems.

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

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

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

UNIT – IV Use of case work in different settings especially where complex psycho-social problems are handled like health, community, school, industry, correctional institutions and de-addiction programmes.

UNIT V : Social case recording- Need for recording, main consideration in recording,essential qualities and types of recording – discussion of select case records. Measurement of effectiveness of social case work.

Learning outcomes:

- *Students will conduct multidimensional assessments on complex issues with children and families that include environmental stressors such as cultural, economic, political, spiritual, and social relationship factors.*
- *Students will analyze, integrate, and differentially apply various treatment models and techniques used in practice with families, children, and adolescents*

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MSW 105. SOCIAL GROUP WORK

Objectives
- To be enlightened about the concepts of social groups, their importance and group dynamics.

- To understand the need for social group work and its relationship with other methods of social work.
- To understand the principles and programme planning in social group work.
- To have knowledge about leadership in group work process.
- To understand the concept of evaluation with its various factors and its significance.
- To understand the nature and scope of social group work practice in different settings.
- To develop theoretical understanding of the counselling process.
- To acquire skills and techniques of counselling
- To develop knowledge about application of counselling in different settings.
- To develop understanding about basic concepts of communication including verbal and non-verbal.
- To acquire skills in communication with people with special problems.

UNIT I: Social groups – Definition, Characteristics, and Importance – Classification of Groups – Cooley, Sumner, MacIver & Page, Toseland & Rivas – Theories of Group formation – Social Group Work – Concept, Definition,Historical development of Group Work, ethics , Values and Skills, Principles and Specific objectives and purpose of group work-. Social Group Work –as a method in social work, its relation with other methods.

UNIT II: Theoretical approaches of group work practice – Psychoanalytic, Learning, Field, Social Exchange, Systems theories. Stages of Group Development – Tuckman, Klien, Garland, Jones & Kolodny; Models of social group work – Social goals, Remedial, Reciprocal models, Programme development process, Programme Media

UNIT III: Social Group – Definition, types, differences, significance of group life-Basic Group Processes – Sub-group, Group conflict, Group decision making, Leadership in group work process . The need for group work in modern day society- importance of professional and voluntary leaders, their role, significance and functions.-Group dynamics – Concept, and Areas – Communication and Interaction Patterns, Group Cohesion, Social Control Dynamics and Group Culture

UNIT IV: Stages or Phases of Group work – .– nature and importance of programme planning – principles and strategies of programme planning in group work, leadership in group work process Pre group formation, Beginning phase, Middle/Working phase and Termination phase, Follow-up, Facilitation Skills and Techniques used in these Phases,

Concept of Evaluation – types, importance in group work programmes, significance and utility of recording – types, processes involved, their advantages and disadvantages, discussion of case records.

UNIT V: Group Work Practice in diverse settings – Disaster victims, Substance abusers, Alcohol Anonymous and elderly care ,community centres, industries, hospitals, and rural, urban and tribal community development programmes – Role of group worker – Group psychotherapy, Group work Recording, Monitoring and Evaluation.-Ethics values and principles of social work-Core competencies and attributes of a professional social work practitioner- code of ethics- Core Competencies of a Professional social work practitioner envisioned by CSWE

Learning outcomes:

- Students will demonstrate effective leadership skills in social and human services organizations, including application of leadership theories, interpersonal skills, problem-solving skills, and decision-making techniques
- Students will develop knowledge about application of counselling in different settings.

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SEMESTER II
MSW 201. COMMUNITY ORGANISATION
Objectives
- To study and understand the fundamental concepts and components of community and community organization.
- To gain knowledge about and practice the models and approaches of community organization.
- To study and enlist community development and slum development programmes and practices, and contribute for the peoples' understanding.
- To acquire skills and promote strategies for community participation.
- To practice social work knowledge, skills, techniques and interventions.

UNIT I: Community: Concept, Definition, meaning, components, characteristics; major forms of community Community Development: Concept, definition, objectives, historical trends; forms of community development- tribal, rural and urban; extension- concept definition principles; community development approaches-leadership- concept, types, role of community leadership in community organization.

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

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

UNIT IV: concept of Counseling –skills, techniquesand stages-Holistic counseling -Pre-marital Counseling - Marriage Counseling - Divorce Counseling Family Advocacy and Crisis Counseling.

UNIT V: Programme Implementation -– Institution of Panchayat Raj, salient features of Panchayat Raj Act; Case studies -Structure and functions of ITDA, DRDA, UCD; self help-groups- (DWACRA, DWACUA).

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Learning outcomes:
- ***Apply knowledge of discrimination and social and economic injustice, and integrate principles of empowerment, advocacy, and a strengths-perspective with vulnerable children and families in multicultural communities.***
- ***Students will acquire skills and promote strategies for community participation and practice social work knowledge, skills, techniques and interventions***

MSW 202. SOCIAL ACTION FOR SOCIAL CHANGE

Objectives
- To develop orientation about mass social problems and their effects.
- To narrate the principles, strategies and forms of social action with illustrations
- To develop knowledge about leadership, power structure, advocacy and lobbying
- To acquire skills in intervention and advocacy.

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

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

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

UNIT IV: Social movements in India; protest and dissent movements such as Dalit Movement, Agrarian and peasant movements, "Sons of soil" movements, Antyodaya and Bhudan movements. Social action and social issues: civil, women and child rights; Environmental and ecological issues.-case studies-Medhapatkar's Narmadabachao andolan-Vandana shiva's movements-Anti globalisation

UNIT V: Social Action through Social Change; Concept and Process of Social Change; Modernization and Change; Development and Social Change; Right to Information Act.

> ### *Learning outcomes:*
> - *Students develop orientation about mass social problems and their effects.*
> - *Students will Integrate knowledge of various policy practitioner roles (including legislative, administrative, and advocacy activities) to improve services to and promote the well-being of children and families.*
> - *They also develop knowledge about leadership, power structure, advocacy and lobbying*

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MSW 203.SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

Objectives
- Acquire understanding about the nature and steps in the research process.
- Develop theoretical knowledge about the different methods and tools in social work research.
- Acquire skills and knowledge in the use of appropriate statistical methods in research.

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

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

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

UNIT IV: Social Statistics – Meaning, Descriptive and inferential; use in social work research and limitations. Classification and tabulation of data, graphic and diagrammatic representation of data. Measures of Central tendency – meaning, types – mean, median, mode and quartiles, their specific application to social work research. Measures of dispersion – meaning; types, their specific application to social work research.

UNIT V: Correlation: Concept of product moment (only ungrouped data), spearman's rank correlation. Test for significance of correlation coefficient. Tests of significance – 't' test for significance of differences of two means, Pearson's chi-square,'t' test, analysis of variance-one-way - Relevance, application and interpretation chi-square

for independent association of attributes (two attributes only). Social work research and need for computer applications.- Use of software packages in data analysis – SPSS. Process and various statistical procedures using SPSS, interpretation and presentation of the statistical findings

Learning outcomes :
- ***Students will appropriately conduct, critically analyze, and utilize qualitative and quantitative research to evaluate practice interventions and to inform social welfare policy development with children and families.***

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MSW 204 IE (a) DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Objectives

- To gain exposure to the key concepts and typologies of disasters.
- To focus on the understanding of the processes of disaster mitigation and disaster management.
- To understand the issues of and provisions related to disaster mitigation and disaster management.
- To develop skills to assess the vulnerability.
- To analyse the intervention strategies used in earlier disasters and develop new strategies and models for the future eventualities.
- To acquire skills and promote strategies for community participation
- To develop capacity to work with different agencies, initiate the intervention strategies and develop skills to assess the vulnerability.

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

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

UNIT III : Impact of disaster: During disaster; post-disaster; impact of disaster on physical, economical, spatial, psycho-social conditions; post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD); politics of aid; victims of disaster: children, elderly, and women; gender issues.

UNIT IV: Disaster process: Concept and components of relief, reconstruction; rehabilitation; major issues and dynamics in the administration of relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation; short-term & long-term plans; community participation: objectives, prerequisites and constraints; resource mobilization.

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

Learning outcomes:

- ***Students develop skills to assess the vulnerability and will analyse the intervention strategies used in earlier disasters and develop new strategies and models for the future eventualities.***

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MSW 204 IE (b) POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Objectives:
- To acquire the fundamental and theoretical knowledge about population
- To acquire a sound knowledge to understand the determinants of population growth.

- To enhance the knowledge and utilization of natural resources and management in waste material.
- To understand legal provisions related to environmental protection and role of NGO's. Evaluation of the role of social work in the conservation of environment..
- To get exposed to and participate in research in the fields of population and environment.

UNIT I: Population– components of population. Population growth in the World and India. Sources of demographic data, population theories.

UNIT II: Determinants of population growth: Fertility, mortality, migration- factors influencing fertility, mortality and migration. Differentials of fertility, mortality and migration. Family planning: Methods of family planning. Population policy, population education – Role of social worker in family planning and allied services.

UNIT III: Natural Resources and Diversity: Utilisation and management of forest, land, water, air, energy sources. Pollution – sources, treatment, prevention. Waste material – disposal, recycling, renewal, problems, and issues.

UNIT IV: Acts related to environmental protection – Forest conservation, water pollution, standards and tolerance level. Role of government and NGO's. People's initiatives, international initiatives. Role of social worker in conservation of environment.

UNIT V: Understanding and utilization of Research: The students will examine at least four empirical studies in the areas of population and environment and they are expected to examine these studies in terms of objectives, research design, tools used for data collection, presentation of results, analysis and use of statistical methods etc. In this unit the students may be asked to write in their examinations a review of any of the research aspects covering the above areas or a research proposal in that field i.e., population and environment.

- *Learning outcomes*: *Students will understand legal provisions related to environmental protection and role of NGO's. Evaluation of the role of social work in the conservation of environment..*
- *They will be exposed to and participate in research in the fields of population and environment.*

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MSW 205 EE (A). COMMUNICATION AND COUNSELLING

Objectives
- To develop theoretical understanding of the counselling process.
- To acquire skills and techniques of counselling
- To develop knowledge about application of counselling in different settings.
- To develop understanding about basic concepts of communication including verbal and non-verbal.
- To acquire skills in communication with people with special problems.

UNIT I: Counselling: Definition, goals of counselling. Counselling as tool for enhancing potentialities of individual - Principles of counselling. Counsellor as a professional personality, burnout, self-renewal, prevention of burnout. Three stage model of counselling, rapport, resistance, handling resistance, transference, counter transference, counselling techniques.

UNIT II: Theoretical background of counselling – Psychoanalytical, client centered, behavioural modification.

UNIT III. Aptitude and intelligence. Roles and functions of counselling in different settings – educational institutions such as schools, colleges, vocational guidance clinics, child guidance clinics, industries and family centered counselling, family crisis intervention.

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

UNIT V: Communication – Formal/Informal. Conditions for effective communication, patterns of communication. Barriers to communication. Communicating

with people with special problems. Role of social workers in creating an environment conducive to communication.

Learning outcomes: Students will be able to apply critical thinking to inform and communicate professional judgments and acquire skills and techniques of counselling

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SEMESTER - III
MSW 301. SOCIAL POLICY, PLANNING AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Objectives
- Acquire theoretical understanding about social policy and social development in the changing socio- economic context.
- Develop Understanding about the different sectoral polices and programmes relating to social development.
- Acquire knowledge about concepts relating to human development and macro social work practice approaches.

UNIT I: Social Policy – Concept, need, constitution basis for social policy and social welfare policy; relationship between social policy and development.

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

UNIT III: Models of social policy: Residual – welfare; achievement – performance; institutional – redistributive models; changing perspectives in social development.

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

UNIT V: Social indicators of development – Human development index; concept of social work macro practice and methods.- Approaches to women's development - International initiatives Women development programs in India

Learning outcomes: *Students will be able to engage in policy practice to advance social and economic well-being and to deliver effective social work services.*

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MSW 302. SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL LEGISLATIONS

Objectives

- To develop knowledge about and analyse the origin, and causes of social problems
- To understand the effects of social problems on individuals, groups and society.
- To acquire knowledge about social reforms, social policy and social legislation and critically understand their role in controlling the social problems.
- To create an awareness about the preventive and remedial services of Govt and Non- Govt organizations in dealing with social Problems

UNIT I: Concept of social pathology. Social problem -, Causes, Characteristics and Theories Definition of Social deviance, Social labelling- social disorganisation. Social deviance – the process of induction and labelling of deviance, deviant subcultures and their interaction with society. - Major Social Problems – Poverty ,Dowry, Unemployment, women and child trafficking HIV/AIDS, Substance Abuse, Crime etc.

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

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

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

UNIT V: Social Legislations and social work. –various social legislations pertaining to women, children, labourers, Dalits, Backward castes, Elderly and differently abled- The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955(related to marriage and divorce) - The Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956. - The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 – **Recent Social legislations** - The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 - The Right to Information Act, 2005 etc.

Learning outcomes:
- *Students apply knowledge of discrimination and social and economic injustice, and integrate principles of empowerment, advocacy, and a strengths-perspective with vulnerable children and families in multicultural communities.*
- *Students also acquire knowledge about social reforms, social policy and social legislation and critically understand their role in controlling the social problems*

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MSW 303 IE (a) RURAL, URBAN AND TRIBAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
Objectives
- To understand the Rural Community and its features
- To acquire knowledge of Rural Economy and it's allied sectors.
- To know about Tribal Community and role of tribal social institutions.
- To learn about Tribal economy and role of forests in Tribal economy
- To understand the tribal problems interms of social, economic and environmental problems.
- To acquire knowledge on urban community and its features.
- To understand the process of urbanization.
- To enhance knowledge about Urban social organizations
- To know about urban local self-government and its types.
- To know the role of urban development authorities in Andhra Pradesh.

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

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

UNIT III: Tribal Community: Concept and definition of Tribes, Characteristics of tribal communities. Classification and distribution of tribes in India. Family and kinship, social organisation of tribal communities. Cultural, social, and economic changes in tribal communities – Tribes in Andhra Pradesh. Tribal Economy: Major features of tribal economy. Forms of tribal economy. Political and religious organisations of tribal community. The role of forests in tribal economy. Tribal problems: Major tribal problems – social, economic, environmental problems of tribals in India. Land alienation and displacement among tribal communities.

UNIT IV: Urban Community: Concepts of urban, urbanisation and urbanism. Major features of urban community. Differences between rural and urban communities. Urbanisation: Trends in India's urbanisation. Causes and consequences of urbanisation. Classification and growth of towns and cities in India. Urbanisation in Andhra Pradesh.

Urban Social Organisation: Urbanisation and Social Institutions. The family, caste and class, economic and religious aspects of urban communities.

UNIT V: Urban local self-government: Significance of municipal administration. Types of urban local self governments – Municipalities, Municipal Corporations, Cantonment Boards, etc. – their composition, powers and functions. The salient features of 74th amendment to the Constitution of India. Urban Development Authorities: The origin and growth of urban development authority in Andhra Pradesh. The objective, structure, powers and functions of urban development authorities, co-ordination with the other agencies in Urban areas.

Learning outcomes:

- *Students will be given a peer platform for discourse on rural urban and tribal community development.*
- *They will be provided learning opportunity to perceive conceptual understanding of Social Policies and planning at various levels by conducting field work in rural urban and tribal areas.*

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MSW 303 IE(b)   CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILTY

Objectives:

- To gain / develop a common conceptual understanding of corporate social responsibility.
- To acquire an understanding about methods for the implementation of CSR strategies.

UNIT 1: Introduction to CSR-An overview- Concept, definition, -Historical Evolution of the Corporate Social Responsibility. Current trends and existing initiatives.

UNIT 11: Corporate governance and accountability- Consumer related issues.-Corporate Social Responsibility In 20th Century-Study of Corporate Social Responsibility

UNIT 11I: Core Focus Areas of Corporate Social Responsibility Activities: Environment Protection, Labour Welfare, Anti-Corruption,-Rural Empowerment& Women Empowerment,-Health& Education.

UNIT 1V: Guidelines-International Policies and guidelines relating To Corporate Social Responsibility.**-**Indian Guidelines, Principles and Norms related to Corporate Social Responsibility.-Companies Act and Corporate Social Responsibility

UNIT V:Eco-management issues and community involvement: Environmental check-lists, economic calculations, good housekeeping, concept of eco-efficiency, preventive approach.-Stakeholder involvement and community involvement.

Course outcomes : Students will develop corporate social responsibility skills and identify and explore opportunities within the frame work of professional activities.

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MSW 303 IE (c) SOCIAL MEDICINE AND PSYCHIATRY

Objectives

- To acquire sound theoretical understanding of Nutrition and Health.
- To know general epidemiology of communicable diseases and their control.
- To develop knowledge and skills to analyse different types of communicable diseases and their control.
- To acquire knowledge of various National and International health programmes and vital statistics.
- To know health planning in India.
- To understand what is personality and Freudian theory of personality development.
- To know the classification of mental disorders and the symptomtology of various psychiatric disorders
- To develop skill in case history taking in a psychiatric settings.
- To know the types and causative factors of different types of psychiatric disorders and to identify the role of social work intervention in dealing with them
- To develop understanding of various aspects of mental retardation and identify the role of social worker in dealing with it.
- To have knowledge about addictions and the role of social worker in dealing with them.
- To understand the problems of behaviour among children
- To understand the relation between Psychiatry and law.
- To know the need for knowledge of psychiatry for social workers working in the psychiatric settings.

UNIT I: Social Medicine – definition and scope. Nutrition and health, importance of nutrients, and their availability, deficiency disorders – their prevention and control. Epidemiology – Definition, general epidimology of communicable diseases, dynamics of disease transmission, general measures of communicable disease control. Study of communicable diseases such as malaria, T.B., leprosy, STD and AIDS with special reference to their incidence, causation, Prevention and treatment.

UNIT II: Communication in Hospital – Medical social worker as a communicator and interpreter, Role of medical social worker in treatment plan. Specific social work

interventions in a medical setting. Health education – definition, objectives, principles, content, stages of adoption of new practices. Health education as a tool for social worker; People's participation in health and the role of medical social worker.

Various national health programmes and their critical review. International health, occupational health and vital statistics.

UNIT III: Health Planning in India, Health care systems in India – at Central, State and District.Psychotherapy – Types of Psychotherapy – Techniques of psychotherapy – steps in the process of psychotherapy.

UNIT IV: Psychiatry – Definition, personality – definition, Freudian theory of personality development. Classification of mental disorders (DSM IV), symptomatology of psychiatric disorders. Case history taking in a psychiatric setting. Anxiety Disorders – types, symptoms, causative factors and role of social worker; somatoform disorders- types, symptoms, causative factors and role of social worker. Schizophenia and other psychotic Disorders, mood disorders and Bi Polar disorders– types, symptoms, causative factors and role of social worker. Mental retardation – Definition, causative factors, types symptoms and role of social worker. Personality disorders- types, symptoms . Addictions: drugs and alcohol, definition, symptoms, causative factors and role of social worker.

UNIT V: Disorders usually first diagnosed in infancy, childhood or adolescence. Attention deficit and disruptive behaviour disorders, feeding and eating disorders of infancy or early childhood, Elimination disorders. Case history taking in a child psychiatry setting. Psychiatry and law – Indian Luncy Act, Mental Health Act 1986. Need for the knowledge of psychiatry for social workers.

- ***Learning outcomes: Students will gain knowledge in Medical psychiatry and develop skills to analyse different types of communicable diseases and their control***.

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MSW 304 IE (a): FAMILY WELFARE STRATEGIES AND INTERVENTIONS

Objectives:
- To impart knowledge on family system, structure, functions, role and changing pattern of family in India.
- To gain knowledge to practice Assessment tools of family.
- To equip the students with the knowledge on family centered practice as a model of social work practice.
- To impart knowledge on major areas of family interventions.

UNIT-I: Definition of family and marriage -Trends in marriage and the family-The changing pattern of family in India – a historical review-Family dynamics and marital problems Family life cycle. Developmental tasks of each page of family life and developmental crisis.

UNIT-II: Social Work Practice in the Context of Family Welfare Programme, Need and importance of the programme – (small family and child spacing). History of family planning programmes in India. Administration of family planning programme. Anatomy and Physiology of reproduction, Family life Education and Family life skills.

UNIT-III: Holistic counseling - Pre-marital Counseling - Marriage Counseling - Divorce Counseling Family Advocacy and Crisis Counseling.

UNIT-IV: Conceptual framework to understand the family – Family systems, framework, family development framework, symbolic interaction framework, structural and functional framework, exchange framework.

UNIT-V: Family Assessment: need and importance. Assessment Tools of Family - Ecological Assessment – eco-map and Genogram-Family Interventions: Psychodynamic Family Therapy, Behavioral Family Therapy,Group Therapy, Extended Family System Therapy.

Learning Outcomes: Students will understand the sociological perspective of Family , it's dynamics, assessment tools of family and methods of family counselling

Refernces:

Gerald R. Leslie   The Family in Social context.

Goode . W.J.   The Family

Kapadia K.M.	Knowledge and Family in India.
Kingsley Davis	Human Society.
Majumdar P.N.	An Introduction to Social Anthropology.
Mascarenlar M.M.	Family life education – value education, Bangalore.
Panlena Nuckles and Jean Man Dossey	Management in Friends life, Willey eastern pot Ltd.
Ram Ahuja	Indian social System.
Economic Development	Unit for Family system, Tata Institute of Social Services.
Prof. M. Lakshmi Pathi Raju, Dr. G.R. Krishana, Dept. of Social Work, SPMVV, Tirupati	Future of Indian Family: Challenges to Social Work education.
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Ann Hartman and jam faid	Family centered social work practice.
Unit for Family studies, Tata Institute of Social Sciences	Enhancing the role of the Family as an agency for Social and economic Development
Ann Hartman and jam faid	Family centered social work practice.
Aranha.T.	Social Advocacy- Perspectives of Social Work, college of Social Work, Bombay.
Fouseca Habel.	Counselling for Mental Happiness.
Jordon William	The Social Worker in Family Situations.
Levent R.F.	Family Therapy ; a comprehensive over view.
Mamta Selgal, Nirmala Sheging	Marital disputes and counseling, Diagnistic techiniques, 3volumes.

Murali Desai	Family and Intervention. (a course dompendium)
Philip Barker.	Basic Family Therapy.
Robin Skynmer Family	Exploitation with Families : Group analysis and Therapy.
Unit for Family studies,	Enhancing the role of the
Tata Institute of	Family as an agency for
Social Sciences	Social and economic Development.

Ann Hartman and jam faid	Family centered social work practice.
Aranha.T.	Social Advocacy- Perspectives of
	Social Work, college of Social Work,
	Bombay.
Fouseca Habel.	Counselling for Mental Happiness.
Jordon William	The Social Worker in Family
	Situations.
Levent R.F.	Family Therapy ; a comprehensive
	over view.
Mamta Selgal, Nirmala	Marital disputes and counseling, Sheging Diagnistic techiniques, 3 volume
Murali Desai	Family and Intervention. (a course dompendium)
Philip Barker.	Basic Family Therapy.
Robin Skynmer Family Therapy.	Exploitation with Families : Group analysis and
Unit for Family studies,	Enhancing the role of the
Tata Institute of	Family as an agency for
Social Sciences	Social and economic Development.

MSW304 IE (b) HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
Objectives
- To achieve a sound Theoretical understanding about Human Resource Management.
- To develop knowledge and skill in handling and resolving different types of problems in an organization.

- To orient the student about the importance of "people" dimension in an organization.
- To acquaint the student with the goals of the organization.

UNIT I: Human Resource Management: Concept, definition, scope, philosophy, objectives and principles. Concept of Management; contributions of Taylor, Fayal, Elton Mayo. Approaches to the study of Management. Span of control, decentralisation, delegation of authority. Line and staff relationship and functions.

UNIT II: Human Resource Planning: Concept, objectives and process. Forecasting and determination of current and future human resource requirements. Career planning. Recruitment, selection, placement and induction, Job analysis, job description and job specification.

UNIT III: Training and development-concept, importance and identification of training needs. Process of training, designing, monitoring and evaluation of training programmes. Types and methods of training. Conceptual principles of learning.

UNIT IV: Wage and salary Administration: Meaning, scope, concepts and principles. Wage determination. Wage Boards, Pay Commissions, incentives, types and methods – employee compensation.

UNIV V: Job evaluation: Performance appraisal, management by objectives, career development programmes. Discipline and domestic enquiry, superannuation, retirement, discharge, dismissal and voluntary retirement schemes.

Learning outcomes:*Students will understand the importance of "people" dimension in an organization including the objectives and principles of Human Resource Management*

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MSW 305 EE. WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT

Objectives

- Understand demography in relation to sex ratio.
- Develop knowledge about sexual division of labour and its various theoretical perspectives.
- Know the difference between sex and gender.
- Acquire knowledge about the issues and problems related to women.
- Understand women in difficult situations.
- To acquire knowledge about various aspects of violence on women.
- Understand provisions- both constitutional and legal for empowering women. Also to understand national and international initiatives with reference to women empowerment.

UNIT I: Theories of Development in relation to roles of Women-Demographic composition of women: Sex ratio, Regional variation in sex ratio. Implications of the declining sex ratio. Changing perspectives of the roles and obligations of the women through history.

UNIT II: Sexual Division of Labour. Functional, Marxist, feminist perspectives, concepts of gender and sex.

UNIT III: Issues related to women: Family, Health, Education, Employment, Self-employment – Types and specific problems. Political participation, environment, women in difficult situations.

UNIT IV: Violence against women: foeticide, infanticide, child marriage, rape, wife battering, sati, dowry death, sexual harassment.

UNIT V: Empowerment of Women: Constitutional guarantees, legal provisions, Property Rights, Mahila Courts, Women Police Stations, Women's Commissions – National, State, Self help groups – DWACRA, DWACUA, International Initiatives, National State Government Developmental programmes for women, National Policy for the empowerment of Women.

Learning outcomes: Students will understand the perspectives on women development and issues and safeguards of women development.

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SEMESTER – IV

MSW 401. MANAGEMENT OF VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

Objectives
- To have knowledge on concept, types, trends and problems of voluntary sector.
- To acquire skills pertaining to functional aspects of voluntary organizations such as selection of project, preparation of project proposal, monitoring and evaluation.
- To develop capacities pertaining to management of voluntary organization.
- To get oriented to aspects such as reports, returns and laws related to the voluntary sector.

UNIT I: Voluntary Organisations – concept, types and meaning and its linkages with government. Voluntary action; concept and trends and problems of voluntary action. Registration of voluntary organisations. Salient features of Societies Registration Act 1860.

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

UNIT III: Management of Voluntary Organisations: Concept of management, functions of management, principles of management, structure, composition and functions of NGO. Management of administration and organisational behaviour with special emphasis to team building and leadership. Understanding conflict, conflict resolution, creating positive climate.

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

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

Learning outcomes: Students develop acquire skills pertaining to functional aspects of voluntary organizations such as selection of project, preparation of project

proposal, monitoring and evaluation and develop capacities pertaining to management of voluntary organization

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MSW 402 CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION
Objectives
- To study and understand the key concepts of deviance.
- To study and understand the key concepts of deviance
- To understand the characteristics and elements of crime.
- To gain knowledge about the fundamental theories of crime.
- To gain knowledge to understand the sociological theories of crime.
- To study and understand the basic elements of correctional methods and approaches.
- To get familiarity with the Indian police system.
- To gain knowledge on the provisions of judicial system.
- To understand various aspects related to Social Defence.
- To study and identify the practices of non-institutional services
- To acquire skills of correctional social work and understand the role of professional social workers in correctional institutions.

UNIT I: Concept of criminology, definition, meaning, scope and extent.   Concept of deviance, definition, meaning, scope content and theories. Concept of crime, definition, meaning, scope and extent. Characteristics of crime and elements of crime.

UNIT II: Theories of criminology – pre classical, classical, neo-classical and positive school. Physiological and psychological theories. Sociological Theories – economic explanation, labeling, differential association and cultural theories.

UNIT III: Correctional Administration: Definition, philosophy, objectives, methods and approaches of contemporary correctional social work. Origin, development and functions of police in India. Criminal Justice System: Courts and correctional administration. Hierarchy of courts, functions and powers. Lok Adalats, Lokayukta, Legal Aid, Functions of law commission.

UNIT IV: Social Defence: Meaning, development, and functions of social defence. NISD – objectives and functions. The significance of NISD. Crime prevention strategies.

UNIT V: Probation and Parole: Origin, nature, process and practice of probation and parole in India. Meaning, development and organisation of aftercare in India. Correctional Social Work: Correctional Social Work in India.-Human Rights and correctional services-The role of professional social workers in correctional institution.

- ***Learning outcomes: Students understand the basic elements of correctional methods and approaches and acquire skills of correctional social work and the role of professional social workers in correctional institutions.***

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MSW 403 IE (a). PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL, URBAN AND TRIBAL COMMUNITIES
Objectives
- To know the Constitutional provisions for local self-government and the structure and functioning of Panchayat Raj Institutions in India and Andhra Pradesh.
- To gain knowledge on rural and tribal development programmes in India.
- To understand the concept and importance of community participation.
- To enhance knowledge on professional social work practice, it's scope and application in rural and tribal community development programmes.
- To understand the different problems of the urban community.
- To know the concept of migration and its impact on urban community
- To gain knowledge on agencies working for urban community development and services available for the welfare of women, children, slum dwellers, etc.
- To know the scope of professional social work practice in urban community development and acquire knowledge and skills pertaining to it.

UNIT I: Rural Local Self Governance: Origin, and development of Panchayathi Raj system in India. Salient features of 73rd Constitutional Amendment. Panchayathi Raj Institutions in Andhra Pradesh – Structure and Functions. Rural Development Programmes: Early experiments of rural reconstruction – Sriniketan, Marthandom, Gurgoan, Baroda etc. Post independent projects – Nilokhiri, Faridabad, Etwah pilot projects etc. Community development programme – philosophy and objectives of community development. Community development and community organisation. Poverty alleviation programmes in rural areas, NABARD – objectives, and programmes, role of NABARD in Rural Development.

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

UNIT III: Services of urban community: Various programmes for the urban community development – SJSRY, DWCUA, APUSP, etc. Programmes for women and children, slum dwellers. Professional Social Work Practice. The scope of social work practice in urban community development. The role of non-governmental agencies in

urban community development. Scope and importance of peoples participation in urban community development. Factors hindering or promoting people's participation.

UNIT IV: Tribal Development Programmes: Constitutional and legislative provisions for the development of tribals in India.   Politics toward the tribals during British, and post Independence period. Integrated Tribal Development Agency – objectives, structure and functions. Other agencies and programmes for the tribal development.

UNIT V: Professional Social Work Practice:- The scope of Social Work practice in Rural and Tribal Community Development. The role of non-governmental agencies in rural and tribal community development. Community participation: People's participation – meaning and importance. Concept, objectives and role of self help groups. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) – Concept, characteristics and methods of PRA. The use and applicability of PRA techniques in rural and urban communities.

Learning outcomes: Students will gain knowledge on professional social work practice, it's   scope and   application in rural, urban   and tribal community development programmes

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MSW 403 IE (b) : INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND TRADE UNIONS
Objectives

• To acquire a sound theoretical knowledge regarding the concept, origin and perspectives on industrial Relations.
 •To develop knowledge and skill to analyse Labour Management Cooperation in India. • To acquire skills of Industrial Relations Mechinary.
• To know the concept, objectives, origin, and growth of trade unions and their social responsibilities.
• To acquire knowledge about Management of Trade Union in India.

UNIT I. Industrial Relations and Trade Unions: Concept, origin, development and determinants. Perspectives on industrial relations. Marxian approach, Gandhian approach, Human relations approach, development systems approach. International labour organisation and Indian Labour Conference.

UNIT II. Labour Management Cooperation in India; Works Committees, Joint Management Councils, Workers Participation in Management, Collective Bargaining Employee grievance redressal system. Industrial conflict and its causes.

UNIT III. Industrial Relations Machinery: Conciliation, mediation, adjudication, voluntary arbitration, code of conduct, code of discipline, unfair labour practices.

UNIT IV. Trade Unions Concept and objectives, origin and growth of labour and trade unions movement. Trade unions in contemporary society. Emerging trends in unionisation in India. Trade union and social responsibility.

UNIT V. Management of Trade unions in India: Registration, structure, functions, membership, union security, leadership, trade union disputes, union finances, union elections, promotion of trade unions. Role of trade unions in Industrial Relations.

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MSW – 404 IE (a): CHILD WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT
OBJECTIVES
- T o develop an understanding of the need and importance for child development
- To sensitize the students on the problems of children in the society
- To Equip the students about Child Welfare Programs
- To enhance understanding on the role of social work in child welfare

UNIT – I: The place of the child in the family in India – structural, cultural, economic factors influencing child development. . Educational Needs of the child in India – Governmental and non-governmental programmes. Sponsorship: Meaning requirement, procedures in sponsorship, role of social worker in sponsorship programme.

UNIT – II: Adoption: Meaning, nature of adoption, legal provisions and procedures regarding in-country and inter-country adoption of the Indian child. Problems in adoption; role of the social worker in an adoption service. Street children: Definition nature, causes and effects of the problem, services for the street children, social work intervention in the problem of street children.

UNIT – III: Child labour: Nature and extent of the problem of child labour in India, cause and effects of child labour. Legal provisions regarding child labour in India. Social work intervention in the problem of child labour. Child abuse: Types and causes of child abuse in

India, the battered child, and child beggard, social work intervention in the problem of child abuse. Child Prostitution: Child trafficking

UNIT –IV The delinquent child: Meaning of delinquency causes of delinquency the juvenile justice system in India. The juvenile court, institutions for juvenile offenders, probation, after care and rehabilitation. Role of social work in the juvenile justice system. Prevention of juvenile delinquency Prevention of juvenile delinquency

UNIT – V Street children: Definition nature, causes and effects of the problem, services for the street children, social work intervention in the problem of street children. Child abuse: Types and causes of child abuse in India, the battered child, and child beggard, social work intervention in the problem of child abuse. Child Prostitution: Child trafficking

Learning outcomes: Students will develop and understand the need for Child welfare development.

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Flint, Bettym, 1966	The Child and the institution a study of Deprivation an recovery. University of London Press Ltd., London.
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MSW 404 IE (b).SOCIAL WORK WITH ELDERLY AND DIFFERENTLY ABLED

Objectives

- To acquire knowledge on Gerontology and the problems of the Elderly in India
- To know about the Constitutional and legislative provisions for the welfare of the elderly and the National Policy on Older Persons.
- To gain knowledge about the concept and types of differentially abled.

- To enhance the knowledge of various services available for the differentially abled in India.
- To acquire knowledge and skills of professional social work practice to work with the elderly and differentially abled.

UNIT I: Gerentology: Concept and definition. Factors contributing to the problems of the elderly – socio-economic and health problems of the elderly. Neglect and abuse of the elderly.

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

UNIT III: Differentially abled: Concept and, classification – extent, causes and problems of each category .

UNIT IV: Constitutional and legislative provisions, for the differentially abled; governmental and non-governmental services for the differentially abled. National Institutes for the differentially abled in India.

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

Learning outcomes: Students acquire knowledge and skills of professional social work practice to work with the elderly and differentially abled.

References:
1. Desai, K.G.(1982). Aging in India, Mumbai: TISS.
2. Gajendragadkar (ed.) (1983). Disabled in India, Mumbai: Somaiye Pub.
3. Marshal, M. (1993). Social Work with old-people, London: Macmillan Press.
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5. Sharma, M.L. and Dak, T.M. (Eds.) (1987). Aging in India, New Delhi: Ajanta Publications.
6. Shubha, S. et. a;. (2000). Senior Citizens Guide, New Delhi: Help Age.

The student of M.S.W, shall be assessed on the basis of the following:
- *Regularity and punctuality in reporting for work*
- *Quality and content of work done*
- *The quality of the reports and the punctuality in submitting the report*
- *Participation in group conferences*
- *Diligence shown in seeking individual guidance from the supervisor*
- *Keenness shown in undertaking the practical work and extra efforts made to bring in qualitative difference in the work*
- *special assignments undertaken on behalf of the client and/or agency, and*

the performance in the viva-voce at the end of the semester specially conducted to ascertain the grasp of the theories.