MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK

FIRST YEAR

S. No.	Subject	Max. Marks	Exam Hrs
1	Individual and Society	100	3
2	Human Growth and Development	100	3
3	History and Philosophy of Social Work	100	3
4	Social problems and Welfare Services	100	3
5	Social Work Practices with Individual and Groups	100	3

SECOND YEAR

S. No.	Subject	Maximum Marks	Exam Hrs
1	Social group Dynamics & Social Change	100	3
2	Social Welfare Administration	100	3
3	Physical & Mental Health and Illness	100	3
4	Community Organization	100	3
5	Population Studies & Family Planning	100	3

SYLLABUS

Paper – 1

INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY

UNIT – I   : SOCIETY

Meaning, Definition, Features, Individual and Society, Socialisation , Social control and Deviance.

UNIT – II   : INDIAN SOCIETY

Features of Indian Society, Various systems, need for study of Indian society for social workers.

UNIT – III   : SOCIAL SYSTEM :

a) Family – characteristic features, functions, joint family, changing trends in Indian family.

b) Marriage – Characteristics, features trends and problems, status and role of women in social life.

c) Social inequality and social stratification – class and caste stratification – characteristic features of caste in India, its impact on social and economic development, caste conflicts, recent trends – caste, religion, politics, social mobility, gender roles and gender inequality.

UNIT – IV   : ECONOMIC SYSTEM :

a) Features of Indian economy.

b) Agricultural sector – problems of agriculture, farmers and landless labour.

c) Industrial Sector – Problems of Indian Industries, employer – employee relations, trade unions – its role functions and problems of development.

UNIT – V   : POLITICAL SYSTEM :

a) Features of Indian democracy.

b) Political parties – role functions and recent trends.

c) Bureaucracy – features functions and impact on development, role in democracy.

UNIT – VI   : STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS:

Structural analysis of the various systems and their impact on Indian Social Life.

UNIT – VII   : SOCIAL PROBLEMS :

    a) Social Problems – Concept, meaning and causes, major Social problems – alcoholism and drug addiction crime and delinquency, commercial sex work, child labour, problem of the aged and disabled, illiteracy, poverty.

UNIT – VIII : SOCIAL CHANGE :

Meaning – cultural, social and economical changes, process, direction and causes of change.

Reference:

1. Akbar M.J 1985   :   India : The Seige within Harmonds Worth : Penguin Books Ltd.
2. Akbar M.J 1988   : Riot after Riot : Reports on Caste & Communal Violence New Delhi : Penguin Books Ltd.
3. Archer Morgels 1988   : Culture and Agency : The place of culture in Social Theory.
4. Bardhon P. 1984   :   The political economy of development in India. Delhi : Oxford University Press.
5. Bhardwaj 1989   : Combating Communalism in India.
6. Chowdhary R. 1991   : Ideology of Politics of Ruling parties in India New Delhi : Deep & Deep Publications.

Paper – 2
HUMAN GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

UNIT – I

Introduction – definition, nature, scope and need of Psychology for social workers.

UNIT – II

Understanding Human behaviour : Determinants of Human behaviour – Heredity and environment, Freudian understanding of Human behaviour and development.

UNIT – III

Basic Human Needs : Physical, Psychological, Social and Intellectural needs, Heirachy of Needs of Maslows theory of Needs.

UNIT – IV

Adjustment in life : Concept of adjustment and maladjustment, Factors in adjustment – stress coping devices.   Mental health ; Concept and characteristics.

UNIT – V

Types of Abnormal behaviour in adults : Different types of mental illness (brief) Neurosis, Psychosis, Psychosomatic, Transient situational disorders.

Childhood Disorders : Causes and types of childhood disorders.

Mental Retradation : Types and Role of a social worker.

Reference:

1. Chauhan S.S 1986   : Mental Hugiene

   New Delhi : Allied Publishers Ltd.,

2. Cloeman James C. 1972   : Abnormal Psychology & Modern Life

   Bombay D.B. Tara Porevala Sons & Co (P) Ltd.

3. Davidoff L.L 1981   : Introduction to Psychology London : Mc Graw Hill Inc.

   Book Co.

4. Hilgard E.R., Atkinson   : Introduction of psychology New York : Harcourt Brace

   R.C., Atkinson R.L.   Jovanovic H.

5. Issacaon Robert L.   : Psychology the Science of Behaviour

   Hutt Max L. Bhem   New York : Harper & Row publishers.

   Milton L. 1965

6. Mangal S.K. 1965   : General Psychology New Delhi : Sterling Publidhers(P)Ltd.

Paper – 3

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIAL WORK

UNIT – I

Social service tradition in Indian culture, religious roots of charity and philanthrophy, role of social institutions like the joint family, caste groups and the panchayat in meeting human needs.

UNIT – II

Emergence of the rationalistic – humanistic tradition – Social reform movement, Indian religious leaders and social reformers of the 19th and 20th centuries and their contribution to social welfare. Social Philosophy of the Bhagwad Gita and Mahatma Gandhi.

UNIT – III

Overview of the historical development of the social work in the U.S.A. and England with regard to the social context and the ideal of the welfare state. Role of state and voluntary Action in Social Welfare.

UNIT – IV

Emergence and development of professional social work in India. The goals of social work: Development/Promotional/remedial/Ameliorative.Radical concepts of social work.

UNIT – V

Social Welfare, Social service, social development, social change. Values of professional social work. Social Work as a profession. Professional organizations. Code of Ethics.

UNIT – VI

Concepts of civil rights, human rights and issue of social justice. Human rights and social justice concerns in Indian Society. The U.N : Declaration of Human Rights.

UNIT – VII

Fundamental rights and duties under the Indian constitutions. Directive principles of state policy. Law and Social justice in India – a critical assessment.

UNIT – VIII

Rule of Social Work in relation to human, right : Public interest litigation, legal aid, lok-adalats, advocacy and social action.

Reference:

1. Banarjee G.R   : Papers of Social Work an Indian perspective Bombay : Tata Institute of Social Sciences.

2. Chowdry D. Paul 1983   : Introduction to Social Work Delhi : Athmaram & Sons.

3. Erikzen, Karen 1981   : Human Services today Virgina : Reston Publishing Co. Inc.

4. Fink Arthur 1945   : The Field of Social Work New York Henry Halt & Co.

5. Friedlander Walter A 1982   : Introduction to Social Welfare New Delhi : Prentice Hall of India (P) Ltd.

6. Friedlander Walter A 1982   : concepts and methods of Social Work, Englewood Cliffs : Prentice Hall.

Paper – 4

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND WELFARE SERVICES

UNIT – I POPULATION PROBLEMS

Meaning of population – Density and increasing of population – Fertility – Mortality – Factors of increasing population growth – Family planning and welfare program.

UNIT – II PROBLEMS OF URBANIZATION

Characteristics of urban and city –Heterogeneous population – Heterogeneous social relations – impersonal social relations – Urban Development in India – Socialization of Urban land and important development and urban welfare program.

UNIT – III PERSONAL DISORGANIZATION

Alcoholism and Drug Addiction, Suicide and various factors of Suicide, types, remedial measures for personal disorganization.

UNIT – IV JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Prostitution – Problem of Education – Unemployment – Social welfare program for youth.

UNIT – V MODERN RENAISSANCE MOVEMENTS

Rural reconstruction and welfare social legislation in modern India.

UNIT – VI

Industrial and Agricultural labor problem in India and their welfare. Scheme health planning programs in Modern India.

Reference:

1. Indian Social Problems – R.N. Sharma.

Paper – 5

SOCIAL WORK PRACTICES WITH INDIVIDUAL AND GROUPS

Work with children, adolescents and adults. Working with women and-couples with marital problems. Working with the physically disabled and delinquents. Preventive and promotive aspects of work with individuals and families. Crisis theory and Crisis Intervention. Disaster management. Behavioural theory, Transactional Analysis. Client centered theory, Gestalt approaches. Cultural Factors and their bearing on the practice of Social work. Development of professional self-areas of conflicts and dilemmas in case work, developing confidence in the use of self, being sensitive to one's confidence in the use Field instruction in case work.

Reference:

1. Family Service Association of America 1960 : Case-work papers 1960. FSAA New York.

2. Gangrad K.D and Dhadde S. – 1973 : Challllenge and Response Delhi : Racha Publication.

3. Goodcare, Iris 1966 : Adoption Policy and Practice London : George Allen & Unwin.

4. Hollis, Florence 1972 : Case work – A Psycho-Social Therapy.

5. Joint Assistant Centre 1980 : Natural Disaster New Delhi : Adhyatma Sudhana Kendra.

6. Laycock, A.L. 1970 : Adolescene and Social Work. London : Routledge & Kegan Paul.

SECOND YEAR

Paper 1

SOCIAL GROUP DYNAMICS AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Unit-1 Social group

Man is a Social Animal. Definition and characteristics of Groups – the factors of Group life- Importance of social Groups-Classification of Groups-Primary Groups and Secondary Groups. The primary Groups – Meaning, characteristics and Importance – Differences between Primary Groups and Secondary Groups – Organized and unorganized Groups – Crowd and Public as unorganized Groups – Differences between the Crowd and public – Differences between organized groups and unorganized groups – Reference Groups

Unit 2-GROUP DYNAMICS

Perceptual Process, factors influencing perception- Specifies Job Attitudes and Productivity, Base for Group formation – Assets and liabilities of group decision maki8ng Performance, Job satisfaction, Leadership style**.**

Unit 3 – TYPES OF GROUP AND THEORAPEUTIC

Special emphasis to be laid on open- Development Groups and short term Groups, Process of Group work, dynamic and interactional process in the various phases of Group, Knowledge of skill and Techniques for effective work with Groups problem solving and programme planning.

Unit 4 – MEANING AND NATURE OF SOCIAL CHANGE

Meaning and Definition of social change – Nature and characteristics of Social change – Social change and Cultural change – Causes of Social change, Resistance to social change – the role of Values in Social change – The role of Great men in Social change – Social Evolution – Social Processes**.**

Unit 5 –THEOR4IES AND FACTORS OF SOCIAL CHANGE

Theories of social change Evolutionary theories – cyclical theoris – Functional or Dynamic theories – Conflict theories – factors of social change – Geographical factors – Biological Factors – Cultural Factors – Technological Factors –Social Legislation and Social change – Education and Social change.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. BOTTOMORE T.B.-Sociology
2. C.N. Shankar Rao
3. Davis.K – Human Society
4. G.R. Madan- Indian Social problems vol. 1& 2
5. Kanopka.G – Group work in the institution

Paper – 2
SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

UNIT – I

Meaning and Scope of Administration and Social welfare Administration

UNIT – II

Social Policy and Social Welfare Policy : Trends and prospects, National Policies on Children, Health and Education. Social Planning – Content and Stages.

UNIT - III

Establishment of Voluntary Organizations : -

Registration, Different types of legislation. The Societies Registration, Act, 1860. Constitution and Bye Laws. Rules and Procedures, goals, overall policy.

UNIT – IV

Management of Human Service Organisation, Human resources – executive boards, committees, professional and other staff relationship, communication, team work, supervision. Financial resources – Organisational budget, sources of finance, fund raising, Zero based budget, records, audit, accountability, physical resources, all activities related to acquiring, hiring, and maintaining a building. Daily cleanliness and maintenance of office furniture and equipment.

UNIT – V

Program Management – Planning overall needs, specific needs. Project formulation, eligibility criteria, evaluation procedures and recoreds.

UNIT – VI

Public relations – role of all working for the organization need for public relations accountability.

UNIT – VII

Administrative structure and functions of Government departments in the field of public welfare. The office of the Director General for Weaker Sections ; Department of Women and Child Welfare, Department Social Welfare.

UNIT – VIII

Practical session in Administration functions – seminars on field practice agencies, administrative functions and problems

Reference:

1. Chowdhry Paul, D. 1983 : social Welfare Aministration Delhi : Atma Ram & sons.

2. Denyar J.C 1979 : Office Adminiistration Plymouth : Mac Donald & Evans.

3. Fieldlander, W Govt.
   Of India : Report of the Director General for Weaker Sections.

4. Gupta, N.S. 1979 : Principles and Practice of Management. Delhi : Light &
   Life Publications.

5. India International Centre : Proceedings of the Seminar on social Administration in
   Developing Countries.

6. Jaganathan V. 1978 : Administration and Social Change, New Delhi : Uppal
   Publishing House.

Paper – 4
COMMUNITY ORGANISATION

UNIT – I

Concept of urbanism and urbanization. Characteristics of urbanization – The Urban – Industrial syndrome. Urbanization and social change. Problems associated with urbanization.

UNIT – II

The problem of housing and the proliferation of slums in Indian urban areas. Nature characteristics and theories of slums. Profile of slums in India. Sub-culture of the slum. Social change and slums. Legislation regarding slum clearance and development. Concepts of Urban Development and Urban Community development. Urban community development in India, its need and origin. Applicability of urban development in urban areas. Relationship of urban community development and rural community development to the national development plan. The Delhi Pilot Project.

UNIT – III

Role and functions of Social Work in Urban community Development. Strategies and tactics to meet the urban challenge. Mobilising citizen participation and other resources in urban community development.

UNIT – IV

Urban environment and environment pollution. Planning and policy and regard to urban community development. Public administration aspects of urban community development programmes – Housing and town planning – subsidized housing and minimum civic amenities.

UNIT – V

Role of Local Administration and Voluntary Agencies with regard to Urban community development.

Reference:

1. Anderson Nels and K. Ishvaran   : Urban Sociology.

2. Aranha Tressie J. 1970   : A study of community organization in an urban community, Bombay : College of Social Work.

3. ASSWI 1980   : Work with urban community poor. Seminar Papers.

4. Bhargava Gopal (Ed) 1981   : Urban problems and policy prospectives.

5. Bijlani, H.U. 1977   : Urban Problems, New Delhi : Indian Institute of Public Administration.

6. Chandra S. 1977   : Social Participation in Urban Neighborhood.

Paper – 5
POPULATION STUDIES & FAMILY PLANNING

UNIT – I

Characteristics of holistic counseling approach of help. Preventive and development counseling approaches : their definition, concerns, processes and techniques. Family Life Education as an approach, formal and non-formal designs.

UNIT – II

Family life cycle stages, age and time approximation in this country, growth needs and developmental tasks, sources to meet these.

UNIT – III

Family roles : role of relationship, prescription, expectations, direct and indirect and indirect demands by self and other; coping, adjustment and change for the same in the Indian context.

UNIT – IV

Communication in families, it's nature and blocks, other major life skills like, decision making and self-expression skills for day to day living.

UNIT – V

Emotions, their expression and their management. Stress and its management. Indigenous approaches of help and self help like yoga, meditation. Approaches to need assessment, inter-relationship between organizations, programmes and individuals.

Programme approaches: Principles of programmes development, management and evaluation.

UNIT – VI

Process of programme management. Skills for programme development. Skills of leadership, guidance and counseling fOr FLEP programme.

UNIT – VII

Use of prgramme tools like creating literature, music, puppets, poster, flash cards, other audio-visual tools and experimental exercises.

Use of self in the role of family life educator: characteristics, awareness, knowledge, values, attitudes, ethics and skills.

Reference:

1. Duvall, M.E. 1977