



REGULATIONS, SCHEME AND SYLLABUS FOR

Master of Social Work

MSW

2015

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK (MSW)

PROGRAMME REGULATIONS

1. SHORT TITLE

- 1.1 These Regulations shall be called St.Berchmans college (Autonomous) Regulations (2015) governing Post Graduate Programmes under the Credit Semester System (SB-CSS-PG)
- 1.2 These Regulations shall come into force from the Academic Year 2015-2016 onwards

2. SCOPE

- 2.1 The regulation provided herein shall apply to the regular post-graduate programme MSW (Master of Social Work) conducted by St. Berchmans college (Autonomous) the academic year 2015-2016 admission onwards.

3. DEFINITIONS

- 3.1 'University' means Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam, and Kerala
- 3.2 'College' means St.Berchmans College(Autonomus)
- 3.2 'Academic Council' means the Committee consisting of members as provided under section 107 of the Autonomy ordinance, Government of Kerala
- 3.3 'Programme' means the entire course of study and Examinations.
- 3.4 'Duration of Programme' means the period of time required for the conduct of the programme. The duration of post-graduate programme shall be of 4 semesters.
- 3.5 'Semester' means a term consisting of a minimum of 90 working days, inclusive of examination, distributed over a minimum of 18 weeks of 5 working days each.
- 3.6 'Course' means a segment of subject matter to be covered in a semester. Each Course is to be designed variously under lectures / tutorials / laboratory or fieldwork / seminar / project / practical training / assignments/evaluation etc., to meet effective teaching and learning needs.
- 3.7 'Credit' (Cr) of a course is a measure of the weekly unit of work assigned for that course in a semester.

- 3.8 'Course Credit' One credit of the course is defined as a minimum of one hour lecture / minimum of 2 hours live lab/field work per week for 18 weeks in a Semester. The course will be considered as completed only by conducting the final examination. The total credits required for completing MSW programme is 84.
- 3.9 'Programme Core course' (PC). Programme Core course means a course that the student admitted to a particular programme must successfully complete to receive the Degree and which cannot be substituted by any other course.
- 3.10 'Programme Elective course' (PE). Programme Elective course means a course, which can be substituted, by equivalent course from the same subject and a minimum number of courses is required to complete the programme.
- 3.11. 'Value Added Course' (VA). Value Added Course means an additional course introduced for the skill development of students to meet the emerging needs of the Social Work Profession. The course is graded, but the grade will not be included in CE or EE and is not a mandatory requirement for the completion of the course.
- 3.12 'Programme Project' (PP). Programme Project means a regular project work with stated credits on which the student conducts a project under the supervision of a teacher in the parent department / any appropriate research center in order to submit a dissertation on the project work as specified.
- 3.13 'Plagiarism' Plagiarism is the unreferenced use of other authors' material in dissertations and is a serious academic offence.
- 3.14 'Tutorial' Tutorial means a class to provide an opportunity to interact with students at their individual level to identify the strength and weakness of individual students.
- 3.15 'Seminar' seminar means a lecture expected to train the student in self-study, collection of relevant matter from books and Internet resources, editing, document writing, typing and presentation.
- 3.16 'Evaluation' means every student shall be evaluated by 40% continuous evaluation and 60% end semester examination.
- 3.17. 'Parent Department' means the Department which offers a particular post graduate programme.
- 3.18. 'Department Council' means the body of all teachers of a Department in the College.
- 3.19 'Faculty Mentor' is a teacher nominated by a Department Council to coordinate the continuous evaluation and other academic activities of the PG programme undertaken in the Department.
- 3.20. 'Course Teacher' means the teacher who is taking classes on the course.

- 3.21 'College coordinator means a teacher from the college nominated by the Principal to look into the matters relating to SB-CSS-PG System
- 3.22 'Grade' means a letter symbol (A,B,C,etc) which indicates the broad level of performance of a student in a course/semester/programme.
- 3.23 'Grade point' (GP) is the numerical indicator of the percentage of marks awarded to a student in a course.
- 3.24 'Credit point' (CP) of a course is the value obtained by multiplying the grade point (GP) by the Credit (C) of the course.
- 3.25. 'Credit Point Average' (CPA) of a semester/programme is calculated by dividing total credit points by total credits of that semester/programme
- 3.26 'Cumulative Credit Point Average' (CCPA) is the value obtained by dividing the sum of credit points in all the courses taken by the student for the entire programme by the total number of credits and shall be rounded off to two decimal places.
- 3.27 'Grace Grades Points' means grade points awarded to course/s, as per the choice of the student, in recognition of meritorious achievements in NCC/NSS/Sports/Arts and cultural activities.
- 4.1 There shall be a subcommittee nominated by the Principal to look after the day to day affairs of the SB-CSS-PG programme.

5. Introduction to SB MSW Programme

The SB Master of Social Work Program is designed with a vision of crafting professional social workers who are dedicated to the service of their fellow human beings and achieve excellence in their walks of life; through which the mission of St Berchmans College become more visibly accomplished. The goal of the program is to train students for advanced social work practice and leadership roles.

6. Program Objectives:

Students will demonstrate the ability to:

- 6.1. Understand a community in terms of its geographical, social, economic and political systems, power structure and their inter-relationships based on the theoretical understanding of social work.
- 6.2. Apply critical thinking skills within the context of professional social work practice.
- 6.3. Understand the value base of the profession and its ethical standards and principles, and practice accordingly.

- 6.4. Practice without discrimination and with respect, knowledge, and skills related to clients' age, class, color, culture, disability, ethnicity, family structure, gender, marital status, national origin, race religion, sex, and sexual orientation.
- 6.5. Understand the forms and mechanisms of oppression and discrimination and apply strategies of advocacy and social change that advance social and economic justice.
- 6.6. Understand and interpret the history of the social work profession and its contemporary structures and issues.
- 6.7. Apply the knowledge and skills of generalist social work perspective to practice with systems of all sizes.
- 6.8. Use theoretical frameworks supported by empirical evidence to understand individual development, behavior and mental health across the life span and the interactions among individuals and between individual and families, groups, organizations, and communities.
- 6.9. Analyze, formulate, and influence social policies.
- 6.10. Conduct research studies, apply research findings to practice, and evaluate their own practice interventions.

7. Duration of the Programme

- 7.1. The duration of the MSW shall be of 4 semesters. Each semester consisting of a minimum of 90 working days, inclusive of examination, distributed over a minimum of 18 weeks of 6 working days each.

8. Admission Requirements

- 8.1.A candidate holding Bachelor's Degree in any discipline (Arts, Science, Commerce, Social Work, Nursing) of a recognized University is eligible to apply for admission.
- 8.2.A candidate applying for Master of Social Work should have the following minimum percentage of marks in all subjects (aggregate) at graduation :

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-----|
| General Categories | - | 50% |
| Reserved Categories (SC/ST) | - | 45% |

9. Admission Procedure

- 9.1.The admission to the MSW course is based on the performance in Entrance Examination (50%), Group Discussion (30%) and Personal Interview (20%).
- 9.2.The entrance test will comprise objective type questions from current affairs related to Social Work and Social Development sector, General Knowledge, Proficiency in English Language, Reasoning ability and basic Arithmetic skills.

10. Programme Structure

The MSW programme shall include :

- 10.1. Programme Core (PC) Course - Courses that a MSW student must successfully complete to receive the Degree.
- 10.2. Program Elective (PE) Courses - There shall be 2 Elective courses for the MSW programme – **Rural, Urban & Tribal Community Development (CD), Medical & Psychiatric Social Work (MP)** for the choice of students and the selected elective courses shall be the subject of specialization of the MSW programme. The elective course selected by a student at the beginning of the third semester will continue for the fourth semester. Choice of courses from other electives is not permitted.
- 10.3. Field Work/Field Practicum (FP) – Field practicum is compulsory for all the 4 semesters. Each Student shall complete the Field Practicum requirements in each semester as prescribed in the Field Practicum syllabus (216 hours).
- 10.4. ‘Value Added Courses’ (VA) - Value Added Courses are additional courses introduced for the skill development of students to meet the emerging needs of the Social Work Profession. The course is graded, but the grade will not be included in CE or EE and is not a mandatory requirement for the completion of the course. These courses are spread over four semesters, two each in a semester.
- 10.5. Audit Course - Block Field Placement is the audited course for which no marks/credits are awarded. It is a compulsory requirement for the successful completion of the programme which shall be for a minimum of 25 working days after the 4th semester.
- 10.6. Programme Project (PP) - Project work shall be completed by working outside the regular teaching hours.
 - 10.5.1 Project work shall be carried out under the supervision of a teacher in the concerned department.
 - 10.5.2 A candidate may, however, in certain cases be permitted to work on the project in an agency / Research Organization on the recommendation of the Supervisor.
 - 10.5.3 There should be an internal assessment and external assessment for the project work.
 - 10.5.4 The external evaluation of the Project work is followed by presentation of work including dissertation and Viva-Voce.
- 10.7. Comprehensive Viva-voce shall be conducted at the end semester of the program. Comprehensive Viva-Voce covers questions from all courses in the programme.

11. Programme Summary

| Semester | Credits | | | | | Marks |
|--------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|
| | Theory | Field Practicum | Dissertation | Comprehensive Viva | Total Credits | Total Marks |
| Semester 1 | 15 | 5 | - | - | 20 | 700 |
| Semester 2 | 15 | 5 | - | - | 20 | 700 |
| Semester 3 | 15 | 5 | - | - | 20 | 700 |
| Semester 4 | 15 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 24 | 1000 |
| Total | 60 | 20 | 3 | 1 | 84 | 3100 |

11.1. MSW I Semester

| Course Code | Title of the Course | Credits | Marks |
|---------------------|--|-----------|------------|
| Core Courses | | | |
| MSW101 | An Introduction to Social Work Profession | 3 | 100 |
| MSW102 | Theoretical Foundations of Social Sciences for Social Work | 3 | 100 |
| MSW103 | Developmental Psychology for Social Work Practice | 3 | 100 |
| MSW104 | Fundamentals of Social Work Methods | 3 | 100 |
| MSW105 | Introduction to Social Work Research | 3 | 100 |
| MSW1P01 | Field Practicum 1 | 5 | 200 |
| Total | | 20 | 700 |

| Course Code | Value Added Courses |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| MSW1VA1 | Certificate in Computer Application |
| MSW1VA2 | Street Theater for Communication |

11.2. MSW II Semester

| Course Code | Title of the Course | Credits | Marks |
|-------------|--|-----------|------------|
| MSW206 | Introduction to Abnormal and Social Psychology | 3 | 100 |
| MSW207 | Theory and Practice of Counselling | 3 | 100 |
| MSW208 | Communication for Development and Transformation | 3 | 100 |
| MSW209 | Advanced Direct Social Work Practice | 3 | 100 |
| MSW210 | Qualitative and Quantitative Techniques for Social Work Research | 3 | 100 |
| MSW2P02 | Field Practicum 2 | 5 | 200 |
| | Total | 20 | |
| | | | 700 |

| Course Code | Value Added Courses |
|-------------|---|
| MSW2VA3 | Visual Media Production and Political Film Making |
| MSW2VA4 | Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) |

11.3. MSW III Semester

| Course code | Title of the Course | Credits | Marks |
|------------------|--|---------|-------|
| MSW311 | Planning and Management of Development Projects | 3 | 100 |
| MSW312 | Administration of Human Service Organizations | 3 | 100 |
| MSW313 MSW314 | Rural & Urban Community Development Psychopathology for Social Work | 3 | 100 |
| MSW315 MSW316 | Environment and Disaster Management Social Work in the Field of Health | 3 | 100 |
| MSW317 MSW318 | Community Health for Development Practice Health Care Administration and Community Health | 3 | 100 |

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| MSW3P03 | Field Practicum 3 | 5 | 200 |
| | Total | 20 | 700 |

| Course Code | Value Added Courses |
|--------------------|--|
| MSW3VA5 | Project Proposal Writing |
| MSW3VA6 | Public Speaking & Programme Organization Skills for Social Workers |

11.4. MSW IV Semester

| Course Code | Title of the Course | Credits | Marks |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------|--------------|
| MSW419 | Social Legislation and Human Rights | 3 | 100 |
| MSW420 | Contemporary Social Work Practice | 3 | 100 |
| MSW421 MSW422 | Social Entrepreneurship for Development Practitioners Social Work Interventions in the field of mental health | 3 | 100 |
| MSW423 MSW424 | Problems of Tribal Communities & Tribal Development Clinical Social Work and Therapeutic Interventions | 3 | 100 |
| MSW425 MSW426 | Gandhi and Indian Social Work School Mental Health and Social Work Practice | 3 | 100 |
| MSW4P04 | Field Practicum 4 | 5 | 200 |
| MSW4PJ | Dissertation/ Project | 3 | 200 |
| MSW4VV | Comprehensive Viva | 1 | 100 |
| | Total | 24 | 1000 |
| | Grand Total | 84 | 3100 |

| Course Code | Value Added Courses |
|--------------------|--|
| MSW4VA7 | Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) & NVIVO |
| MSW4VA8 | Life Skill Education & Soft Skill Training |

12. Attendance

- 12.1. The minimum requirement of aggregate attendance during a semester for appearing the end semester examination shall be 75%.
- 12.2. A student who does not satisfy the requirements of attendance shall not be permitted to take the end Semester examinations.

13. Examinations

- 13.1. There shall be an examination at the end of each semester. End-Semester examinations shall normally at the end of each semester and there shall be two In-Semester examinations during each semester.
- 13.2. Field Work Evaluation is conducted as continuous evaluation and final evaluation is done at the end of each semester based on field work reports, field work conferences and the evaluation of the field supervisors.
- 13.3. Project evaluation and Viva -Voce shall be conducted at the end of the programme only.
- 13.4. Project evaluation and Viva-Voce shall be conducted by external examiner and one internal examiner.

14. Evaluation

The evaluation scheme for each course shall contain two parts; (a) Continuous Evaluation (**CE**)-(40%) and (b) End Semester Examination (**EE**)-(60%).

- 14.1. **Continuous Evaluation (CE):** The continuous evaluation shall be based on predetermined transparent system involving periodic In-Semester examinations, assignments, seminars and attendance in respect of theory courses and based on field work reports, field work conferences, lab skill /viva and attendance in respect of Field Practicum.
- 14.2. **Assignments:** Every student shall submit minimum one assignment as an internal component for every course.
- 14.3. **Seminar Lectures:** Every student shall deliver one seminar lecture as an internal component for every course. The seminar lecture is expected to train the student in self-study, collection of relevant matter from the books and Internet resources, editing, document writing, typing and presentation.
- 14.4. **In semester examination.** Every student shall undergo at least one in semester examination as class test, preferably in the third quarter of the semester, as an internal component for every course.

14.5. The marks assigned to various components for continuous evaluation is as follows.

| Components for CE | Marks |
|--|-------|
| Attendance & Class Participation (5+5) | 10 |
| Assignment | 10 |
| Seminar Lectures & Group Discussions | 10 |
| In-semester examination | 10 |
| Total | 40 |

14.6. **Attendance evaluation** of students for each course shall be as following:

| % of attendance | Marks |
|-----------------|-------|
| 95 and above | 5 |
| 90-94 | 4 |
| 85-89 | 3 |
| 80-84 | 2 |
| 75-79 | 1 |

14.7. **Value Added Courses (VA)** : Value Added Course focuses on the skill development of students to meet the emerging needs of the Social Work Profession. The Scheme for the Value Added Course is given below :

- A) Certificate in Computer Application : This course makes students proficient in basic computer skills - (MS Word, MS Excel, Quality Power Point Presentation, Desktop Publishing skills, Adobe Photoshop and Web page Design).
- B) Street Theater for Communication : This course makes students skillful in using artistic, technical and team work skills in theater production and performance. This course also helps in developing the interpersonal skills, problem solving skills, Critical thinking ability, negotiating skills, organizing skills and communication skills of the students.
- C) Visual Media Production and Political Film Making: This course makes students proficient in documentary film making, an emerging area of Media Social Work. The course also enables students to critically analyze films and understand the politics of film making. The course provides basics of Pre-Production-(Script writing,

Storyboard), Shooting, Camera use, and Post-Production (Editing, Sound mixing, Music) etc.

- D) Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) : The course makes students skillful in incorporate the knowledge and opinion of rural people in the planning and management of development projects and programmes.
- E) Public Speaking & Programme Organization Skills for Social Workers: This course enables students to sharpen the public speaking skills & programme organization skills which are needed for a social worker.
- F) Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) & NVIVO: This course enables the students to effectively use the soft ware package for quantitative and qualitative social work researches.
- G) Life Skill Education & Soft Skill Training: This course will provide training for students in ten life skills proposed by WHO and also train them in soft skills which will sharpen their employability skills.

14.8. Evaluation of Value Added Courses: The course will be graded based on the skill assessment test/assignment after each course. The grade format is given below :

| Grade | % of Marks |
|--------------|-------------------|
| A | 90 Above |
| B | 80 -89 |
| C | 70 -79 |
| D | 60-69 |
| E | 50-59 |
| F | 40-49 |

14.9. To ensure transparency of the evaluation process, the CE grade awarded to the students in each course in a semester shall be published on the notice board according to the schedule in academic calendar published by the College.

14.10. There shall not be any chance for improvement for CE.

14.11. The course teacher and the faculty mentor shall maintain the academic record of each student registered for the course which shall be forwarded to the office of the controller of examinations through the Head of the department and a copy should be kept in the office of the Head of the department for at least two years for verification.

14.12. Project evaluation and Comprehensive Viva -Voce shall be conducted at the end of the programme only.

14.13. Project evaluation and Viva-Voce shall be conducted by one external examiner and one internal examiner.

- 14.14. Comprehensive Viva-Voce covers questions from all courses in the programme.
15. **End-Semester Examinations (EE):** The examinations shall normally at the end of each semester.
- 15.1. There shall be one end-semester examination of 3 hours duration in each lecture based course and practical course.
- 15.2. A question paper may contain short answer type / short essay type questions/problems and long essay type questions.
- 15.3. The End semester Examination in theory and field practicum courses is to be conducted by the college.
- 15.4. The question paper setting and evaluation of answer scripts shall be done as per the directions in the examination manual of the college.
- 15.5. Photocopies of the answer scripts of the external examination shall be made available to the students for scrutiny as per the regulations in the examination manual.
- 15.6. The question paper should be strictly on the basis of model question paper set by BOS.
- 15.7. For all courses (theory and practical) an indirect grading System based on a 7 - point scale based on the percentage of marks (CE + EE) is used to evaluate the performance of the student in that course.

| Percentage of marks | Grade | Grade Point (GP) |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| 90 and above | A+ - Outstanding | 10 |
| 80 – 89 | A – Excellent | 9 |
| 70 – 79 | B – Very Good | 8 |
| 60 – 69 | C – Good | 7 |
| 50 – 59 | D – Satisfactory | 6 |
| 40 – 49 | E – Adequate | 5 |
| Below 40 | F – Failure | 4 |

- 15.8. A separate minimum of 50 % marks in CE and EE and aggregate minimum of 50% are required for a pass for a course.

16. Award of Degree

The successful completion of all the courses with 'D' grade shall be the minimum requirement for the award of the degree.

17. Monitoring Committee

There shall be a Monitoring Committee constituted by the Principal to monitor the internal evaluation conducted by the college.

17.1. The Course teacher, Faculty mentor, and the College Coordinator should keep all the records of the continuous evaluation, for at least a period of two years, for verification.

18. Grievance Redressal Committee

18.1. Department level: The Principal shall form a Grievance Redress Committee in each Department comprising of course teacher and one senior teacher as members and the Head of the Department as Chairman.

18.2. The Committee shall address all grievances relating to the internal assessment grades of the students. There shall be a college level Grievance Redressal Committee comprising of Faculty mentor, two senior teachers and two staff council members (one shall be an elected member) and the Principal as Chairman.

19. Transitory Provision

19.1. Notwithstanding anything contained in these regulations, the Principal shall, for a period of two years from the date of coming into force of these regulations, have the power to provide by order that these regulations shall be applied to any programme with such modifications as may be necessary.

Master of Social Work (MSW)

MSW I SEMESTER

Objectives of I Semester MSW Programme

1. To create a scientific basis for the profession and interventions of social work with the historical and philosophical background of Social Work profession
2. To introduce the basic concepts of sociology, economics and political science to understand the multidisciplinary philosophical formulation of social work profession.
3. To understand the importance of developmental psychology in social work practice and be able to link with real life situations
4. To introduce students to the methods of Social Work and to develop skills to apply methods for development and therapeutic work.
5. To introduce students to the field of social work research.

| Course Code | Title of the Course | Marks |
|---------------------|--|------------|
| Core Courses | | |
| MSW101 | An Introduction to Social Work Profession | 100 |
| MSW102 | Theoretical Foundations of Social Sciences for Social Work | 100 |
| MSW103 | Developmental Psychology for Social Work Practice | 100 |
| MSW104 | Fundamentals of Social Work Methods | 100 |
| MSW105 | Introduction to Social Work Research | 100 |
| MSW1P01 | Field Practicum 1 | 200 |
| Total | | 700 |

MSW101 - AN INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL WORK PROFESSION

- Course Objectives**
- To create a scientific basis for the profession and interventions of social work.
 - To familiarize with the historical evolution of Professional social work in India and abroad.
 - To build up a philosophical understanding of social work practice.
 - To identify the methods of social work and their field application.

Course Outline

- Module 1 Professional Social Work:** - definition, goals and functions, Attributes of profession, Principles of professional social work. Qualities of a professional social worker- Use of Personal and Professional selves in the process, Ethics of Social Work Profession-, Professional organizations at local, national and international levels: - NASW, IAASW, IFSW, IFPSW, NAPSWI, ICSW.
- Module 2 Historical development of Social work:** - Charity to Professional Social work, Industrialism, Beginning of Welfare and charity organizations in Europe and USA Hospital General in Paris, Elizabethan poor law, settlement Houses, Beveridge report, History of Social Work profession in India; Social work education: in Europe, USA, and in India, Major milestones in social work education India, Contributions of major religions to social work – Hinduism, Christianity, Islam, Jainism and Buddhism.
- Module 3 Social Reformers and Movements :** India and Kerala context – Vivekananda, Rajaram Mohan Roy, Sree Narayana Guru, Ayyankali, Chattampi Swamikal, Kumaraswami, St. Kuriakose Elias Chavara, Beatitude Thevarparampil Kunjachan.
- Module 4 Philosophical Rationale of Social Work:** - Philosophical Values and Assumptions of Social Work. Every human being has inherent worth and dignity. Man is born amoral and asocial. Human behavior is the resultant of a variety of interacting forces. Every individual is unique. Every individual, group or community has the potentiality to change. Change is most effective when it comes from within. The right for self-determination is to be respected. Helping is most effective if the recipient participate in the process. Every individual, group, or community has the right to self-fulfillment to the extent of his/her capacity and within the limits of social good. Working in the democratic frame of reference is very essential in Social Work.
- Module 5 Social Work Methods** – Definitions and Concepts; Primary Methods (Social Case Work, Social Group Work and Community Organization,) Secondary Methods (Social Action, Social Work Research and Social Welfare Administration.). Welfare model, right based social work, Strength based social work, Evidence based social work, Anti oppressive social work.
- Module 6 Social Work practices in various settings:-** - Primary and secondary settings. Traditional Settings: Family and child welfare Settings, Medical and Psychiatric

Settings, Industrial Settings, Educational Setting, Correctional setting, Community Development Setting. Emerging settings – Disaster management, HIV/AIDS management, Water and Environment, Gender and development, Geriatric Management, peoples' movement, Good Governance, Corporate social responsibility, Social entrepreneurship.

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MSW102 - THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIAL SCIENCES FOR SOCIAL WORK

(Social Science Concepts for Social Work)

- Course Objectives**
- Introduce the basic concepts of sociology, economics and political science to understand the multidisciplinary philosophical formulation of social work profession.
 - Introduce the economic systems to understand the interconnections of development and economics.
 - Identify socio-economic factors involved in social problems. Understand Indian and global economy.
 - Introduces the students to the idea of political theory, its approaches, and an assessment of its critical and contemporary trends.
 - Analyze the Socio-political factors involved in social problems of Indian Society.
 - Familiarizes students with the working of the Indian state, paying attention to the contradictory dynamics of modern state power.
 - Understand the relationship between state and civil society.

Course Outline

- Module 1 Society** - Definition, types and characteristics.
Social institutions : Family; types, structure, functions, family disorganization. Marriage, Kinship, Education, Religion, Culture, Norms, Values, Folkways, Traditions, Mores, Laws, Cultural symbolism and everyday life.
Social Processes: Co-operation, competition, assimilation, accommodation, and acculturations.
- Module 2 Socialization**- Definition, Characteristics, Types and Agencies of Socializations.
Social stratification – race, class, caste, tribe and gender.
Social control-types, agencies and functions.
Social deviance-characteristics and causes.
Social Conflict-causes and effect.
Social Change: Definition, influencing factors.
- Module 3 Economic problem** - scarcity and choice, Demand, Supply, Price Mechanism, Productivity, Utility.
Types of economic systems – capitalism, socialism, mixed economy, communism.
National Income, Per-capita Income, Standard of living, GDP, GNP, Inflation, Deflation, Growth rate, Balanced and Unbalanced growth, Sensex, Budget: Deficit and Surplus, Fiscal and Monetary policy, SHGs.
- Global Policies and Indian experiences, Globalisation, Liberalization and Privatisation
WTO, GATT, Interventions of International Organisations (IMF, ADB, G20)

Module 4 Development: Meaning, indicators and types – Development and underdevelopment. Human Development, Social Development, Ecological Development & Sustainable Development, Economic development- meaning and indicators. Developed and underdeveloped countries –characteristics, Obstacles to development.

Poverty-concepts, characteristics and causes, Unemployment-causes and types. Micro Credit and Micro enterprises. Role of social workers in economic planning and in development sector.

Module 5 Politics - Theorizing the ‘Political’. Concept of Freedom, Justice and Rights. Concept of Welfare state. Democracy: The history of an idea. The formation of the Constituent Assembly; the philosophy of the Constitution and its main features. Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles. Public policy : Concept and relevance. Policies of Social Welfare. Decentralization: Administrative, functional and fiscal decentralization. Public finance : Budget

Module 6 Organs of Government

The Legislature: Parliament, The Executive: President, Prime Minister and Governor. The Judiciary: The Supreme Court. Federalism and Decentralization : Centre - state relations. Three tier of government: Panchayati Raj; urban local bodies. Meaning and forms of public accountability and redressal of public grievances: RTI, Lokpal. Elections and the Electoral System: The nature of, and challenges to, the electoral system; social determinants of voting. Political Parties and the Party System: National and regional parties; trends in the party system - from the Congress system to the era of multiparty coalitions, BJP and AAP. Religion and Politics: Debates on secularism; majority and minority communalism. Caste and Politics: Caste in politics and the politicization of caste. Civil Society Institutions: Non-Party Political processes, Voluntary groups, Non-Governmental Organisations. Position of Professional Social Workers in Indian Political System. ‘Social workers need to be political’ - (Debate)

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MSW103 - DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY FOR SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE

- Course Objectives**
- To gain knowledge of the major influences in human development.
 - To familiarize with the developmental changes in various developmental stages across the life span.
 - To understand the importance of developmental psychology in social work practice and be able to link with real life situations

Course Outline

Module 1 Overview of Bio-psychosocial Aspects

Multidimensional approach to understand human behaviour: The Bio-psychosocial perspective -Person, Environment
Brain: structure and function of brain

Module 2 Mental Processes: Basic Concepts of Psychology

Sensory Process and Perception: Sensory Processes (vision, hearing, taste, skin senses); Process of Perception
Learning: Classical Conditioning and Operant Conditioning
Memory: Sensory memory, Short-term memory, long term memory, forgetting, improving memory
Thought: Thinking processes, concepts, language
Emotions: Concept
Intelligence: Nature

Module 3 Introduction to Human Development

Definition, meaning, purpose and importance of Developmental Psychology.
Meaning and principles of growth and development, heredity, environment and ecological influences – family and community - on human development.
Basics of human reproductive system, process of reproduction, Basic genetic concepts, genetic transmission, importance of genetic factors - chromosomal abnormalities

- ### **Module 4 Stages of Human Development : Prenatal period, infancy and babyhood**
- Prenatal development**– characteristics, stages, Prenatal influences on the child, Prenatal healthcare, Social and emotional aspects of pregnancy, importance of Prenatal care, birth process, Types of birth, problems during Delivery, postnatal care.
- Infancy** – stages, characteristics of newborn – major elements of adjustment, hazards
- Babyhood** - characteristics, developmental tasks and milestones, hazards, psychosocial development-attachment behaviour, role of parents

Module 5 Childhood, Puberty & Adolescence

Early childhood – characteristics, developmental tasks, hazards, language acquisition, early childhood education, play and its importance, psychosocial development, relationship with family and society, parenting styles, socialization, personality development

Late Childhood – characteristics, developmental tasks, importance of play – influence of school – peer relationships-cognitive and moral development.

Puberty – major physical and emotional changes and its influence on personal and social adjustments, hazards and its effects on the individual's physical and psychological wellbeing.

Adolescence – characteristics, developmental tasks, Cognitive, emotional and social development, sexuality

Module 6 Adulthood

Early Adulthood –characteristics, developmental tasks, personal and social adjustments, vocational and marital adjustments, hazards.

Middle adulthood – characteristics, developmental tasks, personal and social adjustments – vocational and marital adjustments, hazards.

Late adulthood - Old age – characteristics, developmental tasks, aging, ageism, personal and social adjustments, vocational and marital adjustments, process of death and dying, bereavement.

Importance of developmental psychology in social work practice

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MSW104 - FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIAL WORK METHODS

- Course Objectives**
- To introduce students to the methods of Social Work and to develop a basic understanding.
 - To develop skills to apply methods for development and therapeutic work.
 - To understand Social Case Work as a method of Social Work and develop the capacity to practice them.
 - To understand Social Group Work as a method of Social Work and apply it as an intervention method.
 - Understand the use and practice of community organization in various fields of social work.
 - Learn the role of social worker in social action and social reform for social development.
 - To develop understanding of the evolution of administration as a science and as a method in social work practice.
 - To introduce students to the field of social work research.

Course outline

Module 1 Introduction to Social Case Work

Definition and objectives of Social Case Work

Historical developments of Case Work in West and India.

Principles and Code of ethics in the practice of the Social Case Work.

Components of Social Case Work; the Person, The Place, The problem and the Problem Solving Process

Overview of Phases of Helping Process in Social Case Work:

- Study, Diagnosis, Treatment & Follow Up;
- Exploration, Engagement, Assessment & Planning, Implementation and Goal Attainment, Termination and Evaluation.

Transference and Counter –Transference and their use in diagnosis and treatment.

Recording in social case work.

Module 2 Introduction to Group Work

Social Group Work- Definition, Historical development, relevance and objectives, Principles, Process- Intake, Study, Diagnosis and Treatment, Role of Group Worker - Skills and Techniques, Qualities of a group worker.

Group- definition, Characteristics, Stages of Group development.

Group Process: Bond, acceptance, isolation, rejection, conflict and control.

Subgroups- meaning.

Module 3 Introduction to Community Organisation

Community organization - definition, objectives and a brief historical development of community organization in India. Principles and approaches/ models. Methods and skills in community organization. Phases - Study, analysis,

assessment, discussion, organization, action, evaluation, modification and continuation.

Module 4 Introduction to Social Action

Concept of social action, objectives - principles, methods and strategies of Social Action. Contemporary Social Action Movements in India. Social problems and scope of social action in India - Gender Issues : Domestic Violence, Sexual Harassment, Gender Discrimination. Child & Adolescent Issues: Child Labour, Sexual Exploitations, Alcoholism, Drug Addiction, Substance Abuse, HIV/AIDS, Suicide. Religious Intolerance, Communalism, Terrorism, Corruption.

Module 5 Introduction to Social Work Administration

Administration: Definition, Concept and Scope; Public Administration, Social Welfare Administration and its application as a method of social work.

Module 6 Introduction to Social Work Research

Social work research: concept, Definitions, characteristics, Social Work research as a method of Social Work. Distinctions and similarities of Social Science research and Social Work research.

References:

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30. Ramachandran R. *Issues in Social Work Research in India*, TISS, Mumbai 1990.

MSW105 - INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH

- Course Objectives**
- To develop and nurture research aptitude and analytical skills among the students
 - To introduce students to the field of social work research
 - To equip the students in understanding the logic and logistics of research process
 - To empower the students to design and develop researchable problems and their variables.

Course Outline

- Module 1 Fundamental assumptions of scientific approach:** Scientific Method & Scientific attitude, Epistemology, Induction and Deduction, Theorems and Theory development, Method, Approach and Methodology, Natural science, Social Science and Applied Sciences, Social Phenomena and applicability of scientific method in social phenomena. Social Science Research: Concept, characteristics and purposes.
- Module 2 Schools of research:** Positivism, Interpretivism, Critical Realism, Feminist Methodology, Ethno-methodology, Phenomenology, And Socio-ecologic perspective, Social Science Research: Concept, characteristics and purposes.
- Module 3 Social work research:** concept, Definitions, characteristics, Social Work research as a method of Social Work. Distinctions and similarities of Social Science research and Social Work research, Development history and recent trends in Social Work research.
- Module 4 Types of research:** Basic, Applied, Action research, qualitative, quantitative, Method mixes: Blending qualitative & quantitative research, Interdisciplinary research, Type of studies: cross sectional and longitudinal studies, base line, identification studies, feasibility studies, review research, Hermeneutic research, monitoring, impact studies, Evaluation Research.
- Module 5 Steps in research:** Conceptualization of the problem and statement, Pilot study, literature review-. Preparation of methodology and writing of proposal, Research design: meaning and importance. Components of a research design. Types of designs: exploratory explanatory / descriptive, diagnostic, experimental, quasi experimental, historical, Survey, Social design surveys -meaning and importance.
- Sampling design – meaning and requisites of a good sample, Probability in sampling. Types of sampling in quantitative and qualitative research – Probability and Non-Probability Sampling procedures. Concepts and variables, definitions-theoretical and operational, relationships of variables, hypotheses-definition and types, significance and sources, testing, generalizations and interpretations.
- Module 6 Preparation of the report /thesis :** Major components of a research report, Formats for presenting the report. Bibliography - APA format.

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Master of Social Work - Semester II

Objectives of II Semester MSW Programme

1. To introduce basic psychological concepts for Social Work practice
2. To understand the application of Counseling
3. To develop skills in application of Development Communication for Social Change
4. To provide knowledge and skill for practicing Case Work and Group Work in different settings
5. To empower the students to design studies and apply qualitative as well as quantitative methods efficiently.

| Course Code | Title of the Course | Marks |
|----------------|--|------------|
| MSW206 | Introduction to Abnormal and Social Psychology | 100 |
| MSW207 | Theory and Practice of Counselling | 100 |
| MSW208 | Communication for Development and Transformation | 100 |
| MSW209 | Advanced Direct Social Work Practice | 100 |
| MSW210 | Qualitative and Quantitative Techniques for Social Work Research | 100 |
| MSW2P02 | Field Practicum 2 | 200 |
| | Total | 700 |

MSW206 - INTRODUCTION TO ABNORMAL AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Course Objectives

- Demonstrate knowledge of concepts of abnormal psychology essential for social work practice.
- Demonstrate knowledge of classification and overview of psychological disorders.
- Understand the need of social psychology as an applied science and an objective view about the social basis of behaviour

Course outline

Module 1 Introduction to Abnormal Psychology

Historical development of abnormal psychology
Concept of Normality and abnormality
Concept of mental health – Characteristics of Mentally healthy person, positive mental health
Classification of psychological disorders– Functional & Organic, Neurotic & Psychotic, Introduction to ICD & DSM

Module 2 Psychological Perspectives of Mental Disorders

Etiology and brief overview of Psychosis, Neurosis, Personality Disorders, Alcohol and Substance, Use Disorders, Somatoform and Dissociative Disorders, Childhood Disorders and Suicide

Module 3 Theories of Personality

Definition of Personality, Type & trait Theories
Detailed Understanding of Psychoanalytic theory, Psychosocial Theory,
Learning theories: Operant conditioning, Classical conditioning
Cognitive theory: Social Cognitive theory of Jean Peaget
Hierarchy of Needs Theory - Maslow
Humanistic /Existential theories - Carl Roger, Eric Fromm

Module 4 Introduction and theoretical foundation of Social Psychology

Introduction: Meaning, Definition, Historical background, Nature and Scope of Social Psychology, Overview of the Theoretical foundations of Social Psychology
Social Psychology as an Applied Science. Social Psychology and other related disciplines

Module 5 Individual Behavior in social context

Social Cognition: Meaning & Definition, determinants of cognition, Schemas and Heuristics

Perception: Two major determinants of perception: Structural and functional factors - organized nature of cognitive field - Functional selectivity of perception - whole - part relationship - perceiving and judging people - Frame of reference - Stereotypes.

Attitude: Definition and Formation of attitudes - change of attitudes.

Prejudice: Definition and characteristics of prejudices - cases of prejudices.

Module 6 Group Behavior in social context

Rumour: Definition and meaning of rumour - Circumstances responsible for spread of rumour - causes for spread of rumour - process of rumour - Check on propagation of rumours.

Propaganda: Definition and meaning of propaganda - Psychological basis of propaganda - Techniques of propaganda - Media of propaganda - counteracting misleading propaganda.

Crowd: Definition and characteristics of crowd; classification of crowd.

Audience: Definition and characteristics of audience; classification of audience.

Distinction between crowd and audience.

Group Morale: Meaning of Group Morale - Determinants of group morale - Characteristics of high and low morale, Group Behaviour

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MSW207 - THEORY AND PRACTICE OF COUNSELLING

- Course Objectives**
- To acquire knowledge of the theoretical and therapeutic approaches in counseling.
 - To understand the process of Counselling.
 - To gain knowledge and skills for practice of Counselling in different settings

Course Outline

Module 1 Basics of Counselling Practice

Counselling: definition need and scope, Counsellor as a professional, Code of ethics and ethical standards in Counseling.

Types of counseling: Individual and Group Counselling

Concepts-similarities & differences: Guidance, counselling, Social Case Work, psychotherapy.

Elements in counseling: counselee, counselor, counseling setting.

Important Psychological tests and tools and its applications in counselling

Module 2 Theories and approaches in Counseling Practice

Major principles, therapy process, requisite therapist behavior of –

Psychoanalysis, Client-centered, Gestalt theory, Rational emotive therapy, Behaviour therapy, Cognitive Behaviour Therapy, Reality therapy and Transactional Analysis

Eclectic approach in Counselling

Module 3 Counseling Process

Attitudes and Skills required for the stages of counseling Viz. Attending, Responding, Personalizing, Initiating, and Evaluating

Phases of Counseling: Relationship building Phase, Exploration and understanding phase, Problem Solving Phase, Termination and Evaluation Phase

Qualities of an effective counsellor, skills in counseling.

Components of the counseling relationship- Facilitative dimension and procedural dimension

Module 4 Skills and Techniques in Counseling-

Questioning, paraphrasing, reflection of feelings, summarization, clarification, open and closed questioning, reinforcement, Extinguishing, leading, informing, contract, silence, referring, interpretation

Physical Attending skills: Non-verbal skills: Posture, Facial Expressions, Voice, Eye Contact

Counselling techniques: Listening, Responding, Goal setting, Exploration and Action, Behaviour techniques, Psychodrama, Role play

Module 5 Counseling practice in different settings

Counseling in special situations: Family counseling- premarital, marital counseling; Industrial counseling; Deaddiction Counselling- Motivation Interviewing; Sex Counselling; Career Counselling; Crisis Counseling; Genetic Counselling; Counselling related to chronic illness.

Module 6 Counseling Interventions

Specific Techniques in Stress management, Anger management, Post traumatic Stress Counseling, Grief Counseling

Counseling in the Context of HIV/ AIDS – Risk Assessment Counselling, Risk Reduction Counselling, Pre-Post Test Counseling, STI Counseling etc.

Counseling services for children and adolescents- Mental Health Promotion Programmes, Life skills education, sex education, learning disability, School counseling etc.

Counseling for Elderly: old age and retirement

Recording in counseling.

References:

1. Carroll, Michael., (1996). *Workplace Counseling: A systematic Approach to Employee Care*. London : Sage Publications
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MSW208 - COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION

- Course Objectives**
- To understand the role of communication in Development and acquire the knowledge about theories, models and barriers of communication.
 - To provide knowledge about Group communication and Mass communication techniques and its use in social work practice.
 - To acquire skill in designing communication strategies and its application in different settings for social change.

Course Outline

Module 1 Basics of Communication

Communication: Definition, Purpose, Types, Evolution, Barriers, approaches in communication, Theories of Communication
Process and elements of communication-sender, encoding, message, channel, receiver, decoding and feedback
Models of Communication- Lasswell, Osgood and Schramm, Gerbner, Shanon and Weaver and David Berlo.
Need for Communication in social work practice, Concept of Participatory communication

Module 2 Theoretical framework of Development Communication

Development communication-Purpose, Principles, Paradigms-Modernization, Dependency and Participatory
Application of Communication strategies in Development projects- Communication based assessment using Participatory Rural Communication Appraisal, Social mobilization, Advocacy, Behavior change communication and Social marketing
Role of Media and ICT in Development Communication
Concepts of Global Village and Information superhighway

Module 3 Mass communication and Mass Media

Mass communication and Mass Media concepts; use with different target groups – therapeutic, education, entertainment and organization building.
Media and its impact: Women and media, Children and media, Commercialization, Religion and media.
Scope of Media activism and Political film making in Social Work.
Mass Media in Social work practice: Exhibition, Cinema, Television, Radio, Print Media, Theatre & Local or Folk Media, Information Technology, World Wide Web.

Module 4 Group Communication Techniques in Social Work

Application in Social Work practice-Lectures, forum, brain storming, guided discussion, case study, role play, demonstration

Use of Group media in Communication and non communication projects and Health Education campaigns.

Skill Training : Public Speaking, Organizing Meetings, workshop, conferences, seminar, written communication, Documentary film making, Theatre Workshop, Puppetry, Public Relations, Social networking through social media, Media Research and Evaluation.

Module 5 Methodological Framework for application of development communication

Phases of Development communication practice-

Communication based Assessment

Communication strategy Design

Implementing the communication programme

Communication for Monitoring and evaluation

Module 6 Communication and social change: The role of communication in changing the individuals, groups and society. Behavior change communication, Information Education and Communication [IEC], Public opinion, Propaganda Communication in organization. Education as an instrument of social Change, Types of Education, Gandhi, Tagore and Marx on Education, Concept of Paulo Friar: Critical Pedagogy, Action reflection praxis, Conscientisation, Cultural Revolution, Liberation and Transformation of society through education.

References

1. Andal, N., (1998). *Communication Theories and Models*. New Delhi: Himalaya publishing house.
2. Croteau David; Hoynes Williams (2000). *Media/Society: Industries, Images, and Audiences*, Pine Forge Press
3. Kumar, Keval J., (2002). *Mass communication in India*. Jaico Publishing House
4. Mefalopulos, Paolo. (2008). *Development communication sourcebook: broadening the boundaries of communication*. World Bank.
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9. Zastrow, Charles (2001). *Social work with groups: using the class as a group leadership laboratory*. Brooks/Cole

MSW 209 - ADVANCED DIRECT SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE

- Course Objectives**
- To understand the scope of Social Case Work and Social Group Work in different settings.
 - To develop the ability to adopt a multi dimensional approach in individual and group interventions.
 - To develop therapeutic skills for Case work and Group Work practice

Course Outline

Module 1 Theoretical Models of Social Case Work

Different theories to conceptualize social case work practice-

Psychodynamic, Behavioral, Psychosocial, Systems and Humanistic Existential theories.

Social Case Work Intervention Models-

Psycho analytic- Freud, problem solving, Behavioral, Functional Crisis Intervention, Psycho social, task centered, solution focused

Module 2 Implementation, Goal Attainment & Termination

Implementation and goal attainment, skills and techniques of casework of each phase

Termination & Evaluation-

Relapse prevention

Module 3 Scope and Recent Developments in Social Case Work

Scope of Social case work in different settings- Family and Child Welfare settings, Medical and Psychiatric Settings, Correctional settings, Industrial settings, Community Development settings, school setting, Marriage Guidance and Counselling.

Short Term Case Work

Preventive Case Work intervention

Mental health consultation – Importance in Indian Context

Module 4 Group Work process

Principles of group work

Group Work process- intake, study, objectives and goal setting, interventions, evaluation and follow up

Programme as a tool- principles of programme planning, programme media, programme development process.

Group Worker – Role and functions, skills, qualities.

Module 5 Therapeutic Group Work

Concept – Principles – Process in Group Therapy – Group Work and Group Therapy.

Group Work Models: Social, Remedial and Reciprocal Models. Treatment Groups: Educational, Growth , Remedial and Socialization.

Module 6 Group Work Practice in different settings:

Child care settings, Family settings ,Correctional settings ,Community development settings ,Educational settings, Health care setting

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MSW210 - QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES FOR SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH

- Course Objectives**
- To nurture and develop research aptitude and analytical skills among the students
 - To equip the students competent enough to select a technique, decide the level of measurement and interpret the statistics
 - To empower the students to design studies and apply qualitative as well as quantitative methods efficiently.
 - To make the social work students capable of doing qualitative as well as quantitative research programmes.

Course Outline

Module 1 Quantitative research

Concepts and characteristics, Data, data generation, data collection, sources of data (primary & secondary), methods of data collection, tools of data generation- questionnaire, observation, checklist, scales, psychological tests, interview schedule. Data processing: coding, editing and tabulation. Analysis- Proceedured, application of statistical tools and techniques in the data analysis and testing hypothesis.

Module 2 Statistics

Concept, definitions and limitations. Parameter and statistic, levels of measurement, rates, ratios and proportions, measures of central tendency: characteristics, computation and interpretation, dispersion: concepts: absolute and relative measures: selecting and interpreting various measures of dispersion, skewness and kurtosis: measures of association:, probability, hypothesis testing- level of significance, type of errors in hypothesis, degree of freedom, standard error, index development, scaling techniques, chi square test, t test, f test, correlation: normal distribution Computer based data analysis soft wares (SPSS)

Module 3 Presentation of quantitative data

Tabular presentation graphical presentation, pictograms and cartograms, line graph, histograms, frequency polygons, frequency curves and ogives, Abstraction of Findings from the analysis process, Interpretation of the findings, significance and procedures, conclusion, report writing in quantitative research.

Module 4 Qualitative research

Concept, significance, contexts and characteristics, reliability and validity in qualitative research, Qualitative research data, concepts and characteristics, data generation / data collection, sources of data(primary & secondary), Methods and tools of data generation- observation: participant, quasi participant, non

participant,; Interview: direct, indirect ,key informant interviews, in-depth interviews with interview guides. FGD, Participatory methods -PRA, PLA, RRA Discourse analysis, content analysis, life history studies, structural ethnography, Oral history, documents, maps, reports, books, files, photos, Indicators & indices, Films, Autobiographies, Documentary Narratives & case studies

Module 5 Data Analysis and Presentations

Case Reports or Narrative developments, Mappings, Diagramming, and Flow-charting, Sub theme developments, clustering of sub themes, Integrations for comprehensive picturing, triangulation: Abstraction of Findings from the analysis process, Interpretation of the findings, significance and procedures, development of conclusion, report writing in qualitative research.

Module 6 Mix Methods in Social Work research

Blending of different methods and its application in Social Work research. Significance and Scope in the practice of Social Work research as a method of Social Work.

References

1. Marshall, Catherine and Roseman, Gretcher B, *Designing Qualitative research* 2nd Ed. New Delhi, Sage Publications 1995
2. Juliet Corbin, *Basics of Qualitative Research*, Sage Publications 2008
3. Sotirios Sarantakos; *Data Analysis*, Sage Publication 2008
4. Younna S Lincoln; *Strategies of Qualitative Inquiry*, Sage 2008
5. Goode William, J and Hatt Paul K; *Methods in Social Research*, Mc Grow Hill Company , New York 1952
6. Sirkin R Mark; *Statistics for the Social Sciences*, Sage Publication New Delhi 1995
7. Reichmann, W .J *Use and Abuse of Statistics* Penguin Books 1981
8. Society for Participatory Research in Asia, *participatory Research; An Introduction* (Participatory research Net work Series No.3) New Delhi, PRIA New Delhi 1995
9. Gupta C B *An Introduction to Statistical Methods*
10. Lilian Cohan, *Statistical Methods for Social Scientists*.

Master of Social Work - Semester III

Objectives of III Semester MSW Programme

- To develop knowledge and skills in planning and management of development projects
- To understand the administrative structure and functioning of agencies and the role of social worker
- To gain an in-depth knowledge, and acquire the skills and techniques of social work practice in their respective electives

| Course code | Title of the Course | Marks |
|--------------------------------|--|------------|
| MSW311 | Planning and Management of Development Projects | 100 |
| MSW312 | Administration of Human Service Organizations | 100 |
| MSW313 MSW314 | Rural & Urban Community Development Psychopathology for Social Work | 100 |
| MSW315 MSW316 | Environment and Disaster Management Social Work in the Field of Health | 100 |
| MSW317 MSW318 | Community Health for Development Practice Health Care Administration and Community Health | 100 |
| MSW3P03 | Field Practicum 3 | 200 |
| | Total | 700 |

MSW311 - PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Course Objectives

- To understand in detail the nature, approaches and strategies of development projects
- To learn various phases of a development project
- To equip the students to write project proposal
- To enable the students to handle the different phases of the project

Course Outline

Module 1 Development Projects

Meaning and purpose, Planning of projects. Need assessment, strategy formulation, Application of PRA in project formulation, Principles in development project: sustainability, development direction, viability, concern for the marginalized. Analysis methods: Forecasting methods, SWOT analysis, stakeholder analysis, Environmental Impact assessment [EIA], Gender Impact Assessment [GIA]

Module 2 Project Identification and Planning

Essentials of a development projects, Goals and objectives, feasibility and viability, cost benefit analysis, budgeting, Action plan, time schedule, preparing project proposals. Different models of preparing development projects, OOP, GOOP, LFA, Govt. projects, Peoples plan campaign, Application to international agencies, Advance forms of project proposals, CommModuley managed development projects

Module 3 Project implementation

Network analysis, Critical Path Method, PERT, Stakeholder analysis, Participation of stakeholders, Beneficiary analysis - identification of beneficiaries, Strategies for resource mobilization, Phases in project implementation, withdrawal of agencies

Module 4 Administration of the Project

Role of Intermediary Organisation in the administration of the project, Role of target constituency in administration, Preparing procedures and rules for the efficient functioning of the organization, administering the project, management of the personnel, performance appraisal.

Module 5 Monitoring and Evaluation

Different types of M&E, Management Information System in Projects - Levels and systems for monitoring, Preparing objectively verifiable indicators for evaluation, Preparing proposal for project evaluation - Preparation of evaluation reports, Various Models and methods of M&E like PME, Gap analyses, Social auditing, transparency

Module 6 Project management skills- Report writing, Documenting, dissemination of knowledge. Administration of project-relation with staff, Teamwork in project, management and communication and relation with stakeholders, Public relation and marketing of social projects Practical sessions in project proposal writing

References

1. Stephen, T.S., '*Planning for development Projects*' PDC Network, Bhubaneswar
2. Sam Roy, '*Preparation of development Projects*' HAFA, CHAI, Secundarabad
3. Chandra, Prasanna 'Project Planning'
4. Someshkumar, Edt. 'ABC of PRA,' *Action Aid*, India, Bangalore.
5. Fernando, Emmanuel S.,Fr, '*Projects from Problems*' Jain Book Agency, New Delhi.

MSW 312 - ADMINISTRATION OF HUMAN SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

Course Objectives

- Develop understanding of the evolution of administration as a science and as a method in Social Work Practice.
- Develop understanding and appreciate the utility of the administrative structures, processes and procedures in an organization.
- Acquire knowledge and skills in the use of different management techniques in HSO.
- Develop an understanding of elements of management and different concepts in organizational management.
- Develop an overview of human resource management as an important component of AHSO
- Acquire knowledge of the concept of social marketing and its scope in social work practice.

Course Outline

Module 1 Introduction to Administration:

Evolution of administration as a science. Concepts - Administration, Organization, Management, Business Administration, Public Administration,

Social Welfare Administration: Meaning, definition, scope, social welfare administration as a method of social work

Administrative structure of social welfare programmes at the Central and State level

Module 2 Approaches to Organizational Management and Elements of Administration:

Basic elements in administration: Planning, Organizing, Staffing, Leading (directing, coordinating), Controlling (Reporting & Budgeting)

Organizational Management: Concept, functional areas – Production, Finance, Marketing and Human Resources

Approaches to Organizational Management - Bureaucratic, Democratic, Human Relations Model, System Theory, Theory X, Theory Y and Theory Z

Module 3 Introduction to Voluntary Organization:

Voluntary Organization: Organizational Structure, Functions and Principles.

Role and type of voluntary organizations.

Organization - Types of organizations, characteristics of HSO

Procedures in registering an organization-Societies Registration Act, Trust Act and Companies Act

Administrative skills; writing letters, reports and minutes, Fund raising, conducting meetings, Public Relations and Networking.

Module 4 Organisational Behaviour

Concept of Organizational Behaviour, Organizational Culture, Organization development-process, approaches and strategies

Evaluation of motivational theories and basic understanding of their application in the work context

Leadership; meaning, definition and importance of leadership, Theories of Leadership: Trait theory, Behavioural theories, contingency theories, Communication in Organization.

Module 5 Human Resource Management

Introduction and Importance- Concepts of Personnel Management and HRM – Strategic HRM- role of a HR Manager

Human Resources Planning – Objectives - HRP Process -Manpower Estimation - Job analysis -job Description-Job Specification - Recruitment-Sources of Recruitment - Selection Process-Placement and Induction -Retention of Employees.

Performance Evaluation & Rewards, Training and Development-Objectives and Needs - Training Process- Methods of Training-Tools and Aids - Evaluation of training Programs.

Module 6 Marketing of Social Services

Social Marketing and marketing mix, Cause Related Marketing (CRM),Relevance of social services in developing economy; applications of marketing in social services such as health and family welfare, adult literacy programme, environment protection, social forestry, organizing for marketing social services; beneficiary research and measurement of their perceptions and attitudes; socio-economic-cultural influences on beneficiary system.

References :

1. Abha, Vijay and Prakash.(2000). *Voluntary Organizations and Social Welfare*. ABD Publishers
2. Chhabra.T.N.(1999). *Principles and Practice of Management*. New Delhi: Dhanpat Rai & Co

3. Chowdhary D.Paul.(1992). *Social Welfare Administration*. New Delhi: Atma Ram
4. Goel S.L, *Social Welfare Administration* VOL. 2: Theory and Practice, Deep & deep Publication, Goel S.L., Jain R.K., (1988) .*Social Welfare Administration* VOI. I: Theory and Practice, Deep & Deep Publication,
5. Kohli A.S., Sharma S.R. (1996). *Encyclopaedia of Social Welfare and Administration* Vol. 1-7, New Delhi : Anmol Pub. Pvt. Ltd.
6. Lawani B.T.(1999). *NGOs in Development*. Jaipur: Rawat Publication.
7. Lewis Judith A., (1991), *Management of Human Services, Programs*. Brooks Cole Publishing Co.
8. Pasad.L.M. (2000). *Principles and Practice of Management*. New Delhi: Sultan Chand & Sons.
9. Ralph Brody. (2005).*Effectively Managing Human Service Organizations* (Third Edition). New Delhi: Sage Publications
10. Sachdeva.D.R.(2003).*Social Welfare Administration in India*. New Delhi: Kitab Mahal
11. Sidmore Rex A. (1990). *Social Work Administration: Dynamic Management and Human Relationships*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall
12. Rao, V. (1987).*Social Welfare Administration*. Bombay: Tata Institute of Social Sciences.

MSW313 – RURAL & URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- Course Objectives**
- Understand the concepts of rural and urban community development and the strategies and approaches for Rural & Urban Development.
 - Understand the problems and issues of People in Rural/Urban/ Tribal/Costal settings in India and the various Governmental programmes and interventions in these settings.
 - Study the functioning of rural and urban local self government (LSG) and cooperative institutions and their contribution towards Rural and Urban Development.
 - Study the role of Civil Society and NGOS in Rural and Urban Development

Course Outline

Module 1 Introduction to Rural and Urban Community Development

Definitions, concepts and objectives of rural community development, history and `evolutions of rural community development models in India

Concepts of urban, urbanism, urban community development, urbanization. Principles and Theories of urban development.

Module 2 Rural and Urban Problems

Rural Poverty and unemployment. Water and Sanitation, Problems of Agriculture farmers and workers and food security issues in Rural India.

Urban social problems: overcrowding, urban disorganization and maladjustments, urban migration. Poverty and unemployment in urban areas. Crime and juvenile delinquency. Urban housing and slums.

Module 3 Strategies, Approaches and Policies in Rural and Urban Community Development

Concept of sustainability and sustainable development. Various Approaches to rural development in India. A critical review of India's strategies for Rural development. Rural development policies in India.

National and state polices for urban development. Five year plans and urban development welfare programmes for urban poor. Urban development authorities at national and state levels. Models of urban development in India. Public private partnership (PPP) for urban development (eg.Ahamedbad urban development Project).

Module 4 Programmes for Rural and Urban Development

Ongoing programmes of Ministry of Rural Development and Panchyathi Raj of GOI and GOK. Analysis of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Grantee Scheme (MGNREGS).

Programmes of Ministry of Urban Development at national and state levels. Urban housing schemes in Kerala. Water and Sanitation Programmes, Programmes of urban cooperative banks in Kerala

Module 5 Local self government and Cooperatives in Rural and Urban Development

An Analysis of 73rd and 74th constitution amendment act.

Concept of decentralized governance in India. Administrative set up for Panchyathi Raj Institution (PRI). Structure and functions of rural and urban local self-government institutions in Kerala. Programmes of rural and urban local bodies in Kerala. Role of local self government (LSG) in local development.

An Analysis of Cooperative Movement and its contribution towards Rural development in India.

Module 6 Civil Society and NGOs in Rural Development

Theory of Voluntarism and voluntary action for empowerment of rural communities. NGOs intervention in Rural development. Local initiatives and leadership in empowering rural communities. Case studies of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Rural Community Development.

NGOs intervention in urban problems and urban community development

Role of civil society organizations (Resident associations and citizen clubs) in urban community development.

Intervention of Corporate in urban problems: Case studies of Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) for urban community development.

References:

1. Barik, C.K & Sahoo, U.C. (2008). *Panchayati raj institutions and rural development*. Jaipur: Rawat.
2. Bhose, J.S.G.R. (2003). *NGOs and rural development: Theory and practice*. New Delhi: Concept.
3. Johri, P.K. (2005). *Social work for community development*. New Delhi: Anmol.
4. Munjal, S. (1997). *Rural development and cooperation*. Jaipur: Sublime.
5. Sharma, R.K. (1997). *Rural sociology*. New Delhi: Atlantic.

6. Singh. (2009). *Rural development principles, policies and management*. New Delhi: Sage.
7. Sisodia, Y.S. (2007). *Rural development: Macro-micro realities*. Jaipur: Rawat.
8. Tripathy, S.N (1998). *Cooperatives for Rural Development*. New Delhi: Discovery.
9. Das, A.K. (2007). *Urban planning in India*. New Delhi: Rawat.
10. Goel, S.L. & Dhaliwal, S.S. (2004). *Slum improvement through participatory urban based community structures*. New Delhi: Deep & Deep.
11. Jayapalayan.N. (2002). *Urban Sociology*. New Delhi: Atlantic.
12. Nath, V. & Aggrawal S.K. (2007). *Urbanization, urban development and metropolitan cities in India*. New Delhi: Concept.
13. Reddy J.S. (2006). *Indian's urban problems*. New Delhi ISI.
14. Thudipara J.Z. (2007). *Urban community development* (ed.2). New Delhi: Rawat.

MSW314 - PSYCHOPATHOLOGY FOR SOCIAL WORK

- Course Objectives**
- Acquire understanding on the evolution of psychiatry and attitude towards mental illness.
 - Demonstrate knowledge and skills of assessment in mental health settings.
 - Demonstrate knowledge of clinical psychopathology.
 - Develop an understanding of the nature, causes, types and treatment of mental health disorders in children, adolescents and adults.
 - Acquire knowledge of Socio-Cultural Factors influencing mental health.

Course Outline

Module 1 Psychiatry & Psychiatric Assessment

Psychiatry - Definition, History and Growth of Psychiatry, Traditional; and Modern attitude towards psychiatric illness.

Assessment in psychiatry: Psychiatric interviewing - Content, types, techniques & skills, Case history recording and mental status examination.

Module 2 Overview of Clinical Psychopathology

Disorders of perception, thought, speech, memory, emotion, experience of the self, consciousness & Motor disorders.

Classification in psychiatry - Need, types – ICD & DSM- ICD 10- Categories of classification – Overview of Diagnostic Guidelines

Module 3 Neurotic and Behavioural Syndromes

Prevalence, etiology, clinical manifestation, course and outcome and different treatment modalities of:

Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders – Phobia, Obsessive Compulsive Disorder, Panic Disorder, Generalized Anxiety Disorder, Dissociative Disorder, Somatoform Disorder

Social - Cultural factors in psychiatric disorders with special reference to India. Transcultural psychiatry - culture bound syndromes.

Behavioural syndrome associated with physiological disturbances and factors- Eating Disorders, Sleep Disorders, Sexual Dysfunction

Module 4 Psychological Disorders

Prevalence, etiology, clinical manifestation, course and outcome and different treatment modalities of:

Organic Disorders – Dementia, Delirium

Epilepsy
Alcohol and Substance Abuse

Module 5 Personality Disorders and Childhood Disorders

Personality Disorders: Paranoid, Dissocial (Anti-social), Emotionally unstable (Impulsive & Borderline), Histrionic, Anankastic, Anxious-avoidant, Dependent
Childhood Disorders: Specific Learning Disability, Pervasive Developmental Disorder, Hyperkinetic Disorders, Conduct Disorder, Emotional Disorders
Mental retardation

Module 6 Schizophrenia & Mood Disorders

Prevalence, etiology, clinical manifestation, course and outcome and different treatment modalities of:

Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders

Mood [affective] disorders – Mania & Depression

References:

1. A.P.A. (2000). *DSM-IV-TR*. Winnipeg: The American Psychological Association.
2. Gelder, M., Mayou, Richard., Cowen, Philip. (2001). *Shorter Oxford Textbook of Psychiatry*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press
3. Hamilton, M. (1994). *Fish's Clinical Psychopathology*. Bombay: Varghese Publishing House.
4. Namboothiri, V.M.D. (2009). *Concise Textbook of Psychiatry*. Gurgaon: Elsevier Health Sciences.
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6. Sadock, B.J. (2007). *Synopsis of Psychiatry 10th Edition*. Delhi: Wolters Kluwer India Pvt Ltd
7. Vyas J.N., Ahuja, Niraj (1999). *Textbook of Postgraduate Psychiatry*. New Delhi: JAYPEE Brothers. Vol 1 & 2
8. WHO (2002). *ICD-10 Classification of Mental and Behavioral Disorders*. Geneva: WHO. (Also Available in www.who.int/entity/classifications/icd/en/bluebook.pdf)

MSW315 - ENVIRONMENT AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

- Course Objectives**
- Develop perspective about the interrelatedness of human life and environment.
 - Develop an understanding of problems arising out of environmental degradation and globalisation.
 - Study the role of social work practice in tackling environmental issues and disaster management.

Course Outline

Module 1 Concepts: Environment & Ecology

The Interrelatedness of living organisms and natural resources; Political Ecology - a frame work for understanding sources and political ramifications of environmental change.

Module 2 Global Environmental Crisis and its linkages to the development process

Global warming, environmental politics and resource development regimes; Sustainable development - Management & Conservation change.

Module 3 State of India's Environment

Waste Management; Pollution - Air, Water, Soil, Noise;
Laws related to environment.

Module 4 Social Work and Environment

Environment Education, Environment Ethics, Promotion Environment Movements, Environment Management - EIA.

Module 5 Disaster

Definition, Natural and Human made disasters; multiple causes & effects;
Stages of disaster; Development & Disaster; Preventive Measures.

Module 6 Disaster Management

Stages - rescue, relief, reconstruction & rehabilitation.
Role of government, Disaster Management Policy;
Role of voluntary organizations.

References

- 1) Aggarwal, Nomita,(2003) *Social Auditing of Environmental Laws in India*,
- 2) Bharucha, Erach, (2005) *Text book of Environmental Studies for Undergraduate Courses*
- 3) Benimadhab Chatterjee, (2003) *Environmental laws: Implementation problems and perspectives*
- 4) Gulia, K S (2004), *Geneses of Disasters: Ramifications and Ameliorations*
- 5) Dasgupta, Rajdeep (2007) *Disaster management and rehabilitation*
- 6) Rajagopalan,R, (2009) *Environmental Studies : From Crisis to Cure*
- 7) Shukla,S K and Srivastava,P R (1992), *Human Environment: An Analysis*,
- 8) Shukla,S K and Srivastava,P R (1992), *Environmental pollution and chronic diseases*
- 9) Goel,P.K, (1996), *Environmental Guidelines and Standards in India*
- 10) Sharma J.P, (2004), *Comprehensive Environmental Studies*
- 11) Rajesh Dhankar (2006), *Environmental Studies*
- 12) Panday, P.N(2010), *A Text book of Environmental Pollution*

MSW316 - SOCIAL WORK IN THE FIELD OF HEALTH

- Course Objectives**
- Develop an understanding of the holistic concept of Health.
 - Provide basic understanding about different health problems in India
 - Assess the scope of social work methods in medical settings.
 - Introduce interventions and skills needed for medical social work practice.
 - Understand role and functions of a medical social worker in various settings

Course Outline

Module 1 Basic Concepts

Meaning and definition of Health, Evolution of the concept of health, Positive Health, Public health, Spectrum of Health, Concept of well being, Determinants of health. Overview of Human Anatomy-major systems and functions

An over view of the concepts: Curative Medicine, Preventive Medicine, Social Medicine, Family and Community Medicine, Natural history of diseases, Ice-berg concept of disease.

Deficiency diseases related to proteins, fats, carbohydrates and Vitamins
Problems of malnutrition in India - preventive and management measures.
Different systems of medicine in India.

International and national health agencies.

Module 2 Communicable and Non Communicable Diseases

Incidence, Prevalence, etiology, symptoms, treatment and prevention of major Communicable and Non Communicable diseases

Communicable diseases:

Respiratory infections: Chickenpox, Measles, Mumps, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis
Intestinal infections: Poliomyelitis, Hepatitis, Cholera, Acute Diarrhoeal diseases, Typhoid.

Arthropod - infections: Dengue Syndrome, Malaria, Filariasis.

Zoonotic diseases: Rabies, Plague, Japanese encephalitis.

Surface infections: Tetanus, Leprosy, STD, HIV/ AIDS.

Non communicable diseases: Coronary Heart Diseases, Hypertension, Stroke, Cancer, Diabetes, Obesity, Blindness.

Module 3 Medical Social Work

Meaning, Definition, Historical development and Scope of Medical Social Work in India. Illness as a social problem and its effects on the individual, family and

community. The role and functions of Medical Social Worker in various health issues and settings. The multidisciplinary team approach in health.

Module 4 Methods of Intervention and specific Skills

Counselling skills in a medical setting- Grief Counselling, Genetic Counselling, Geriatric Counselling, Group Therapy, Psychotherapy for medical social work, Concepts of Sex education, Family Life Education and Life Skill Education in Medical social work practice

Module 5 Social work methods in medical settings

Case work and Group work practice in medical Social Work-Process, recording, ethical considerations, Relevance of Treatment groups, task Groups, support groups in Medical social work practice, Administration in medical care-Public relation, Staff Development, Hospital Information systems, Training and supervision in Medical Social Work

Clinical Research and applications

Module 6 Role and Functions of medical social work in various medical settings

Role of Social worker in prevention of disease and promotion of Health. Medical social work with Families, Hospitals, rehabilitation services, Industry, Schools, aged, pain and palliative care and differently able Groups

Health Education: meaning, importance, principles & components of Health Education, Communication in Health Education-Mass media, Audio Visual Aids, Social media. Voluntary and Governmental Agencies for Health Education programmes. Evaluation of Health Education Programmes in India.

References

1. Cockerham William C (2000). *Medical Sociology*, Prentice Hall
2. Goel,S L.(2004). *Health care policies and programmes:Health care system and management-2*, Deep & Deep Publications
3. Goel,S L.(2007). *Health Education: Theory and practice*, Deep & Deep Publications
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6. M.C. Gupta & B.K. Mahajan (2003). *Textbook of Preventive and Social Medicine*, Jaypee Brothers
7. Madeley John (2002). *Food for All*. Books for Change

8. Park K.(2009). *Preventive and Social Medicine*, Banarsidas Bhanot Publishers
9. Pathak S.H. (1961). *Medical Social Work in India*, Delhi School of Social Work
10. Seth G.S. (1995).*Medical Social Work*, Medical College, Mumbai
11. Sivan Sadhana (1997). *Preventive and Social Medicine*. All India Publishing & Distributors, Chennai.
12. Yash Pal Bedi, (1980). *Social and Preventive Medicine*, Athma Ram & Sons

MSW317 - COMMUNITY HEALTH FOR DEVELOPMENT PRACTICE

Course Objectives

- Understand the concept of health and integrated approach to health in the context of Development.
- Critically analyze plans and policies/services in health and implications for development practice.
- Impart knowledge on concepts of Community Health, community participation, vital indicators and demographic data of health
- Equip the students with skills for development practice in community health sector

Course Outline

Module 1 Community Health & Epidemiology

Community Health-Definition and Scope

Meaning and scope of epidemiology: Models and factors associated with health and diseases, Preventive and promotive health

Concept and various dimensions of: Environmental health, Nutritional Health, Occupational Health, Reproductive Health and Community Mental Health

Module 2 Health statistics and Health Indicators

Health statistics and Health Indicators: Morbidity, Mortality: Data Sources, collection, analysis and uses

Health Economics - Basics of health economics, Demand/Supply of Medical Care, Physical and Psychological aspects of Community Health

Special aspects of community health-Alcoholism and Drug Dependence –Agent factors, prevention, treatment and Rehabilitation

Module 3 Policies and Programmes

Policies and Programmes-National Health Policy, Population Policy, Population Dynamics in India and Kerala

Major Community Health Programmes in India: Vector borne, Filariasis, Malaria, TB, HIV/AIDS, Universal Immunization, Family Welfare, Water supply and sanitation.

Module 4 Health Planning and Management

Concept of Health Planning & Planning Cycle, Management techniques and methods

Health Planning in India and Five Year plans

GOI & State Govt. Policy in implementation of Health insurance

Module 5 Health Care Administration:

Concept of Health Care, levels of Health care, principles of primary health care, Health Care System in India-Central, State and District level, National Rural Health Mission

Primary Health care in India- sub centre, primary health centre, community health centre, Roles and functions of health personnel in these level including ASHA workers

Hospital: Hospital as a subsystem of health care system, Definition, Classification, Departments in hospital, Use of IT and Computerized Information Systems in the hospital

Quality Assurance in a hospital,

Hospital Administration: Concept and Components

Module 6 Social worker and specific Interventions

Sexual Health and Sexually Transmitted Diseases-Transmission, Need for social work Intervention, skills and abilities of a social worker, Legislations associated, Preventive and promotive programmes

Health education in schools/families/communities

Health care Team in communities and role of social worker in community health care services

References

1. Basavanthappa.B.T. (1998). *Community Health Nursing*, Jaypee Brothers
2. Dawra,S.(2002). *Hospital Administration and Management*. New Delhi: Mohit Publications
3. Goel, S.L.(2004).*Health Care Management & Administration*. New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd.
4. Goel, S.L.,Kumar,R.(2007). *Hospital Administration and Management- Theory and Practice*. New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd.
5. Hellberg J.H. (1971).Community health, Co-ordinating Agency for Health Planning

6. Park K, (1997). *Preventive and Social Medicine*, Jabalpur: Banarsidas Bhanot Publishers
7. Rajneesh, Goel. (2002). *Community health care*, Deep & Deep Publications
8. Sundar, Kasturi. (1997). *Introduction to Community Health Nursing: with Special Reference to India*, B.I. Publications
9. Tabish, S.A. (2001). *Hospital & Health Services Administration*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

MSW 318 - HEALTH CARE ADMINISTRATION AND COMMUNITY HEALTH

- Course Objectives**
- Understand the concept of health and integrated approach to health in the context of Development.
 - Critically analyze plans and policies/services in health and implications for social work practice.
 - Impart knowledge on concepts of Community Health, community participation, vital indicators and demographic data of health
 - Equip the students with skills for intervention in community health sector

Course Outline

Module 1 Community Health & Epidemiology

Community Health-Definition and Scope

Meaning and scope of epidemiology: Models and factors associated with health and diseases, Preventive and promotive health

Concept and various dimensions of: Environmental health, Nutritional Health, Occupational Health, Reproductive Health and Community Mental Health

Module 2 Health statistics and Health Indicators

Health statistics and Health Indicators: Morbidity, Mortality: Data Sources, collection, analysis and uses

Health Economics - Basics of health economics, Demand/Supply of Medical Care
Physical and Psychological aspects of Community Health

Special aspects of community health-Alcoholism and Drug Dependence –Agent factors, prevention, treatment and Rehabilitation

Module 3 Policies and Programmes

Policies and Programmes-National Health Policy, Population Policy, Population Dynamics in India and Kerala

Major Community Health Programmes in India: Vector borne, Filariasis, Malaria, TB, HIV/AIDS, Universal Immunization, Family Welfare, Water supply and sanitation.

Module 4 : Health Planning and Management

Concept of Health Planning & Planning Cycle, Management techniques and methods

Health Planning in India and Five Year plans

GOI & State Govt. Policy in implementation of Health insurance

Module 5 Health Care Administration:

Concept of Health Care, levels of Health care, principles of primary health care, Health Care System in India-Central, State and District level, National Rural Health Mission

Primary Health care in India- sub centre, primary health centre, community health centre, Roles and functions of health personnel in these level including ASHA workers

Hospital: Hospital as a subsystem of health care system, Definition, Classification, Departments in hospital, Use of IT and Computerized Information Systems in the hospital

Quality Assurance in a hospital,

Hospital Administration: Concept and Components

Module 6 Social worker and specific Interventions

Sexual Health and Sexually Transmitted Diseases-Transmission, Need for social work Intervention, skills and abilities of a social worker, Legislations associated, Preventive and promotive programmes

Health education in schools/families/communities

Health care Team in communities and role of social worker in community health care services

References

1. Basavanthappa.B.T. (1998). *Community Health Nursing*, Jaypee Brothers
2. Dawra,S.(2002). *Hospital Administration and Management*. New Delhi: Mohit Publications
3. Goel, S.L.(2004).*Health Care Management & Administration*. New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd.
4. Goel, S.L.,Kumar,R.(2007). *Hospital Administration and Management- Theory and Practice*. New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd.
5. Hellberg J.H. (1971).*Community health*, Co-ordinating Agency for Health Planning
6. Park K, (1997).*Preventive and Social Medicine*, Jabalpur:Banarsidas Bhanot Publishers
7. Rajneesh, Goel. (2002).*Community health care*, Deep & Deep Publications

8. Sundar, Kasturi. (1997). *Introduction to Community Health Nursing: with Special Reference to India*, B.I.Publications
9. Tabish, S.A.(2001). *Hospital & Health Services Administration*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Master of Social Work - Semester IV

Objectives of IV Semester MSW Programme

1. To familiarize with the policies, laws and government programmes applicable and available to the varied client systems
2. To obtain an overview of International Social Work , global regulatory bodies, social policy and emerging areas of social work practice
3. To gain an in-depth knowledge, and acquire the skills and techniques of social work practice in their respective electives

| Course Code | Title of the Course | Marks |
|--------------------------------|--|--------------|
| MSW419 | Social Legislation and Human Rights | 100 |
| MSW420 | Contemporary Social Work Practice | 100 |
| MSW421 MSW422 | Social Entrepreneurship for Development Practitioners Social Work Interventions in the field of mental health | 100 |
| MSW423 MSW424 | Problems of Tribal Communities & Tribal Development Clinical Social Work and Therapeutic Interventions | 100 |
| MSW425 MSW426 | Gandhi and Indian Social Work School Mental Health and Social Work Practice | 100 |
| MSW4P04 | Field Practicum 4 | 200 |
| MSW4PJ | Dissertation/ Project | 200 |
| MSW4VV | Comprehensive Viva | 100 |
| Total | | 1000 |

MSW419 - SOCIAL LEGISLATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Course Objectives

- Acquire a basic understanding of the Indian Legal System and its functioning.
- Critically understand and appreciate the Indian Constitution with particular emphasis on the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.
- Understand the nature of social legislation and the various legislations for family, women, children and other marginalized groups.
- Learn the skills of using legal procedures to defend the human rights of various marginalized groups

Course Outline

Module 1 Indian Social Policy

Meaning and scope of legislation; Kinds of Law-substantive, procedural, civil and criminal law; Indian Legal system, Process of legislation, judicial review.

Social Legislation – meaning, objectives, relation with social policy, Social Legislation as an instrument of social control; Social change and social justice.

Indian constitution and Social legislation interconnections– Fundamental Rights, writs, Fundamental duties, Directive Principles of State policy

Module 2 Legislations related to Women and Family:

Marriage, Divorce, Dowry, Widow remarriage, child marriage; Succession and Laws of inheritance, Women's property rights, maintenance.

Women's Commission, Jagratha samithi, DV Act, family courts – objectives and Functioning

Laws relating to child welfare and protection: Juvenile Justice Act, adoption of children, guardianship, child labour

Module 3 Tools and Systems for Social Defense:

Objectives of social defense, Indian Penal Code, CrPC; Role of Courts, Judiciary, Police and prisons, Rights related to arrest, detention and imprisonment,

Significance and conditions of Probation and Parole, need for rehabilitation of ex-convicts

Module 4 Laws related to Marginalized Groups:

Protection of civil rights; prohibition of atrocities, Immoral traffic prevention, sexual offences, indecent representation of women, persons with Disability, protection of elderly

Laws relating to health: Mental health Act, MTP, medical negligence, food adulteration

Module 5 Social Security:

ESI Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, Maternity Benefit Act, Minimum Wages Act, MGNREGA

Laws relating to Consumer protection; Legislation pertaining to Environment protection; Land reforms, corruption, RTI as a tool

Module 6 Legal Aid and Human Rights

Meaning, uses; Legal services Authorities; Lok Adalat, Public Interest Litigation – meaning, conditions, process

Concept of human rights, provisions in the constitution, UNDHR, National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commission, Commission for child rights

Role of a social worker in relation to social legislation and human rights issues – advocacy, campaign, lobbying, networking, educating, guiding, enabling

References

1. Ahuja Sangeeta, (1997). *People law and Justice: A CaseBook of Public-Interest Litigation*. Orient Longman Vol.1
2. Gangrade K.D. (1978). *Social Legislation in India* Delhi : Concept Pub., Vol. I & II,
3. Diwan Paras; Peeyushi Diwan (1996). *Family Law (Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Parsis and Jews)*. Allahabad Law Agency
4. Matha P.D., (1986). *Family Courts*, New Delhi : Indian Social Insti.
5. Smith N.J., (1972). *Brief Guide to Social Legislation*, London : Methuen & Co.Ltd.
6. Sugathan N (1983). *Kerala Land Reforms Act*, Cochin : Kerala Law Publi.
7. Tandon Mahesh Prasad; Tandon Rajesh (1973). *Questions and Answers on the Code of Criminal Procedure*, , Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad, Bare Acts of Respective Legislations

MSW420 - CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE

- Course Objectives**
- Demonstrate understanding of basic concepts of international social work and global regulatory bodies.
 - Discuss the social, political, and economic forces that influence contemporary social welfare policies.
 - Develop knowledge and skills of social policy analysis especially in the context of Indian social policies
 - Develop understanding of practice models of social work practice.
 - To gain an overall idea of emerging areas of social work practice in global and Indian context

Course outline

Module 1 International Social Work

Concept of International Social Work

Theories and concepts basic to international social work – globalization, development and human rights

Issues – poverty, conflict, displacement and forced migration and specific populations

Strategies - empowerment, capacity building, self reliance, social integration, income generation, community development

Programmes - Local level development

Approaches to international social work – global perspective, human rights perspective, ecological perspective, social development perspective.

International relief and development

International social welfare organizations and their functions

Module 2 Global Regulatory Bodies & Development Perspectives

IFSW (International Federation of Social Workers)

IASSW (International Association of Schools of Social Work)

ICSW (International Council for Social Welfare)

United National Summit For Social Development

United Nations Millennium Development Goals and targets

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

ECOSOC

Module 3 Basics of Social Policy

The basic concepts of policy, public policy, social policy, policy analysis and policy advocacy: Significance of social policy in the context of welfare State and Social Justice.

Approaches (models) to social policy Analysis.

Thomas Dye's Eight analytic model (institutional, rational, process, incremental, group, elite, game theory and systems models) and

Dobelstein's three models (behavioural (*rational*), criteria-based, and incremental models). The frameworks of social policy formulation.

Module 4 Process of Social Policy Development

The cycle of policy process: 1 Identification of underlying problems (agenda setting) 2 determine alternative for policy choices (issue filtration) 3 forecasting and evaluating alternatives 4 making a choice 5 policy implementation 6 policy monitoring 7 policy outcome 8 policy evaluation and renewal 9. Problem restricting (success & termination).

Current policy issues in India and formulation of model social policies relevant to the field of social work practice the analysis of the policies of local, national and global levels in the field of education, health, child welfare and environmental sustainability

Module 5 Practice Models in Social Work

Social Work practice today-Micro, mezzo and macro practices

Evidence based practice and culturally competent practice in Social Work

Overview of practice Models: Systems Theory, Ecological perspective, Problem Solving model, Task Centered model, Cognitive Behaviour model, strengths Perspective, Crisis Intervention model, case management model, advocacy model, empowerment model, feminist social work practice

Module 6 Emerging Areas of Social Work Practice

Scope, Trends and Practice of Social Work in the areas of :

Development Induced Displacement, Disaster management, Disability, Palliative Care, Life Style Diseases, Oldage/Elderly, HIV/AIDS, Mental Health Promotion & Rehabilitation, Life Skills & Family Life Education

References:

1. Alcock, P; May, M; Lingson, R.K (eds.) (1998) *The student's companion to social policy*. MA: Blackwell
2. Barusch, A. (2006). *Foundations of social policy: Social justice in human perspective* (2nd ed.). Belmont, CA: Thomson Brooks/Cole.

3. David Cox, Manohar Pawar. (2006). *International Social Work – Issues, Strategies and Programmes.*, Vistaar Publications
4. Di Nitto, Diana M and C.Aaron McNeece .(2008).*Social Work –Issues and Opportunities in a Challenging profession*, Chicago : Lyceum Books,INC,
5. Flynn,J.P.(1992) *Social agency policy: Analysis and perspectives for community practice.* Chicago : Nelson Hall publishers
6. Jansson, B.S. (2008) *Becoming an effective policy advocate: From policy practice to social justice*(5th ed.): California : Wadsworth Publishing Company, Belmont
7. Lynne M. Healy. (2008). *International Social Work – Professional Action in an Independent World*, (Second Edition) Oxford University Press

MSW421 - SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT PRACTITIONERS

- Course Objectives**
- Understand the concept of social entrepreneurship.
 - Analysis of the various aspects of social entrepreneurship.
 - Analyze various models of contemporary social entrepreneurship. Understand the Strategies and skills for social entrepreneurship.
 - Role of social entrepreneurs in developing social capital for the development of the poor

Course Outline

Module 1 Concept of Entrepreneurship and Social Entrepreneurship

Concept of entrepreneur, characteristics of an entrepreneur. Concept, functions and type of entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship for social change and development.

Module 2 Dimensions of Social Entrepreneurship. Part 1

Definition. Seven principles of social entrepreneurship: *Servant leadership*, *Perseverance to face* challenges, urges to Experiment. Change makers, social Mission, Empowerment and Collaboration (SPEC MEC)

Module 3 Dimensions of Social entrepreneurship part 2

Social entrepreneurship in Indian and Global Perspectives. Innovation, risks and reward systems in social enterprises. Role of social entrepreneurship towards sustainable development. Public-private partnership in social entrepreneurship. community engagement and youth participation in social entrepreneurship.

Module 4 Analysis of Contemporary social entrepreneurship models.

Micro finance for poor villages by Muhammad Yunus (Bangladesh) Childline and Aflaton of Jeroo Billimoria (India), Village based development by Joe Madiath (Orissia,India), Organizing self employment women by Ela Bhatt (Ahmedabad,India) Ashoka network of Bill Drayton, Skoll foundation of Jeff Skoll(USA) low cost Rural Electrification by Fabio Rosa(Brazil). Emerging models of social entrepreneurship in micro enterprises, green technologies, farmer producer organizations in the developing world.

Module 5 Strategies and skills for Social Entrepreneurship.

Non Profit and public management tools, Social enterprise business plan. Entrepreneurial fund raising and marketing. Use of ICT and social media for social entrepreneurship development.

Practical skills in ICT (training in software packages, Internet and web-channels.

Module 6 Social entrepreneurship and formation of Social Capital

Social entrepreneurship and Social capital. Social entrepreneurs' role in community development. Social entrepreneurs developing individual/group entrepreneurship with the poor. Promotion of poor people's producer organizations and net-work for community's socio-economic development.

References

1. Nicholls, Alex (2008). *Social entrepreneurship: New models of sustainable social change* New York : Oxford University Press
2. Kumar, K.B.S. (2007). *Social entrepreneurs: The change makers* IUP : Agartala.
3. Khanka, S.S. (1999). *Entrepreneurial Development*. New Delhi:S.Chand.
4. Venkatapathy, R. Malar, M.K. Uma, D.N. (2010). *Social entrepreneurship: Strategies for nation building*, New Delhi : Excel
5. Bornstein, David. (2004). *How to change the world: Social entrepreneurs and the power of new ideas*, New Delhi : Penguin
6. Verma, Anitha. (2009). *Social entrepreneurship management*, Global India, New Delhi.
7. Brooks, A.C. (2008). *Social Entrepreneurship: A modern approach to social value Creation*, New Delhi : Pearson Prentice Hall
8. Philips. & Pittman. (2009). *Introduction to community Development*, London: Routledge

MSW422 - SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTIONS IN THE FIELD OF MENTAL HEALTH

- Course objectives**
- To develop the knowledge of Psychosocial Treatment Methods for persons with Mental and Emotional Disorders.
 - To acquire knowledge of Institutional approaches to provision of Mental Health Services.
 - To acquire knowledge and skill in the practice of Community Psychiatry and Rehabilitation

Course outline

Module 1 Introduction to Psychiatric Social Work

Psychiatric Social Work as a field of Social Work in India.

History (West & India) – Scope – Changing perspective of Psychiatric Social Work & Clinical Social Work – Changing trends in Mental Health Care – Indian view of Mental Health and wellbeing.

Brain & Behaviour: Structure and Function of Brain

Module 2 Institution Based Mental Health Services

The Mental Hospital as a social system, Evolution of Psychiatric Care – Psychiatric Hospitals, General Hospital Psychiatry, Day Care Centres and Community based care

Partial hospitalization, Therapeutic community.

Module 3 Diagnosis in Psychiatric Social Work

Social Case Work & Group Work Practice in Psychiatric Setting. Group therapy in Psychiatric Setting.

Family and mental illness: Family Interventions in Psychiatric Setting-Family Counselling, Family Psycho-education.

Module 4 Roles and functions of Psychiatric Social Worker

Functions of the Psychiatric Social Worker in the following: Psychiatric Out-Patient Departments in the Government General Hospitals, Day Hospitals, Child Guidance Clinics, Epilepsy Clinics, Adolescent Clinics, Neuroses Clinics, Geriatric Clinics

Module 5 Rehabilitation & Community Mental Health

Rehabilitation of Chronic Mental Patients. Community Psychiatry: Role of the Psychiatric Social Worker in Community Mental Health Programmes, Limitations faced by the Psychiatric Social Worker in the field and solutions for the same.

Module 6 Mental Health Policies & Treatment Approaches

Mental Health Policies and Programmes: Merits and demerits - National Mental Health Programme (NMHP – 1982) -Mental Health Act 1987, Mental Health Care Act 2010.

Recommendations of WHO - World Health Report 2001

Overview of Treatment Approaches to Mental Health Problems:

Perspectives on Prevention, Biological and Psychosocial Interventions, Rehabilitation.

References :

1. Daver, Bhargavi, (1999). *Mental Health of Indian Women*. New Delhi : Sage Publications
2. Daver, Bhargavi, (2001). *Mental Health from a Gender Perspective*. New Delhi : Sage Publications
3. Dhanda, Amita, (1999). *Legal Order and Mental Disorder*. New Delhi : Sage Publications
4. Kaplan, (2005). *Comprehensive Text Book of Psychotherapy*. USA
4. Kapur, Malavika, (1997). *Mental Health in Indian Schools*. New Delhi : Sage Publications
5. Verma, Ratna, (1991). *Psychiatric Social Work in India*, New Delhi : Sage Publications
6. World Health Organization, (1986) *Prevention of Mental, Neurological and Psychosocial problems*
7. WHO, (1991) *Innovative Approaches in Mental Health Care, Psychosocial Interventions and Co-management*, Geneva
8. Sekar,K.,Parthasarathy, R.,Muralidhar,D.,Rao,M.C.(2007). *Handbook of Psychiatric Social Work(Ed)*.Bangalore: NIMHANS

MSW 423 – PROBLEMS OF TRIBAL COMMUNITIES & TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

Course

Objectives

- To understand the problems of tribal people.
- To study about overall mechanisms for tribal development.
- To understand the impact of bureaucratic approaches in the implementation of tribal development schemes.
- To become familiar with the role of social workers in the context of tribal development.
- To understand the use of social work methods in tribal development programmes.
- To gain knowledge about concept, definition and meaning of Integrated Tribal Development.
- To become familiar with the need and importance of Integrated Tribal Development Programmes and the preparation of tribal development projects.

Course outline

Module 1 Social & Health Problems of Tribal Communities

Social Problems : Major causes and challenges to tribal society and challenges in relation to social exploitation, migration, and communication; Illiteracy, challenges in relation to educational dropouts, inadequate educational facilities and resources; Challenges in relation to culture and traditions; Early marriage; Issues related to changes in tribal life style.

Health Problems: Malnutrition, Sickle cell disease, Skin diseases, Women's health, Anaemia, and Goitre; Traditional health practices and approaches to modern health services and treatment for HIV/AIDS; Drinking water and health; Sanitation problems.

Module 2 Economic Problems

Problems related to automation and modern life. Problems related to isolation, surface transport, roads and communication, and recreation; Impact of media, scarcity of media resources; Challenges in relation to fertilizers and chemical industries for improving productivity; Challenges in relation to cultivation of land - use of new seeds varieties and agricultural practices for improving agriculture; Challenges in relation to land alienation; Challenges in relation to forests, Minor Forest Produce (MFP); Challenges in relation to employment misappropriation. Challenges of development projects, land mafia and displacement.

Module 3 Political Problems

Tribal power structure; Challenges of unity and factions among tribal communities; Status of tribals in the current political system. Naxalite movement and its impact on tribal communities.

Module 4 Administrative Structure for Tribal Development

Structure and functions of tribal development mechanisms at Central, State, District, Project Level & its functioning; Tribal Sub Plan; Modified Area Development Approach and mini MADA. Joint Forest Management; Tribal Research Institute-Its structure & functioning.

Module 5 Tribal Development & Five Year Plans

Constitutional provisions for Scheduled Tribes; Tribal people and the issue of reservation regarding education, employment and politics; Achievement & failures of tribal development schemes and its reasons; Role of bureaucracy in the implementation of tribal welfare schemes; A critique of allocation of resources for tribal development under the latest five year plan. Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India; Impact of 73rd Amendment.

Module 6 Tribal Development Policy & Role of Government

Role of local self government in tribal development; PESA; Role of tribal development department of the government; Role of Voluntary Organizations; Role of Banks; Role of social workers for tribal development.

References:

1. Bogaert, M. V. D. et al (1975) : Training Tribal Entrepreneures : an experiment in social change, Social change, 5, (1-2), June, 1975.
2. Bogaert, M. V. D. et al (1973) : Tribal Entrepreneurs, ICSSR Research and Abstract Quarterly, July, 1973.
3. Gare, G.M., (1974) : Social Change Among the Tribals of Western Maharashtra.
4. Jain, P. O., Tribal Agrarian Movement: Case Study of the Shil Movement of Rajasthan.
5. Mishra, R. N., Tribal Cultural and Economy. Ritu Publication.
6. National Institute of Community Development, Hyderabad, 1974. Perspectives on Tribal Development and Administration : Proceedings of the Workshop held at NICD.
7. National Institute of Community, Integrated Tribal Development, Hyderabad, Proceedings of a seminar held at NICD, May, 1975.
8. Orissa, Tribal and Rural Development Department, Dec., 1975, Bhubaneswar: Seminar on Integrated Tribal Developments projects.

9. Pandey, G. (1979): Government's Approach to Tribal's Development: Some Rethinking, Prashasanika, 8 (1), 56-68, 1979.
10. Patel, M. L. (Ed.) (1972): Agro-economic problems of tribal India. Bhopal: Progress Publishers.
11. Problems and prospects of tribal development in Rajasthan. Vanyajati 23 (1) 3-12, Jan., 1975.
12. Rao, Ramona D.V.V., Tribal Development New Approaches. New Delhi: Discovery Publishing House.
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14. Sachchidananda (1980) : Transformation in tribal society, issues, and policies, Journal of Social and Economic Studies, March, 1980.
15. Sharma, B. D. (1977): Administration for tribal Development, Indian Journal of Public Administration, 23 (3), July, 1977
16. Shah, D.V., (1979): Education and social change among Tribal in India
17. Shah, V. P. & Patel, T. (1985): Social Contexts of Tribal Education. New Delhi: Concept Publishing.
18. Sharma, K. S. : Agro-Forest based industries for accelerated growth of tribals, Indian Cooperative Review, Jan., 1975.
19. Shashi, Bairathi, Tribal Culture, Economy and Health. New Delhi: Rawat Publications
20. Singh, Ajit (1984): Tribal Development in India. Delhi: Amar Prakashan.
21. Vidyarthi, L. P. (ed.) : Tribal Development and its Administration, New Delhi, Concept, 1981.

MSW424 - CLINICAL SOCIAL WORK AND THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTIONS

- Course objectives**
- To develop a basic understanding of theory and practices of Psychotherapies in Psychiatric Social Work.
 - To develop the knowledge of Psychotherapeutic Treatment Methods for persons with Mental and Emotional Disorders.
 - To acquire knowledge and skill in Psychiatric social work interventions.

Course outline

- Module 1 Introduction to Psychotherapy**
The concept of Psychotherapy, Major principles and theoretical background of Psychotherapies, Therapy process.
- Module 2 Therapy in the Context of Family**
Family Therapy - History, Concepts and Techniques - Different Models of Family Therapy - Family Therapy Research and Evaluation
Therapy with children: Special Techniques (Behavioral and Play) for developmental internalizing and externalizing disorders, Behavior Modification Techniques
- Module 3 Therapeutic Approaches**
Supportive Psychotherapy: Definition, goal indications, techniques. Directive and non-directive psychotherapy, current forms of "e-" and tele-counseling.
Brief Psychotherapy: Historical context, characteristics of brief psychotherapy, selection criteria, process issues, effectiveness
- Module 4 Crisis Intervention:** Definition of Crisis, phases of Crisis, Techniques, Stages of crisis work, Applications.
Sex Therapy: Individual and couple sex therapy, techniques, sex counseling, current approaches
- Module 5 Cognitive Behaviour therapy:** Techniques and uses of CBT
Cognitive Analytical therapy
- Module 6 Psychiatric Social Work Interventions**
Overview of Psychiatric Social Work interventions in the areas of:
Psychosocial Care in Disasters
Life Skills Education
Alcohol and Substance Abuse
Suicide
Mental Health Promotion and Prevention

References :

9. Gelder, M., Mayou, Richard., Cowen, Philip. (2001). *Shorter Oxford Textbook of Psychiatry*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press
10. Hamilton, M. (1994). *Fish's Clinical Psychopathology*. Bombay: Varghese Publishing House.
11. Namboothiri, V.M.D. (2009). *Concise Textbook of Psychiatry*. Gurgaon: Elsevier Health Sciences.
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5. Verma, Ratna, (1991). *Psychiatric Social Work in India*, New Delhi : Sage Publications
6. World Health Organization, (1986) *Prevention of Mental, Neurological and Psychosocial problems*
7. Sekar, K., Parthasarathy, R., Muralidhar, D., Rao, M.C. (2007). *Handbook of Psychiatric Social Work (Ed)*. Bangalore: NIMHANS

MSW425 - GANDHI AND INDIAN SOCIAL WORK

Course

Objectives

- To identify the space of Gandhian ideologies in Indian Social Work.
- To impart the thoughts of Gandhi on solutions for social, economic, political and environmental problems.
- The develop ideas on global peacemaking methods from an interdisciplinary perspective.
- To train students in pace making and conflict resolution in real life situations.

Course outline

Module 1 Sarvodaya Social Philosophy

Social philosophy-an introduction-Individual and society, Sarvodaya - its principles and programme. Ideal social order' The greatest good of all', virtues required for a sarvodaya worker. social evils - Challenges to sarvodaya philosophy.

Module 2 Gandhi and social change

Communal unity- social work and development' Rural development' Sarvodaya in village economy - swadeshi', Gandhi and Technology - Alternative technology - small is Beautiful - (Schumacher)

Module 3 Sarvodaya and Political Sovereignty

Key concepts of Gandhian political philosophy - spiritualization of Politics. The state', Evolution of the Non-violent state - Enlightened Anarchy - Ramarajya. Constructive Programme, Political structure. Decentralised polity- Panchayati Raj, village swaraj, People's empowerment, Democracy, Non-violent Democracy- Rights and Duties. Freedom. Nationalism- Internationalism'

Module 4 Gandhian perspective on Ecology and Sustainable Development

Changing perspectives on Ecology and Development: Deep Ecology: Respect and veneration for Nature, Critique of contemporary Development, Gandhian Approach to Development' Gandhi's Views on Humankind and Earth: Gandhi and Human Ecology, Gandhi on conservation of Natural Resources' Gandhi's Village: An Ideal Ecological Unit.

Module 5 Spiritual Foundations of Gandhian Development

Gandhian life style and livelihood: Institutional Dimensions of Development' Antyodaya to Sarvodaya. Gandhi,s Ashramas: seed Beds of Ecological Development, Education and Green initiatives, Gram swaraj and Ecological Development (climate change), case studies (water Harvesting in Avid, Rajasthan for Environmental Management, Rale Gaon Sidhi' ATTIKO Movement'.

Module 6 **Gandhian Approach to Peace and Conflict Resolution**

Understanding Peace: Tolerance, Harmony and Forgiveness, Community Peace, Peace among Nations, State and civil society as instrument of peace. Gandhi as an ambassador of Peace. Understanding Sources of Conflict: Approaches to Conflict Resolutions, Gandhian Approach to Conflict Resolution-Western and Eastern, Application of Gandhian Approaches to peace and Conflict Resolution (Case Studies). Post conflict Reconstruction and Rehabilitation, Satyagraha for the Resolution of Conflicts: Fasting, Strike, Dialogue and Negotiation, Mediation, (Fast against the Communal Award, Fast for Hindu-Muslim Unity), pacific Strike Ahmadabad Mill Strike, Rowlett Satyagraha), Gandhian approach to conflict resolution Case Studies: Noakali, North_East/ Kashmir, : Tibet/ Miyanmar/ Bhutan.

References

1. M. K. Gandhi *Sarvodaya - its principles and programme*: 1951 rpc' Ah' N'Trust 2002'
2. M. K. Gandhi *Economic and Industrial Life and Relations*, Ill vols' Why the Village Movement. The Economics of Permanence.
3. *The Gandhian Plan of Economic Developments-* (Padar publications, Bombay)' G
4. De'r'.S.K : *Panchayat Raj*, Asian Publishing House, Bombay, 1961.
5. Iharvan, Gopinath: *The political Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi*, Ahm: NPH, 1946'
6. Gene, Sharp, *Gandhi as a Political strategist*. Boston, Porter Sargent Publishers Inc, Beacon st. 1979.
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9. Kapur, sinha,N. (2011). *Environmental History of India: A Reader*, New Delhi: oxford UniversitY Press. Mohan, M. (200). *Ecology and Development*'New Delhi: Rawat'
10. Mishra,R.P.(1995).*EnvironmentalEthics,ADialogueofCultures*'NewDelhi:Concept Publishing House. Gandhi. M.K. (1982). *Hind swaraj or Indian Home Rule*, Ahmadabad: Navajivan Publishing House.
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12. Siingh, Rajendra. (2005). *The waterman's Journey, Rashtriya Jal Yatra*' Alwar: Tarun Jal Vidyapeeth. g. Savitha Singh. (1999). *Global Concern with Environmental Crisis and Gandhi's Vision*' New Delhi: A.P,H. Publishing CorP'

13. Gadgil, Madhav, and Guha, R. (1993). *This Fissured Land: An Ecological History of India* Delhi: Oxford University Press'
14. Parel, A.J. (2006). '*Gandhi's Philosophy and the Quest for Harmony*' Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
15. M. Ramakrishnan, *Ecosophy*, Pen Books, Aluva'

MSW426 - SCHOOL MENTAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE

- Course objectives**
- To understand the basics of child mental health and issues of children
 - To develop knowledge of the history of social work in schools
 - To acquire knowledge and skills to work in educational settings.
 - To develop knowledge and skills of life skills education
 - To know the multiple levels and systems operating to define schools and ways social workers can effectively practice at these various levels and within these systems.

Course Outline

Module 1 Child Mental Health

Concept definition, dimensions and phases of Mental Health

Mental Health in children – mental health problems in children

School's potential for promoting child mental health

School related factors impeding child mental health

School mental health programmes – teachers as the focal point on mental health influences in school

Module 2 Issues of Children

Overview of issues of children: Childhood Disorders, Child Rights Perspective: Survival, Development, Protection and participation, Abuse of children in school (physical, emotional, sexual), substance abuse, child trafficking, learning disabilities, Truancy, suicide, victims of family violence, behavioral disorders, speech and language disorders, Children with special needs

Module 3 Introduction to School Social Work

History and general perspectives in school social work: Concept, Historical Development, purpose and theories

Standards for professional practice of school social work

System Approach to School Social Work- management, teachers, parents, children and role of social worker as a liaison

Inclusive education

Module 4 Social Work Practice in Educational Settings

Working with individual students and families, groups of students, consultation with teachers and other school staff, classroom and school-level interventions, coordination and collaboration with other serving agencies outside the school.

Work with special children.

School Social Work Interventions: Remedial Education, Supportive Counseling, Sex Education, Career Guidance

Therapy for school social work: play therapy, art therapy, behavioral therapy, speech therapy

Social work practice with differently-abled children and special schools

Scope of Research in school social work

Module 5 Life Skills Education in Schools

Life Skills- Concept, need and importance of life skills and life skills education,

WHO Components of Life Skills: Critical thinking skills/Decision-making skills, Interpersonal/Communication skills, Coping and self-management skills including

Core life skill strategies and techniques: problem solving, critical thinking, effective communication skills, decision-making, creative thinking, interpersonal relationship skills, selfawareness building skills, empathy, and coping with stress and emotions.

Life skills education in schools

Module 6 Governmental and NGO initiatives

Government and NGO initiatives for promotion of mental health in schools,

School social work in India, Kerala – Current programmes and practices

Scope of social work practice linked to ICDS – pre-school education and adolescent mental health

References:

- 1) Allen-Meares, P. (2007). *Social Work Services in Schools (5th Edition)*. Boston : Pearson
- 2) Constable R, McDonald S, Flynn J. (1999). *School Social Work Practice, Policy, and Research Perspectives*. (5th Edition). Chicago : Lyceum
- 3) Zastrow C. (1982). *Introduction to Social Welfare Institutions –Social problem, services, and current issues*. USA: The Dorsey Press
- 4) Kapur, Malavika (1997), *Mental health in Indian schools*, New Delhi : Sage Publications
- 5) Kathy Sexton Radek (2005), *Violence in Schools: Issues, Consequences, and Expressions*, Raintree Publications
- 6) Jose Kuriedath (2011), *Value Education :A text book for higher secondary and high schools*, Karikkamuri: CMI General Department for Education,
- 7) Philip John(2006), *School Mental Health through empowering the education sector*, Ernakulam : Peejays Child Guidance Clinic,
- 8) Dobriyal, N.C (2009), *Social Work Education*, Sumit Enterprises
- 9) WHO (1997). *Life Skills Education for Children and Adolescents in Schools*. Geneva: WHO.

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK

FIELD PRACTICUM SYLLABUS

**MSW First Semester
 MSW1P01 - Field Practicum 1**

OBJECTIVES:

1. Understanding a community in terms of its geographical, social, economic and political systems, power structures and their inter-relationships based on the theoretical understanding obtained from the courses in the semester;
2. Understanding the values and code of ethics of professional social work practice and familiarize with the principles of social work;
3. Understand and empathize with the living conditions and the problems of the rural/urban communities;
4. Understand and appreciate the culture, norms and values of the community varied sections of the society;
5. Develop understanding of the assumptions, principles, phases and models of community organization;
6. Knowledge of the structure and function of the decentralized governance system and various institutions in the community
7. Demonstrate professional rapport building skills with the people in the community;
8. Demonstrate skills in social analysis and need assessment, program planning, implementation and evaluation frame work in a community setting
9. Demonstrate oral, written and presentation skills of communication in a community context;
10. Demonstrate the ability to use a broad understanding of human growth and development- individual, families and the community client system in the selection, goal setting, planning and application of interventions;
11. Demonstrate skills in report writing and documentation of practice.

Field Practicum Requirements:

Each Student shall complete the following practicum requirements in the first semester

| No | Activity | Minimum Requirement |
|-----------|---|----------------------------|
| 1 | Rural Camp | 7 days – 72 hours |
| 2 | Observational visits to at least five Social Work related organizations | 3 days – 18 hours |
| 3 | Community based field work at least for 18 days | 18 Days – 126 hours |

| | | |
|--|--|-----------------|
| | of 7 hours duration for the practice of stages of community organization | |
| | Total | 216Hours |

Note:

1. A thorough understanding of roles and functions of institutions in the community such as Panchayati Raj Institutions, Village office, Block and Village Extension Office, Krishi Bhavan, ICDS Anganwadi Centres, Primary Health Centers, Kudumbashree groups , major NGOs etc. obtained during the field practicum in the community setting
2. Organize at least one programme in the community based on the community need assessment with community participation

Field Practicum Evaluation

The evaluation of the field work will be based on overall performance of the student in all the practicum requirements.

| No | Parameters | Marks |
|----|---|----------|
| 1 | Self evaluation of the student and Evaluation by agency supervisor (if applicable) | 20 |
| 2 | Rural camp | 30 |
| 3 | Field work Presentation & Viva | 50 |
| 4 | Evaluation by faculty supervisor based on performance of the student in the field work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding of concepts and quality of field work reports • Application of theory in to practice Completion of requirements (observational visit (5), community programme (1), completion of 126 hours in the community based field work) and participation in individual conference | 50 50 |

MSW II Semester
MSW2P02- Field Practicum 2

OBJECTIVES:

1. Identify structured welfare development agencies for the welfare of children, women, the aged, the physically challenged, the chronically ill and so on within the given community, and try to work with one or a few of them in the application of the methods, and to understand the functioning of such agencies within the community.
2. Understand the functioning of a structured setting/agency – Primary or Secondary (e.g., a school, a hospital, or an institution providing services for people with inability, social, physical or mental)
3. Understand in depth the application of Social Work methods in dealing with individuals (case work), groups (group work) and communities (community organisation)
4. Develop the ability to do interventions ensuring clients' participation.
5. Be familiar with the method of social work research through field level application
6. Develop skill in writing academic articles based on practice experience.
7. Develop the skill in recording

Field Practicum Requirements:

| No | Activity | Minimum Requirement |
|-----------|---|----------------------------|
| 1 | Observational visits to at least five Social Work related organizations | 3 days – 18 hours |
| 2 | Community/ Agency based field work at least for 24 days | 24 Days – 162 hours |
| 3 | Mini Research (one) | 18 hours |
| 4 | Monograph (one) | 18 hours |
| | Total | 216Hours |

Note:

1. During the Field Practicum the students are suppose to have Survey Experience: Minimum 2 survey.
2. Organise a programme with proper planning and ensuring participation of all stakeholders.

Field Practicum Evaluation

The evaluation of the field work will be based on overall performance of the student in all the practicum requirements.

| No | Parameters | Marks |
|----|--|----------|
| 1 | Self evaluation of the student and Evaluation by agency supervisor (if applicable) | 10 |
| 2 | Case Work (4), Group Work (2), Community programme (1) | 50 |
| 3 | Mini Research (1) | 20 |
| 4 | Monograph (1) | 20 |
| 4 | Field work Presentation & Viva | 50 |
| 5 | Evaluation by faculty supervisor based on performance of the student in the field work: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding of concepts and quality of field work reports• Application of theory in to practice Completion of requirements: Observational visits(5), Survey experience (2), completion of 162 hours in the community/agency based field work)and participation in individual conference | 30 20 |

MSW III Semester MSW3P03 - Field Practicum 3

OBJECTIVES:

- To gain an in-depth knowledge of the specialization area.

Elective (Specialization) –Rural, Urban and Tribal Community Development (CD)

Specific objectives:

1. Understand the administrative structure and functioning of the agency
2. Get exposed to innovative developmental projects.
3. Be familiar with the policies, laws and government programmes applicable to the client systems of the agency
4. Be familiar with the approaches and intervention strategies in the development sector
5. Develop the skill in using PRA techniques in the setting
6. Develop skill in intervention at organizational / community level ensuring people's participation
7. Develop skill in documentation

Field Practicum Requirements:

| No | Activity | Minimum Requirement |
|----|---|---------------------|
| 1 | Organizational visits to at least five agencies in the area of specialization | 3 days – 18 hours |
| 2 | Concurrent/block Field Practicum for 24 days | 24 Days – 162 hours |
| 3 | Study tour (minimum 5 days excluding travelling) | 5days -36 hours |
| | Total | 216Hours |

Note:

1. A thorough understanding of Understand the history, administrative structure and functioning of the agency and the role of social worker in the agency (Organisational study -1)
2. During their Field Practicum the students are suppose to do intervention at community level
3. Study projects of the agency - 2
4. Preparation of one project proposal befitting the placement situation
5. Need assessment / monitoring and evaluation of a project (completed or underway) using PRA techniques
6. Formation and Registration (if relevant) of a Society (for e.g.a Mahila Samajam, a Youth Club or a Developmental Committee, etc)

Field Practicum Evaluation

The evaluation of the field work will be based on overall performance of the student in all the practicum requirements.

| No | Parameters | Marks |
|----|---|---------------------|
| 1 | Self evaluation of the student and Evaluation by agency supervisor (if applicable) | 10 |
| 2 | Study tour | 30 |
| 3 | Monograph (1) | 20 |
| 4 | Field work Presentation & Viva | 40 |
| 5 | <p>Evaluation by faculty supervisor based on performance of the student in the field work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding of concepts and quality of field work reports • Application of theory in to practice <p>Completion of requirements: (Organizational visits (5), (organizational Study (1), community intervention (1), Study the projects of the agency (2), project proposal (1), PRA (1), Written assignment on policies, laws and government programmes applicable to the client systems of the agency (1), completion of 162 hours in the community/agency based field work) and participation in individual conference</p> | <p>50</p> <p>50</p> |

Elective (Specialization) – Medical and Psychiatric Social Work

Specific objectives:

1. Understand the administrative structure and functioning of the agency
2. Understand the functioning of multidisciplinary team in a psychiatric setting and the role of social worker in the team
3. Be familiar with the policies, laws and government programmes applicable to the client systems of the agency
4. Develop the skill in case history taking and mental status examination
5. Be familiar with the approaches and intervention strategies in the psychiatric setting
6. Develop skill in intervention at individual and group levels
7. Develop skill in documentation

Field Practicum Requirements:

| No | Activity | Minimum Requirement |
|----|---|---------------------|
| 1 | Organizational visits to at least five agencies in the area of specialization | 3 days – 18 hours |

| | | |
|----------|--|---------------------|
| 2 | Concurrent/block Field Practicum for 24 days | 24 Days – 162 hours |
| 3 | Study tour (minimum 5 days excluding travelling) | 5days -36 hours |
| | Total | 216Hours |

Note:

1. A thorough understanding of Understand the history, administrative structure and functioning of the agency and the role of social worker in the agency (Organisational study -1)
2. During their Field Practicum the students are suppose to do different level of interventions such as Case history and mental status examination – 5, Intervention at individual level – 3, Intervention at group level – 1

Field Practicum Evaluation

The evaluation of the field work will be based on overall performance of the student in all the practicum requirements.

| No | Parameters | Marks |
|-----------|--|--------------|
| 1 | Self evaluation of the student and Evaluation by agency supervisor (if applicable) | 10 |
| 2 | Study tour | 30 |
| 3 | Monograph (1) | 20 |
| 4 | Field work Presentation & Viva | 40 |
| 5 | Evaluation by faculty supervisor based on performance of the student in the field work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding of concepts and quality of field work reports • Application of theory in to practice Completion of requirements: (Organizational visits (5), Organizational Study (1), Intervention: (Case history and mental status examination (5), individual (3),Group (1), Written assignment on policies, laws and government programmes applicable to the client systems of the agency (1), Completion of 162 hours in the agency based field work) and participation in individual conference | 50 50 |

MSW IV Semester
MSW4P04 - Field Practicum 4

OBJECTIVES:

1. Gain an in-depth knowledge of the specialization area by working with an agency in the respective area
2. Get exposed to a multicultural setting and professional work culture
3. Practice adaptively all the methods of social work (both primary and secondary)

Elective (Specialization) – Rural, Urban and Tribal Community Development (CD)

Specific Objectives:

1. Understand the functioning of the agency in terms of its history, philosophy, vision, mission, objectives, programmes, client population, funding, organization structure and daily activities.
2. Understand the environmental and health concerns of the project/setting
3. Get exposed to innovative development projects
4. Learn the techniques of project planning and project management.
5. Develop skill in using communication media in social work practice
6. Develop the skill in project evaluation
7. Understand the significance of social policy in Community Development and gain the basic skills of influencing the same.

Field Practicum Requirements:

| No | Activity | Minimum Requirement |
|----|---|---------------------|
| 1 | Concurrent/block Field Practicum for 30 | 30 Days – 216 hours |
| | Total | 216Hours |

Note:

1. During their Field Practicum the students are suppose to do Conduct evaluation of a project/study of a project
2. Preparation of a project relevant to the agency using log frame – 1
3. Intervention at community level using people’s participation – 1
4. Effective use of at least one communication media on a selected issue (preferably of significance to the agency).

Field Practicum Evaluation

The evaluation of the field work will be based on overall performance of the student in all the practicum requirements.

| No | Parameters | Marks |
|----|---|--------------|
| 1 | Self evaluation of the student and Evaluation by agency supervisor (if applicable) | 10 |
| 2 | Written assignment on policies, laws and government programmes applicable to the client systems of the agency (1) | 40 |
| 3 | Field work Presentation & Viva | 50 |
| 4 | Evaluation by faculty supervisor based on performance of the student in the field work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding of concepts and quality of field work reports • Application of theory in to practice Completion of requirements: (Evaluation of a project (1), (Preparation of a project (1), community intervention with the participation of the people (1), effective use of a communication media on a selected issue (1) completion of 216 hours in the community/agency based field work) and participation in individual conference | 50 50 |

Elective (Specialization) – Medical and Psychiatric Social Work

Specific objectives:

1. Understand the functioning of the agency in terms of its history, philosophy, vision, mission, objectives, programmes, client population, funding, organization structure and daily activities
2. Learn the role of professional social workers in medical setting
3. Understand functioning of a multidisciplinary team in a medical setting
4. Gain knowledge in making social diagnosis and applying Social Work intervention techniques
5. Develop skill in using communication media in social work practice
6. Develop skills in project planning and preparation

Field Practicum Requirements:

| No | Activity | Minimum Requirement |
|----|--|---------------------|
| 1 | Concurrent/block Field Practicum for 30 days | 30 Days – 216 hours |
| | Total | 216Hours |

Note:

1. During their Field Practicum the students are suppose to do different level of interventions such as Intervention at individual level-3,group-1,
2. Preparation of a project relevant to the agency – 1
3. Effective use of at least one communication medium on a selected issue (preferably of significance to the agency).

Field Practicum Evaluation

The evaluation of the field work will be based on overall performance of the student in all the practicum requirements.

| No | Parameters | Marks |
|----|---|--------------|
| 1 | Self evaluation of the student and Evaluation by agency supervisor (if applicable) | 10 |
| 2 | Written assignment on policies, laws and government programmes applicable to the client systems of the agency (1) | 40 |
| 3 | Field work Presentation & Viva | 50 |
| 4 | Evaluation by faculty supervisor based on performance of the student in the field work: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding of concepts and quality of field work reports• Application of theory in to practice Completion of requirements: (intervention: Individual (3), group (1), community (1), Preparation of a project (1), effective use of a communication media on a selected issue (1) completion of 216 hours in the agency based field work) and participation in individual conference | 50 50 |

FINAL BLOCK PLACEMENT OR INTERNSHIP: AUDITED

OBJECTIVES:

1. The fourth and the last semester block placement is the culmination of practice training and the students are given preference to select their own agency, based on their interest areas within the framework of the specialization area.
2. This placement is meant to give them the opportunity to work as professional Social Workers and take up individual assignments and responsibility.
3. Students could also take up job in an organization and complete this requirement therein, provided that the learning objectives could be ensured.
4. The focus is on 'integrated social work practice', wherein the student is expected to practice adaptively all the methods and skills with the expected attitudinal disposition.

5. The tasks will depend on the agency and the student initiative. (However, the fourth semester framework of tasks could be made use of.)

Block field placement is an Integral part of the MSW Programme. It is an audited course for which no credits/marks are awarded. However, it is a compulsory requirement for the successful completion of the programme which shall be done immediately after the 4th semester examination

Requirements

Duration of the block placement shall be a minimum of 175 hours (7 hours per day for 25working days).

Report of block placement prepared by the student and the attendance certificate from the agency where the candidates has been placed should be submitted to the HOD within 10 days after the last day of the block placement.

Head of the Department should forward a completion certificate of the audited course (Block placement) to the exam controller.
