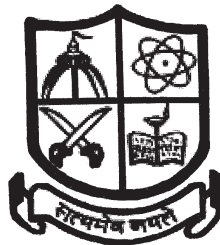


# MASTER OF ARTS IN SOCIAL WORK

(SEMESTER PATTERN)

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM SYLLABUS  
TWO-YEAR FULL TIME PROGRAMME

## COURSES OF STUDIES (2023 -2024)



**Buxi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar Autonomous College**

Bhubaneswar - 751014

Accredited at the 'A' Level by

National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC)

Telephone/Fax : 0674-2436971, Website : [www.bjbcollege.ac.in](http://www.bjbcollege.ac.in)



## COURSE STRUCTURE

<b>SEMESTER-I</b>					
<b>Paper</b>	<b>Paper Code</b>	<b>Course Title</b>	<b>Credit</b>	<b>Total Instruction Hours</b>	<b>Marks</b>
01	Paper-I	History, Philosophy and Fields Social Work	4	60	20+80=100
02	Paper-II	Social Work Research and Social Statistics	4	60	20+80=100
03	Paper-III	Case work and Group Work	4	60	20+80=100
04	Paper-IV	Human Society, Growth and Development	4	60	20+80=100
05	Paper-V	Concurrent Field Work (Total 150 Hours Duration) Orientation visit, Group Lab with PPT	4	100	100
		<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>SEMESTER-II</b>					
01	Paper-VI	Community Organization and Social Action	4	60	20+80=100
02	Paper- VII	Human Resource management and Industrial Social Work	4	60	20+80=100
03	Paper-VIII	Counselling in Social Work.	4	60	20+80=100
04	Paper-IX	Person With Disability and their Rehabilitation	4	60	20+80=100
05	Paper-X	Concurrent Field Work (Total 150 Hours Duration) In Rural Area/Urban Slum/Tribal Area ,Rural camp	4	100	100
		<b>Total :</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>SEMESTER-III</b>					
01	Paper-XI	Social Work AdministrationIn	4	60	20+80=100
02	Paper-XII	Social problems, Social Policy, Social Legislation and Social Development	4	60	20+80=100
03	Paper-XIII	Participatory Approaches and Social work practices	4	60	20+80=100
04	Paper-XIV	Human Rights Approaches to Social Work practices	4	60	20+80=100
05	Paper-XV	Concurrent Field Work and Agency Placement, Block Placement	4	100	100
		<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>500</b>

<b>SEMESTER - IV</b>					
01	Paper-XVI	Social Work with Disadvantaged Groups	4	60	20+80=100
02	Paper-XVII	Public Health Management	4	60	20+80=100
03	Paper-XVIII	Development communication.	4	60	20+80=100
04	Paper-XIX	Electives (One of the Two): A. Community Development B. Family and Child Welfare C. Correctional Social Work. D. Medical and Psychiatric Social Work	4	60	20+80=100
05	Paper-XX	Project Work	4	100	100
		<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>500</b>

# SEMESTER-I

## PAPER – I

Mid Sem : 20

End Sem : 80

### HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY AND FIELDS OF SOCIAL WORK

#### Unit-I : Basic Concepts

**Social Work:** Definition and scope, objectives, methods, historical Development of social work in India and Abroad. Social Work Practice and Recent Trends: Communities, Industries, Hospitals, Schools, Correctional and Rehabilitation institutions.

**Social Welfare and Action:** Meaning, scope and objectives: residual, institutional concepts of social welfare, Social Action: Meaning, Objectives, Methods, Approaches and strategic interventions of social action.

**Social Security:** Meaning, methods, scope, Approaches and provisions of Social Security in India.

**Social Justice:** Definition and Scope. Human Rights and Social Justice in India.

#### Unit – II : Evolution of Professional Social Work in India

**Religious Views:** Charity, Philanthropy, Voluntary Social Work and Professionalization of Social Work in India.

**Social Reform Movements:** Bhakti & Sufi Movements, Christian Missionaries, National Movement (Satyagraha and Emergence of Azad Hind Fouj), Contribution of socio-religious reform movements and Reformers.

**Social Movement:** Concept, types and Implication. Social Movements in India. Social Movements and Role of Social Workers.

#### Unit – III : Social Work Profession in India

**Profession:** Meaning, nature, characteristics, importance, scope, objectives, skills and techniques, components, values, status, code of ethics, problems.

**Social Work Philosophy:** Moral & Religious values in Social work philosophy-Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, Sikhism and Jainism.

**Social Work Ideology:** Liberalism, Humanism, Socialism, Democracy

**Social work Growth:** Theory and contributions of social science, professional organization in India, professional social work in relation to voluntary social work and constructive social work, Integration of Professionals and Voluntary Social Work in India.

#### Unit- IV : Social Work Education in India

**Social Work Education:** Objectives and implications, methods of teaching Social Work, Indigenous teaching materials, Different levels of education.

**Social Work Education Approach:** Interdisciplinary nature of social work and its relationships with other profession.

**Field of Social Work Education:** Family and Child Welfare, Youth Welfare, Women Welfare, Labour Welfare, Welfare of Disadvantage Groups, Welfare of the Persons with Disabilities.

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Recent Development: Social Defence, Medical and Psychiatric Social Work and Community Development and correctional Social Work.

**Course Outcome:-**

1. Analyze the historical development of social work practice, tracing its evolution from early charitable endeavors to its emergence as a distinct profession with its own body of knowledge and ethical principles.
2. Evaluate the contributions of key figures and movements in shaping the field of social work, including pioneers such as Jane Addams, Mary Richmond, and the Settlement House Movement, in order to understand the historical context and philosophical underpinnings of contemporary social work practice.
3. Examine the philosophical foundations of social work, including its ethical principles, values, and theoretical frameworks, to critically assess the profession's commitment to social justice, human rights, and the empowerment of marginalized populations.
4. Identify and describe the various fields of practice within social work, such as clinical social work, community development, advocacy, and policy analysis, and understand how each area contributes to the broader goals of promoting social welfare and addressing systemic inequalities.

**REFERENCES:**

1. Banerjee, G.R : Papers on Social Work an Indian Perspective, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.
2. Banks, J.A : The Society of Social Movement.
3. Boehm, W. : Objectives of Curriculum on Social Work Education.
4. Das Gupta (Ed) : Towards philosophy of Social Work.
5. Friedlander, W.A : Introduction to Social Welfare.
6. Friedlander, W.A : Social Work, Concepts and Methods.
7. Gokhale, S.D (Ed) : Social Welfare, Legend and Legacy.
8. Gore, M.S (Ed) : Encyclopedia of Social Work in India, Vols. I and II.
9. Gore, M.S : Social Work and Social Work Education.
10. Gore, M.S : Some Aspects of Development.
11. Khinduka, S.K. (Ed) : Social Work in India, Sarvodaya Sahitya Samaj, Rajasthan.
12. M.S.A. Rao (Ed) : Social Movement in India.
13. Nain T. Krishnan (Ed) : Social Work Education and Social Work Practice in India.
14. Noel Timms : Social Work.
15. Patil, B.R. : Economics of Social Welfare in India.
16. Skidmore & Thackray : Introduction to Social Work.
17. Wadia, A.R (Ed) : History and Philosophy Work in India.

**PAPER - II**

Mid Sem : 20

End Sem : 80

**SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH & STATISTICS****Unit – I Social Work Research**

**Science** : Definition, Meaning and assumptions, scientific approach, difference between Social Science & applied Science. Scientific attitude; Scientific method; application of scientific method for the study of social phenomena.

**Research** : Definition and objectives, concept of Social Work Research: Meaning, objectives, functions and limitations, Scope, ethics in research , Application of Social Work research in problem solving. Difference between Social work research and Social Science Research.

**Steps in research** : Problem identification: Criteria for the selection of research problem; Problem formulation, Areas of finding the research topic, Formation of the Research topic. Concept of Review of Literature, Sources of Review of literature, process of Formulating Bibliography.

**Unit –II**

**Research Design**: Definition ,Meaning, importance, types, research design; Descriptive , Exploratory, Evaluative, Experiments design, Action Research Design

**Hypothesis**: Definition ,Meaning, importance, characteristics of good hypothesis, distinction .

**Sample Design**: Definition Meaning, universe, sample size, types and methods; probability and non-probability. Probability Sampling : Stratified sampling, Systematic sampling, Cluster sampling, error.

**Unit- III**

**Sources and Types of Data**: Defining Data, difference between Data & information, types of Data .Primary and secondary sources: quantitative and qualitative data, use of secondary data; Official data, personal documents, problem in the use of secondary data

**Methods of collection of primary data**: Observation: Structured and unstructured; participant and non-participant, Concept of Survey, interview schedule and interview guide pilot study and pre-testing. Questionnaire Focus Group Discussion .( FGD). Participatory rural appraisal (PRA)

**Data Analysis**: Meaning and Scope: Meaning, importance, method, scope; functions and limitations, levels of measurement. Editing, coding and classification of data, preparation of master tables (key) and analysis, frequency distribution, tabular, diagrammatic and graphic presentation of data.

**Issues**: Interpretation of data, research reporting: contents of research report: foot-note, references, bibliography, preparation of abstract; the art of making book review.

**Unit- IV**

**Concept of Statistics** : Definition Meaning, importance, method, scope; functions and limitations, branches, use of statistics in the field of Social work research.

**Measures of Central Tendency** : Concepts of average arithmetic mean, median, mode, relative advantages and limitations. Range, quartile deviation, Mean deviation, standard deviation, standard score. Linear regression and correlation; spearman and karlpearson coefficient of contingency.

**Course Outcome:-**

- The Students should develop a solid understanding of various research methodologies
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used in social work research, including qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches.

- Understanding of ethical principles and guidelines governing research with human subjects, including issues of informed consent, confidentiality, and minimizing harm.
- Students can learn practical skills for collecting data, including designing surveys, conducting interviews, and utilizing observational methods.
- Develop proficiency in statistical analysis techniques commonly used in social work research, such as descriptive statistics, inferential statistics, and multivariate analysis.

#### REFERENCE :

1. Body (Ed) : Introduction to Social Research.
2. Champion : Statistics for Social Research.
3. Garret, H. : Statistics in Psychology and Education.
4. Good and Hatt : Methods of Social Research.
5. Gupta, S.P. : Statistical Methods.
6. Kerlinger : Research Methods in Behavioural Science.
7. Polansky (Ed) : Social Work Research.
8. Seltiz and others (Ed) : Research Methods in Social Relations.
9. Young (Ed) : Scientific Social Surveys.

### PAPER – III

Mid Sem : 20

End Sem : 80

### CASE WORK AND GROUP WORK

#### Unit- I : Social Case Work

**Basic understandings:** Nature, definition and objective of social casework. It's relation to other methods of professional social work. Historical development of casework.

**Components and Principles:** Client, problem, agency and the Helping process. of casework: Principles; Individualization, acceptance, non-judgmental attitude, participation, relationship, effective communication of feeling, client self determination, and confidentiality.

**Approaches & Phases:** Psycho-social approach, Functional approach, Problem solving approach. Phases; Initial phase, helping and termination. Counselling Process: skills, methods and techniques, characteristics of an effective counsellor.

**Techniques:** Helping Techniques: Interviewing, environmental modification, supportive techniques, home visits, collateral contacts and referral. Communication: Types & importance of listening.

#### Unit – II : Client- Case Workers relationship:

**Concept:** Definitions use and characteristics, Transference and counter transference and their significance in case work practice. Recording: advantages and use of recording. Methods: Supportive therapy, Behavioral therapy and Cognitive therapy.



**Application:** Child Welfare, education and training, family welfare, marriage, counselling and guidance, medical and psychiatric setting, social defence and industrial settings.

**Recent Development:** Multiple interviewing, crisis-interventions, Home visit, Colateral contacts, Referral services, etc

**Casework practice:** Scope, influence of cultural factors, similarities, differences and limitations of the method.

### Unit – III : Social Group Work:

**Introduction:** Definition, philosophy, objective, relations to other social work methods. Historical development, current trends, its relevance and scope.

**Group:** Definition, types, characteristics, process of adjustment, types of groups, psycho-social needs of groups, role of groups in personality development.

**Group Process:** Bond, acceptance, isolation, rejection, subgroups, conflict and control, functional and non functional role of individuals in groups

**Tools:** Assessing group interaction, sociometry, leadership, styles and functions.

### Unit – IV : Group Work Process:

**Methods:** Intake, study objectives, goal setting, evaluation developmental stages, programmes as a tool principles of Programme planning, Programme media.

**Development process:** Role, skills, qualities, principles of group work, Recording, purpose, types of supervision and group work administration.

**Social Group Work Practice:** Objective, Programme media worker's role, scope and limitation, community development projects. Family service agency, youth services, media and psychiatric settings, correctional settings, residential institutions.

**Evaluation and Termination:** Evaluation; Importance, types, methods. Termination; need, types, characteristics and Worker's skills.

### Course Outcome:-

1. Understanding individual and different approaches and principles to deal with.
2. Techniques for intervention of individual problem solving.
3. Theory and therapy for client and case worker
4. Application of case work & group work in different settings

### REFERENCE (Social Case Work) :

1. Alfred Kadushin : Supervision if Social Work.
  2. Bassell, Robert : Interviewing and counseling. B.J. Batsfood.
  3. Banerjee G.R. : Papers on social work – an Indian Perspective.
  4. Biestek, Felix R. : The Case work relationship.
  5. Eric Sainsbury : Social Diagnosis in case work.
  6. F.M. Loewenberg : Fundamental of Social intervention.
  7. Gorden Hamilton : Theory and practice of social casework.
  8. Hollis Florence : Social case work – A psychosocial therapy.
  9. Kora Laiu : Principles and techniques of social casework.
  10. Parod, Howard J. : Ego psychology and dynamic casework.
-

11. Perlman, Helen H. : Social casework – A problem solving process.  
**(Social Group Work)**
1. Loyle, Grece L. : Group experience and democratic values (New York the Women's Press)
  2. Kuhnepka, Gisela : Social group work, A helping process (New Jercey : Prentice Hall).
  3. Liften, Walter M. : Working with groups New York John Willey and Sons.
  4. Lindsay, Anne, W. : Group Work Recording.
  5. Louie, H. Bluementhal : Administration of Social Group Work.
  6. Trecker, H.B. : Social group work principles and practices (New York Association Press)
- Wilson, Gerdrule and : Social group work: Principles

## PAPER – IV

Mid Sem : 20

End Sem : 80

### MAN AND SOCIETY, HUMAN GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

#### Unit- I Society and Community

##### Meaning and Concept of Society and Community

**Associations and Institutions. Social Groups:** Meaning and type of groups, primary, secondary, reference group ,in- group and out- group

**Social Process:** Assimilation, Accommodation, competition and conflict.

**Social institutions:** Marriage, Family, Kinship, Clan, Religion, Caste, Race, Class, Occupation, economy, polity & society, education and legal system .

**Social control and Social Change :** Meaning, Agents of social control, customs traditions, law and socialisation.

**Social Structure and function:** systems of social stratification, tribe and gender Issues related to social stratifications, Jajmani system, peasant society and agrarian society in India.

#### Unit-II

**Concepts of culture:** society and culture, culture and civilisations, characterises of Indian culture, cultural process, acculturation- cultural assimilation, cultural conflict, culture lag, culture and personality.

**Social law and customary practices:** Social Taboo, Social stigma, Social exclusion, Social tradition.

**Social Change :** Modernization, Sanskritization, Westernisation, Urbanization, Industrialization, Secularization.

#### Unit-III : Growth and development:

**Psychology:** Concept of Human Growth and development Concept of Heredity and Environment Influence on Social, Physical And Family of human behaviour. Stages of development of human being; infancy to old age. Personality; theories of personality:Psychoanalytic ,Behaviouristic, humanistic, trait and type theory of personality perception, attitude.

**Medical and Psychiatric Information:** Concept of Health and Hygiene. Communicable and deficiency diseases. Concept of normality and abnormality. Symptoms, causes and treatment of the following Neurosis-psychosis, Psychopathic disorders, Psychometric disorders and Mental retardation. Role of Social Worker in promoting health.

#### Unit – IV

**Social Development Psychology :** Community Psychology: Definition and concept of Community Psychology. Role of community psychologists in social change. Use of small groups in social action. Arousing community consciousness and action for handling social problems.

**Rehabilitation Psychology:** Primary, secondary and tertiary; prevention programmes- role of psychologists. Organising of services for rehabilitation of physically, mentally and socially challenged persons including old persons. Rehabilitation of persons suffering from substance abuse, juvenile delinquency, criminal behaviours. Rehabilitation of victims of violence. Rehabilitation of HIV/AIDS victims.

### PAPER – V

Mid Sem : 20

End Sem : 80

### CONCURRENT FIELDWORK

#### Course Outcome:-

1. Students of social work will learn the skill of interaction with the society.
2. Working pattern of different social systems help them to work comfortably in the society.
3. Learning psychology will help them to study the human mind.
4. Interaction with the individuals help them to know different issues of human being like attitudes and behavior.

#### REFERENCE :

1. Agarwal , S.N. : India's Population problems.
2. Aiyer : Modernization of India.
3. Andre Betaille : The Backward Classes and the New Social Order.
4. Bailey, F.G : Caste and Economic Frontier.
5. Bottomere, T. : Sociology –A Guide to Problems and Literature.
6. Damle, K. : Caste, Religion and Politics in India.
7. Davis, K. : Human Society.
8. Davis, K. : Population of India and Pakistan.
9. Education Department, Government of Maharastra. : Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Writing and Speeches, Volume – I.
10. Government of India : Indian Constitution.
11. Hoselitz, B.F. : Sociological Aspects of Economics Growth.
12. Kapadia, K.M. : Marriage and Family in India.
13. Kothari Rajni : Caste in Indian Politics.
14. Lanny, Richard : Speaking Tree a Study of Indian Culture and Society.
15. Maclver, R.M. & Page C. : Society, An introductory Analysis.
16. Meir, G.M. & Baldwin, R.E : Economic Development.

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|-----|------------------------------------|---|---|
| 17. | Myrdal, G.                         | : | Asian Drama, Volume – I.  |
| 18. | Singer, M.                         | : | Traditional India : Structure and Change                                    |
| 19. | Srinivas, M.N.                     | : | Caste in Modern India.  |
| 20. | Srinivas, M.N.                     | : | Social Change in India.   |
| 21. | Abraham Sperling and<br>H.S. Gill. | : | Psychology Made Simple.   |
| 23. | Akhilananda                        | : | Mental Health and Hindu Psychology, George Allen and<br>Unwin, London 1952. |
| 24. | Bedi, Y.                           | : | Hygiene and Public Health.  |
| 25. | Coleman, J.C.                      | : | Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life.  |
| 26. | English, S. and Pearson,           | : | Emotional Problems of Living.   |
| 27. | Erikson                            | : | Child Psychology.   |
| 28. | Freedman, A. M and                 | : | Comprehensive Text Book of Psychiatry. Kaplan, H.I. (Ed).                   |
| 29. | Hurlock, E.B.                      | : | Developmental Psychology.   |
| 30. | Hurlock, E.B.                      | : | Child Psychology.   |
| 31. | Kuppuswamy, B.                     | : | Child Behaviour and Development.  |
| 32. | Lawrence Lowry                     | : | Psychiatry for Social Workers.  |
| 33. | Morgan and king.                   | : | Psychology.   |
| 34. | Murfatia, J.C                      | : | Emotional Problems of Children.   |
| 35. | Nirmala Kher                       | : | Problem Children.   |
| 36. | M.C. Durrent and                   | : | An Introduction to Child Development. K.K. Bhoota.                          |
| 37. | Park, J.E.                         | : | A Text Book of Preventive Social Medicine.                                  |
| 38. | Rayer, E. B.                       | : | Human Development.  |
| 39. | Ruch, F.L.                         | : | Psychology and life.  |
| 40. | Thomopson.                         | : | Child Psychology.   |
| 41. | Uday Sankar                        | : | Problem Children.   |

## PAPER – V

**End Sem : 100**

### CONCURRENT FIELDWORK

Field work in social work education is the integral part of social work curriculum which aims to develop the social work learner in themes of knowledge, attitude and skills necessary for effective social work practice. This includes various activities in four consecutive semester of M.S.W. Courses Viz, orientation visits, concurrent field work visits, field work seminar, (issue based seminar/ based on community skills ) Individual conference, group conference). Each student will have to carry out concurrent fieldwork in a given community selected by the Department. The community may be a slum, village or a rehabilitated colony. The concurrent fieldwork will be done two days a week and will be of 150 Hours duration in total which will be carried out under the supervision of a faculty/supervisor. This fieldwork is an integral part of the course and each student will have to carry out the work and submit required report on the basis of which he/she will be evaluated.

Rural camp (for two weeks)

SLNO	ACTIVITY	MARKS
1	Orientation visit and Concurrent Field work	50
2	Field Work Report	15
3	IC/GC/Group Lab	15
4	VIVA	20
	TOTAL MARKS	100

## SEMESTER-II

### PAPER – VI

Mid Sem : 20

End Sem : 80

## COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION AND SOCIAL ACTION

### Unit – I Concept Community.

**Community Work:** Understanding of rural, urban and tribal Community: Concept, definition meaning, types and its relevance. Defining Rural community: Definition, Characteristics, types, issues. Concept of Urbanization & growth of City: Concept of Slum, Characteristics, issues. Concept of Community Power Structure, Understanding Community Dynamics and its Relevance.

### Unit – II Community Organization Practice

**Practice:** Community organization as a macro method : Definition, Meaning, Objectives Characteristics, Principles, Philosophy.

Community Organization in social work, values and purpose, History of community organization in India.

**Models:** Basic concept, specific content and process, locality development model, social planning model, social action model.

**Approaches:** General content approach, specific content approach, process approach, .

**Methods:** Techniques of Community Organization: Community Research planning and related activities, Communication, resource mobilization, involvement of organizations and groups. Public interest mobilization, litigation, Demonstration, Public relations, monitoring and evaluation, process of community organization in war, famine and other crisis situations

### Unit –III Recording in Community Organization:

**Concept:** Meaning importance, types Skill of leaders and their role in community organization, role of community organization worker. Relation between Community Organisation and other Methods of Social Work,

**Social Movements:** Concept, development, principles and techniques. Gramdan, Bhoodan, Sarvodaya. Major Social Problems: Untouchability, tribalism, regionalism, comunalism and casteism.

**Community development:** definition meaning Characteristics, Social Action; values, ethics, principles, Elitist social action model, popular model, institutional and non-institutional model, gandhian model. Concept of Community Empowerment, Gender Equality.

### Unit- IV Application and Phases of Community Organization

**Phases:** Study, analysis, assessment, discussion, organization, action, evaluation, modification and continuation.

**Application:** Application of Community Organization based in social work in the fields of Social Work

**Advocacy:** Concept, Strategy, Campaigning, Lobbying, Use of media and public opinion building in advocacy and Coalition and Network building;

**Issues:** Application of Community organization and social action in tackling community issues such as social, economical, policy and environmental.

#### Course Outcome:-

1. Students will Explore the diverse factors that influence community dynamics, including demographics, history, geography, culture, economics, and social structures as well as examine how these factors interact to shape community strengths, challenges, and opportunities for change.
2. Develop practical skills in assessing communities to identify their assets, needs, priorities, and resources.
3. Students will learn how to develop strategic plans and design community-based programs that address identified needs and goals.
4. It will help learn how to build effective partnerships and collaborations with diverse stakeholders, including community residents, grassroots organizations, government agencies, businesses, and faith-based institutions.

#### (Community Organization and Social Action)

- |     |                                     |   |  |
|-----|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1.  | Arthus H.                           | : | Community organization and planning.                     |
| 2.  | Dunham Arthur                       | : | Community: Welfare Organization Principles and Practice. |
| 3.  | Friere Paulo                        | : | Educational and cultural revolution.                     |
| 4.  | Gangrade, K.D.                      | : | Community organization in India.                         |
| 5.  | Gangrade, K.D.                      | : | Dimension of social work.                                |
| 6.  | Government of India.                | : | Evolution of community development.                      |
| 7.  | Henderson Paul and Thomas T. David. | : | Reading in community work.                               |
| 8.  | Himan                               | : | Community organization and planning.                     |
| 9.  | Moorthy, M.V.                       | : | Social Action.   |
| 10. | Murphy                              | : | Community organization.                                  |
| 11. | Paulo Fiera                         | : | Pedagogy of the oppressed.                               |
| 12. | Ross G. Murray                      | : | Community organization.                                  |
| 13. | Ross G. Murray Etal                 | : | Cases in Community Organization.                         |
| 14. | Weyne Mc Millian'                   | : | Community welfare organization.                          |
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## PAPER –VII

Mid Sem : 20

End Sem : 80

### HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL SOCIAL WORK

#### Unit-I : Industrial Social Work and Service

**Industrial Social Work:** History, Concept, Role, Function, Industrial Relation, Approaches, Strategies and Consequences in Indian Perspectives, need assessment and Roles of Social Worker.

**Industrial Relations** – Joint management council, Workers committee, Indian labour conference, standing labour committee, Wage settlements.

**Corporate Ethics:** Corporate ethics; Corporate Governance, consumer protection; environment protection.

**Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR):** Origin and Emergence of CSR, Meaning, definition and models of CSR bits, need & scope in the Indian context and Public Private Partnership.

#### Unit-II : Organizational Structure and Behaviour

**Organization structure:** Organization structure, Organizational change, Organizational Development (OD); Organizational Communication. Nature and basis of power, Sources of Power, Power Structure and Politics.

**Organizational Behaviour(OB):** Goals and objectives, Key factors and Elements, Approaches and Models, Theoretical frame work of OB, Scope and limitations of OB.

**Organizational Conflict:** Causes, Types, Function and Styles of leadership, and theories of leadership. Organisational Control and Effectiveness.

**Performance Appraisal:** Meaning, Approaches to Performance Appraisal, Methods/Techniques of Appraisal System, Importance, purpose and limitation;

#### Unit-III : Employees Welfare Provisions and Schemes

**Legal Provisions:** The Factories Act 1948, Employees State Insurance Act 1948, Workmen's Compensation Act 1932, The Minimum Wage Act -1948, Maternity Benefit Act 1961

**Industrial Disputes and Trade Union:** The Industrial Disputes Act 1947 . The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders Act) 1946. Trade Union: Concept, Nature, Objective, factors and consequences in Indian context; Grievance redressal mechanism and Roles & responsibilities of social worker.

**Human Resource & Employee Welfare Scheme:** Human Resource management: Evolution, Definition; Scope, Objectives, Functions, Development, Integration and policies. Trends – Job rotation, Job enlargement, Job enrichment, Quality of Work Life (QWL), Total quality management (TQM), Roles, and responsibilities and challenges of HR manager. Welfare Schemes: Objectives, importance, scope, Functions and impact of Statutory and Non Statutory welfare schemes, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policies.

**Training and Development:** Meaning, need and importance, types, Methods and techniques of training; Training need assessment, Career planning and Development. Essential qualities of human relations, Basic themes of human relations, Developing interpersonal relationship, Effective skills and methods of communication.

#### Unit- IV : Occupational Health and Hazards

**Occupational Health:** Concept, Nature, Importance, policies & provisions and consequences in Indian context. Occupational Hazards; Physical, Chemical, Biological, Mechanical, Psycho-Social, Physical and Environmental hazards.

**Occupational Health Provisions:** Socio-legal Occupational Health Provisions in Corporate Sectors like; Public Sector Undertakings and Private companies. General Workplace Issues; Issue identification, temperature, lighting, welfare arrangements, first-aid and safety signage, factors involved the provision and maintenance of a safe and healthy working environment .

**Public Health Ecology:** Air and Noise Pollution Control; Definition, sources, control measures, Water Pollution; Definition, sources, classification of water pollutants, Solid waste management; classification, origin, methods , thermal process, recycling and reuse, Hazardous waste; sources, identification and management, treatment and disposal, Development and The Environment; Climate change, ozone, depletion global warming, green house effect.

#### Course Outcome:-

1. Develop an insight of various policies, practices, importance and relevance of Personnel Management.
2. Develop a comprehensive understanding about trade unionism and industrial relation perspective
3. Understand the intervention strategies and role of government
4. Develop an understanding about the various factors influencing the industrial relation
5. Develop an understanding about individual behavior, inter personal behavior in the organization.

#### References'-

- Human resource management by K Aswathappa,  
 Social preventive medicine by K Park  
 Organizational Behaviour by KBL Srivastava, AK Samantaray  
 Human Resource Management , Excel Books – V.S.P Rao  
 2. Managing Human Resources ,TMH W.F Cascio  
 4. Managing Human Resources ,Pearson Gomez Mejia,Balkin& Cardy

#### Name of Books and Authors:

1. C.B.Memoria Personnel management
2. Dr.S.P.Shah & Dr.J.B.Thakore Human Resource Mst. & Industrial Relations
3. Rudrabasauraj Dynamics of Personnel & Organization Theory &Behavior
4. N.D.Kapoor Industrial Laws
5. Biswanah Ghosh Human Resources Development & management
6. R.C.Saxena Labour Problems & Social Welfare
7. V.V.Giri Labour Problems in Indian Industry, [in gujrati]
8. Dr.Girish Thakkar tThakkarUdhyog nu arthshastra-2
9. p.r.shinha&ms.indubala Labour and social welfare,bharti bhavan pub.,patna-1992
10. Dr.baleshwarpandayShramprabandhsabhandhokigatyatmkta,lakhanauw- 1983
11. Edwin Flippo Personnel Management
12. C.B.Memoria. Personnel Management
13. C.B.Memoria Dynamics of Ind. Relations



2. Mamoria C. B. and Mamoria (113131) : Dynamics of Industrial Relations in India, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
3. Ramaswamy E. A. (113137) : The Worker and Trade Union, Allied Publishers, New Delhi.
4. Agarwal R.D. (11371) : Dynamics of Labour Relation in India—A Book of readings, Tata McGraw Hill Co. Ltd.

## PAPER - VIII

Mid Sem : 20

End Sem : 80

### COUNSELLING IN SOCIAL WORK

#### Unit – I:

**Introduction to Counseling:** Meaning, Definition, Need and importance of counseling and professional counseling. Theories of counseling: Psychoanalytic, Adlerian, Client centered, Behavioural, Rational emotive, Reality and principles of Counseling: Basic principles of Counseling: Participation, Individualization, Confidentiality, communication, acceptance, self confidence, self awareness. Components of effective counseling: Personality of the counselor's skills – Role and functions of the counselors

#### Unit – II:

Counselling process, Interview and its significance in counselling – Use of observation in counselling and understanding of emotions in counselling. The following standardized tests must be practiced in counselling settings. Personality, intelligence, interpersonal relations, stress, anger, self esteem, anxiety, assertiveness, depression, adjustment, mental health and family intensive..

#### Unit – III:

##### **School Counselling: Meaning, Principle, Importance, Function**

Life Skill Education With Special Reference to School Social Work: Concept, definition, objective, Nature of LSE: Self awareness skill, Social skill, Creative skill. Significance of learning Life Skills. Basic core life skills: Decision Making, Creative Thinking, Critical Thinking, Problem Solving technique, Decision making skills, Negotiation Skills, Interpersonal Relationship, Self Awareness, Empathy, Effective Communication, Assertive behaviour, Aggressive Behaviour, Coping with stress & Emotions, coping with anger.

#### Unit – IV:

**Counselling in different settings:** Types of counseling – Individual and group Counseling, E-counselling, HIV/AIDS counselling at ICTC & ART, Alcohol and Substance abuse dependence, carrier counselling, family counselling, marriage counselling, Health counselling, Geriatric counselling and Trauma counseling, Industrial counselling Counseling– barriers to effective counseling sessions; Counseling evaluation.

#### **Course Outcome:-**

1. Need and importance of counselling in different settings
2. Theories, principles, components, process of counselling
3. Counselling in personality development
4. Counselling in life skill education.

#### **Reading List:**

- Burnett. J. : Counselling with young people
- Fred Machinery : Counselling for personal Adjustment

- ShestroinEverlett, Brammer M. Lawrence : The dynamics of counselling process.
- Tpbbert, E.L. Introduction to counselling
- Colin Fertham, Controversis in psycho therapy and counselling, Sage publications, New Delhi, 1999.
- Kathryn Geldard & David Geldard, Counselling Children, A practical Introduction, Sage publication, New Delhi, 1997.
- Fullmer, D.W. & Bernard H.W: Counselling content and process
- Harms E &Schreiber : Handbook of counselling Techniques
- Kennedt. E : On becoming a counselor – A basic Guides for non-professional counsellors, Macmillan, New Delhi.
- Development theories of E.B. Harlock and Robert kegan Psychological theory(Eric Erickson, Need Hierarchy (Maslow's) Cognitive theory (Jean Piaget)

## PAPER-IX

Mid Sem : 20

End Sem : 80

### RIGHTS OF PERSON WITH DISABILITIES AND THEIR REHABILITATION

#### UNIT-I: Understanding Disability

- Definition, Types, and causes of Disabilities.
- Approaches towards Disability; Medical, Psychological, Economic-Vocational, Socio-Political, Human Rights.
- Issues related to their daily living, education, sexuality, integration, Employment, Interpersonal Relationships, Marriage and the need for Social Work Intervention.

#### UNIT-II: Role of the Social Worker in the Rehabilitation and inclusion of the Disabled

- Assessment treatment and rehabilitation of the Persons with Disabilities through a multi-disciplinary team including the Social Worker.
- Inclusion of papers with disabilities in schools and Educational Institutions.
- Skill Development and vocational rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities.

#### UNIT-III: International Initiatives and National Legislations and Policies for the Empowerment of persons with disabilities.

- UN initiatives: UN convention on the rights of persons with disabilities 2006.
- ILO initiatives for enhancing support to vulnerable groups including the PwDs.
- National Legislations: Rehabilitation council of India Act, 1992, National Trust for Welfare of persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disability Act, 1999; RPWD Act, 2016.

#### National Policies:

- National Policy for persons with Disabilities (2006): Physical Rehabilitation, Educational Rehabilitation and Economic rehabilitation.
  - Guidelines for: Issue of disability certificates; evaluation of various disabilities and procedure for certification; space standards for barrier-free built environment for disabled and elderly persons.
  - Rights of Elderly Persons: Policies and Programmes.
-

**UNIT-IV: Role of Social Work**

- Intervention strategies at individual level: counseling, building support groups, assertiveness training;
- Intervention strategies at family level: Parent counseling, parent training and family 'crisis' intervention
- Intervention strategies at community level: Community education, community based rehabilitation.
- Intervention strategies at policy making level: Advocacy in legislative and policy making bodies, research and influencing public opinion.
- Ministry of Social Justice and empowerment, Gol and SSEPD, Govt. of Odisha, State and National Commission for PwDs and role of Social Workers

**Course Outcome:-**

1. Comprehending the Diversity of Disabilities by demonstrating an understanding of the various types and forms of disabilities, including physical, cognitive, sensory, and developmental disabilities, and recognize the diversity within each category.
2. Analyzing Social and Environmental Factors by understanding the social, cultural, economic, and environmental factors that contribute to disability, recognizing the role of societal structures and attitudes in shaping the experiences of persons with disabilities.
3. Evaluating Rehabilitation Approaches by studying different models and approaches to rehabilitation, including medical, social, and rights-based models, considering their effectiveness, ethical implications, and impact on the lives of persons with disabilities.
4. Assessing Individual and Community Needs by conducting comprehensive assessments of the needs and strengths of persons with disabilities, as well as identifying barriers to their participation and inclusion in society.

**Reading List:**

- Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment; <http://www.socialjusticenic.in/policeiesacts3.php>
  - Bhumali.Anil,(2009) Rithts of disabled women and children in India, serials publications, New Delhi.
  - Hans. Asha and patri.A (2003) Women Disability and Identity sage, New Delhi
  - Mukhrjee, Manjumohan(2006) Problems of Disabled People, Associated Publishes, India.
  - Kanna. G.N. (2001), Disability Studies in India-Retrospect's and prospects Gyan Publishing house, New Delhi.
  - Buckup, s. (2009), The Piece of exclusion; The economic consequences of excluding people with disabilities from the world of work. Employment sector working paper No. 43 (genevaILO)
  - O'Reilly, A. (2007) The right to decent work of persons with disabilities (geneva ILO)
  - Davis, Lennard. J. (1997) The Disability Studies Reader, Routadge, NY
  - Shapiro, Joseph P. (1993) No Pity: People with Disabilities Forging a New civil Rights Movements.
  - <http://ssepd.gov.in>
  - <http://scpdodisha.nic.in>
  - <http://www.ccdisabilities.nic.in>
-

**PAPER-X**  
**CONCURRENT FIELDWORK**

Sl.No	Activity	Mark
01	Concurrent Field work	30
02	Rural Camp	30
03	Seminar and Report	20
04	Viva voice	20
	<b>Total :</b>	<b>100</b>

**SEMESTER - III**

**PAPER -XI**

Mid Sem : 20

End Sem : 80

**SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION**

**Unit- I : Concept and Evolution**

**Concept:** Concept, meaning and definition of social welfare administration and social work administration; purpose, historical development, Principal functions, Evolution of administration in India during pre and post independence era. Philosophy of social welfare administration, evolution of social policy; Social welfare administration and socio-economic development.

**Approaches:** Bureaucratic, human relations and technological; basic meaning and distinction between concepts of social administration, welfare administration, public administration and business administration.

**Organization:** Definition Objectives, Character, Structure, function and types of Organization: Formal, informal, structured and unstructured. Government Organizations & Non Government organizations; definition, formation, characteristics, organizational climate, communication and social marketing

Report and documentation and Fund Raising Types of funds, fundraising sources, fund raising activities, social audit; Meaning, objective, Need, Importance, Process, component, types, Methods & procedure of Social Audit in Social Security schemes- ICDS and Pension.

**Unit – II : Principles and Techniques of Project Designing**

**Planning:** Meaning, types and process. Problems involved in planning. Decision making- meaning, process, types and the administrative problem in decision-making.

**Organizing:** Meaning, theories, types of organizations and organizational structure, authority and span of control, delegation and decentralization.

**Staffing:** meaning, staff and staffing, logic of staffing in social welfare administration, appraisal and development of staff, general problems of staff. Recruitment and selection process, Personnel Policy of the organization, orientation, motivation and training, terms and conditions of service, probation, promotion and confirmation, personal records and personnel evolution.

**Directing:** Meaning and components, Leadership, communication motivation transactional analysis, supervision, human relations in social welfare agencies.

**Budgeting:** Meaning, types, functions, formulating budgets, the problems of budgeting in social welfare agencies. Controlling – meaning, need, type and characteristics of a good control system,

controlling as the linking pin of principles of administration

### Unit – III Administration in Government and Voluntary Welfare Agencies:

**Government Agencies:** Need, Purpose, development, coverage area, Government agency as a wing of the Government Department of Social Welfare; commitment of administrative personnel.

**Voluntary Agencies:** Meaning, development and role of voluntary agency in social welfare.

**Structure:** Administrative structure in Govt. and Voluntary sector, Roles and responsibilities of general body, Executive Committee/Board of Management/Directors, Secretary,

**Policy:** Policy formulation process in voluntary agencies and govt. agencies, fund raising, public relations, problems of voluntary agencies.

### Unit – IV Central and State level Social Welfare Administrative Set up:

Administration, function, importance, need, objectives, scope, issues and limitation of social welfare administration.

- I. Central and State Social Welfare Board
- II. Orissa State Social Welfare Advisory Board
- III. Women Commission at National and State Level
- IV. Department of Women and Child
- V. Commissioner for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste
- VI. Right to Information Commission
- VII. National Institute of Social Defence
- VIII. National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD)

**Welfare schemes:** Schemes of Govt. of Odisha; Department of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe, Women and Child Development, Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare, Panchayati Raj

### Course Outcome:-

1. Understand the administration of welfare organizations and civil society organization/
2. Non Government organization.
3. Understand the scope for social work in welfare organizations and NGO's
4. Apply contemporary management theory applicable to social work practice

### REFERENCE :

1. Atwater, P. : Problems of Administration in Social Work.
2. Elwood Street : Social Work Administration.
3. Kulkarni P.D. : Central Social Welfare Board.
4. Kulkarni P.D. : Social Policy and Social Development in India.
5. Paul Chowdhry, D. : Social Welfare Administration.
6. Rath. S.N. : Development of Welfare State in Orissa.
7. Reed. Ella W. : Social Welfare Administration.
8. S.L. Goel. : Social Welfare Administration Vol. I and Vol. II.
9. Trecker H.P. : Group Process in Administration.
10. Treed Ordway : The Art of Administration.

11. V. Jagannatham. : Social Administration.

## PAPER – XII

Mid Sem : 20

End Sem : 80

### SOCIAL PROBLEMS, SOCIAL POLICY, SOCIAL LEGISLATION & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

#### Unit – I : Social Problems

**Concepts and Meaning:** The problems of poverty. The nature and extent of poverty in India, illiteracy. The problems of castes, communalism, regionalism and problems of minorities. The problem of population, factors causing population explosion.

**Social Deviances:** Characteristics and causes of social deviance, juvenile delinquency, prostitution, alcoholism, drug addiction, family disorganization, crime, beggary, old age, destitution.

#### Unit – II : Social Policy

**Concepts :** Meaning, scope, importance, objectives of Social Policy. The need for social policy resolution.

**Model :** Individual Welfare Model achievement, performance model, institutional redistributive model.

**Social Policy Issues:** distributive Justice, recent population, health and education policies. Role of social workers in the formulation and implementation of social policy.

**Social policy in India:** Directive principles of State Policy; India as a welfare State. Policy, its integration with planning and administration.

#### Unit- III : Social Legislation – I

**Concept :** Social legislation as an instrument of Social Change, Social Welfare and Social justice, Odisha Right to Public Service Act-2012. Legal services Authorities, Lok Adalat, Public Interest Litigation – meaning, conditions, process, Right to Information Act-2005,

Social Laws, Adoption, maintenance guardianship among the Hindus and Muslims; Legislation regarding Children; Juvenile Justice Act 1986, The Employment of Children Act 1956.

**Laws related to Marginalized Groups:** Protection of civil rights; prohibition of atrocities, communal violence, immoral trafficking & its prevention, abusive behaviour, sexual offences, indecent representation of women, persons with Disability, protection of elderly. Legislation regarding PWD, Social Defense Legislation, Legislation regarding underprivileged.

**Community Development Legislation:** Urban and Rural local self governance, Social Assistance Legislation, Forest Right Act-2005, Food Security Act-2013. Legislation relating to licensing and recognition of welfare institutions, Legal Aid Movement in India.

#### Unit – IV : Social Development:

**Concepts:** Meaning, Importance, Scope, Modernizations and Social Development. Role of social workers in social development.

**Nature & Types of Social Development:** Meaning, concept, types: socio-economic, psycho-social, socio-political development. Social development during emergency & rescue operation, crisis and disaster management, Social rehabilitation, Social auditing.

**Models:** Models of Social Development, Socialistic, Capitalistic and mixed economy, voluntary sector, people's participation.

**Approaches:** Approaches to Social Development Bhoodan, Sarvodaya and Antodaya: Strategies

and Alternatives, Green Revolution and urban development

**Human resource development:** Social Infrastructure, Social cost- benefit analysis and opportunity cost.

**Course Outcome:-**

1. Different Social Problem of society, its solutions and programme for rehabilitation
2. Social policies, like health, education, population and distributive justice
3. Different social legislation, its procedure and role of social worker
4. Modernization and social development, its models and HRD.

**REFERENCE :**

1. Agarwala, R.K. : Hindu Law-Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
2. ASSWI 1973 : Social Development Aspects of Social Work Education.
3. Chatterjee, B.R. : Impact of Social Legislation on Social Change, The Minerva Association.
4. Council for Social Development : Planning for change.
5. Council for Social Development : The need for social policy.
6. D. Kuppuswamy : Social change in India, Vikar Publication
7. Gore, M.S. : Some aspects of Social Development.
8. Gore, M.S. : Social Work and Social Work Education in In India.
9. Government of India Publicaiton. : Social Legislation, 1956.
10. Krishna Setty, K.R. : Fundamental Rights and Socio Economic Justice in the Constitution, Allahabad, Chaitanaya Publishing House.
11. Kulkarni, P.D. : Social Policy in India.
12. Kulkarni, P.D. : Social Policy and Social Development in India.
13. Murthy, M.V (Ed) : Aspects of Social Development.
14. Report of the Correctional : Ministry of Home Affairs. Bureau of Correctional Service and social defense.
15. Singh , R.R. (Ed) : Social Work Perspective on poverty.
16. Singh Tarlok : Towards an Integrated Society.
17. Sonevaja, R.K. : Law for the laymen, D.H. TaraporeVala and Sons, Bombay.
18. Tendon , M.P. : Mohammedan Law, Allahabad.
19. Titmus, R.M. : Social Policy Resolution.
20. Vreakar, H.S. : Law and Social Welfare.

## PAPER - XIII

Mid Sem : 20

End Sem : 80

### PARTICIPATORY APPROACHES AND SOCIAL WORK PRACTICES

#### Unit-I : PARTICIPATORY APPROACHES

**Participatory Research:** Meaning Concept & Significance; methods: observation Interview, FGD, Typology of Participation. PRA- Objectives, Principles, techniques & Methods, Critical Considerations of PRA Methods: Social Mapping, Resource Mapping, Problem Tree Analysis, Cultural Mapping, Seasonal Mapping etc

**Application of PRA:** Micro planning in Watershed management, Community Livelihood, Joint Forest Management, Disaster Management, Rural Housing and Sanitation and rural youth development, Women empowerment

#### Unit-II :

**Concept of Community Project :** Definition, Meaning, Objectives, Characteristics, Principles of Community Projects, Types of Community Projects, Methods of Designing Community Project :- Community need assessment and Management, Community need assessment (CNA): Need prioritization, scoring & ranking. Community planning and process, Palli Sabha & Gram Sabha; Community Capacity Assessment

#### Unit-III :

**Project Management :** Organization Capacity Management Project Team Management, Project Communication, Project Work Schedule Break Down, Project Budgeting and Fund Raising, Project Time line Preparation, Project Risk management, Stakeholder Management

**Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation:** Monitoring: Meaning, Objectives, types, Process, Impact, collection and analysis of data, Presenting and use of results and monitoring system design. Evaluation: Aim, Purpose, Objective, constraints & Compromises, Key questions and indicators relevant in emergency, Methods for collecting and analysing information, Presenting Findings. Steps of participatory evaluation

#### Unit-IV

**Project Proposal Writing :** Proposal Writing; Term of reference (TOR), cover page and table of contents, Executive summary, introduction and justification of the project, goals, Mission, vision, objectives, activities, time line, verifiable indicators for assessment, monitoring and evaluation. Key personnel, strengths and innovation; sustainability, budget, annexure, check list for proposals. Recording: Purpose, Contents & Characteristics, Documentation: Types, Features & Importance.

#### Course Outcome:-

- Students will learn various participatory methods and techniques used in social work practice, such as community meetings, focus groups, participatory appraisal, participatory action research (PAR), asset mapping, and consensus-building processes.
- It will develop facilitation skills among the students necessary for leading participatory processes effectively, including active listening, conflict resolution, consensus-building, and fostering inclusive participation among diverse stakeholders.
- The course will help the students to learn strategies for engaging communities and stakeholders in participatory decision-making processes, including outreach, relationship-building, capacity-building, and empowerment-oriented approaches.
- Students will gain a comprehensive understanding of project management principles, methodologies, and best practices, including project lifecycle, scope management, time management, cost management, quality management, risk management, and stakeholder



management.

**Further References:**

1. Whilty, Frederickl, The elements of Research.
2. Goode and Hatt, Methods in social research
3. Clarie, Selttiz, Marie Jahoda, Research methods in social relations.
4. Pauline, V.Young – Scientific Social Surveys and Research.
5. C.R.Kothari, Research Methodology, Wiley EAStern United, New Deihi, 1985.ding
6. Abraham, Francis, 1980 : perspectives on Modernization: towards a General theory of Third World Development, Washington D.C: University
7. Agarwal, A.S. et. al., 1999 : Citizens Fifth Report: State of Indian's Environment New Delhi: Center for Science & Environment
8. Agawam, Anil, 1997 : The Challenge of the Balance. Environmental Economics in India: New Delhi: Center for Science & Environment
9. Alvares, Claude, 1997 : Decolorizing History, New Delhi: Allied Publishers
10. Amin, Samir, 1997 : Capitalism in the Age of Globalization, Delhi: Books
11. UNDP : Human Development Reports, Oxford University Press.
12. Westendorff and GhaiD.G : Monitoring Social Progress in the 1990, Avebury, Alder shot

## PAPER – XIV

Mid Sem : 20

End Sem : 80

### HUMAN RIGHTS APPROACH TO SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE

**UNIT I: Introduction to Human Rights**

- Historical evolution and normative framework of the Universal Human Rights System: Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the ICCPR and ICESCR.
- The Generations of Rights
- UN vs National perspectives: Issues of cultural relativism: Rights and. Duties, Rights of Indigenous Peoples and Rights of the Scheduled Tribes, Racial discrimination and Caste based discrimination, Right to Self-determination.

**UNIT II: Human Rights in the Indian Constitution: Interpretation and Application**

- The Preamble, the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy;
- Special provisions for vulnerable groups: Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Women, Religious, cultural and linguistic Minorities. Role of the Judiciary in responding to Human Rights issues in India.
- Role of the National Commissions on: Human Rights, Women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities, Backward Classes.
- Human Rights and Role of NGOs.

**UNIT III: Monitoring Human Rights**

- Monitoring Professionals: Social Work , Medical , the Police, Lawyers and Judges;
  - Areas of Monitoring : Prisons, Hospitals, Cemeteries and Monitoring the Vulnerable Groups
  - Investigation Process : Practical steps on gathering evidence;
-

- Techniques of Reporting : Writing a Report, taking a statement, collecting evidence;
- Role of National Human right commission
- International and National Reporting and Complaints Procedure.

#### UNIT IV: Human Rights in Social Work Practice

- The elements of the Human Rights approach and its value to Social Work: Respecting principles of Equality and non-Discrimination; Incorporating the Gender perspective.
- The Right to Development: SDGs and Human Rights in India.
- Applying Human Rights approach to Advocacy in the context of Social Work: Legislation; funds to respond to identified social needs; follow-up; public campaigns; networking.

#### Course Outcome:-

1. Understand the theoretical foundations of human rights and their relevance to social work practice.
2. Identify and analyze human rights violations within various social contexts, including but not limited to, poverty, discrimination, and oppression.
3. Apply human rights principles to social work interventions and advocacy efforts aimed at promoting social justice and equality.
4. Demonstrate an awareness of the intersectionality of human rights issues, recognizing the interconnectedness of various forms of discrimination and oppression.

#### Reading List:

- Youth for Human Rights (2010). What are human rights? <http://www.youthforhumanrights.org/what-are-human-rights.html>
- Ife, J. (2001). Local and global practice: Relocating social work as a human rights profession in the new global order. *European Journal of Social Work*, 4(1), 5-15.
- United Nations. (1948). The Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Retrieved from <http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/>
- United Nations. (1994). Human rights and social work: A manual for schools of social work

### PAPER-XV

#### CONCURRENT FIELDWORK

Sl.No	Activity	Mark
01	Block Placement	30
02	Agency Placement	30
03	Seminar	20
04	Viva	20
	<b>Total Marks :</b>	<b>100</b>



# SEMESTER-IV

## PAPER –XVI

Mid Sem : 20

End Sem : 80

### SOCIAL WORK WITH DISADVANTAGE GROUPS

#### Unit – I Definition and Classification

**Basic Understandings:** Definition and meaning, criteria and classification of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. Socio-demographic and economic, educational characteristics of the weaker section population

**Development Issues and Programmes:** Nature, movement, impact on vulnerable groups, social disabilities and injustices suffered. Policies & Programmes during pre independence. Constitutional safeguards, commissioner for SC & STs Welfare schemes for SCs and STs, centrally sponsored schemes, assistance for other backward classes and minorities, National SC finance and development corporation, pre & post metric scholarship for SC/ST students,

#### Unit – II Untouchability

**Understandings:** Historical analysis of caste and untouchability; Vedic age, mediaval and modern era. Situation during pre and post independence period.

**Issues:** Social, Economical, Socio-political and psychological perspectives of untouchables.

**Provisions :** Constitutional provisions and legislative measures to eradicate untouchability during pre and post independence, central sector schemes, National safaikarmachari, scavengers and unclean occupations, rehabilitations of scavengers.

**Practice:** Critical analysis of present situation and role of social worker

#### Unit – III Tribal Development

**Understandings:** Concept, origin of tribes, definitions, characteristics, classification of tribes, PVTG tribes, Tribal Art & culture, marriage, kinship and tribal economy, batter economy, hunting, food gathering, collection of minor forest products, tribal health, tribal culture, social law, black magic, sorcery and witchcraft, shamans, tribal quacks,

**Problems:** Types and nature of tribal problem, displacement of tribal groups for development purpose and resettlement programmes and their rehabilitation, Socio-economic development.

**Provisions:** Constitutional provisions and safeguards regarding scheduled tribes and areas, ITDA programme by Government, CADA and MADA programme in tribal pockets. Rights of tribal people, forest rights, PESAAct for ST people.

**Development Programmes:** Traditional pattern of cultivation: Shifting cultivation, terrace cultivation, slash and burn cultivation. Tribal sub-plan, Government Schemes for tribal development. Role and functions of NGOs in development of tribal groups.

#### Unit- IV Weaker Sections:

**Problems:** Relating to economic, social, political, environmental, people living with below poverty line, rural poverty, problems in agriculture, cultivation pattern, rural labour, migration, bonded labour.

**Development Perspectives:** Education, employment, health, housing, indebtedness, MGNREGA Act 2005, welfare for rural and urban poor, poverty alleviation programme, 20 point development programme of Government, supplementary nutrition programme for poor, drinking water and sanitation facility,

**Vulnerable Groups:** Meaning, nature, problems, types of vulnerable groups, impact of Migrated labour, Bonded and child labour among harijans, Tribes and backward classes.

**Provisions of backward class:** Social security schemes, welfare benefits, health benefits, education research & skill building training among weaker sections. Role of social workers in problem identification, prioritization, dissemination and policy formulation of weaker sections.

### Course Outcome:-

1. Weaker Section its criteria, classification, characteristics and developmental issues.
2. Schedule caste, their issues, provision and practices
3. Schedule tribe, their problems, programmes.
4. Indian constitution, different legislation for weaker sections.

### REFERENCE

1. C. Pavatamma : Scheduled Castes and Tribes – A socio Economic survey.
2. Dubey, S.N. : Administration of social welfare Programmes in India.
3. Churye, G.S. : Scheduled Tribes, Popular Press, Bombay.
4. Government of India. : Elaya Personal Committee Report.
5. Government of India. : Employment of SC/ST (Seminar Report Planning Commission, New Delhi)
6. Government of India. : Dhebar Commission Report Shilu A.O. Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
7. Government of India. : Report of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
8. Government of India. : Study Team on Social Welfare and Welfare Of Backward Classes (Vol-I) Committee on Plan Projects New Delhi.
9. Isacs : The Ex-Untouchables
10. I. Murdoch : Review of Caste in India.
11. J. Ram. : Caste challenge in India.
12. J.R. Kumble : Pursuit of quality in Indian History.
13. K.S. Singh (Ed) : Tribal Society in India.
14. Kumble, N.D. : Deprived Castes and their struggle for Quality. Ashis Publishing House. New Delhi.
15. Ministry of Social Welfare : Profile of the Child in India. Government of India.
16. Singh Mohinder : The deprived classes of India, their social And economical condition, Kinkitabs, Bombay.
17. S.K. Pachauri : Dynamics of Rural Development in Tribal.
18. S.P. Sinha : Areas, life and times of Birsa Bhawan.
19. Sita Toppo : Dynamics of Educaitional Development in Tribal India.
20. Kamble, N.D. : Deprived Castes and their struggle for Quality, Ashis Publishing House, New Delhi.
21. Reports of the Central and the various state Government on the Welfare of Backward Classes.(Kerla, Karnataka, Andhara Pradesh.)

## PAPER– XVII

### PUBLIC HEALTH MANAGEMENT

#### UNIT – I Health and Disease

**Public health:** Concept of Health, definition, dimension, physical, mental social, spiritual, emotional, vocational, spectrum of health, determinants of health biological, behavioural, environmental health.

**Health Profile:** socio economic, health services, indicators of health: mortality indicator, morbidity indicator, disability rates, nutritional status indicator, health care delivery indicator, environmental, socio economic, concept of disease, dynamics of disease transmission, prevention, modes of intervention and disease control

**Maternal & Child Health :** A Situational Analysis- Causes of infant mortality and morbidity, Reproductive and child health, health of adolescent girls, Common childhood diseases, Nutritional deficiencies.

#### UNIT-II Health Programmes in India

**Programmes:** National anti-Malaria Programme, National Leprosy Eradication Programme, RNTCP, National AIDS Control Programme, National Programme for Control of Blindness, National Cancer Control Programme, Universal Immunization Programme. Minimum Needs Programme, National Health Policy,

**Epidemiology:** Definition, objective, measurements, importance and consequences of mortality rate, morbidity rates and disability rate.

**Methods:** Observation studies, Clinical studies, Experimental Studies, Classification of disease, communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases

#### UNIT-III Health Communication and planning

**Health Communication:** Concept, Objectives, scope, function, methods, health education, approach to health education and its policy design.

**Models:** Concept health communication system, planning & cycle of health planning in India. Health system in India during pre and post Independence.

**Process:** District health planning process, concept, approaches, health promotion activities in different settings and frame work, concept of health need assessment. IEC, BCC, activities, media intervention in Health programmes

**Present practice:** General Hospitals, Government, Corporate and private, Specific disease hospitals, Specialized Clinics, community health centers, blood banks, eye banks, health camps, various schemes towards affordable health services : Niramaya, Sakhi, Janani syrakhya Karyakram/Yojana, RKSK, RBSK, GKS, RKS, Pradhan mantri matru surakhya diwas, Bal Surakhya Karyakram, VHND/UHND programme, Jashoda Yojana, Indradhanus/immunization programme, Harischandra yojana, Madhubabu pension Yojana for PLHIV etc

#### UNIT-IV Health Promotion Approaches and Planning

**Approaches:** Health promotion and advocacy; purpose, techniques, skills, approaches to women and child health.

**Assessment:** Community health needs assessment, Community health management; process, techniques, phases

**Planning:** National, State and district health planning, process, formulation and implementation, Monitoring and evaluation, Impact assessment,

**Social Work in various settings:** Mental health Institutions, psychiatric departments in general hospitals, private psychiatric clinics, half way homes, day care centres , sheltered workshops, child guidance clinics.

**Course Outcome:-**

1. Understand concept of health, disease and public health in India
2. Understand Right based approach and functional approach of health
3. Understand health policy, commission and health rehabilitation in India

**References-**

- Social Preventive Medicine by K Park
  - Text Book of Preventive and Social Medicines K. Park, M/s BanarasidasBhanot
  - Preventive and Social Medicine – Prabhakar Rao
  - Text book of Social & Preventive Medicine – Mahajan
  - Text book of social & preventive medicine, K. Park, M/s BanarasidasBhanot
  - Text book of Social & preventive medicine –B.K Mahajan, Jaypee
  - Moment & Hospital, Deaps& Deeps, New Delhi – S.L Goel &R.Kumar.
  - The Evolution of International Health Systems, OUP – Camper, G.E
1. BanarsidasBhanot (Jaipur.) Preventive and social medicine. (Park and park. 2005.)
  2. Goldstine Dore. Expanding horizons in medical social work.
  3. Pathak and H. Medical social work in India Delhi. Delhi School of Social work
  4. Barak, G 1961 Health in Independent India. (Ministry of Health Publication. New Delhi)
  5. Singh,Surendra and Misra,P.D Health and Disease: Dynamics and Dimension
  6. Lowiey Psychiatry for Social Worker
  7. Goldstein,D. Expanding Horizons in Medical Social Work
  8. Dr.pyagdinmishra Social group work,utar-pradesh santhan,lackhanauw-1992
  9. Dr.dyakrusanmishra & dr.a.s.rathod Social administration,college book dipo,jaypur-1998

## PAPER – XVIII

### DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION

**Unit : I**

**Development:** meaning, concept, process and models of development – theories – origin – approaches to development, problems and issues in development, characteristics of developing societies, development dichotomies, gap between developed and developing societies. Development issues on national and regional and local level.

**Unit : II**

**Development communication :** meaning – concept – definition – philosophy – process – theories – role of media in development communication – strategies in development communication – social cultural and economic barriers – case studies and experience – development communication policy – strategies and action plans – democratic decentralization.

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**Unit : III**

**Communication with Individual Group, Traditional Communication:** Streets play, Puppetry show & Folk media, Rural communication messages Development support communication: population and family welfare – health- education and society – environment and development – problems faced in development support communication.

**Unit : IV**

**Writing development messages for rural audience:** specific requirements of media writing with special reference to rural press, radio and television. Problems of Rural Journalism, Farm Journals, Rural Press, Press Conference, Radio rural Forum, Role of Community Radio in Rural Communication.

**Course Outcome:-**

- Students will delve into various communication models and theories to understand the underlying principles of communication. They will explore how these models and theories apply to real-life communication situations, including interpersonal, group, organizational, and mass communication contexts.
- Students will gain a comprehensive understanding of the principles, theories, and approaches of development communication, including its role in promoting social change, sustainable development, and poverty reduction.
- The Social work Professionals will learn how to conduct audience analysis to understand the needs, preferences, and communication behaviors of target audiences, including marginalized and vulnerable groups. This involves using qualitative and quantitative research methods to gather data and insights.

**Reading List:**

- Fernandes, Walter : Development with People, Indian Social Institute, New Delhi, 1988.
  - Jayaweera N. & Amunugama S. : Rethinking Development Communication, AMIC, Singapore, 1988.
  - Kumar, Kevel J. : Communication and Development : Communication Research Trends, Vol. 9, No.3, 1988.
  - HoogveltAnkie : The Third World in Global Development, Macmillan, London, 1982.
  - Hornik, Robert C : Development Communication : Information Agriculture and Nutrition in Third World, Longman, London/NY , 1988.
  - Melkote Srinivas : Communication for Development in the Third World – Theory and Practice, Prentice – Hall, New Delhi, 1991.
  - Sondhi, Krishan : Communication, Growth and Public Policy Breakthrough, New Delhi, 1983.
  - Schramm, Wilbur : Mass Media and National Development, Stanford UP, Stanford, 1964.
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## PAPER-XIX

### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

#### (Elective - A)

#### UNIT-I Concept and Scope

**Understandings:** Concept, characteristics, nature and scope of rural and urban community development. Historical review of rural and urban development in India before independence.

**Rural Community:** Occupational Patterns, Stratification, Resources: access, control and use. Meaning, characteristics of rural Problems and their implications: Poverty, illiteracy, Unemployment, Alcoholism and tobacco consumption. Problems related to agriculture, community health and infrastructure.

**Rural Economy and Management:** Nature of the Rural Economy, Society and Polity, the Indian Rural Problem-Nature, assumption and philosophy, Formulation and Appraisal- Management of Rural Development Projects-Project Dimension, Identification and formulation- Project appraisal- Technical, Economic and financial.

#### UNIT-II Problems and Programmes

**Programmes:** Methods and programmes of CD, Panchayatiraj and CD, Area Problem, Planning for integrated rural development, communication in rural India, National Livelihood Mission/OLM. Clean India and Toilet Scheme

**Technology:** Rural Appropriate Technology concept, definition, types and application. E-Governance and role of social workers in promotion of technology for change.

**Problems:** Problems in implementation of rural community development programme, Role of social workers in rural development.

**Media including Social Media:** Rural problems and media intervention, role of social workers.

#### Unit – III Urban Development in Indian

**Nature of urban society, economy and polity:** The growth of cities, causes and consequences-slums, their identification, causes, effects and remedies – urban community development, concept aims and objectives, approaches, methods and programme. Infrastructural development, Growing heterogeneity, Concept of Smart city, Swachh Sahar (clean cities) Role of voluntary organization in community development at local, State and national levels, Role of the UNICEF, UNDP and WHO.

#### Unit – IV Issues, Challenges and Implications

- i) **Economic issues:** Poverty, Unemployment and Inequity in resource access.
- ii) **Environmental issues:** Ecological imbalance and risk of disasters. Degeneration of resources, pollution, waste disposal and sanitation
- iii) **Socio-Cultural issues:** Inequality (class, caste and gender), Cultural invasion and changes in life styles and culture, Impact of global culture on local communities, Caste polarization, Communalism and regionalism
- iv) **Infrastructure and amenities:** Water, Energy (power and fuel), Housing, Road, Transport & Communication, Health care services, Education

#### Course Outcome:-

1. Students will demonstrate an understanding of the social, economic, political, and cultural dynamics within communities, including issues of power, privilege, and marginalization.



2. Students will develop the ability to critically analyze community needs, assets, and resources, utilizing various assessment tools and methodologies.
3. Students will be able to design, implement, and evaluate community development initiatives, including strategies for mobilizing community members, fostering collaboration, and promoting sustainable change.
4. Students will recognize the importance of advocating for the rights and interests of marginalized communities, and develop skills in grassroots organizing, policy analysis, and social action.

## REFERENCE

1. A.R. Desai : Rural Sociology in India (4<sup>th</sup> revised Edition). Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1969.
2. Bansil, P.C. : Agricultural Problems of India, Vikash Publishing House, New Delhi.
3. Chandra, P.R. : Urban Community Development in India.
4. Dudhasi, P.R. : Rural Development Administration in India, Popular Press. Bombay.
5. Ensminger, O. : A guide to community development, Ministry of Community Development, New Development.
6. Farley, D. William : Rural Social Work Practice.
7. Heredeco, J.M : Rural Development and Social Change.
8. Majumdar : Rural Migrants in Urban Setting
9. Marshall & Clinard : Slums and Community Development Experiment in self help free press, New York, 1976.
10. Mehata, Shiv R. : Rural Development policies and programmes. A Sociological perspective.
11. Pumalekas, S.P. : National Institute of Public Cooperation

## PAPER – XIX-B

### FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE

(Elective - B)

#### Unit – I Understandings of Family:

Family as an Institution, its function and importance, impact of urbanization on family, changing functions of family, problem related to family. Historical Development of family welfare, Philosophy, objectives and scope of family welfare in regard to services for the family.

Family planning and healthy society. Family welfare programmes in the areas of health, Applied nutrition, education, housing and employment. Development services to strengthen the family.

Socio-economic programmes; Family welfare agencies, counseling and guidance institutional services for the aged destitute and handicapped.

Administrative set-ups at state and centre, Directorate of Health services, State Institute of health and Family welfare (SIHFW), National Health programmes through National Health Mission (NHM) and policies, Family counselling centres.

## Unit II – Women welfare programme:

Status of women in India, Problems of Women in the Indian context. Factors affecting the status of women, women's welfare programme. Situation of Women trafficking in India & Odisha. Atrocities and domestic violence for women

Legislation relating to family, marriage, employment, immoral traffic etc.. Political Empowerment of Women: Participation of Women in National Movements; Women in National and Regional politics, Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local bodies. Women policy.

Role and function of Women and Child Development Department (WCD), Women empowerment and Development, women self help group (SHG), Mission Shakti. Entrepreneur Programme to make women self reliant.

Reproductive Child Health and MCH, reproduction: conception, fertilization, stages of pregnancy, ANC, PNC. Institutional Delivery, Health schemes for Women: JSY, 102 ambulance service etc. Nutrition & Safe motherhood, Unsafe Abortion and MTP Act, Reproductive health right, Gender right.

## Unit III- Youth Development and other welfare programme:

Specific problems of the youth: Behavioural problems, Drug abuse, alcoholism, Suicide, Sexually transmitted diseases, sexual problems. Functional disorders - eating disorders, obesity. Emotional problems - identity crises, alienation. low self esteem, careers, conflict, conflicts in selecting a partner

Role and function of Ministry as well as department of Youth affairs and sports, National commission for youth, schemes for youth developments. Youth policy, National sports policy.

Youth leadership and training: NSS, NCC, Scout, Guide, First Aid training, self defence training, skill building training. Youth Red-cross, Red Ribbon Club (RRC), Rescue operation and relief work during disaster, Youth entrepreneur programme. Role of youth in social change

## Unit- IV- Child Development Programmes

Integrated child welfare service (ICDS); its aims, objectives, programme, services for poor children: Preschool education, supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check up, Health education and referral services.

### Integrated child development scheme(ICPS)

Meaning and function of ICPS, Child Rights, CNCP, CICAL, CCW & its function. JJB, SJPU, Juvenile court, Childline, Issues of children : Child trafficking, Child Labour, child marriage, child abuse. Institutional and non institutional programmes: CCI, sponsorship, foster care, kinship care, adoption, crèche, etc. Use of social work methods in correctional and non correctional institutions

### Welfare programme for handicapped children;

Constitutional provision, National policy for children. Special aspects of care of the institutional child, Policies regarding intake, care treatment; discharge and rehabilitation. National and International agencies for child welfare. Role of UNICEF, CRY, CINI, Child fund India etc.

## REFERENCE

1. Agarwala, S.N. : India's Population Problems. (Second Edition)
  2. Baig. Tara Ali : Women in India, Ministry of Information and Broadcast, Government of India Publication Division New Delhi, 1991-92.
  3. Chatterjee Betal : Community Approach to Family Welfare Publishers, New Delhi, 1973.
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4. Coleman. J.C. : Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life (5<sup>th</sup> Edition D.B. Taraporewala Bombay, 1968)
5. Coontz, S.H. : Population Theorised and the Economic Interpretation, Routledge and Kegan Paul, London, 1957.
6. Council for Social : Towards A Population Policy Western Development Regional Conference Programmes (Proceedings) SnghaRanche, New Delhi, 1971.
7. Gore, M.S. : Urbanization and Family change Popular prakashan, Bombay, 1968.
8. India. : Towards equality : Report of the Commission on the Status of Women in India.
9. Indian Council for Child : A National Policy for Children. Welfare.
10. Ministry of Social Welfare : Profile of the Child in India. Government of India.

## PAPER- XIX

### CORRECTIONAL SOCIAL WORK

#### ELECTIVE- C

#### Unit- 1: Crime in the context of Social problem

**Crime:** Concept, Theories of Causation, Classification of crime and approaches to deal with crime and criminals.

**Crime in India and Odisha:** crime against women, crime against children, Atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes; Emerging patterns and trends.

**Juvenile Delinquency:** Concept, Demography, Theories of causation and approaches to delinquency prevention.

#### Unit- 2: Criminology and Criminal Justice System

Concept of criminology; Social, Psychological and Legal approaches

Courts and correctional administration. Hierarchy of courts functions and powers. Lok Adalats, Lokayukta, Legal Aid, Functions of Law Commission. Analysis of the Criminal Justice System: Police, Judiciary, Prisons and Correctional Services.

#### Unit -3: Correctional Administration and Services

**Institutional services:** Prison, observation homes, special homes, beggar homes, rescue homes, short-stay homes, protective homes, half-way homes, de-addiction centers.

**Community based corrections and non-institutional services:** Early diversion and de-institutionalization, probation and parole, adoption, foster care, child guidance centers, family counselling, crisis intervention, after-care rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders; community po.

#### Unit- 4: Correctional Social Work

**Definition, history, philosophy:** Retribution, Restitution, General Deterrence, Special Deterrence Incapitation, Just Desserts ,objectives, methods and approaches of contemporary correctional social work: Probation and Parole, Alternative to Capital Punishment.

**Correctional Social Work in India;** role of professional social workers in correctional institution, crime prevention and rehabilitation of offenders: supervision, surveillance and counselling; skills unique to correctional social work; limitations of correctional social work.

**Reading List:**

- Gupta, M.C. & K. Chockalingam, J. Guha Roy (2001) Child Victims of Crime: Problems and Perspectives. New Delhi, Gyan Publishing house.
- Ahuja Ram. (1996) Youth and Crime. Jaipur, Rawat Publications.
- Tripathy, P. C. (2000) Crime against Working Women, APH Publishing Co., New Delhi.
- Dabir, Neela & Nigudjar, Mohua. (2005) Children in Conflict with Law. Mumbai, TISS.
- Coleman, Clive. (2000) Introducing Criminology, Willan Publication, UK
- Ahuja, Ram. (2000) Criminology, Rawat Publication, New Delhi
- Siegal, Larry J. (2000) Criminology, Wadsworth Thomson Learning, New Delhi
- Schmallegger, Frank. (1999) Criminology Today: An Integrative Introduction 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Prentice Hall, New Delhi
- Alan Vand, K. Criminal Justice System – Readings
- Mehraj-ud-din, Mir, (1984) Crime and Criminal Justice System in India, Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi
- Choudhuri, Mrinmaya. (1995) Languishing for Justice: Being a Critical Survey of Criminal Justice System, Datt Sons, Nagpur
- Chakrabarti, N. K. [Ed.] (1997) Administration of Criminal Justice (Vol.1.). New Delhi. Deep and Deep Publications.
- Robert M Carter, Daniel Glaser, Leslie T Wilkins, (1985) Correctional Institutions, Harper & Row Publishers Inc.
- Siddique, A. (1983) Criminology, Lucknow, Eastern Book Co.
- Smykla, J. Community based Corrections.
- Bartollas Clemens, (1985) Correctional Treatment: Theory and Practice, Prentice hall, New Jersey
- Panakal, J. J & Gokhale, S. D. (1989) Crime and Corrections in India, Mumbai, TISS

**PAPER-XIX****MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK****(ELECTIVE-D)****Unit I: Concepts of Mental Health and Illness**

- Definitions and perspectives of mental health; Mental health as a positive concept, components of mental health; Meaning of normal and abnormal behaviour.
- Biological, psychological and sociological approaches to mental illness
- Classification of mental and behavioural disorders – DSM-IV and ICD systems

**Unit II: Mental and Behaviour Disorders**

Epidemiology, aetiology, types, clinical manifestations and management of: -

- Psychoactive substance use disorders
  - Schizophrenia
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- Mood disorders
- Neurotic, Stress related, Somatoform disorders

### **Unit III: Mental Healthcare Services, Policy and Programmes**

- Mental Healthcare scenario in India
- Community mental health: Primary mental health care, community initiatives, and De-institutionalisation of psychiatric services
- Policy related to mental health , Laws related to mental health
- Innovative approaches to mental health care

### **Unit IV: Social Work Response**

- History of social work practice in mental health: Historical and evolving roles of social worker in mental health services
- Social work applications in mental health: Principles
- Family Interventions: Psychoeducational and supportive interventions
- Social skills training: Activities of daily living and vocational skills training

### **Core Readings**

1. Horwitz, A.V., & Scheid, T.L. (eds.) 1999 A Handbook for the Study of Mental Health: Social Contexts, Theories, and Systems. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
  2. Sadock, B.J., & Sadock, V.A. (eds.) 2005 Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry 8<sup>th</sup> Edition. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.
  3. Carson R.C., Butcher, J.N. & Mineka, S. 2000 Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life. Singapore: Pearson Education.
  4. Gottlieb, B.H. 1983 Social Support Strategies: Guidelines for Mental Health Practice. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
  5. Sahni, A. 1999 Mental Health Care in India: Diagnosis, Treatment and Rehabilitation. Bangalore: Indian Society of Health Administrators.
  6. Mane, P., & Gandevia, K.Y. (eds.) 1993 Mental Health In India: Issues and Concerns. Bombay: Tata Institute of Social Sciences.
  7. Sutherland, J.D. (ed) 2003 Towards Community Mental Health. London: Routledge.
  8. Callicutt, J. W., & Lecca, P.J. (eds.) 1983 Social Work and Mental Health. New York: The Free Press.
  9. French, L.M. 1940 Psychiatric Social Work. New York: The Commonwealth Fund.
  10. Patel, V., & Thara, R. 2002 Meeting the Mental Health Needs of Developing Countries: NGO Innovations in India. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
  11. World Health Organization 1990 The Introduction of a Mental Health Component into Primary Health Care. Geneva.
  12. Dhanda, A. 2000 Legal Order and Mental Disorder. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
  13. Gelder, M., Mayou, R., & Cowen, P. 2004 Oxford Textbook of Psychiatry 4<sup>th</sup> Edition. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
  14. Turner, F. (ed.) 1978 Social Work Treatment: Interlocking Perspectives. New York: The Free Press.
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15. Sheppard, M. 1991 *Mental Health Work in the Community: Theory and Practice in Social Work and Community Psychiatric Nursing*. New York: The Falmer Press.
16. Bentley, K. J. 2001 *Social Work Practice in Mental Health: Contemporary Roles, Tasks, and Techniques*. Wadsworth Publishing.

**PAPER-XX**  
**CONCURRENT FIELDWORK**

<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Mark</b>
01	Project Report	50
02	Seminar and PPT of Project Report	30
03	Viva Voice	20
	Total:	100

**Practical Outcome:**

As part of their MSW program, students undergo practical experiences in Community Placement, Agency Placement, and Dissertation to deepen their understanding and skills in addressing societal issues and promoting community well-being. This highlights a practical outcome resulting from these experiences, focusing on the enhancement of community resilience through integrated social work practices.

**Community Placement:** During Community Placement, students engage directly with communities to identify strengths, needs, and resources. They develop relationships with community members, grassroots organizations, and local agencies to understand the dynamics and challenges within the community. Through hands-on experiences such as conducting needs assessments, facilitating workshops, and implementing community-based projects, students learn to apply theoretical knowledge to real-world contexts.

**Agency Placement:** In Agency Placement, students work within social service agencies to gain insight into the organizational structures, policies, and practices that influence service delivery. They collaborate with professionals from diverse backgrounds, providing direct support to clients while navigating ethical dilemmas and systemic barriers. This placement allows students to develop skills in case management, advocacy, and program evaluation, preparing them for roles within both public and private sectors.

**Dissertation:** The Dissertation phase provides students with an opportunity to conduct in-depth research on a topic of their interest within the field of social work. By critically reviewing literature, designing methodologies, and analyzing data, students contribute to the existing knowledge base while addressing gaps in research. This scholarly endeavor fosters critical thinking, research proficiency, and the ability to disseminate findings to broader audiences.

**Practical Outcome:** The integration of experiences from Community Placement, Agency Placement, and Dissertation culminates in a practical outcome aimed at enhancing community resilience. Students collaborate with community stakeholders to develop comprehensive interventions that address multifaceted issues such as poverty, mental health, substance abuse, and social injustice. Drawing upon evidence-based practices and employing a strengths-based approach, students implement strategies that empower individuals, families, and communities to overcome challenges and thrive.

The practical outcome of integrating experiences from Community Placement, Agency Placement, and Dissertation demonstrates the transformative impact of social work education in fostering community resilience. By equipping students with theoretical knowledge, practical skills, and a commitment to social justice, this program prepares future professionals to address complex challenges and create positive change within diverse communities

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