



RANI CHANNAMMA UNIVERSITY, BELAGAVI

**DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES IN SOCIAL WORK
UNDER THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK (M.S.W)
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM**

COURSE STRUCTURE AND SYLLABUS

III Semester

w.e.f

Academic Year 2016-17 and onwards

COURSE STRUCTURE

Semester-III

Paper No.	Title of the Course/Paper	Max. Marks		Total Marks	Hrs./ week	Credits
		I.A.	Sem. Exam			
Common Papers						
3.1	Social Policy, Planning and Development	20	80	100	4	4
3.2	Social Work Research and Statistics	20	80	100	4	4
A. Specialization-I: (HRD) Human Resource Development						
3.3a	Management: Theory and Practice	20	80	100	4	4
3.4a	Human Resource Management	20	80	100	4	4
3.5a	Social Work Practicum-III (Exposure Visits and Concurrent Field Work).	20	80	100	16*	4
B. Specialisation-II: (URCD) Urban and Rural Community Development						
3.3b	Social Work with Tribal and Rural Communities	20	80	100	4	4
3.4b	Social Work with Urban Communities	20	80	100	4	4
3.5b	Social Work Practicum-III (Exposure Visits and Concurrent Field Work)	20	80	100	16*	4
C. Specialisation-III: (MPSW) Medical and Psychiatric Social Work						
3.3c	Preventive and Social Medicine	20	80	100	4	4
3.4c	Mental Health	20	80	100	4	4
3.5c	Social Work Practicum-III (Exposure Visits and Concurrent Field Work)	20	80	100	16*	4
Open Elective Course						
3.6	Social Work Practice with the Elderly	20	80	100	4	4
Total						24

* In concurrent fieldwork programme, four hours of fieldwork is equated to one hour of theory class as it is conducted in the community setting and not in the University premises.

SEMESTER-III

(Common Paper)

Paper code: SW-3.1

Paper Title: SOCIAL POLICY, PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Introduction:

The course introduces the learner as how policy is a link between Constitutional Principles, Development Plans, Legislative and Executive Actions. The analysis of these processes is to enable utilization of the knowledge to improve social work practice.

Further, it provides a critical and analytical framework to understand key concepts, development processes and current issues, pertaining to different parts of the world, with specific reference to India. This course is expected to provide the social work students with a context for micro-level interventions.

Objectives:

1. Gain knowledge of policy analysis and the policy formulation process.
2. Acquire skills in critical analysis of social policies and development plans.
3. Develop an understanding of social policy in the perspective of national goals as stated in the Constitution, particularly with reference to Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy.
4. Critically understand the concept, content and process of social development.
5. Develop the capacity to identify linkages among social needs, problems, development issues and policies.
6. Locate strategies and skills necessary for social development and reinforce values of social justice, gender justice and equality.

Course Content

Course Content

UNIT I

Introduction to Social Policy: Meaning, Definitions, Objectives, Scope, Values, Need and Significance of Social Policy. Evolution and Historical Development of Social Policies in India Relationship between Social Policy and Social Development-Values underlying Social Policy and Planning based on the Constitutional Provisions (i.e. the Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Rights) and the Human Rights - Different models of Social Policy and their applicability to the Indian Situation.

UNIT II

The Process of Social Policy Formulation: Sectoral Social Policies in India: Education, Health, Social Welfare, Women, Children, Welfare of Backward Classes, Social Security, Housing, Youth, Population and Family Welfare, Environment and Ecology, Urban and Rural Development, Tribal Development and Poverty Alleviation.

UNIT III

Introduction to Social Planning: Meaning, Definitions, Objectives, Scope and Significance of Social Planning. Historical perspective of Social Planning in India - Constitutional position of planning in India. The legal status of the NITI Aayog (National Institute for Transforming India) -

Coordination between Centre and State, Need for Decentralization - Panchayat Raj, People Participation. Sectoral Planning to achieve the Goals of Social Development.

UNIT IV

Social Development: Meaning, Definition, Scope and Significance of Social Development – The Historical context of Development in India - Elements of Development - Process of Social Development -Approaches to development - Development indicators - Human Development Index, Sustainable Development Goals, Social Exclusion and Inclusive Development.

UNIT V

Social Development in India: - Demographic Transitions - Rural Development: Agrarian and Land Reforms; Green Revolution - Industrialization - Labor Relations - Gender issues - Environmental Issues (Land, Water, Forest) - Education - Health.

References:

1. Bandyopadhyay, D. 1997 "People's Participation in Planning: Kerala Experiment", Economic and Political Weekly, Sept. 24, 2450-54.
2. Bhandi, R. 1993 Social Policy and Development in Rajasthan, Udaipur: Himanshu Publications.
3. Bulmer, M. et. al., 1989 The Goals of Social Policy. London: Unwin Hyman.
4. Chakraborty, S. 1987 Development Planning - Indian Experience, Oxford: Clarendon Press.
5. Dandekar, V. M. 1994 "Role of Economic Planning in India in the 1990s & Beyond", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 29, No. 24, 1457-1464.
6. Desai, V. 1988 Rural Development (Vol.1) Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House.
7. D'Souza, Ashok. 2015 Social Development through Social Work. Bangalore: Niruta Publications.
8. Ganapathy, R. S. and Others 1985 Public Policy and Policy Analysis in India, Delhi: Sage Publications.
9. Ghosh, A. 1992 Planning in India: The Challenge for the Nineties, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
10. Government of India Five Year Plan Documents (latest), New Delhi.
11. Hebsur, R. K. (Ed.) Social Intervention for Justice, Bombay: TISS.
12. International Labour Office. 1973 Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy, Geneva, ILO.
13. Kulkarni, P. D. 1979 Social Policy and Social Development in India, Madras: Association of Schools of Social Work in India.
14. Kulkarni, P. D. 1952 Social Policy in India, New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company.
15. Kulkarni, P. D. 1975 Social Policy in India, Bombay, Tata Institute of Social Sciences.
16. Madison, B. Q. 1980 The Meaning of Social Policy, London: Croom Helm.
17. Macpherson, S. 1982 Social Policy in the Third World, New York: John Wiley and Sons.

18. Mathur, K. Bjorkman
Top Policy Makers in India, New Delhi: Concept Publishing Co.
19. Mishra, R. 1977
Society and Social Policy, London: Macmillan Ltd.
20. Mukherjee, N. 1993
Participatory Rural Appraisal: Methodology and Applications, New Delhi: Concept Publishers.
21. Planning Commission of India. 2000
Karnataka Human Development Report, Academic Foundation, New Delhi.
22. Rao, V. 1994.
"Social Policy: The Means and Ends Question" Indian Journal of Public Administration, Vol. 50, No.1, Jan.-March, 1994.
23. Rastogi, P. N. 1992
Policy Analysis and Problem-solving for Social Systems, New Delhi: Sage Publications
24. Roy, Sumit. 1997
"Globalisation, Structural Change and Poverty", Economic and Political Weekly, Aug. 16-23, 2117 - 2132.
25. Singh, R. R. (Ed.) 1995
Whither Social Development? New Delhi: ASSWI.
26. UNDP
Human Development Reports, Oxford University Press.
27. Weimer. D. L. and Vining, A. R. 1994
Policy Analysis: Concepts and Practice, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.
28. World Bank
World Development Reports (Annual), Oxford University Press.
29. Yadav, C. S. (Ed.) 1986
Urban Planning and Policies - Part A, New Delhi: Concept Publishing Co.

Recommended Journals / Periodicals:

1. Alternatives
2. Development and Change
3. Economic and Political Weekly

(Common Paper)

Paper Code: SW-3.2

Paper Title: SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Introduction:

This course is to equip learners to utilize, and conduct research as service managers to improve services, evaluate, and develop new services and intervention methods: strategies and techniques and also, be an effective consumer of other researches.

Objectives:

1. Develop an understanding of scientific approach to human inquiry in comparison to the native or common sense approach in various aspects, and its process.
2. Understand major research strategies, meaning, scope and importance of social work research.
3. Develop an ability to see the linkages between practice, research, theory and their role in enriching one another.
4. Develop ability to conceptualize, formulate and conduct simple research projects/exercises (This would include a broad range of basic research skills such as conceptualization of a research strategy and problem; writing a research proposal; developing tools for collecting data; use of sampling, strategies; data collection, processing, presentation, analysis and interpretation; and writing research report etc).
5. Make informed assessment and judicious use of research studies and findings.
6. Develop skills for use of library and documentation services for research.

Course Content

UNIT I

Science - Meaning and assumptions, scientific approach in comparison to the native or common sense approach.

Scientific attitude; Scientific method; application of scientific method for the study of social phenomena.

Research: Definition and objectives, Social Work Research: Meaning, objectives, functions and limitations; Scope of social work research in India; Ethics in research.

Problem identification: Criteria for the selection of research problem; Problem formulation.

Concepts, constructs, variables, conceptual and operational definitions. Hypothesis: Meaning, importance, types, uses and requirements.

UNIT II

Design of research: Definition and importance; types of research design; exploratory, descriptive, experimental, evaluative design, participatory research, action research and intervention research.

Types of Data: Primary and secondary; qualitative and quantitative.

Sampling: Universe and Sample: Rationale and Characteristics of sampling; methods of sampling, general considerations in the determination of sample size, sampling errors.

UNIT III

Methods of primary data collection:

Observation: Structured and unstructured; participant and non-participant. Questionnaire, interview schedule and interview guide; Pilot study and Pre-testing.

Scales: Need for scales, some prominent scaling procedures.

Case study: Meaning, uses, steps – Focussed Group Discussion, Importance and Procedures.
Sources of Secondary data: Library, Official data, Census, NSSO, Websites, personal documents, problems in the use of secondary data.

UNIT IV

Data Processing: Editing data, classification, quantification, coding key, master chart, manual and mechanical tabulation of data; frequency distribution, diagrammatic and graphic presentation - use of computers.

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

UNIT V

Statistics for Social Work Research: Concept, functions, importance and scope of Statistics - Measures of Central Tendency - Measures of Dispersion – Measures of Association: Chi-square, Correlation Coefficient, 't' distribution; Analysis of Variance and 'F' distribution.

Use of Statistical Package in Social Sciences.

(Specialisation-I: HRD)

Paper code: SW-3.3a

Paper Title: MANAGEMENT: THEORY AND PRACTICE

Introduction:

The paper aims to provide the students with the knowledge regarding most relevant management thought and approaches so that they are sufficiently oriented towards the managerial skills required for an industrial social worker.

Objectives:

1. Develop an understanding of management theories and approaches.
2. Understand the role, responsibilities and functions to be handled by managers.
3. Know the various aspects of managerial leadership.
4. Develop the skills required to design and implement projects.
5. Gain insight into global perspectives of management.

Course content

UNIT I

Introduction to Management: Meaning, definition and nature of Management, Evolution of Management in the West and in India, Major thoughts of Henry Fayol, F. W. Taylor and Peter Drucker, Different approaches to Management.

UNIT II

Managerial Roles, Functions & Skills: Managerial roles, levels, functions, and skills of an effective manager.

Legislation Pertaining to Establishment and Management of Business Organizations: The Factories Act, 1948; Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961; and the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

UNIT III

Managerial Leadership: Organizational leadership, decision making – concept, process and types, Communication and problem solving methods, Management by Objectives, Total Quality Management and Management Information Systems.

UNIT IV

Project Management: Concept of a Project, Project Cycle: Planning, Logical Frame Analysis and Matrix, and monitoring; financial management of the projects (PERT & CPM); Project evaluation and follow up.

UNIT V

Global Perspectives on Management: Recent concepts of management, global economy & market, MNC's, TNC's, impact of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization- downsizing, outsourcing, mergers and acquisitions and its impact on industrial organizations, human power and management.

Case studies: Selected case studies on above topics - role and functions of management/manager, communication, change management, conflict management, and global issues - LPG.

References:

1. Batra, Promod and Mahendra, Deepak (1992) Management Ideas in Action; New Delhi: Think Inc.
2. Cook, Elizabeth (1996) Working with Management; New Delhi: Sterling Publication.
3. Dale, h. Besterfield (2001) Total Quality Management, Delhi: Pearson Education Asia.
4. Davar, Rustom S (1966) General Management, Bombay: Progressive Corporation Pvt. Ltd.
5. Gokhale, Shyamkant (1992) Management Manual, Pune: S. Gokhale Sadichha Apt. India Pvt. Ltd.
6. Lawrence, Peter (1984) Management in Action, London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.
7. Lele, R. K. and Mahajan, J. P (1982) Principles of Management; New Delhi: Pitambar Publishing Co.
8. Parkinson, C. N. (1992) Towards Management in 2001, Mumbai: IBH Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
9. Robbins, Stephen P. and Decenzo, David A. (2002) Fundamentals of Management, Delhi: (Essential Concepts and Applications) Pearson Education Asia.
10. Stoner, James A. & Freeman R. (1987) Management, Edward New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
11. Thornhill, Adrian P. Lewis, M. Millmore, Mark Saunders (2000) Managing Change Pearson Education Asia, Delhi.
12. Wehrich, Heinz and Koontz, Harold (1993) Management Ed. 10; New York: McGraw-Hill.

(Specialisation-I: HRD)

Paper code: SW-3.4a

Paper Title: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Introduction:

The main objective of this course is to prepare young graduates for management and administrative positions in various industrial, business, governmental/non-governmental organisations and service sector organisations.

Objectives:

1. Develop managerial skills in different functional areas of management with practical focus on HRM.
2. Develop the competence to evolve the problem-solving approaches by applying conceptual and behavioural skills.
3. Develop interpersonal skills/ competence and leadership qualities to work in a group with team building approach.
4. Develop sound theoretical base in various concepts and theories to enable the student to develop a broad perspective of the management field.
5. Distinguish the strategic approach to Human Resources from the traditional functional approach.
6. Understand the relationship of HR strategy with overall corporate strategy.

Course Content

UNIT I

Human Resource Management: Concept, Scope, Objectives, functions, importance and Philosophy. Historical Development of HRM in India and Western Countries: from Personnel to Human Resource Management. Role of HRM in organizational management. Personnel Policies. Organisational and HR Department Structure and hierarchy. Line and staff relations.

UNIT II

Human Resource Planning: Concept, objectives, process and importance. Job Analysis: Job Description, Job Specification. Career Planning and Paths; Latest trends in HR Planning.

UNIT III

Procurement function of HR: Recruitment and selection, various tests of employment, intelligence and personality assessment. Placement, Induction program. Employee retention strategies, importance and methods. Latest trends in procurement and retention.

UNIT IV

Compensation Management: Compensation plans and policies, factors influencing compensation and fixation principles and procedures. Job Evaluation. Incentive schemes: fringe benefits, perks, etc., the latest trends in compensation management.

UNIT V

Strategic Human Resource Management: Concept, importance and methods. Corporate ethics, values. The competencies of HR professional in a SHRM scenario. Human Resource Management: A Profession. The latest trends in Strategic Human Resource Management.

References:

1. Agarwal, R. D. (Ed.) 1973
Dynamics of Personnel Management in India, New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company.
2. Bhargava, P. P. 1990
Issues in Personnel Management, Jaipur: Printwell Publishers.
3. Chalofsky, Neal E and Reinhart, Carlene. 1988
Effective Human Resource Management, London: Jossey Bass.
4. Chatteljee, Bhaskar 1999
The Executive Guide to Human Resource Management, New Delhi, Excel Books.
5. Desai, K. G. 1969
Human Problems in Indian Industries, Bombay, Sindhu.
6. Famularo, Joseph 1987
Handbook of Human Resource Administration, McGraw-Hill.
7. Fisher, Cynthia; Schoenfeldt Lyle F. and Shaw, James, G. 1997
Human Resource Management, Third Edition., Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company.
8. Gary Desslar 1997
Human Resource Management, 7th Edition, New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.
9. Mamoria, C.B. 1989
Personnel Management, Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House.
10. McKenna, Eugene and Beech, Nic 1997
The Essence of Human Resource Management, New Delhi, Prentice – Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.
11. Moorthy, M. V. 1992
Human Resource Management: Psycho-Sociological Social Work Approach, Bangalore, R & M Associates.
12. Pareek, Udai and Rao, T. V. 1982
Designing and Managing Human Resources, New Delhi, Oxford & IBH.
13. Rudrabasavaraj, M. N. 1984
Human Factors in Administration, Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House.
14. Rudrabasavaraj, M. N. 1986
Cases in Human Resource Management, Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House.
15. Subba Rao, P. 1996
Essentials of Human Resource Management and Industrial Relations, Himalaya Publishing House.

(Specialisation-I: HRD)

Code: SW-3.5a

**Title: SOCIAL WORK PRACTICUM – III
(Exposure Visits and Concurrent Field Work)**

Exposure Visits

Exposure visits of 3-4 days duration shall be made to provide an opportunity to study and appreciate innovative practices in the area of specialization chosen by the student. This would help the students to get an exposure to the area of their specialization and also develop a vision for their future practice. The report of exposure visit shall be part of concurrent field work.

Concurrent Field Work

Concurrent practice learning of two-days a week is an ongoing learning opportunity to develop intervention skills in reality situations. This entails learning social work practice for two, or two and a half days or its equivalent, each week of the semester. The learners may be placed in specialization related agencies. The faculty supervisors would assist students to prepare a plan of action for the respective semester field work activities in consultation with agency supervisors. Further, faculty supervisors shall facilitate students to adopt intervention field work in collaboration with agency/development organisations. The agency/community/setting shall continue for practice of field work in next semester too. Minimum required concurrent fieldwork visits in this semester would be twenty days, beginning soon after the completion of exposure visits.

References:

- Kohli, A.S. 2004. *Field Instruction and Social Work: Issues, Challenges and Response*. Delhi: Kanishka.
- Lawani, B.T. 2009. *Social Work Education and Field Instructions*. Agra: Current Publications.
- Mathew, G. *Supervision in Social Work*. Mumbai: TISS.
- Roy, S. 2012. *Fieldwork in Social Work*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
- Sajid, S.M. 1999. *Fieldwork Manual*. New Delhi: Department of Social Work, Jamia Milia Islamia.
- Subedhar, I.S. 2001. *Fieldwork Training in Social Work*. New Delhi: Rawat.
- University Grants Commission. 1978. *Review of Social Work Education in India: Retrospect and Prospect*. New Delhi: UGC.

(Specialisation-II: URCD)

Paper code: SW-3.3b

Paper Title: SOCIAL WORK WITH TRIBAL AND RURAL COMMUNITIES

Introduction:

This course aims at introducing the learner the programmes of tribal and rural development, and the importance of social work practice with tribal and rural communities.

Objectives:

1. Develop an understanding of tribal and rural communities.
2. Understand the characteristics and problems of tribal and rural communities.
3. Acquire knowledge about the contribution of Government and Non-governmental organisations to tribal and rural development.
4. Develop an understanding of the functions of Panchayath Raj Institutions with particular reference to Karnataka.
5. Gain knowledge about the application of social work in tribal and rural development programmes.

Course Content

UNIT I

Tribes – Meaning, definitions, and characteristics.

Tribes in India and their ecological distribution. Power structure in tribal community.

Analysis and Assessment of the Problems of Tribal Communities - Special Problems of the Tribal Communities.

Emerging Trends in Tribal Social Institutions - Family and Kinship Systems, Economic Structure, and Political organizations.

UNIT II

Tribal welfare programmes in India - Constitutional safeguards, Government Programmes and their impact on Tribal Societies – National Commission for Tribes, Forest Rights Act 2006, Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Tribes, Tribal Research Institutes, Non-Governmental organization initiatives for Tribal welfare.

Role of social workers in the development of tribal communities.

UNIT III

Rural Community - meaning, definitions, and characteristics of rural community.

Dynamics in rural community – caste, class and gender relations in rural communities in India.

Problems of Rural Society - Poverty, Illiteracy, Bonded and Child Labour, Low Wages, Unemployment, Underemployment, and other forms of exploitations.

UNIT IV

Concept of Democratic Decentralization: Meaning, objectives and significance of decentralization. Significance of 73rd Amendment to the Constitution to Rural Governance and Development.

Rural development programmes in India - Non-Governmental organization initiatives for Rural Development - National Institute for Rural Development (NIRD) and other Rural Development Statutory Bodies.

UNIT V

Meaning and uses of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA); Use of relevant methods of social work for development of rural communities: community organization, social action, social work administration and social work research.

Role of social workers in the development of rural communities.

References:

1. Barnabas, A. P. 1987 Rural Community Development in India, In Encyclopedia of Social Work in India, Vol. II, New Delhi: Ministry of Welfare, Government of India,
2. Bhalla, Alok and Bumke, Peter J. (Eds) 1992 Images of Rural India in the 2nd Century, New Delhi; Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
3. Bharadwaj, A. N. 1979 Problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India, New Delhi: Light and Life Publishers.
4. Bose, Nirmal Kumar 1971 Tribal Life in India, National Book Trust India, New Delhi.
5. Brahmananda, P. R., Narayan, B. K. and Kalappa, A. (Eds.) 1987 Dimensions of Rural Development in India, Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House.
6. Desai, A. R. (Ed.) 1978 Rural Sociology in India, Bombay: Popular Prakashan,
7. Desai, A. R. (Ed.) 1981 Peasant Struggles in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
8. Debey, S. N. and Murdia, R. 1977 Land Alienation. and Restoration in Tribal Communities, Bombay: Himalaya Publications,
9. Dube, S. C. 1987 Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes, In. Encyclopedia of Social Work in India, Vol, III, New Delhi: Ministry of Welfare, Government of India.
10. Epstein Scarlet J 1973 South India: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow; Mysore Villages Revisited, London and Basingstoke: Macmillan Press
11. Katar Singh. 1999 Rural Development: Principles, Policies and Management, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
12. Mahajan, V. S, (Ed.) 1993 Employment through Rural Development - Towards Sustainability, New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications.

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| 13. Mahanti, Neeti 1994 | Tribal Issues - A Non-conventional Approach, New Delhi, Inter-India Publications. |
| 14. Nair, T. K. and
Anbarasan, R. S. (Eds.) 1981 | Training Social Workers for Rural Development, ASSWI. |
| 15. Panwalkar, V. G. 1987 | Social Work in Rural Settings, In. Encyclopedia of Social Work in India, Vol. III, New Delhi: Ministry of Welfare, Government of India. |
| 16. Patel, M. L. 1994 | Tribal Development without Tears, New Delhi, Inter-India Publications. |
| 17. Ramaiah, P. 1988 | Issues in Tribal Development, Allahabad, Chugh Publications. |
| 18. Singh, K. 1986 | Rural Development: Principles, Policies and Management, New Delhi: Sage Publications. |
| 19. Sinha, B. B. 1982 | Society in Tribal India, Delhi, B,R Publishing Corporation. |
| 20. Sodhi, J. S. 1990 | Poverty Alleviation of Rural Development, New Delhi: Criterion Publications. |
| 21. Swaminathan, M. S. 1982 | Science and Integrated Rural. Development, New Delhi: Concept Publishing company. |

Journals:

1. Journal of Rural Development, NIRD Hyderabad
2. Man in India

(Specialisation-II: URCD)

Paper code: SW-3.4b

Paper Title: SOCIAL WORK WITH URBAN COMMUNITIES

Introduction:

This course aims at understanding various issues related to urban community and the policies and programmes implemented for urban community development.

Objectives:

1. Develop an understanding of factors associated with urbanisation and its consequences.
2. Develop an understanding of policies and programmes of urban development.
3. Acquire knowledge of various approaches to urban community development.

Course Content

UNIT I

Urbanization: Concept and theories - Industrialisation and urbanization and impact on rural society.

Characteristics of town, city, metropolis, suburbs, satellite town.

Urbanisation and economic development - Urbanisation and social institutions Urbanisation and social problems - Characteristics of urban life - Urban problems - Urban services and deficiencies.

Poverty and Urban areas.

UNIT II

Urban Environment and Slums: Definition and theories of slums; Governmental and non-governmental efforts for slum clearance and slum improvement.

Environmental conditions of urban India - Causes and types of urban pollution - Waste management measures.

UNIT III

Urban Community Development: Meaning, need, scope and related concepts – Urban development and urban community development – origin of urban community development in India.

UNIT IV

Significance of 74th Amendment to the Constitution to Urban Governance.

Urban Development Policy and Programme: Town planning and other legislation related to urban development - Major Urban Development Authorities in Karnataka.

Urban administration and community participation - History and functions of local self government in urban area in India. Water and sanitation programmes.

UNIT V

Involvement of corporate sector in urban development. Social work with urban communities - Recent developments and future perspectives.

Social work interventions at micro and macro levels.

References:

1. Aziz, Abdul. 1984 Urban Poor and Urban Informal Sector, New Delhi, Ashish Publishing House.
2. Bharadwaj, R. K. 1962 Urban Development in India, New Delhi, National Book Trust.
3. Bhargava, Gopal (Ed.) 1981 Urban Problems and Policy Perspectives, New Delhi, Abhinav Publications.
4. Bose, Ashish 1973 Studies in India's Urbanization (1901 to 1971), New Delhi, Tata McGraw-Hill.
5. Cullingworth, J. B. 1973 Problems of Urban Society, Vol. I, The Social Framework of Planning, London, George Allen and Unwin Ltd.
6. Didee, Jaymala and Rangaswamy Vomla (Eds.) 1993 Urbanisation - Trends, perspectives and Challenges, Jaipur, Rawat Publications
7. D' Souza, Victor S. 1987 Urban Development in India, In Encyclopedia of Social Work in India Vol.III, New Delhi, Ministry of Welfare, Government of India,.
8. Gangrade, K. D. 1971 Community Organisation in India, Bombay, Popular Prakashan.
9. House, Peter. 1973 The Urban Environmental System, London, Sage Publications.
10. Institute of Economic Growth India's Urbanisation 1901 – 2001, Part Two, Concepts, Definitions and Sources of Data, Second Edition, No. 10
11. Karamer, R. M.' and Specht, H. 1983 Readings in Community Organisation Practice, Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall.
12. Kundu, Amitabh 1987 Urban Community Development, In. Encyclopedia of Social Work in India, Vol. III, New Delhi, Ministry of Welfare, Government of India.
13. Maurya, S. D. (Ed) 1989 Urbanisation and Environmental Problems, Allahabad, Chugh Publications.
14. Prakasa Rao, V. L. S. 1983 Urbanisation in India - Spatial Dimensions, New Delhi, Concept Publishing Company.
15. Ramachandran, R. 1989 Urbanisation and Urban Systems in India, Bombay, Delhi Oxford University Press.

16. Rani Singh Sundra. 1979
Urban Planning in India, New Delhi Ashish Publishing House.
17. Rao, M. S. A. Bhat,
Chandrashekar and Kadekar
Laxmi Narayan. 1991
A Reader in Urban Sociology,
New Delhi, Orient Longman.
18. Ross, Murray G. 1955
Community Organisation: Theory. New York,
Principles and Practice, Harper and Row.
19. Srivastava, A. K. 1989
Urbanization : Concept and Growth, New Delhi, H.
K. Publishers and Distributors.
20. Turner, Roy (Ed.) 1962
India's Urban Future, Bombay, Oxford University
Press.
21. Verma, S. S.
Urbanization and Regional
Development in India, Allahabad, Chugh
Publications.

(Specialisation-II: URCD)

Code: SW-3.5b

**Title: SOCIAL WORK PRACTICUM – III
(Exposure Visits and Concurrent Field Work)**

Exposure Visits

Exposure visits of 3-4 days duration shall be made to provide an opportunity to study and appreciate innovative practices in the area of specialization chosen by the student. This would help the students to get an exposure to the area of their specialization and also develop a vision for their future practice. The report of exposure visit shall be part of concurrent field work.

Concurrent Field Work

Concurrent practice learning of two-days a week is an ongoing learning opportunity to develop intervention skills in reality situations. This entails learning social work practice for two, or two and a half days or its equivalent, each week of the semester. The learners may be placed in specialization related agencies. The faculty supervisors would assist students to prepare a plan of action for the respective semester field work activities in consultation with agency supervisors. Further, faculty supervisors shall facilitate students to adopt intervention field work in collaboration with agency/development organisations. The agency/community/setting shall continue for practice of field work in next semester too. Minimum required concurrent fieldwork visits in this semester would be twenty days, beginning soon after the completion of exposure visits.

References:

- Kohli, A.S. 2004. *Field Instruction and Social Work: Issues, Challenges and Response*. Delhi: Kanishka.
- Lawani, B.T. 2009. *Social Work Education and Field Instructions*. Agra: Current Publications.
- Mathew, G. *Supervision in Social Work*. Mumbai: TISS.
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- Sajid, S.M. 1999. *Fieldwork Manual*. New Delhi: Department of Social Work, Jamia Milia Islamia.
- Subedhar, I.S. 2001. *Fieldwork Training in Social Work*. New Delhi: Rawat.
- University Grants Commission. 1978. *Review of Social Work Education in India: Retrospect and Prospect*. New Delhi: UGC.

(Specialisation-III: MPSW)

Paper code: SW-3.3c

Paper Title: PREVENTIVE AND SOCIAL MEDICINE

Introduction:

This course introduces the basic health issues and the application of social work in health setting both in hospital and community.

Objectives:

1. Understand the concept and dimension of health.
2. Get orientation to preventive medicine and health systems
3. Orient to the public health system
4. Understand the issues related to the prevention, clinical features and treatment of major communicable and non-communicable diseases.
5. Understand the tenets of National Health Policy of India and modernization of community based health care services. .
6. Understand the health care services at different levels.

Course Content:

UNIT I

Concept, scope and significance of Preventive and Social Medicine. Historical development of Preventive and Social Medicine in the West and in India.

Concept of health - Physical, social, mental and spiritual dimensions of health, Positive health - Determinants of health.

Concepts and significance of community health and community medicine.

UNIT II

Causes, signs and symptoms, treatment and prevention of Communicable Diseases such as Leprosy, Tuberculosis, Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs), and HIV/AIDS.

Causes, signs and symptoms, treatment and prevention of Non-communicable Diseases such as Cancer, Heart Disease, Hypertension, Diabetes, and Neurological problems.

UNIT III

Levels of Prevention: Primary, Secondary and tertiary prevention. Hygiene: personal and environmental.

Concept of nutrition - Nutritional requirements - Problem of malnutrition in India - Social aspects in nutrition - Balanced diet.

UNIT IV

Public Health System in India - Centre, State, District, Taluka and Village level. Health Education and Communication: IEC, BCC. National Health Policy and Programmes in India - Maternal and Child Health Services - Immunization – Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme - School health programmes.

Role of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR).

UNIT V

Health Care of the Community; Concept of health care - Levels and principles of health care. Role of medical social worker in preventive and social medicine. Social Work Intervention in health. International and National Organisations working in Health Settings.

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Health and Basic Services, New Delhi, UNICEF South Central Asia Regional Office.

(Specialisation-III: MPSW)

Paper code: SW-3.4 c

Paper Title: MENTAL HEALTH

Introduction:

This course is to provide awareness about mental health and mental health problems and also application of social work in mental health settings.

Objectives:

1. Understand the concepts 'mental health' and 'mental illness'.
2. Understand the signs and symptoms, etiology, diagnosis and treatment of mental health problems.
3. Understand different services for the care of mentally ill.
4. Identify the issues related to community mental health settings.

Course Content

UNIT I

Concept of mental health and mental illness - Mental health as a part of general health - Misconceptions about mental illnesses.

Historical development of Psychiatry in the West and India.

Latest classification of mental disorders according to WHO and APA.

Criticism of Psychiatry and Anti-psychiatry Movement.

UNIT II

Signs, symptoms, etiology, diagnosis, prognosis and management of:

Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders;

Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of psychoactive substances.

Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders; and

Mood [affective] disorders.

UNIT III

Signs, symptoms, etiology, diagnosis, prognosis and management of:

Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders.

Behavioural syndromes associated with physiological disturbances and physical factors;

Disorders of personality and behaviour in adult persons; Mental retardation; Disorders of

psychological development; and Behavioural and emotional disorders with onset usually occurring in childhood and adolescence.

UNIT IV

Mental Health Act, 1987; and the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995.

National Mental Health Policy.

National Mental Health Programs.

UNIT V

Impact of mental illness on the patient, family and community.

Community Mental Health: Concept and Scope. Prevention of mental illness: Primary, Secondary & Tertiary level. Disaster mental health management. Mental health education. Community mental health programs in India.

References:

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A Short Textbook of Psychiatry, Third Edition, New Delhi, Jaypee Brothers.
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Social Work with Mental Handicap, London, Macmillan Press Ltd.
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14. Page, J. D. 1983
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(Specialisation-III: MPSW)

Code: SW-3.5c

**Title: SOCIAL WORK PRACTICUM – III
(Exposure Visits & Concurrent Field Work)**

Exposure Visits

Exposure visits of 3-4 days duration shall be made to provide an opportunity to study and appreciate innovative practices in the area of specialization chosen by the student. This would help the students to get an exposure to the area of their specialization and also develop a vision for their future practice. The report of exposure visit shall be part of concurrent field work.

Concurrent Field Work

Concurrent practice learning of two-days a week is an ongoing learning opportunity to develop intervention skills in reality situations. This entails learning social work practice for two, or two and a half days or its equivalent, each week of the semester. The learners may be placed in specialization related agencies. The faculty supervisors would assist students to prepare a plan of action for the respective semester field work activities in consultation with agency supervisors. Further, faculty supervisors shall facilitate students to adopt intervention field work in collaboration with agency/development organisations. The agency/community/setting shall continue for practice of field work in next semester too. Minimum required concurrent fieldwork visits in this semester would be twenty days, beginning soon after the completion of exposure visits.

References:

- Kohli, A.S. 2004. *Field Instruction and Social Work: Issues, Challenges and Response*. Delhi: Kanishka.
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Paper Code: SW-3.6

Paper Title: (OEC) SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE WITH THE ELDERLY

Introduction:

Changing demographic profile in India has led to rise in the number of elderly as never before. Along with the enhanced longevity, a number of issues related to care and management of elderly have come into focus. Social work as a profession concerned with providing professional service to the needy has recognized the need to address the concerns of the senior citizens. The current paper envisages training the learners in professional social work practice with the elderly. The paper focuses on senior citizens as target client group for social work intervention; the paper deals with the issues, concerns, problems and social work methods in facilitating healthy adaptation of the client group in the current Indian context.

Objectives:

1. To get an overview of the perspectives on aging and scope for practice.
2. To understand the various challenges related to aging, healthy aging and problems of the elderly in difficult situations.
3. To identify agencies working with elderly, the different care settings and issues in working with elderly in different settings.
4. To gain an insight into process of working with elderly.
5. To train the learners in applying specific social work intervention measures in working with senior citizens, care givers and to have an understanding of National Policy on Older Persons, and the role of International and NGOs to ensure quality of life to the elderly.

Course Content

UNIT I

Gerontology – Definition and scope. Understanding the elderly from demographic, developmental, psychological, socio-cultural, economic, and health perspectives.

UNIT II

Developmental tasks in elderly: Issues in health care, changes in family structure, coping with aging process, and status in the family. Healthy aging, Successful aging, and quality of life in the old age.

UNIT III

Care settings for elderly: General hospitals, geriatric wards/ hospitals, home-based care, homes for the aged, nursing homes, day-care-centers, hobby centers, and facilities for homeless elderly, elderly helpline, and senior citizen forum. Social security schemes for the Elderly.

UNIT IV

Theories of Successful Aging: Disengagement Theory and Activity Theory.
National Policy on Older Persons, Constitutional and Legal safeguards of senior citizens.

UNIT V

Social work intervention measures for senior citizens through methods of social work: Case work, group work, community organisation, welfare administration, social work research, social action.

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An Attempt to Develop Gerontological Social Work in India: A seminar report, Mumbai.
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Coping with Retirement, UNESCO CLUB, Naganur, Belgaum

Journals:

1. Indian Journal of Gerontology, C-207, Manu Marg, Tilak Nagar, Jaipur 302 004
2. R & D Journal of Helpage India . C-14, Qutab Institutional Area, New Delhi, 110016.