

**CHRIST COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS),  
IRINJALAKUDA**

**IRINJALAKUDA, THRISSUR - PIN 680 125**



**DEGREE OF  
MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK  
(CHOICE BASED CREDIT AND SEMESTER SYSTEM)**

**UNDER THE**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

**SYLLABUS**

**(FOR THE STUDENTS ADMITTED FROM THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2014 – 15 ONWARDS)**

**BOARD OF STUDIES IN SOCIAL WORK (PG)**

**IRINJALAKUDA, THRISSUR - PIN**

**680 125 KERALA, 673 635, INDIA**

**JULY, 2014**

**MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK SYLLABUS AND SCHEME 2015**  
**SCHEME AND SYLLABUS OF MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK**  
**(MSW)**

**Semester I**

Sl. No	Course Code	Title Of Courses	Instruction Hours/ week	Credits	Exam Hrs.	Scheme of Examination		Total Credits
						EE Weight	1E Weight	
1.	SWIC 01	History, Fields and Philosophy of Social Work	4	4	3	30	10	24
2.	SWIC 02	Ideologies of Social Work	4	4	3	30	10	
3.	SWIC 03	Sociology and Economics for Social Work	4	4	3	30	10	
4.	SWIC 04	Human Growth and Development	4	4	3	30	10	
5.	SWIC 05	Personal and Professional Skills for Social Workers	4	4	3	30	10	
6.	SWIF 06	Concurrent Fieldwork	10**	4			40	
		Total	30	24				

Semester II

Sl. No	Course Code	Title Of Courses	Instruction Hours/ week	Credits	Exam Hrs.	Scheme of Examination		Total Credits
						EE Weight	1E Weight	
1.	SWII C07	Social Casework and Social Group work	4	4	3	30	10	23
2.	SWII C 08	Theory and Practice of Counselling	4	4	3	30	10	
3.	SWII C 09	Community organization and Social Action	4	4	3	30	10	
4.	SWII C 10	Psychology for Social Work	4	4	3	30	10	
5.	SWII C 11	Social Legislation and Human Rights	4	4	3	30	10	
6.	SWII F 12	Concurrent Fieldwork	10**	3			40	
		Total	30	23				

Semester III

Sl. No	Course Code	Title Of Courses	Instruction Hours/ week	Credits	Exam Hrs.	Scheme of Examination		Total Credits
						EE Weight	1E Weight	
1.	SWIII C13	Quantitative and Qualitative Research Methods for Social Work	4	4	3	30	10	24
2.	SWIII C14	Participatory Project Planning and Training	4	4	3	30	10	
3.	SWIII C15	Community Health	4	4	3	30	10	
4.	SW III E1	Health Care Social Work	4	4	3	30	10	
5.	SW III E1 17	Social Work in Mental Health Settings	4	4	3	30	10	
4.	SW III E2	Rural Community	4	4	3	30	10	
5.	SW III E2	Urban Community	4	4	3	30	10	
4.	SW III E3	Social Work Practice With Families	4	4	3	30	10	
5.	SW III E3 17	Population dynamics and Reproductive and	4	4	3	30	10	
6.	SW III F	Concurrent Fieldwork	10**	4			40	
		Total	30	24				

Semester IV

Sl. No	Course Code	Title Of Courses	Instruction Hours/ week	Credits	Exam Hours.	Scheme of Examination		Total Credits
						EE Weight	1E Weight	
1.	SW IV C19	Administration of Human Service	4	4	3	30	10	29
2.	SW IV C20	SocialWork with Vulnerable groups	4	4	3	30	10	
3.	SW IV E1 21	Therapeutic Approaches in Medical and	4	4	3	30	10	
4.	SW IV E1 22	Family Social Work	4	4	3	30	10	
3.	SW IV E2 21	Environmental Studies and	4	4	3	30	10	
4.	SW IV E2 22	Social Work with Gender Issues	4	4	3	30	10	
3.	SW IV E3 21	Women Development	4	4	3	30	10	
4.	SW IV E3 22	Social Work Practice with	4	4	3	30	10	
5.	SW IV F 23	Concurrent Fieldwork	10**	3				
6.	SW IV Pr 24	Dissertation	4	4				
7.	SW IV V 25	Viva-voce (Theory)		4				
8.	SW IV F 26	Block Field work		2				
		Total	30	29				

## **Field Work**

### **Rules**

Field work is designed to provide a variety of opportunities to develop and enhance professional practice skills. Learning is aided through observation, analysis of social realities and experience of participation in designing and providing social work intervention. Major components of field work are observation visits, community living experience/camp, concurrent field work, study tour, summer placement and block placement.

Field work should involve the selective utilization of all social work methods. The student should also be assigned small research studies, organization of programmes for the clientele of the agency and training programmes.

Each student is to be assigned to faculty supervisor who supervises the field work activities of the student. Individual conferences with the students are recommended. The Department should prepare an evaluation proforma to assess the level of competence of the student. This should be given to the agency supervisor for assessment.

The students should prepare and submit the report of their activities during fieldwork. They should also present a summary of activities in the fieldwork seminar held every semester. A viva voce exam should be held at the end of each semester in which a social work practitioner will be the examiner. This viva voce exam can be conducted by the Departments themselves.

**Fieldwork Schedule**

Semester	Field practicum component	Duration/No ( Minimum Requirements are given)	Credits
I	a. Observation Visits b. Community living/ Camp c. Concurrent Fieldwork	a. 12 organisations b. 5 to 7 Days c. 10 hours per week . ( Social work methods )	4
II	Concurrent Fieldwork	10 hours per week (opportunities for casework, group work and community organization should be provided.)	3
III	a. Concurrent Fieldwork b. Study Tour	a. 10 hours per week (Students should be placed in organizations according to their specializations.) b. Four to seven days to social welfare organizations and development projects	4
IV	a. Concurrent Fieldwork b. Block Placement	a. 10 hours per week (Students should be placed in organizations according to their specializations) b. One Month at the end of the fourth semester (It is an internship to facilitate the transition from academic to work life. Agency should be chosen so that  (Opportunities for enhancing independent practice competencies are provided.)	3  2

**Assessment**

Credits for Fieldwork are given after internal assessment and there is no external evaluation.

Sl. No.	Criteria for Assessment	Weightage
1.	Fieldwork report (daily)	15
2.	Summary Report	3
3.	Evaluation Proforma  (Average of the marks given by the agency and faculty supervisors to be taken. Peer/Self-evaluation can also be done though it should not be considered for assessment.)	8
4.	Field work seminar  (Criteria- preparation, presentation, use of audio-visual aids and general participation in the seminar)	6
5.	Field work Viva Voce	8
	Total	40

## **Dissertation work**

### **Rules**

The student has to prepare and submit a dissertation under the guidance of a faculty. The student is engaged meaningfully in the process of problem formulation; reviewing some literature related to the study; preparing the research proposal, choosing an appropriate research strategy and developing instruments for data collection, collecting data, data processing, analyzing and interpreting the data and preparing the research report. The length of the research report may be between 80 to 100 pages and should not exceed 120 pages.

The total credits for the dissertation work is 4. It is divided into two components; 30 for external evaluation and 10 for internal evaluation. General Grading pattern is applicable to dissertation also. If a candidate fails in the dissertation, the examiner will give comments and suggestions for resubmission. Corrected dissertation should be submitted to the University within one month of the receipt of comments from the University. The resubmitted dissertation may be sent to an examiner for re valuation.

External evaluation: Weightage: 30

Evaluation Criteria

Sl. No	Item		Weightage
1.	Choice of area / topic Review of relevant literature	Scope, research potentials of the theme Comprehension, quality and quantity	3
2.	Objectives and hypotheses Research design or methodology	Relevance, relation to research theme, clarity Appropriateness, selection of variables, sample selection, description of the method used	5
3.	Tools/ instruments used	Appropriateness, construction, validation	2
4.	Data analysis and interpretation	Scheme, Application of analytical/ statistical techniques, use of tables, figures, relating findings to objectives and literature, discussion on findings Discussion on earlier chapters, synthesis of research findings, implications of the study	10
5.	Summary		
6.	Report Presentation	Chapter division, chapter size distribution, structuring paragraphs, vocabulary, clarity, coherence and bibliography	5
7.	Viva Voce	Ability to recall and explain the research process and to defend the research work.	5
		<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>

## Internal evaluation – Weightage: 10

### Evaluation Criteria

Sl. No	Item	Points to be noted	Weightage
1.	Interest of the student	Literature review, clarity of concepts, Pilot study	1
2.	Synopsis Presentation	Clarity, presentation, openness	2
3.	Regularity and punctuality  Overall Performance	Submission of synopsis, tools, draft and final report, seeking timely guidance and supervision  Commitment, confidence and genuineness	4
4.	Presentation of findings	Clarity regarding methodology and findings, confidence in presentation and ability to clarify doubts	3

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## MSW Semester I

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### SW I C 01: History, Philosophy and Fields of Social Work

**Credits: 4**  
**Hours/week: 4**

#### Learning Objectives

1. To get an insight into the basic concepts of Social Work
2. To understand the history of social work and Social Work education in India and abroad
3. To appraise social work as a profession
4. To understand the methods and functions of Social Work
5. To understand the philosophical assumptions and values of Social Work.
6. To understand the various fields of Social Work practice

#### Module 1

##### Historical development and Social Work-related Concepts

Historical development of social work in England, USA and India: The Elizabethan Poor Law, Charity Organization Society, Settlement House Movement, The Poor Law Commission of 1905, The Beveridge Report 1941, Post Independent Era and welfare activities in India, Social Movements and contribution of Indian Social Reformers to Social Welfare. Social Work, Social Service, Social Reform, Social Welfare, Social Policy, Social Action, Social Defense.

#### Module II

##### Analysis of various approaches to Social Work through different ages

Generalist Social Work practice: Micro practice, Meso practice and Macro practice. Identification of Social Work as a Profession, Values & principles of Social Work, Introduction to methods of social work- Social Case Work, Social Group Work, Community Organisation, Social work Research, Social work Administration, Social Action. Functions of Social work, Systems perspective, Rights based approach, Ecological perspective and strengths perspective, Diversity perspective in Social work

### **Module III**

#### **Social Work Philosophy**

Sources: Moral & Religious values in Social work philosophy-Christian, Hindu, Muslim, Buddhist traditions, Gandhian Philosophy and social work, Operationalizing cardinal social work values, challenges in embracing values.

Philosophical assumptions and core values of social work - Democratic frame work, worth and dignity of individual, interacting forces of human behaviour, uniqueness of individuality, change and the potentiality to change, the right for self direction, participation of clients in the helping process, right to self fulfillment to the extent of his capacity and within the limits, Society's responsibility to facilitate self- fulfillment of the individual, group or community.

### **Module IV**

#### **Social Work profession-issues and concerns, Social work Education**

Knowledge base of Social Work, Core skills of Social Work

Ethics in Social Work, Code of Ethics, role and skills of professional social worker. Issues and concerns of Social work Profession. Role of Government and voluntary organizations in promoting social welfare and social work profession in India. Professional Associations for social workers, International Social Work, Importance of continuing professional development of social workers.

Social Work education- history, curriculum, courses and specializations, field work, supervision, current trends in social work education. History and multidisciplinary foundation of Social work education, Field work, supervision-functions and methods, supervision framework, and Recording-Need and importance, Reflective Practice in social work.

### **Module V**

#### **Fields of Social Work**

Family, School, Industry, Development NGOs, Hospital, Community-Rural and Urban, migrants and Unorganized sector.

Social Work with Children, Youth, Women, Aging population, Differently abled persons, palliative care, migrants, Gender issues, Environment

Health Care, Mental Health, Adolescents and youth, Educational institutions, Differently abled,

SC/ST, Correctional services, unorganized laborers, Disaster management, Trauma, industries, geriatric setting. Urban Development and Rural Development, De-addiction, abuse, sexual assault, Domestic violence, Policy making, Hospice, HIV/AIDS.

### References:

1. Desai, Murli (2002). Ideologies and Social Work: Historical and Contemporary Analyses, Rawat Publications
2. Dinitto, Diana, M. (2008). Social Work Issues and Opportunities in a challenging profession (3<sup>rd</sup> edition). Chicago: Lyceum Books
3. Fink, Arthur et al (1985). The fields of Social Work. Beverly Hills, Calif: Sage Publications
4. Bhanti, Raj.(1996). Field Work in Social Work Perspective. New Delhi: Himanshu Publications.
5. Choudhary, Paul. (1983). Introduction to Social work. New Delhi: Atma Ram & Sons,
6. Dasguta, S.(1967). Towards a philosophy of Social Work in India. New Delhi: Popular Book Services
7. Hepworth, Dean H (2010). Direct Social Work Practice-Theory and skills (8<sup>th</sup> edition). New York: Brooks/Cole.
8. McLunis-Dittrich, Kathlee (1994). Integrating Social Welfare Policy and Social Work Practice. New York: Brooks/Cole.
9. Palackappilly, George & Felix T.D.(1998). Religion & Economics ,Gandhism, Buddhism. AIDBES, Stroup SPCI House
10. Khinduka S.K, Social Work in India
11. . Banerjee .G.R.: Papers on Social Work: An Indian Perspective
12. Stroup. H.H ( 1953) : Social Work: As Introduction to the Field, New York. American Book Co.,1953.
13. Wadia. A.R (1961) : History and Philosophy of Social Work in India. Allied Publishers, Bombay
14. Charles Zastrow : The Practice of Social Work.

## SW I C 02: Ideologies of Social Work

**Credits: 4**  
**Hours/week: 4**

### Learning Objectives

1. To gain information about the Western and Indian ideologies (historical and contemporary) for social change and in reference to the perception of people and social problems and rationale and goals for social change
2. To gain knowledge about ideologies of professional social work approaches and their limitations
3. To develop skills of understanding contemporary social reality in its historical context
4. To learn to explore one's own ideals, values and experiences about people and their problems
5. To be sensitive to systemic marginalization of vulnerable groups and to examine the emerging value framework and ethical responsibilities of social work

### Module I

**Western History of Ideologies for social change:** Ancient Period: Greek Ideologies

Medieval Period: Judeo- Christian Ideologies, Secular humanism, Protestantism

Modern Period: Rationalism, Welfarism, Liberalism and democracy, Utilitarianism and Social Darwinism, Socialism and human rights

### Module II

**Indian History of Ideologies for social change:**

Ancient Period; Vedic ideologies, Jainism and Buddhism, Spirituality

Medieval Period: Zoroastrianism in India, Islam in India, Mysticism of Bhakti and Sufi Movements, Sikhism

Modern period : Christianity in India, Hindu reform movements, Dalit and labor movements, Gandhian ideology and Sarvodaya movement, Nationalism, Ideology of Indian constitution, Ideology of voluntary organizations

### **Module III**

#### **Ideologies of Social Work Profession**

Western: Organized and scientific charity, Beginning of social work education, Clinical social work, ecological social work, Professionalization of social work

Indian: Beginning of social work education, Professionalisation of social work

### **Module IV**

#### **Contemporary Ideologies for social change**

Neo-liberalism, Postmodernism, Feminism, resurgence of the civil society, Multiculturalism, Ideologies of sustainable and people centered development, ideologies of action groups and social movements, ideologies of non government organizations

### **Module V**

#### **Contemporary Ideologies of Social Work Profession**

Radical Social Work, Progressive social work, Feminist social Work, Post modernism and Social Work

Other contemporary ideologies – Values of local self governance, Direct democracy, egalitarian multiculturalism, economic, social and ecological sustainability through interdependence, partnership, flexibility and diversity

Contemporary process of systemic marginalization of vulnerable groups – Prejudicing ideologies –ageism, ethnocentrism, sexism, classism, casteism, ableism, racism.

#### **References:**

1. Amaladas Anand, Raj Sabasti, Elampassery Jose (1986) Philosophy of Human Development, Satya Nilayam Publication, Chennai.
2. Anthony Elliott (ed) (1999) Contemporary Social Theory, Blackwell Publishers Ltd., Oxford, U.K.

3. Armando T. Morales, Bradford W. Sheafor Social Work: A Profession of many faces; Allyn and Becon, Massachusetts(1995)
4. Desai, Murli: Ideologies and social Work. Rawat Publicxations, Jaipur 2002
5. Dominelli, L. Feminist Social Work Theory and Practice, Basingstoke: Palgrave. (2002b)
6. Patel, Chhaya(Ed): Social Work Practice Religio-Philosphical Foundations. Rawat Publications Jaipur
7. Terry Mizrahi, Larry E. Davis Encyclopedia of Social Work (20th Edition), Oxford University Press, New York. (2008)
8. Upadhay Ashok K John Rawls – Concept of Justice, Rawat Publications, Jaipur1999
9. Viviene Cree and Steve Myers Social Work: Making a Difference, Rawat Publications, Jaipur. (2009)

### SW I C 03 : Sociology and Economics for Social Work Practice

**Credits: 4**

**Hours/week: 4**

#### **Learning Objectives:**

1. **Understand the sociological concepts to examine social phenomenon.**
2. **Understand The various social problems and its impact on the society, various issues and challenges**
3. **Understand social and economic processes and systems.**
4. **Understand economics of development.**

#### **Module I: Sociological Perspectives and theoretical contributions to sociology**

Sociological perspectives: Functionalist perspective, Conflict perspective, interactionist perspective, positivism.

Contributions of theorists: Dukhiem, Aguste Comte, Max Weber, Foucault and Talcott parson, Amartya Sen.

#### **Module II: Sociological concepts for social work**

Definition of sociology, relationship between Sociology and Social Work

Society: Definition, Society as system of relationships, meaning and characteristics,

Culture: Definition, characteristics, cultural change

Status & Role: Types and Characteristics

Socialization: Meaning, theories of socialization, process and agents Social process:

Associative and dissociative process

Social institutions – Marriage, family, religion, kinship, education, economic institutions and legal system

Social Stratification: Characteristics, Gender, caste, class.

Social control: Conformity and deviance; Characteristics, agencies and means of social control

Social mobility: Nature, characteristics and factors

Social change: Nature, characteristics, factors and theories related to social change

### **Module III: Social disorganization and social problems**

Meaning, nature and factors responsible for social disorganization, Social problem: concepts, social problems in India (Family violence, divorce, suicide, second generation issues, ageing, child abuse, juvenile delinquency, child labour, human trafficking, Addictions Drug peddling, Caste conflicts, issues of displacement, migration)

### **Module IV: Introduction to basic economic concepts**

Definition. Significance of studying economics in social work. Basic Economic concepts: Needs, demand and supply, Resources, Production, Distribution and Consumption.

Contemporary economic systems: Capitalism, Socialism and Mixed economy, their features, merits and demerits.

### **Module V: Development Economics**

Economic Development: Concept, Meaning, under development - Characteristics, causes and consequences

Poverty and unemployment in India: Types, Causes, effects and implications. World Hunger-myths, magnitude, causes and remedies.

New Economic Policy: Structural adjustment programmes (LPG) and Stabilisation programme, Impact of NEP

Planning for Development – Economic Planning, meaning, Objectives of Indian Planning, Five

Year Plans and its impact.

## Reference

1. Giddens, Anthony (Ed.) – Sociology-Introductory Readings, Excel Media, New Delhi
2. Shankar Rao - Sociology, S. Chand Co., 2005
3. Abraham Francis .M – “Contemporary Sociology” – An Introduction to Concepts and Theories, Oxford University Press (2006).
4. Macionis. J. John - “ Sociology” – Dorling Kindersley Pol std New Delhi (2006)
5. Bete, Andre – Sociology, Oxford University Press, New Delhi 2002
6. Datt, Ruddar and Sundaram – Indian Economy, S.Chand and Co. New Delhi 1999
7. Hanson, J.L.: A Textbook of Economics 7<sup>th</sup> Edition., Mac Donald and Evans, London,1977
8. Gandhi P. Jagadish (1982) Indian Economy – some issues, Institute of Social Sciences and Research, Vellore
9. 7. Madan, G.R. 2002 (revised edition) Indian Social Problems, Mumbai : Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
10. 8. Mohanty, Manoranjan (2004) Class, Caste, Gender – Readings in Indian Government and Politics, New Delhi : Sage Publication
11. Singh, Yogendra : Ideology and Theory in Indian Sociology, New Delhi : Rawat Publication
12. Vidya Bhusan & Sachdeva, D. R. (2000) An Introduction to Sociology, Allahabad : Kitab Mahal

## SW I C 04: Human Growth and Development

Credits: 4

Hours/week: 4

### Learning Objectives

1. To acquaint the students with the basic concepts in Psychology & Human growth and development relevant for Social Work practice
2. To acquaint the students with the developmental stages in human life across the Life span
3. To familiarize students with the theories of development and its relevance in Human growth and development

### Module I :General psychological concepts applicable to social work

Psychology: Definition and scope. Perception, Learning, memory, thinking, emotion and intelligence- their definitions, theoretical framework and other basic information.

Developmental psychology: Definition, Scope and its importance in Social work practice.

Theories of development: Growth and Decline-Meaning of Development changes, significant facts about development. The Life span and Importance of life span approach

### Module II: Biological basis of behavior

Brain: structure and functions of brain, Brain and behaviour,

Nervous system, neurotransmitters, Endocrine system, mode of action of hormones,

Basic genetic concepts, genetic transmission, importance of genetic factors, chromosomal abnormalities

Basics of human reproductive system, process of reproduction, Importance of Heredity and environment

### Module III: Stages of Human Development

**Prenatal period**– characteristics, stages, Prenatal influences on the child, Prenatal health care, Social and emotional aspects of pregnancy, importance of Pre-natal care, Types of

birth, problems during Delivery, postnatal care.

**Infancy** – stages, characteristics of newborn – major elements of adjustments, hazards

**Babyhood** - characteristics, developmental tasks and milestones, hazards, psychosocial development-attachment behaviour, types of play and its importance, role of parents

#### **Module IV: Childhood, Puberty & Adolescence**

**Early childhood** – characteristics, developmental tasks, hazards, language acquisition, early childhood education, psychosocial development, relationship with family and society, parenting styles, socialisation, personality development

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

**Puberty** – Characteristics, criteria, causes of puberty, major physical and emotional changes and its influence on personal and social adjustments, hazards and its effects on the individual's physical and psychological wellbeing.

**Adolescence** – characteristics, developmental tasks, major physical, emotional and social changes, Cognitive, emotional and social development, sex and sexuality in adolescence. Family relationships during adolescence, Hazards

#### **Module V: Early adult hood, Middle age and Old age**

**Early adult hood:** characteristics, developmental tasks, personal and social adjustments, vocational and marital adjustments, hazards..

**Middle age:** characteristics, developmental tasks, personal and social adjustments – vocational and marital adjustments, hazards

**Old age:** characteristics, developmental tasks, Ageing and Ageism, , Physical, psychological and social changes, personal, social, vocational and marital adjustments. Health problems and hazards ., death and Dying ,bereavement.

## References:

1. Hurlock, Elizabeth B. (1996). Developmental Psychology-a life span approach. Tata New Delhi: Mcgraw-Hill Publishing Co.Ltd.
2. Keniston, Allen (Ed.). (1998). Perspectives: Life Span Development. Madison: Course wise Publishing Inc.
3. Newman B.M., Newman P.R. (1999). Development through life: a psychosocial approach. Wardsworth, New York
4. Fernald, L. Dodge, Fernald, Peter, S. Introduction to psychology (2003)
5. Newman B.M, Newman P.R. Development through life – a Psychosocial approach, Words worth, New York, 1999
6. Hurlock, Elizabeth B. (1996). Child psychology.
7. Baron: Introduction to Psychology

## SW I C 05: Personal and Professional Skills for Social Workers

**Credits: 4**

**Hours/week: 4**

## Learning Objectives:

1. To gain an understanding on concepts of self esteem, self awareness, self development etc.
2. To familiarize with managerial skills required for social work practice
3. To provide training to enhance competence in interpersonal communication and development communication
4. To enhance skills in ICT

## Module 1

**Self and Self Awareness** -Significance of understanding self , Meaning of self : self concept, self esteem, self image and self acceptance, Self as “being” and “becoming”, Factors affecting self : attitudes and values,

Techniques of understanding self: (Intra and interpersonal), Transactional Analysis, SWOT analysis, Jo-Hari window. Understanding one's own emotions and self defeating behaviour. Reactions of self to various life situations:- Achievements, frustration, failures, crisis. Concept and need for self development, Difference in real self and ideal self, Setting goals for self development. Achievement orientation

## **Module II**

**Intrapersonal awareness and Interpersonal skills:** The value of 'tuning in' to oneself and the client, building self-observing reflective ability, knowing, containing and expressing emotion, Interpersonal skills: relating in a human way whilst structuring the context, conveying vitality, interest, warmth, empathic resonance and humor; Active listening and reflecting accurately; understanding non-verbal cues.

Relationship skills for social work practice: core qualities- warmth, empathy, genuineness, unconditional positive regard, Introduction to Interpersonal Relations, Analysis of different ego states, Analysis of Transactions, Analysis of Strokes, Analysis of Life positions

## **Module III**

**Communication Skills-** Communication: Definition, Purpose, Types, process, barriers, approaches in communication, Theories of Communication, Group discussion, Public speaking,

writing skills, reflective writing, presentation skills, engaging the audience, Verbal and non verbal communication skills, active listening, Writing skills: Minutes, reports, letters, Advocacy letters, writing case records as an information source for clients and interprofessional collaboration, Structure of case notes, legal writing, newsletters, press, media, media releases, Letter to the editor, literature review, journal articles and research papers, referencing and plagiarism. Communication with diverse groups, cross cultural communication.

## **Module IV**

**Professional skills-** Time Management: common issues in time management, Techniques for better Time Management.

Stress and Burnout in Professional Practice - Causes and impact of stress and burnout, Stress management, Prevention of and coping with burnout.

Group Dynamics and Team building: Importance of groups in organization, Interactions in group, Group Decision Taking, –group synergy – principles of intra-group dynamics relevant in the context of team building and management. How to build and manage effective teams.

Leadership- Introduction to Leadership, Leadership Power, Leadership Styles, Leadership in social work.

Professional Integrity, Competence and Internalization of professional values. professional knowledge, Professional Boundaries, Lifelong Learning, Critical thinking, Ethical decision making, Professional boundaries, Self Care. Use of yoga, meditation for self development

#### **Module V**

**ICT Skills:** Use of ICT in Social Work, MS Office, Various forms of ICT resources, ICT in teaching and learning, Learning resources, ICT and mass communication, designing blogs, websites, Managing electronic records of clients, Cyber laws, Cyber crimes, Cyber ethics.

#### **Reference:**

1. Study skills for social workers; Chris Stogdon and Robin Kitleley (2010) Sage Publications
2. Developing Communication Skills, Krishna Mohan, Meera Banerji, Macmillan Publishers India Ltd.
3. Corey, M., Corey, G., Corey, C. 2008, Groups: Process and Practice., Brooks/Cole New York
4. Thompson Neil 2009, People Skills, 3rd Ed., Palgrave Macmillan New York
5. Mark Hamer 2006, The barefoot Helper: mindfulness and creativity in social work and the caring professions, Russell House Publishing Limited
6. Benson, Jarlath F. 2001, Working more creatively with groups, Routledge, New York
7. Schön, Donald A. 1991, The Reflective Practitioner, How Professionals Think in Action, Basic Books New York [ISBN: 1857423194]

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## MSW Semester II

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### SW II C 07: Social Case Work and Group Work

**Credits: 4**

**Hours/week: 4**

#### Learning Objectives

- 1 To understand the basic concepts in Social Case Work and Social Group Work**
- 2 To acquaint the students with the process of Social case work and Group Work to enable them to work with individuals and Groups**
- 3 To develop in students the necessary attitude and competence to practice Social case work and Group Work**

#### Module I: Introduction to Social Case Work

Definition, scope and objectives of Social Case Work, Historical development of Case Work in West and India. Philosophical assumptions in the practice of the Social Case Work.

Behavioural concepts relevant to case work practice: human needs, social role, stress, Transference, counter transference, stress, coping skills and family dynamics.

Theoretical approaches relevant to case work. Psychoanalytical, Psychosocial, Problem solving, diagnostic and Functional approaches.

#### Module II: Components of social casework

Case work relationship: definition, components and principles of Case work relationship, difference between casework relationship and others

Caseworker - qualities and skills.

Components: Person, problem, place and process.

Case Work Process: psychosocial study, geno-gram, Diagnosis, Treatment, Evaluation, Termination and follow up. Termination steps, types and reactions to termination. Evaluation:

Objectives, Types & procedure.

Tools used in social case work: Listening, observation, Home visits, Interview, Casework  
Interview: nature purpose and principles. Sources of information, primary, secondary and collateral source.

Recording: importance, principles and types: Narrative recording, summary recording & verbatim recording. Uses of records.

### **Module III: Social case work treatment**

Environmental modification, Enhancing social support systems, Direct treatment: therapeutic interviewing, counselling techniques (guidance clarification, ventilation, psychological, support, reassurance, confrontation, accreditation, suggestion etc.)

Enhancing the client's problem solving - assertiveness, Stress management & social skills Case management: definition, philosophy, components- Assessment, planning, facilitation, care coordination, evaluation, advocacy, referral, resource management Settings of social case work: Primary & secondary, Scope of social case work in various settings, Role and function of case worker in all settings,

### **Module IV: Introduction to Groups**

Group- definition, Characteristics

Types of groups – primary and secondary groups

Treatment groups (support groups, educational groups, socialization groups, therapeutic groups.)

Task groups (forum, committees and work team)

Developmental groups (self help groups and support groups)

Subgroups- meaning and types (Cliques, dyads, triads, isolates)

Group Process: Group formation, Role, Rank and Relationship, Group norm, Bond, acceptance, isolation, rejection, conflict and control. Impact of group experience on individuals

Group morale: meaning determinants and importance and characteristics of groups with high or low morale.

Group Dynamics: Communication and Interaction pattern, Group cohesiveness, Group control,

Group culture

Stages of group development.

Tools for assessing group interaction - Sociometry and Sociogram. Functional and nonfunctional role of individuals in group

## **Module V: Introduction to Social Group Work**

Social Group Work: Definition, Philosophy, Values, and Objectives.

Principles of group work.

Historical development, current trends, relevance and scope. Theories related to group work

Group work process

Group Worker – Role and functions, skills, qualities.

Group Work Recording: use and types – Process - Verbatim, narrative - and summary

**Applications of group work in different settings-** Communities, hospitals, schools, Family counselling centres, Child Guidance Clinics, Hospitals, De-addiction centres, Mental health centres, Correctional institutions etc.

### **References:**

1. Biestek Felix (1957). Case Work Relationship. Chicago: Loyola University Press
2. Grace Mathew (1992). Introduction to Social Case Work. Bombay: Tata Institute of Social Sciences.
3. Perlman, H.H. (1957). Social Case Work: A Problem Solving Process. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
4. Hepworth & Larsen (2010). Direct Social Work Practice: Theory and Skills (Eighth Edition). Belmont, CA: Brooks/Cole/Thompson.
5. Hamilton.G : Theory and Practice of Social Case Work
6. Hamilton Gordon, (1976). Principles of social case recording. New York: Columbia University Press.

7. Brammer.L.M: The Helping Relationship Process and Skills 1985
8. Upadhay .R.K: Social Casework – A Therapeutic Approach.
9. Aptekar.H.H: The Dynamics Case Work and Counseling
10. Compton and Galaway: Social Work Process 1979
11. Trecker, H. B. (1972). Social Group Work: Principles and Practice. Associated Pub. House.
12. Toseland,R. W. and Rivas, R. F. (2009). Introduction to group work practice. Pearson/Allyn and Bacon.
13. Siddiqui,H Y (2008). Group work: Theories and practice. Rawat Publications
14. Banerjee, G. R. : Papers on Social Work - An Indian Perspective, Bombay, Tata Institute of Social Sciences
15. Cartwright D and Zanders : Group Dynamics. Peterson and Co. New York, 1960
16. Konopka : Social Group Work. A Helping Process, Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 1963.
17. Parihar .B.S : Group Process: Helping Process in a Group Kitab Mahal, Allahabad 1968.
18. Klien Josephine : Working with Groups. Hutchinson University and Library, London, 1920
19. Wilson and Ryland : Social Group Work Practice, Houghston Miffin Company, Cambrdige 1949
20. Ken Heap : Group theory for social workers. An Introduction Pergmon Press 1977

## SW II C 08: Theory and Practice of Counselling

Credits: 4

Hours/week: 4

### Learning Objectives:

1. To acquire knowledge of the theoretical and therapeutic approaches in counseling
2. To understand the process of Counselling.
3. To gain knowledge and skills for practice of counselling in different settings

### Module 1

#### Basics of Counselling Practice

Counselling: definition need and scope, Types of counseling: Individual and Group Counselling, Concepts-similarities & differences: Guidance, Counselling, Social Case Work, Psychotherapy. Elements in counselling: counsellee, counsellor, counselling setting.

### Module II

#### Counselling Process

Counselling stages: Relationship building, Exploring, assessment and understanding, goal setting and action, Termination and Evaluation Phase

Attitudes and Skills required for the stages of counseling: Contracting, Attending, Reflecting feelings, paraphrasing, focusing, confronting, summarizing, evaluating, goal setting, building relationships, empathic responding, challenging skills,

### Module III

#### Techniques and skills in Counseling

Personal Qualities of an effective counsellor

Skills and Techniques of counselling: Active listening, questioning, clarification, physical attending skills: non-verbal skills: posture, facial expressions, voice, and eye contact

Counsellor as a professional: Code of ethics and legal and ethical aspects of Counseling

### Module IV

#### Theories and approaches in Counseling Practice

Major principles, therapy process, requisite therapist behavior of –

Psychoanalysis, Client-centered, Gestalt theory, Rational emotive therapy, Behaviour therapy, Cognitive Behaviour Therapy, Reality therapy and Transactional Analysis, Strengths based approach, Solution focused brief therapy. Mindfulness based stress reduction, Eclectic approach in Counselling

## Module V

### Counselling practice in different settings

Marriage and Family counselling, Career Counselling, Crisis and trauma Counseling; Genetic Counselling, Grief Counseling, Stress management, Counselling in the Context of HIV/ AIDS, Counseling services for children and adolescents, Counseling for Elderly, Counselling in Workplace, Counselling for Substance abuse and Addiction.

### Reference:

1. Fuster, J. M., (2002). Personal Counselling. Mumbai : Better Yourself Books
2. Gladding, S. (2013). *Counseling : a comprehensive profession*. Boston: Pearson
3. Nelson-Jones, R., (2000). Practical Counselling and Helping Skills. Mumbai : Better Yourself Books
4. Yeo, Anthony, (1993). Counselling a Problem Solving Approach. Boa Vista : APECA publications in India
5. Carroll, Michael., (1996). Workplace Counseling: A systematic Approach to Employee Care. London : Sage Publications
6. Patri, V.R., (2005). Counselling Psychology. New Delhi : Authors Press
7. Rao, S.N., (2002). Counselling and Guidance. New Delhi : Tata Mc Graw Hill Publishing Company Ltd
8. Theory and Practice of Counselling; Richard Nelson-Jones, Sage South Asia Edition 2011
9. Elements of Counselling- Scott T Meier, Susan R Davis
10. An introduction to Counselling- John McLeod

## SW II C09: Community Organization and Social Action

Credits: 4

Hours/week: 4

### Learning Objectives:

1. Develop understanding regarding community organization and social action as methods of social work
2. Understand the elements of community organisation practice and social action.
3. Understand the practice of community organisation in various fields of social work.
4. Learn the models and strategies for community organization and social action
5. Learn and develop skills and attitudes for participatory Community work and social action.

### Module

#### I

#### Understanding Community and Community Dynamics

Concept of community:- Sociological and social work perspectives of community - geographical and functional community.

Functions of community. Changing communities – communities as sites of identity, inclusion and exclusion, Concepts of power and authority; sources of power in communities. Understanding community power structure, Powerlessness and empowerment, Cycle of empowerment.

Leadership in Community Organization: Concept and types of leadership. Role and functions of community leaders.

Participation in Community Organization: Meaning, significance and dimensions and levels of participation. Challenges in participation.

#### Module II

#### Community Organization as Practice Method

Concepts :- Community organization, community development.

Evolution of community practice in the West and in India

Principles of community organization. Values, Emphasis on human rights, multiculturalism, diversity, pluralism and social justice.

Phases in community organization- Study, analysis, assessment, organization, action, evaluation, modification and continuation.

Approaches and Models: Rothman's approaches to Community Organisation- Locality Development, Social Planning, Social Action. Paulo Freire and Conscientization. Saul Alinsky and Organized Mass Action.

Approaches to Organizing communities in the Indian Context: The Gandhian method of organizing: Satyagraha, civil disobedience and the philosophy of non-violence. Contemporary models: Trade Union model, Campaign and Advocacy model. The Rights based approach

### **Module III**

#### **Strategies in Community Organization**

Formation and capacity building of community level institutions and organizations (e.g- PRIs, people's organizations), capacity building of the marginalized groups, committee formation, leadership and cadre building and networking, awareness building, local services development. Advocacy, procedural action, coalition building and networking; facilitation and mediation.

Skills required in community organization practice: Interaction skills, skills in information gathering and assimilation, problem analysis, community mobilization, resource mobilization (external and internal), advocacy, conflict resolution, organizing meetings, documentation, networking, training and public relations, facilitation, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)

Recording: community profiling, recording (administrative and process records; data banks, monitoring report, evaluation reports) and documentation of the community organization processes (documentation of the best practices, case studies)

### **Module IV**

#### **Community Organization Practice in Various Settings**

Health, Education, Residential institutions, Livelihood and work, Natural resource management, Sustainable development, Working with tribal population, Disability, Working with rural and urban vulnerable communities, displaced population and rehabilitation.

Community organization in risk education and disaster response.

## **Module V**

Social Action: Concept, Objectives, Principles, methods and strategies of social action.

Scope of social action in India . Social Movements.

Approaches to Social Action- Freire, Gandhi (Sarvodaya), Alinsky, Lees and Siddique.,

Radical social work; Rights based approach, Different forms of protest.

Strategies for social action from various social movements.

Skills- Mediation, advocacy, conflict resolution. Social Action as a method of social work.

## **References:**

1. Ross Murray G, Community Organisation: Theory and Principles, Harper and Row Publication New York, 1985.
2. Arthur Dunham: Community Welfare Organisation.
3. Weil, Mary (Ed) :- Community Practice. Conceptual Methods, New York: The Haworth Press. Inc 1996.
4. Meenai, Zubair: Participatory Community work. Concept Publishing Company, NewDelhi 2008
5. Siddiqui , H.Y. Working with Communities: An Introduction to Community Work. Hira Publications, New Delhi 1997.
6. Tropman, John E, Erlich, John L; and Jack Rothman: Tactics and Techniques of Community Intervention – F.E. Peacock Publication, Inc, Illinois 1995
7. Hardcastle, David A., Powers, Patricia R. and Wenocur, Stanley : Community Practice- Theories and Skills for Social Workers..Second Edition2004
8. Hardina, D. : analytical Skills for Community Organisation practice, Columbia University Press, New York, 2002

## SW II C 10 : Psychology for Social Work

Credits: 4

Hours/week: 4

### Learning Objectives

1. To develop an understanding regarding individual and collective behaviour and determinants of social behaviour
2. To acquire knowledge regarding the concept of mental health and mental health issues in the contemporary society.
3. To gain basic knowledge regarding various mental disorders and dysfunctions.

### Module I: Introduction to Social Psychology

**Social Psychology:** Definition Nature and Scope of Social Psychology, and relevance to social work Overview of the Theoretical foundations of Social Psychology, Social Psychology as an Applied Science.

### Module II: Individual Behavior in social Context

**Social Cognition:** Meaning & definition, determinants of cognition, Schemas and Heuristics  
**Perception:** characteristics, determinants, Frame of reference - Stereotypes.

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

**Prejudice:** Definition and characteristics of prejudices – cases of Prejudices

**Sex and Gender, Gender identity and gender stereotypes.**

### Module III: Group Behavior in social Context

Social influence, pro-social behaviour.- factors and determinants. Aggression- factors and determinants.

Propaganda: definition, meaning, psychological basis and techniques. Counteracting misleading propaganda, propaganda in education.

Collective behavior: Audience & crowd. Classification of crowd and audience.

### Module IV: Introduction to Mental Health

Definition, characteristics and determinants of mental health. — Concept of mental health and mental illness. Bio- psychosocial model of mental health.

Mental Health issues in the contemporary society- Alcoholism and drug addiction, psychosomatic disorders, sociopathic disorders, Suicide, Post traumatic stress disorders

### **Module V: Introduction to Mental Disorders**

Signs, symptoms and clinical features of Major and common mental disorders – schizophrenia, mood disorders, anxiety disorders, Somatoform and Dissociative disorders.

Major Childhood disorders- Autism spectrum disorders, Conduct disorders, ADHD, LD.

Mental Retardation- causes, types, levels and assessment of I.Q

Community Mental Health: Definition, philosophy, principles.

### **References:**

1. David Krech and Richard S. Crutehfield and Egerton L. Ballachery : Individual in society
2. Baron Robert.A.et.al: Social psychology Prentice Hall India, New Delhi.
3. Taylor Shelley et.al: social psychology (2000) Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
4. Lindgern .H.C : An Introduction to Social Psychology, New Delhi, wiley Eastern Pvt. Ltd.1974.
5. Fernald, L. Dodge, Fernald, Peter.S: Introduction to psychology (2003) AIIBS Publishers, New Delhi.
6. Coleman: Abnormal psychology and modern life
7. Holmes David.S: Abnormal psychology (2001), Allyn and Bacon, Boston.
8. Ahuja, Niraj A short Text Book of Psychiatry 5th edition, New Delhi: Jaypee Brothers, 2005.
9. Namboodiri.V.M.D Concise Text book of Psychiatry, second edition (2005)Elsevier, New Delhi

## SW II C 11 : Social legislation and Human rights

**Credits: 4**

**Hours/week: 4**

### Learning Objectives

1. To familiarize the students with Indian Constitution, and the fundamental rights, duties and directive principles
2. To acquaint the students with human rights and organizations to protect human rights
3. To acquaint them with the statutory bodies for the protection of the rights of the individuals in general and women and children in particular
4. To understand the provisions of the social legislations and utilize them as a tool for empowerment of the vulnerable and marginalized sections of the society.

### Module I Introduction to Social Legislation

Meaning and scope of legislation: Kinds of Law-substantive, procedural, civil and criminal law; Indian Legal system, Process of making social legislation. Legal system in India: Courts, Hierarchy of courts.

Social Legislation: Definition, objectives, Meaning & Scope. Historical development, Social Legislation as an instrument for Social Control, Social Security, Social change, Social justice and Social Policy.

Indian constitution and social Legislation: Preamble, Fundamental rights, Fundamental duties and Directive Principles of State policy.

### Module II Human rights

Concept of human rights: Evolution, provisions in the constitution, UNDHR, National Human Rights Commission, Human right treaties, Organisations and judicial bodies on national and international level.

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

Commission for child rights, Women’s Commission-national, state - its structure, functions

### **Module III: Legislations for the Protection of Children and Women**

Children- Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act – 2000. Laws related to adoption, Child Marriage Act – 2006.

Protection of Children Against Sexual Offences – 2013.

Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act – 2010.

Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation Act – 1986.

Women - The Dowry Prohibition Act – 1986.

The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act – 2005.

The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act – 1986.

Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013

Laws related to other atrocities against women as per Indian penal code

### **Module IV: Social Legislations for the Aged, Disabled and other weaker Sections**

Aged: Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act – 2007.

Disabled: The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act – 1995.

Backward Classes: The Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes, (Prevention of Atrocities) Act – 1989.

Social security legislations-ESI Act 1948,Factories act 1948, work mens compensation Act 1923, maternity benefit act 1961

### **Module V Introduction to Legal Aid**

The Concept, Definitions, History and Need for Legal Aid.

Legal Services Authorities – The National Legal Services Authority, State Legal Services Authority, District Legal Services Authority, Taluk Legal Services Committee.

The Schemes and Programmes for Legal Aid Services, lok adalats

Public Interest Litigation

History of Public Interest Litigation with special references to India.

The Concept, Nature and Scope for Public Interest Litigation.

Other important legislations

The Right to Information Act – 2005.

The National Food Security Act – 2014.

## References

1. Gangrade K.D.: Social Legislation India. Vol.I and II, Concept publishing company, Delhi 1978
2. India Government: Constitution of India. Govt. of India Press, New Delhi
3. Mathew PD : Public Interest Litigation, Indian Social Institute, New Delhi, 1999
4. Tapan Biswal : Human rights, gender and environment Viva books pvt Ltd, New Delhi, 2006
5. People law and justice: A case book of PIL, Vol 2 Orient Longman publishers, New Delhi, 1997
6. Introduction to constitution of India: Vikas publishers house pvt Ltd, New Delhi
7. Legal Education Series: Indian Social Institute, New Delhi, 1999
8. Bare Acts.
9. Hebsur, R. K. (Ed.) Social Intervention for Justice, Bombay: TISS.
10. Huttman, E. D. 1981 Introduction to Social Policy, New York: McGraw- Hill.

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## MSW Semester III

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### SW III C 13 : Quantitative and Qualitative Research Methods for Social Work

**Credits: 4**

**Hours/week: 4**

#### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1. To understand the significance and characteristics of scientific research**
- 2. To develop competence in conducting qualitative and quantitative research**
- 3. To develop an understanding about the research process of qualitative and quantitative research**
- 4. To gain an understanding about the application of statistical techniques in social work research**

#### **Module I**

##### **Introduction and Problem formulation**

Scientific Research and social work: - Meaning of research, types of research, Social work research – aims and significance, Agencies for social work Research. Qualitative v/s Quantitative Research, evaluative research, participatory research, action research. Ethical considerations in research.

Research Problem formulation: - Concepts, Theoretical and operational definition of concepts, Theory, Role of theory in research, Variables- Types, Hypothesis- Definition, types, sources and significance . Importance and methods of review of literature, Formulation of research proposal, Pilot study.

#### **Module II**

Research Design:- Meaning, purposes and types: - Exploratory, Descriptive, Diagnostic and experimental. Quasi-experimental design. Single subject designs, group design, Sampling procedures- Types, Techniques, Methods of data collection, Primary data and Secondary

data, pre test, validity and reliability, observation, interview schedule, guides, questionnaires, projective techniques, content analysis, Measurement-Levels, scales and scaling techniques, Data Analysis and Data presentation: Editing, Coding, tabulating, Interpreting, Descriptive and inferential Analysis, report writing- format, style, contents, and abstracts.

### **Module III**

#### **Qualitative Research methods for Social work**

Advantages and disadvantages. Possible biases and measures to ensure objectivity, Preparation of a Qualitative research proposal- Important components, Precautions to ensure reliability and validity.

Tools of data collection in Qualitative research method- Systematic observation, Focus group discussion, in-depth interview, case studies. Critical review of research report. Qualitative data analysis and interpretation of the findings. Major components of a research report, Formats for presenting the report. Bibliography - APA format.

### **Module IV**

**Statistical Methods :** Nature and purpose of statistics – use of statistical methods and limitations of statistics. Tabulation of data – purpose and basis of classification Frequency distribution- construction of frequency tables, graphic and diagrammatic presentation of data- Bar chart, pie chart, histogram, frequency curve and ogive. Selection of appropriate statistical methods. Normal distribution.

### **Module V**

**Descriptive statistics-** Measures of central tendency: Mean, median, mode. Measures of variability - range, Standard Deviation, uses-co-efficient of variation, Inferential statistics - Correlation: Meaning and computation : Karl Pearson's Coefficient of correlation, Spearman's Rank correlation, , Chi square, 't' test, analysis of variance-one-way - Relevance, application and interpretation.

Use of software packages in data analysis – SPSS. Process and various statistical procedures using SPSS, interpretation and presentation of the statistical findings

## References

1. Karlinger, Fred: Foundations of Behavioural Research New York, Holt Rinsart & Winston Inc.
2. Goods, W.J. & F.K. Hatt: Methods in Social Research, New York, Mc Graw Hill
3. Jahoda .M:Research Methods in Social Relations, New York, Dryden Press.
4. Kaufman .F: Methodology of social science. London Thomas & Hudson
5. Wonwick, D.F. & C Liginger : The Sample survey: Theory and practice. New York, Ms Graw Hill.
6. Yin Robert K: Case Study Research, Washington, Cosmos Corpon.
7. Sirkin.R.M: Statistics for social sciences. Dayton Wright State University.
8. Guptha C.B.: An Introduction to statistical Methods.
9. Raymond Mark: Research made simple. Sage publications.
10. Laldas D.K: Practice of Social Research
- 11 Sarantakos Sotirios: Social Research, 1998, Macmillan Press Ltd.
12. Gupta .S.O: Statistical Methods
13. Mac Millan, W: Statistical Methods for Social Workers
14. Garrett. H.E: Statistics for Psychology and Education
- 15.Mohsin .S.M: Methods in Behavioral Sciences
16. Yeoman. K.A : Statistics for the Social Scientists

## SW III C 14: Participatory Project Planning and Training

Credits: 4

Hours/week : 4

### Learning Objectives :-

1. Understand the basic concepts in project planning and management
2. Develop skills in proposal writing and project management through practical experience.
3. Learn the concept and importance of participatory train in.
4. Develop skills in participatory training and facilitation

### Module I

Project: Definition Importance and Elements. Participatory Project Planning - Importance and levels of participation. Steps in Participatory project planning: Needs Assessment, Determining priorities, assessing feasibility- Cost Benefit Analysis, Environment Impact Assessment. Specifying goals and objectives, identifying preferred solutions, preparing action plan.

### Module II

**Project Proposal Writing:** Components: Executive Summary, Objectives, Background and history of the agency, Project description, project phasing, cost estimates and financing. Organization and management, expectations and justifications, out standing issues, follow up details, annexure details, important aspects for effective project formulation, basic data, agency details, legal aspects, organizational aspects, and technical aspects.

### Module III

#### Project administration

- a) Financial Management – Preparation of cost plan, resource mobilization- Techniques and legal requirements, Budgeting, accounting, auditing, financial records.
- b) Monitoring and Evaluation of the project-purpose, types. Criteria for evaluation: achievement of physical targets, utilization of benefits, people's participation,

educative value, technical aspects, deviation from the original plan, procedural accuracy, accounting procedures, costs, supervision efficiency, public relations. Workshop on Project Preparation-Proposal for fundraising, Income generation projects etc.

#### **Module IV**

##### **Facilitation and Participatory training**

Meaning of the concepts- facilitation and participatory training, adult learning. Conventional training. Difference between conventional training and participatory training. Principles of adult learning. Principles of participatory training

Social work and participatory training - significance.

Steps: Pre-training phase- designing (conducting training needs assessment, formulation of objectives, identifying and sequencing content, choosing methods), Post –training phase: Monitoring and evaluation – types, methods, Follow up of training and report writing

#### **Module V**

**Methods in facilitation and training** : Lectures, Brainstorming, group/panel discussions, focus group discussion, simulation, case studies, learning games, instruments, role plays, demonstration, quiz, stories and songs and field visits.

Skill Training: Effective Public Speaking, Organizing Meetings, Conference, Seminars, Workshops for Street Theatre, Designing of Posters and other low cost participatory media.

Roles of the participatory trainer.

#### **References:**

1. Chandra Prasanna, Projects: Planning, Analysis, Selection, Implementation, and Review, Tata McGraw Hill Pub. Co. Ltd, 1995.
2. Desai, Vasant., Project Management Preparation Appraisal, Himalaya Publications, 1997
3. Ghosh, A.S. Project Management. Anmol Publishers. New Delhi, 1990
4. Roy, M. Sam, Project Planning and Management – Focusing on Proposal Writing,

CHAI, Secunderabad.

5. Lock, Dennis, Handbook of project Management, Jaico Publishing House, Delhi, 1997
6. Mohsin M, Project Planning and Control, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd, 1997
7. Puttaswamaiah.K, Aspects of Evaluation and Project Appraisal, Popular Parkashan, 1978.
8. Dalal- Clayton, Barry, Dent, David and Dubois, Olivier: Rural Planning in Developing Countries- Supporting Natural Resource Management and Sustainable Livelihoods, Earthscan India, New Delhi,2003
9. Vasant Desai, Project Management: Preparations, Appraisal, Finance and Policy, Himalaya Pub. House, Delhi, 1997.
10. Reidar, Dale: Evaluating Development Programmes and Projects. Second Edition.,Sage Publications,2004
11. Mathew .T.K.: Project Planning, Formulation and Evaluation CBCI Centre, New Delhi.
12. Agochiya Devendra 2002. Every Trainer's Handbook. Sage Publication New Delhi
13. Chatterjee, Bhasker 2004. ICT for Basic Education and Literacy: Country Study for India. Delhi: UNESCO
14. Freire, P. 1972. Pedagogy of the Oppressed. London: Penguin
15. Chambers, Robert. 2002 Participatory Workshops: A Sourcebook of 21 Sets of Ideas and Activities Earthscan UK
16. Abreu, Desmond, D. Participatory Evaluation, PRIA, New Delhi.

## SW III C 15 : Community Health

**Credits: 4**

**Hours/week: 4**

### Learning objectives

1. To learn basic concepts in health and health care
2. To understand the epidemiology of common communicable diseases and non communicable diseases
3. To understand the community health programmes
4. To acquaint with nutritional problems and management
5. To know the various legislations pertaining to health care

### Module I

**Basic concepts in health:** Definition and meaning- Health, Disease, Illness, Wellbeing, Positive health, determinants of health, Spectrum of health, Community Health, Right to health, concepts of prevention, iceberg phenomenon of diseases, Social diagnosis, Cultural factors in health and disease, Multiple causes of disease, Biopsychosocial aspect of health and illness, Health Planning in India Health for all and primary health care, Attributes of primary health care, Concepts and principles of primary health care, Community health team and functions, Major health Programmes in India, Health Education- Purpose and methods, Immunisation schedule.

### Module II

**Health problems:** Communicable and non communicable diseases: Epidemiology of communicable diseases, TB, HIV/AIDS, Vaccine preventable diseases, Non communicable diseases- Cardiovascular diseases, hypertension, Diabetes, accidents and injuries, Life style diseases, Impairment, Disability, handicap, Magnitude of disability, Causes, Consequences of Disability, Types of impairment, Needs and problems of persons with disabilities ( Each type) Rehabilitation- Introduction, types, different areas- medical, education, psychological adjustment, vocation, employment. Rehabilitation – Social worker as a member of the multidisciplinary rehabilitation team, rehabilitation counselling.

### **Module III**

**Environmental health:** Health hazards of environment; Air, Water pollution, sanitation, ventilation, Effects on health, Effects of poor housing, climate change, Elements of town planning, Environment sanitation, Health hazards of accumulated solid waste, Food adulteration, Food borne disease, Food materials and common adulterants, Food sanitation

### **Module IV**

**Community health aspects of nutrition, Classification of foods, introduction to nutrition, Macro and micro nutrients, Mineral deficiencies, Assessment and management of malnutrition, Management of malnutrition, Nutritional rehabilitation, Nutritional supplements, balanced diet, Community nutritional programmes, Approaches to nutrition education, Assessment of obesity, Complications of obesity, Psycho-social aspects of obesity and eating disorders. Management of eating disorders.**

### **Module V**

#### **Legislations pertaining to health**

Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, Prevention of food adulteration Act, Drug and cosmetics Act, The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition Of Sex Selection) Act(PCPNDT Act), ESI Act, Mental Health Act , Public Health Act, Narcotic and Psychotropic substances Act , National Health Mission, School Health Programme.

#### **Reference**

1. Park, K. (2009). Preventive and social medicine. Jabalapur: Banarsidas.
2. Srinivasan K (1998). Basic Demographic Techniques and Applications, Sage Publications,
3. Goel, S L (2005), Population policy and Family Welfare, New Delhi : Deep and Deep publications
4. World Health Organization (2000), Towards better child health and development: integrated management of childhood illness(IMCI), World Health Organization

**Elective I -Medical and Psychiatric Social  
Work SW III E 16 : Health Care Social Work**

**Credits : 4**

**Hours/week : 4**

**Learning Objectives**

- 1. To understand the scope of health care social work**
- 2. To understand the role and functions of social worker in acute and chronic health conditions**
- 3. To understand various social work interventions in health care**

**Module I**

Historical foundations of Social work in Health Care- UK, USA, India, The concept of patient as a person, social and emotional factors involved in illness, Hospitalisation and its implications on patient and family, Social work's biopsychosocial approach to health care, Limits of medical approach, Psychosocial issues related to health- disease related, treatment related.

**Module II**

Social workers role on health teams, Case management, Case conferences, Patient advocacy, Social Work assessment in health care, Need of collaborating with other professionals. Ethics in health care, Acute, chronic and terminal care, Nursing home setting(Institutional care), Skills and qualities of Health Care Social worker, Team work, multidisciplinary approach in health care, Use of methods of social work in health settings, Role and functions of medical social worker.

**Module III**

Health Care Social Work- Practice settings: Acute setting, Community Care, Chronic disease management, Pain and Palliative Care, End of life Care, Advance Care Plan, Hospice care, Death and dying, bereavement. Oncology Social work- Cancer epidemiology, Etiology, Staging, Treatment, Psycho-social impact of cancer, Cancer and family, Oncology Social Work-Role and functions; Nephrology Social Work: End-stage renal diseases, Psycho-social aspects- disease

related and treatment related, Social Work interventions

#### **Module IV**

Substance use disorders, addictions and compulsive behaviours: Internet/cyber addiction, commonly used substances and health effects, Addictions- Social Work interventions, Motivational Enhancement therapy, relapse prevention, Change theory perspective, harm reduction approach and other brief interventions; HIV/ AIDS: Demographics, Modes of transmission, risk factors, Diagnosis, Treatment, ART, Strategies for prevention, HIV/AIDS Patient's psycho-social care, Role and functions of social workers, Issues and challenges, Individual, group and community interventions

#### **Module V**

Reproductive health: Sexual and reproductive health care, Pre-natal, intra-natal, postnatal care, MCH programmes, Family planning, Sexual and Reproductive health –rights and issues. Family Planning, Population Education, Family life Education

#### **Reference**

1. Surjit S Dhooper :Social work in Health Care- Its past and future , Sage Publications
2. Sarah Gehlert, Teri Browne (Ed): Handbook of Health Social Work
3. Surjit Singh(1997): Social Work in Health Care in the 21st Century, Sage Publications
4. Koenig, Michael A (2008), Reproductive Health in India: New Evidence, New Delhi : Rawat publications,
5. Tineshowri Devi, M (2010), Reproductive Health and Adolescent Girls, New Delhi : Akansha Publishing House

**Elective I -Medical and Psychiatric Social Work**  
**SW III E 1 17: Social Work in Mental Health Settings**

**Credits: 4**

**Hours/week :4**

**Learning Objectives**

1. To help the students gain knowledge regarding psychiatric illnesses, their treatment and aftercare.
2. To understand the specific roles and functions of psychiatric social worker in different mental health settings
3. To help the students gain an understanding regarding the policies and programmes in the field of mental health
4. To understand the current trends and future of Psychiatric Social Work in India

**Module I: Psychiatry and psychiatric assessment**

Definition of psychiatry, historical development, Assessment in Psychiatry, Psychiatric interviewing, Case History taking and mental Status Examination, classification in psychiatry-, the need and importance, ICD-10 and DSM IV.

**Module II: Clinical psychopathology**

Epidemiology of mental illness, causes, clinical manifestation, course, outcome and different treatment modalities of:-

- a. Organic Mental disorder
- b. Functional psychoses (schizophrenia, mood disorders and delusional disorders)
- c. Neurotic stress related and somatoform disorder (OCD, phobic disorders, somatoform disorders, generalized anxiety disorders, dissociative disorders, PTSD)
- d. Personality disorders
- e. Sexual disorders
- f. Psychosomatic disorders
- g. Eating disorders

- h. Substance abuse
- i. Post partum psychosis
- j. Culture bound syndrome
- k. Childhood Psychiatric disorders: Pervasive developmental disorders, autism spectrum disorder, attention deficit disorders, speech disorders, conduct disorders, learning disorders

### **Module III: Psychiatric social work**

Psychiatric social Work- Definition, historical development, Psychiatric Social Work in India  
 Psychosocial assessment: Individual and family-related determinants, environmental and cultural determinants, Impact of mental illness on individual, family and community

Social work practice competencies in mental health recovery

Psychosocial interventions - preventive, promotive and curative rehabilitative. prevention of mental disorders , Coping with mental illness, Reducing stressors and enhancing resilience.

Strengthening social support system.

### **Module IV: Psychiatric social work intervention**

Multi disciplinary team approach in the treatment of psychiatric illness. Role and functions, of psychiatric social worker in the team.

Social workers in clinical settings: hospitals-adult and child psychiatry, aftercare centers, half way homes, sheltered workshop, de addiction centres, crisis intervention in emergency settings Psychiatric rehabilitation, definition, principles and strategies, treatment and after care of mental patients, psychiatric social worker in psychiatric rehabilitation settings.

Psychiatric social worker in the field of community mental health.

### **Module V: Scope of psychiatric social work in India**

Mental Health situation in India, History of community psychiatry, National Mental Health policies & Programmes and other projects.

Application of social work methods in mental health settings, Present status of psychiatric social work in India, importance of higher education in the field of psychiatric social work in India. Future trends in psychiatric social work, Problems and Challenges in developing the field of psychiatric social work in India.

## References:

1. World Health Organization(1992), The ICD-10 classification of mental and behavioral disorder, clinical description and diagnostic guidelines, Oxford Press New Delhi.
2. American Psychiatric Association (2005): Quick reference to the Diagnostic Criteria from DSM- IV-TR, Jay Pee Brothers Medical Publishers, New Delhi
3. Kaplan & Saddock's(2007). Synopsis of Psychiatry Waverly Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
4. Vyas J N, Ahuja Niraj (1999). Textbook of Post Graduate Psychiatry Vol. I & II, Jay Pee Brothers, New Delhi
5. Semple D, Smyth R (2009). Oxford Handbook of Psychiatry
6. Sekar,K., Parthasarathy, R.,Muralidhar, D.,Rao,M.C.(2007). Handbook of Psychiatric Social Work(Ed).Bangalore: NIMHANS
7. Karban, K(2011) .1<sup>st</sup> Edn. Social Work and Mental Health
8. Bland R., N and Tullgren, A(2009) Social Work Practice in Mental Health: An Introduction . Allen & Unwin publishers
9. Ulas Marion, Jessica Kingsley (2000) Mental Health and Social Work
10. Sands, R.G, Allyn and Bacon (2001) Clinical social work practice in behavioral mental health: a postmodern approach to practice with adults
11. Cesar M. Garces Carranza (2013)Social Work in the Hospital Setting: Interventions
12. Carlos W. Pratt C.W & Gill K. J (2013). 3<sup>rd</sup> Edn. Psychiatric Rehabilitation.

## **Elective II – Rural and Urban Community Development**

### **SW III E 2 16 : Rural Community Development and Governance**

**Credits: 4**

**Hours/week: 4**

#### **Learning Objectives**

- 1. To develop understanding of rural and tribal communities and challenges faced by these communities**
- 2. To understand the concept, philosophy and principles of Rural Community development**
- 3. To learn the programmes and services in the governmental and voluntary sector.**
- 4. To develop knowledge about PRIs and their role in community development**

#### **Module I**

Rural Community — Basic Concepts, Gandhian concept of village, Rural/Urban differences. Agriculture, forests and non-farm sector in rural areas

Rural infrastructure - status of connectivity, power, land, water, irrigation, education and health in rural India, rural employment situation

#### **Module II**

##### **Contemporary Challenges in Rural communities**

Poverty and indebtedness. Growing urbanization, industrialization, migration and consequent social issues. De-paganization & Proletarianization of the marginal and small farmers, Changing land use, SEZs, Corporatization of agriculture arising out of globalizing market economy. Rural unemployment. Specific problems of fishermen, craftsmen communities.

#### **Module III Tribal communities**

Understanding the Concept of Tribes, Adivasis, Indigenous people and Aboriginals Overview of tribal history and tribal uprisings in India from pre to post Independence period Situational Analysis of Indian tribes in the post Independence period with respect to land, food security, employment/livelihood, migration, displacement. Current tribal situation with respect to Human

Development Indices

Scheduled areas: issues and governance, Overview from Panchsheel to Tribal Sub-plan and Special Component Plan, Special Commission for Tribes and their Roles

Problems of tribal communities in Kerala

## **Module IV**

### **Rural Development**

Concept of Rural Development and its objectives. Various Approaches to rural development in India. A critical review of India's strategies for Rural Development. Rural Development policies in India. Administration of Rural Development at Central and State Levels

Rural development programmes including poverty alleviation programmes and implementation strategies, Different intervention strategies - government and NGOs.

Rural Credit : Current trends, Microfinance – Scope and challenges

Rural Cooperatives: concept, scope and limitations of the cooperative movement

Social work and Rural Development. Scope and challenges

## **Module V**

### **Governance**

Major concepts: Governance, Good Governance, Panchayati Raj, Decentralisation. Historical development of Panchayati raj, national level committees in the evolution of Panchayati Raj (Balwantrai Mehta, Ashok Mehta, Singhvi committees)

Constitutional provisions, 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act 1992, Panchayati Raj Institutions- Three Tier Governance, inter relations. Amendments of the Act. Emerging pattern of Panchayati Raj Leadership. Gender mainstreaming in rural governance. Panchayati Raj in Kerala

Power and functions of Panchayati Raj Institution. Powers and function of Chief Executive Officer. Panchayat and various Committee systems (powers & functions). Sources of funds for Panchayats. Role of Panchayat in Rural Development: Capacity building in Panchayati Raj Institutions with special references to GP. Gramsabha (including Mahila Gramsabha), its role and importance

Role of PRIs in rural and tribal development

## References:

1. Singh, Katar, Rural Development- Principles, Policies and Management, Sage Publications, New Delhi 1999
2. Jain, Reshmi, Communicating Rural Development Strategies and Alternatives. Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2003.
3. Singh, Surat, (Ed) Decentralised Governance in India- Myth and Reality , Deep and Deep Publications. New Delhi, 2004
4. Rath, Govind Chandra: Tribal Development in India -The Contemporary Debate Sage Publications, New Delhi 2006.



**Elective II – Rural and Urban Community Development**  
**SW III E 2 17 : Urban Community Development and Governance**

**Credits:4**

**Hours/week: 4**

## Learning Objectives:

1. **Understand about the urban communities and the processes like urbanization and its impact**
2. **Learn about the challenges faced by urban communities in general and vulnerable populations in particular**
3. **Understand the structures and institutions for urban governance**
4. **Understand the scope of social work interventions in urban communities**

## Module I

Concepts - urban, urbanism, urbanization, urban development. Theories of urban development, Trends in urbanization and its implications.

Changing Urban communities: Infrastructural development, Growing heterogeneity, Merging of fringe villages, the 'global city' and socio-cultural and economic implications

## **Module II**

**Urban social problems:** Overcrowding and pressure on infrastructure and amenities, urban disorganization and maladjustments, urban migration, Problems related to pollution, waste disposal and sanitation, crime and juvenile delinquency. Urban housing and slums. Displacement - Development Projects (Highways, Special Economic Zones, Large scale industries, Commercial Complexes etc.) Natural resource management in urban areas. Problems in Kerala's cities.

## **Module III.**

### **Poverty, Livelihood and Informal Sector**

Urban poverty: Magnitude, causes and implications, manifestations of poverty

Livelihood issues: employment, growth of informal sector – causes, historical review - informalization and casualization of work. Informal sector composition - Gender, Caste, Age, Issues and recent developments: sub-contracting, etc., Implications on Livelihood - Women and Work, Child Labour, Social Impacts – vulnerability, problems in access to Services - Health, Education, Food Security, Social Welfare.

Welfare and Rights Instruments, Schemes. Institutional Mechanisms (Centre and State),

## **Module IV Urban Community Development**

Concept, principles and approaches, Policies and programmes

Urban Social safety nets – Critical overview of safety nets and urban development programmes- national and state. Social Work Interventions in urban communities, Challenges in working with urban communities

Discussion of Case Studies - New Initiatives.

## **Module V**

### **Urban Governance**

History of Urban Local Self Government in India

Types of Urban Local Self Government in India- Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council/Nagar Palika, Sources of Revenue, Structure, powers and functions at each level.

Committees and their functions, Ward Committees and citizen participation

74th Constitutional Amendment- Review of content and implementation, Role of Urban LSG bodies in Urban Development, Women's participation; participation of marginalized groups  
Challenges in developing partnerships between elected bodies, bureaucracy and civil society.

### **References**

1. Batnagar, K.K., Gadeock , K.K. (Ed.): Urban Development and Administration, Aalekh Publishers, Jaipur, 2007
2. Mohan, Sudha, Urban Development New Localism, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2005.
3. Sivaramakrishnan, K. C. Kundu, Amitabh, Singh B. N. : Handbook of Urbanization in India: An Analysis of Trends and Processes Oxford University Press, 2005
4. Thudipara, Z. Jacob , Urban Community Development (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed), Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2007
5. Das, Kumar Amiya ,Urban Planning in India, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2007
6. Ali, Sabir (Ed) , Dimensions of Urban Poverty, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2006
7. Batnagar, K.K., Gadeock , K.K. (Ed.): Urban Development and Administration, Aalekh Publishers, Jaipur, 2007
8. Mohan, Sudha, Urban Development New Localism, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2005.

## Elective II – Family and Child Welfare (FCW)

### SW III E 3 16 Family Welfare and Population Dynamics

**Credits: 4**

**Hours/week : 4**

#### Learning Objectives

1. To understand family as a social system and institution, its significance and emerging trends in the family system
2. To understand the problems and crises faced by modern family and social work interventions.
3. To learn basic characteristics of Indian population and consequences and implications thereof.

#### Module I

The concepts of family and family welfare- its relationship with the concept of child welfare and social welfare – Theoretical framework to study family. Family, a social institution: Structure, functions and relationships within the family- Impact of social change and changing family pattern in India-Emerging trends; problems and needs. Family in rural, urban and tribal communities- Alternate family patterns like single parent families, female headed households and adoptive families.

#### Module II

Family life cycle and developmental tasks at various stages -socialization of the child- adolescent/ youth and the family- mate selection- marital interaction- problems and needs of the aged. Family dynamics-meaning and patterns of interaction among family members

#### Module III

Family disorganization: types of problems and their causes-conflict and adjustments, economically destitute families, families in crisis, marital conflicts, abuse of women and children. Changing patterns of marriage and its consequences.

Family Interventions: Family therapy, pre-marriage and marriage counselling, divorce

counseling, group therapy and crisis intervention. Family life education, sex education population education. Use of social work methods in helping families. Family Welfare Services in India- Family welfare under the five year plans: policies and programmes.

#### **Module IV**

Demography: meaning and importance, Determinations of population growth: fertility, mortality and migration- factors affecting them. Characteristics of India's population: age, sex, literacy, marital status, etc. Basic demographic concepts: life expectancy, fertility rate, mortality rate, birth rate, couple protection rate, etc. Global demographic trends and the Indian situation. Implications of population growth at the micro and macro levels. Problems of population growth in India.

#### **Module V**

Population policies in India: a historical over view. Population control measures, population education. Family planning: The concept and methods. Contraceptive methods: Behavioral, mechanical, chemical, temporary, semi-permanent and permanent. The ideal contraceptive-cafeteria approach. Communication and motivation aspects of family planning.

Family planning in Indian context: Problems and prospects. Administration of Family planning programmes at national and state levels. Governmental and Non-governmental organizations in family planning.

#### **References:**

1. Goode, William : The Family, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi
2. Ashish Bose : From Population to People
3. Ruth Nanda : The Family –Its function and Destiny
4. Agatha Bowley : The Problems of Family life
5. Pauline Bose : Family Stress Management
6. Yelien Young husband : Social Work with Families
7. Evelyn Mills Duralt : Family Development

8. Agarwal.S.N : India's Population Problems.
9. Asha Bhende : Principles of Population Studies.
10. Chandrasekhar.S : Infant Mortality, Population Growth and Family Planning.
11. Hans Raj : Population Studies.
12. Sexena.G.B : India's Population in Transition.
13. Srinivasan & Mukherji : Dynamics of Population and Family Welfare in India

**Elective III– Family and Child Welfare (FCW)**  
**SW III E 3 17 : Child Welfare**

**Credits : 4**

**Hours/week : 4**

**Learning Objectives**

- 1. To understand the concept, services and programmes for child welfare**
- 2. To learn the development needs and problems of children**
- 3. To study the legal provisions and policies for children**

**Module I**

Emerging philosophy of child development, UN declaration of the rights of the child – National Policy for children. Constitutional provisions for the care protection and development of children in India.

**Module II**

Developmental needs of children -stages of child's development: needs and problems at different stages. Family as the basic unit of child's development- physical, emotional, cognitive and social development. Common childhood diseases: their prevention and treatment. Early detection and management of childhood disabilities. Behavior problems of children: prevention and treatment- role of Child Guidance Clinics.

### **Module III**

Magnitude cause and remedial measures for the major problems of children in India: child labour, street children, juvenile delinquency, child abuse and neglect, physically and mentally disabled children, school drop-outs, orphans, gender discrimination, female infanticide and feticide, child marriage etc.

### **Module IV**

Child development programmes in India. A historical overview. Development services for children under the five year plans. Institutional and non institutional services or child development: scope and limitations. ICDS programme: a detailed study. Maternal and child health services.

### **Module V**

Contributions of national and international organizations in the field of child development: UNICEF, ILO, Indian Council of Child Welfare, NIPCCD, CSWB etc- NGO's and child development. Legislations to protect the interests of children: Juvenile Justice Act 1986, Infant foods (Regulation of Production Supply and Distribution) Act 1992, Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986 etc.

#### **References:**

1. Kumar. R : Child Development in India, Vol. I & II
2. Elizabeth Hurlock : Development Psychology
3. Bhalla M. A : Studies in Child Care
4. Chaturvedi. T. N : Administration for Child Welfare
5. Gokhale S.D. & Sohni N. K : Child in India
6. Kale S.V. : Child Psychology and Child
7. Sumithra Gupta : Social Welfare in India
8. Visurathar S. J : Deviant Children

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## MSW Semester IV

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### SW IV C 19 : Administration of Human Service Organizations

Credits : 4

Hours/week : 4

#### Learning Objectives

1. Develop understanding of the evolution of administration as a science and as a method in Social Work Practice.
2. Develop understanding and appreciate the utility of the administrative structures, processes and procedures in an organization.
3. To understand the types of organizations and registration of these organizations
4. Develop an overview of human resource management as an important component of AHSO

#### Module 1 Introduction to Administration

Concepts - Administration, Organization, Management, Public Administration –Evolution, components.

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

Basic elements in administration: Planning, Organizing, Staffing, directing, coordinating and Budgeting.

Organizational Management: Concept, Approaches to organizational management- bureaucratic, Democratic, human relations model.

Administrative structure of Central and State welfare Boards, Major programs of Central and State Social Welfare boards, Ministry of Women and Child development, State Department of Social Justice

## Module II

### Introduction to Voluntary Organization:

Voluntary Organization: Organizational Structure, Functions and Principles.

Role of voluntary organizations, Types of organizations, characteristics of HSOs

Registration of organizations - Societies Registration Act, Trust Act and Companies Act

Reports, Fund raising, Public Relations and Networking, Corporate social responsibility

Social Marketing, Cause Related Marketing (CRM)

## Module III

### Human Resource Management

Introduction and Importance- Meaning and definition, nature and scope, functions, importance of HRM, Qualities and skills of HR professionals, International Human Resource Management. Strategic HRM- role of a HR Manager

HRM Processes: Man power planning, recruitment, selection, induction, compensation, promotion, transfer, performance appraisal and employee separation (lay-off, retrenchment, retirement and death), employee counselling, Corporate Social Responsibility

Training and Development - Concept, difference between training and development, Identification of training needs, organizing training programmes, different training methods, Evaluation of training programmes.

## Module IV

### Organizational Behavior

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

Theories of motivation and basic understanding of their application in the work context Leadership, Theories of Leadership: Trait theory, Behavioral theories, contingency theories

Morale, job satisfaction and performance, Conflict management, occupational stress and stress management,

Total quality management, Quality circles, Organizational structure –line and staff.

## Module V

### **Employee Relations and grievance redressal**

Employee Relations and grievance redressal: Meaning, functions and characteristics of Employee Relations, methods of maintaining organizational peace. Grievances - handling of grievances, Employee welfare and social security schemes.

Problems in organizations: Absenteeism, Alcoholism, health hazards, employee turnover, downsizing, sexual harassment in work place.

#### **References :**

1. Chowdhary D.Paul.(1992). *Social Welfare Administration*. New Delhi: Atma Ram
2. Goel S.L, *Social Welfare Administration* VOL. 2: Theory and Practice, Deep & deep Publication, Goel S.L., Jain R.K., (1988) .*Social Welfare Administration* VOI. I: Theory and Practice, Deep & Deep Publication,
3. Stoner, Freeman and Gilbert (2008). *Management*. PHI Learning Private Ltd, New Delhi.
4. Flippo ,Edwin B.: *Principles of Management*, Mc,Graw Hill Publishing company Ltd, New Delhi
5. Monappa, Arun and Sivadain : *Personnel Management* Tata Mc Graw-Hill Publishing Company Ltd, New Delhi.
6. Luthans, Fred : *Organisational Behaviour* Mc. Graw Hill Publishing Company, New Delhi
7. Robbins, Stephen.P : *Organisational Behavior – Concepts, Controversies, Applications*. 4th Ed. Prentice Hall (2004).
8. Aswathappa, K : *Human Resource Management: Text and Cases*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edition, Tata Mc,Graw Hill Publishing company Ltd, New Delhi.
9. Armstrong, Michael : *A handbook of Human Resource Management Practice*, Kogan Page Limited, London.

## SW IV C 20 : Social Work with Vulnerable groups

Credits :4

Hours/week :4

1. To understand the prevailing realities and problems of vulnerable and marginalized groups in India.
2. To learn the roles and functions of social workers in helping them.
3. To understand the contribution of Govt. and non Govt. organizations in promoting welfare of the marginalized and vulnerable groups.
4. To understand the policies and other welfare programmes for these groups

### Module I: Understanding key terms

Vulnerability, Deprivation, marginalization, at risk group, socio-economic disadvantage, stigmatization.

**Children:** analytical understanding of the prevailing realities, causes and precipitating factors of vulnerability, needs and problems of these children, child rights and its deprivation..

**Categories of vulnerable children,** with emphasis on the girl child, destitute children, children from broken families, child labour, street children, children with disability, sexually abused children, children facing stigmatization, Children affected by natural calamities, disasters, domestic violence

National policies and programmes for children: Education, health, nutrition and protection.

National and international agencies working with children. Institutional and non institutional services for children. National interventions and initiatives in child protection and childrights.

Scope of social work interventions and the role of the social worker in helping vulnerable children.

### Module II: Women

Major issues and concern of women, gender issues, issues of representation and participation, and reproductive health.

A gender analysis of poverty, health, education and labour. Teenage pregnancy, Violence and harassment. Women and mental health, Lesbian and Transgender clients, Homeless Women, Women in prostitution, women with HIV/AIDS, Female offenders, older women and women with disabilities and Female substance users.

Policies and welfare programmes for Women .Role and functions of social work in working with vulnerable and marginalized women.

### **Module III: Elderly**

**Elderly:** Issues and concerns of the elderly: Work, retirement, social security, housing; physical and mental health, disability, terminal illness and death of spouse; loneliness and alienation; feminization of ageing, domestic violence and abuse; dependency and family care; destitution; Risk assessment.

Policies and programmes for elderly in India, Social work practice for enabling active ageing and enhancing quality of life: education for preparation of new roles and activities; for physical safety, financial security; retirement planning; initiating social networks, self-help groups, individual and family counselling for adjustment and emotional wellbeing; bereavement counselling; mediating for enabling the elderly to receive their entitlements; multi-disciplinary approaches;

Welfare schemes for elderly. Role of Govt. and NGOs in the development of services for elderly.

### **Module IV: Differently abled**

Disability, Persons with Disability and their Rehabilitation Contexts — Understanding different categories of disability, causes, classification, assessment, consequences/impact of disability on individual's growth and functioning

Needs and problems of person with disability issues related to activities of daily living, education, sexuality, integration, employment and interpersonal relationships.

Role of the social worker, team work with professionals working in the field of disability and rehabilitation. Policies and programmes for people with disability in India.

### **Module V: Schedule caste and scheduled tribes:**

Historical background of backwardness, oppression and oppressive practices in a caste society, issues related directly to Dalits and Tribals, socio political and religious movements; Policies and welfare programmes for SC/ST. Social Work with SC/ST- Approaches, and strategies.

### **References:**

1. Naqi M (2005 ) Social work for weaker sections. Anmol Publications Pvt.Ltd.
2. Kuruvilla M (2011) Discrimination against girl child: The Tjectory of Missing Girls. Gyan Publishing house.
3. Kohli, A.S. (1996) An Aging India: Perspectives, Prospects and Policies, Rawat Publications, Social Situation of the Aged in India, Anmol Publications Pvt Ltd, New Delhi.
4. Desai, M and Siva R. (ed) (2000). Gerontological Social Work in India: Some Issues and Perspectives/ Delhi,
5. Seen but not heard: India's Marginalized, Neglected and Vulnerable Children. Voluntary Health Association of India, New Delhi, 2002.
6. Anil Bhumali (2009) : Rights of disabled women and children in India. Serials publications, New Delhi.
7. Mukherjee, M. (2006): Problems of Disabled People.
8. Willmuth ,M. E, Holcomb,L. 1993): Women with Disabilities. Associated publishers, India
9. Parke, J.& Penhale, B(2007).Working with Vulnerable Adults (The Social Work Skills Series)
10. Alex Gitterman, A(2014). Handbook of Social Work Practice with Vulnerable and Resilient Populations.
11. AFFILIA: Journal of Women and Social Work

## **Elective 1 - Medical and Psychiatric Social work (MPSW)**

### **SW IV E 1 21 : Therapeutic Approaches in Medical and Psychiatric settings.**

**Credits : 4**

**Hours/week : 4**

#### **Learning Objectives**

- 1. To acquaint the students with contemporary psychosocial approaches to therapy in medical and psychiatric settings**
- 2. To help them gain knowledge regarding various therapies practiced in the field of general and mental health**
- 3. To understand the application and effectiveness of these therapies in health settings**

#### **Module I : Introduction to psychotherapy**

Major Perspectives on human behavior: Behavioral Perspective, Bio psychological perspective, , stress-vulnerability-coping model, Cognitive Perspective, Humanistic/Existential Perspective, Socio -cultural perspective, Feminist- Perspective, strength perspective.

Definition and scope of psychotherapy, Types of Psychotherapies: Re-constructive, supportive and re-educative.

#### **Module II: Psycho dynamic approaches**

Psychoanalytic therapy (Freud), Adlerian therapy, Gestalt therapy (Fritz Pearls).

#### **Module III: Humanistic and existential therapies**

Humanistic- Existential Therapies: Logo therapy (Frankl),

Person- Centered therapy (Rogers),

Transactional Analysis

Supportive psychotherapy (Guidance, cathartic intervention, universalisation, Reassurance, Counselling).

Brief psychotherapy

#### **Module IV : Cognitive and behavior therapies and techniques**

Beck's Cognitive therapy,

Cognitive restructuring,

Rational Emotive therapy (Ellis),

Behavior therapy- Techniques based on classical conditioning, operant conditioning and observational learning , use of Systematic de sensitization, Exposure and Response prevention therapy in psychiatric settings

Reality therapy (Glasser).

#### **Module IV: Family Therapy**

Family assessment, types of family therapy-Psychodynamic family therapy, systemic family therapy , structural family therapy, Marital and couple therapy

#### **Module V: Other psychosocial therapies**

Occupational therapy, Crisis intervention, Therapeutic community, play therapy, Art therapy, Music therapy, Dance movement therapy, Laughter therapy, Neuro linguistic programming. Solution focused therapy, Yoga and meditation, mindfulness based stress reduction, motivational enhancement therapy.

#### **Reference**

1. Benson, N & Loon, B. V (2012). Introducing Psychotherapy: A Graphic Guide
2. Bob Stahl, B & Goldstein, E(2010). A Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction Workbook
3. Fr. John Antony, Therapeutic approaches in counselling
4. Glading,S.T&Merril (2000)Counselling: A Comprehensive Profession (4th Ed.) an imprint of Prentice Hall, Ohio US
5. Ratner ,H. & George, E. (2012) Solution Focused Brief Therapy: 100 Key Points and Techniques
6. Shrad, R.S . Theories of Psychotherapy and counseling concept and Cases, Brooks/ Cole
7. Stein, S. Essentials of Psychotherapy
8. Wolberg, L.R. (1977) The Technique of Psychotherapy, vol. 1&II

## SWIV EI 22 : Social Work Practice with Families

**Credits : 4**

**Hours/week : 4**

### **Learning Objectives:-**

- 1. Be acquainted with the various programmes for the welfare and development of the family.**
- 2. Understand family as a social institution and the different conceptual frameworks for understanding marriage and family**
- 3. Demonstrate an understanding of family Social Work**
- 4. Familiarize with family life education programmes**
- 5. Develop knowledge and skills of Family Therapy.**
- 6. Develop an understanding of Various Settings of family practice.**

### **Module I**

Concept of family, Definition Marriage and Family, Types of family, Functions of family, Qualities of successful families, Trends in Marriage & Family.

Overview of Conceptual frameworks for Understanding Marriage and Family:

Family Systems Perspective, Family Developmental Perspective, symbolic interaction framework, Structural/functional framework, exchange framework.

Emerging family problems.

### **Module II**

#### **Lifespan Approach to Family**

Family life cycle - Characteristics, goals, needs, tasks and problems of each stage in the family life cycle.

Variations affecting the life cycle

Family Life Education-Concept, philosophy, goals and significance

## Module III

### Family Dynamics: Assessment of Family

Models for understanding family Dynamics: The Mc Master Model of Family functioning, Structural Approach, Triaxial Scheme, The Circumplex Model

Overview of family assessment, Family Assessment interview, Criteria for assessing family functioning, Components of family assessment Genogram, Ecomap

## Module IV

### Family Social Work

Family social work – Concept & Definition, historical background - Assumptions - Principles Family Social Work, Family Counseling and Family Therapy – similarities and differences.

Different phases of Family Social Work - Beginning phase -Assessment phase - Goal Setting and Contacting - Intervention phase - Behaviour change - Intervention phase - Evaluating outcome

## Module V

### Practice of Family Social Work

Scope and practice of social work in

- Family Counselling Centers- Premarital, Marriage and Family Counseling
- Family Courts
- Family Welfare Clinics
- Adoption and Foster Care Agencies
- Family Violence

Existing policies, programmes, legislations, organizations in the field of family welfare and development.

Family Therapy: Family Therapy - History, Concepts and Techniques - Different Models & Stages of Family Therapy

### References:

1. Carter, Betty (2004). Expanded family life cycle: individual, family and social perspectives. New York : Pearson Education
2. Collins, D. Jordan, Cathleen, Coleman, Heather (1999). An Introduction to Family Social Work. Illinois: F. E. Peacock Publishers
3. Olson, D. H., & DeFrain, J. (2000). Marriage and the family: Diversity and strengths. Mayfield Publishing Co.
4. Barker, P., & Chang, J. (2013). Basic family therapy. John Wiley & Sons.

## **Elective 2 - Rural and Urban Community Development**

### **SW IV E 2 21: Environmental Studies and Disaster Management.**

**Credits : 4**

**Hours/week : 4**

#### **Learning Objectives:-**

1. **Understand the basic concepts in environment studies.**
2. **Understand the environment problems and impact of development initiatives.**
3. **Examine the utilization and management of natural resources.**
4. **Study the role of social work practice in dealing with environmental problems and in disaster management.**

#### **Module I**

##### **Basic Concepts**

Environment and Ecology. Basic concepts: Ecosystems, Biotic and abiotic factors, climatic factors, food chain, food web. Bio Geo Chemical cycles. The interrelatedness of living organisms and natural resources.

Ecological Theories and Environmental Ethics: Gaia Theory, Ecosophy, Deep Ecology, Ecology and Spirituality

Biodiversity, Natural Resources and Livelihoods, Sustainable Development, Environmentalism

## **Module II**

### **Conservation and Management of Resources**

Natural Resource Management - Policy and approaches (eg. Community-based natural resource management, integrated natural resource management), Role of rural institutions and other mechanisms in the protection of Natural Resources (eg: Pani Panchayats, Vana Samrakshana Samiti, Diversification of livelihoods)

Issues related to Natural Resources- Rights, Indigenous knowledge systems and Indigenous Communities, Food Security, Forestry and Land Use

Concept of appropriate technology. Appropriate technology models in housing, watershed, energy, microfinance, cottage industries, agriculture.

Gender and Environment: The relationship between Men, Women and Environment, Eco-feminism.

## **Module III**

### **Environment problems**

Climate change and global warming, depletion of the ozone layer, desertification, land degradation, extinction of wildlife and loss of natural habitat, deforestation, biodiversity depletion, Nuclear wastes and radiation issues, waste management, pollution, energy crisis, disasters. Impact of development initiatives, war and terrorism.

Environment issues specific to Kerala- Threat to wetlands, western ghats, sand mining, quarrying, solid waste management.

## **Module IV**

### **Responses to environment Issues**

Environmental Movements: History of International Environmental Movements, Grassroots Environmental Movements in India

International Conferences and Environmental Agreements.

Environmental Policy and Politics: An Overview of policies such as liberalization and globalisation

Environment and International Organisations like the United Nations, the World Bank and the

World Trade Organization. Impact of environment policies on developing nations.

Social Work and environment – Green social work, Interventions – crisis intervention, advocacy, monitoring and enforcement of policy and legal instruments, education, consultation on sustainable development initiatives and appropriate technology.

## **Module V**

### **Disaster Management**

Disaster: Definition, Natural and Human made disasters; multiple causes and effects; Development and Disaster

Disaster Management: Goals, Disaster management cycle –Prevention, Mitigation, preparedness, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction. Role of social workers in different stages. Disaster Management Policy, Disaster Management Act 2005, Role of government and voluntary organizations.

### **References:**

1. Bharucha, Erach ( for UGC) : Textbok of Environmental studies for Undergraduate courses. University Press ( India) Private Ltd. Hydrabad, 2005.
2. Saxena, H.M.: Environmental Studies, Rawat Publications. New Delhi, 2006.
3. Pawar, S.N, Patil, R.B and Salunkhe, S.A (Eds): Environmental Movements in India . Strategies and Practice. Rawat Publications. New Delhi , 2005
4. Carson, Rachel: Silent Spring , Penguin books, 1962
5. Biswal, Tapan : Human rights, Gender and Environment
6. Ariyabandu, M. M: Bringing together Disaster and Development – Concepts and Practice, 7. Some Experiences from South Asia.” (2003)
8. Pradeep Sahni and Madhavi Malalgoda Ariyabandu (Eds.) ; Disaster Risk Reduction in South Asia. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India
9. Dominelli, Lena: Green Social Work: From Environmental Crises to Environmental Justice, Polity Publishers 2012

## SW IV E2 22 : Social Work Practice with Gender Issues

Credits : 4

Hours/week : 4

### Learning Objectives:

1. Understand concepts related to gender and its significance in social work
2. Develop perspectives concerning what constitutes a gender issue and learn to create a multi-perspective analysis of a given gender issue
3. Understand the status of women and appreciate the gaps therein
4. Develop skills and attitudes to work with gender issues

### Module I

#### Basic concepts and Gender issues:

Concepts- gender, gender studies, gender identity, gender role stereotyping, gender division of labour gender discrimination, gender equality and equity.

Overview of feminist theories – Liberal feminism, Radical Feminism, Black feminism, postmodern feminism, Eco- feminism. The international background to the Women's Movement, The genesis of the Women's Movement in India

Major gender issues – national and global - causes and consequences

### Module II

#### Status of women

Health- life expectancy, maternal mortality, nutritional status, incidence of diseases, mental health issues

Education – literacy rate, representation in higher education,

Work and Income– work participation, wages, ownership of property and assets

Political participation: trends and analysis; Women in governance: an assessment of the Panchayati Raj experience; Political parties and women: reservation for women in legislature Representation in media, Gender and the Indian Legal System: Gender and personal law.

Evaluation

Historical Overview of the factors affecting the Status of Women in India

Discrepancies and gaps in the status with respect to health, education, employment and participation

### **Module III**

#### **Gender Based violence**

Violence against Women - Concept and types of gender-based violence. A Continuum of Violence. The Issues of Rape, Pornography, Child Sexual Abuse, Domestic Violence and Violence at Workplace. Trafficking, forced prostitution, Military rape and sexual abuse, traditional practices like genital mutilation.

Issues of Reproductive Rights, Population Control and Contraception Gender issues in Contraception, Sex-selective abortions, female infanticide, surrogacy.

Causes – cultural, economic, legal and political factors.

Legal remedies and Social Welfare Services available to Women Facing Violence.

### **Module IV**

#### **Gender and Development**

Human Development Index, Gender Development Index, Gender Empowerment Measure, Approaches to development-- Women in Development (WID), Women and Development (WAD), Gender and Development(GAD), Millennium Development Goals, Gender Mainstreaming and Sustainable Development

Gender Analysis Frameworks and gender mainstreaming; Gender blind; neutral and redistributive policies; Welfare, Efficiency and Empowerment approaches to Gender; Strategic and practical gender needs/interests; Case Studies to understand the engagement with gender, (Poverty alleviation Forestry; Drinking Water and Sanitation; Health programmes, Urban renewal and slum rehabilitation Programmes, and micro-credit programmes like Kudumbasree)

International initiatives world conferences, women's decade, CEDAW. Indian initiatives – the 'Towards Equality' Report, National Perspective Plan for women, National Policy for the Empowerment of Women-2001, National and State women's Commissions, Nirbhaya, Women Development Corporation

## **Module V**

### **Social Work with women**

Feminist social work theory and practice; Applications of liberal, radical, socialist, cultural, post modern and global feminism to social work practice;

Feminist theory and practice: Implications for working with men and other disadvantaged groups.

Interventions for women from feminist frame works. Interventions with Gender Based Violence, Women and Mental Health, sexual minorities, Homeless Women, widows, elderly women, women in prostitution and women with HIV/AIDS, female offenders, women in unorganized labour sector and women with disabilities - Gender Aware therapy, Feminist counseling, building, collectives, education, advocacy, challenging sex –role stereotypes, challenging patriarchal norms, assertiveness training, strategies to encourage a sense of empowerment.

Challenges in working with women

#### **References:**

1. Dominelli, Lena (2007), Women and Community Action Rawat Publications Jaipur
2. John, Mary E., (2008), Women's Studies in India a Reader Penguin Books, New Delhi
3. Kamala Bhasin, (2003) , Understanding Gender, Women Unlimited, New Delhi
4. Lee, Janet and Susan M. Shaw. 2011. Women Worldwide: Transnational feminist perspectives on women. New York: McGraw Hill.
5. Nalini Visvanathan (Ed.), (2006)The Women, Gender and Development Reader, Zubaan, New Delhi,
6. Sharma, Kumud & Sujaya C. P., (2011) Towards Equality: Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India. Pearson
7. Towards Equality Report, Government. of India, 1975

## Elective 3 - Family and Child Welfare (FCW)

### SW IV E 3 21: Women's Development

**Credits : 4**

**Hours/week : 4**

#### Learning Objectives

1. To develop understanding of women's issues and status of women in India
2. To learn the constitutional and legal provisions and services and programmes available for women

#### Module I

**Status of Women :** Demographic profile of Indian women in relation to education and employment in rural, urban and tribal communities. Changing roles and status of women in India. Socio- legal status of women among different religious groups. Democratisation and women leadership.

#### Module II

##### Women and Health

Indicators of health and nutritional status of women in India. Factors contributing to low health and nutrition among women. Policies and programmes for improving health and nutrition status of women- Maternity and child health services.

#### Module III

**Problems of Women :** Problems of destitutes, widows, un-wed mothers, single women, girl child etc. Atrocities against women: dowry deaths, wife battering, female infanticide, Female feoticide, sati. Sexual exploitation of women and young girls: rape, prostitution, devadasi system, Problems of working women in organised and unorganised sectors. Gender discrimination in India Society.

#### Module IV

**Development of women :** Strategies for women's development in Five Year Plans. Employment and Training programmes. Functional literacy, condensed course of education for women etc.

Hostels for working women and short stay homes for women and girls, Women's Development Corporation in Kerala, Policies and programmes. Socio- economic programme- DWCRA- Mahila Samridhhi Yojana- Programmes of CSWB etc. Role of NGOs in the development of women

## **Module V**

**Women and Law:** Constitutional provisions and legislation to protect the interest of women. Immoral Traffic, Prevention Act 1956, Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, Maternity Benefits Act, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act 1986 Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act 1994, Equal Remuneration Act etc.

National Commission for women and Kerala Women's Commission- structure and functions.

### **References:**

1. S.K.Ghosh : Indian women, Through the Ages
2. Chinnappa Reddy : Problems and Concerns of Indian women.
3. Ram Ahuja : Crime Against Women.
4. Neera Desai : A Decade of Women's Movement in India.
5. Usha Rao : Women in a Developing Society.
6. Narayana Reddy : Women and Child Development.
7. Maurya.S.D : Women in India
8. Leelama Devasia : Women in India- Equality, Social Justice and Development
9. Srivastava.T.V : Women and the Law.
10. Usha Tahoar : Social Profile of Working Women

**Elective 3 - Family and Child Welfare (FCW)**  
**SW IV E 3 22: Youth Welfare and Development.**

**Credits : 4**

**Hours/week : 4**

**Learning Objectives**

- 1. To learn the status and problems of youth**
- 2. To understand the services and programme for youth in the govt. and voluntary sector**

**Module I**

Youth: definition and characteristics. Demographic profile and youth in India. Needs, aspirations and problems of youth. Unemployment, youth unrest, generation gap, drug addition, alcoholism, suicide and terrorism among youths in India.

**Module II**

Services for student youth: Education, physical education, sports, recreation, vocational guidance, leadership training, Bharat scouts and Guides, National Cadet Corps, National Service Scheme, youth festivals, youth camps, student's counseling planning forum, etc.

**Module III**

Services for student youth: Non- formal education for school drop-outs, TRYSEM, Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana, Programmes by various government departments and NGO's.

**Module IV**

National Youth Policy. Youth Welfare Organisations at the national and state level. Vishwa Yuvak Kendra and Nehru Yuvak Kendra: Objectives and Programmes. Youth hostels, National Youth awards.

**Module V**

Principles of working with youth. Values, skills and functions of a social worker working among youth. Research in the youth welfare: nature and scope.

## References:

1. K.D.Gangrade : Crisis of Value.
2. Erick H Erickson : Identity Youth & Crisis
3. Viswa Yuvak Kendra : Indian Youth: Process of Socialisation
4. Sinha : Integration in India.

