

**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 2018 ONWARDS)

**BOARD OF STUDIES IN SOCIAL WORK (PG)
IRINJALAKUDA, THRISSUR
PIN 680 125 KERALA**

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK
SYLLABUS AND SCHEME 2018

SCHEME AND SYLLABUS OF MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK (MSW)

Semester I

Sl. No	Course Code	Title Of Courses	Instruction Hours/ week	Credits	Exam Hours	Scheme of Examination		Total Credits
						External Exam Weight	Internal Assessment Weight	
1.	SWIC01	History, Philosophy and Fields of Social Work	4	4	3	30	10	24
2.	SWIC02	Sociology and Economics for Social Work	4	4	3	30	10	
3.	SWIC03	Human Growth and Development	4	4	3	30	10	
4.	SWIC04	Professional Skills for Social Workers	4	4	3	30	10	
5.	SWIC05	Social Legislation and Human Rights	4	4	3	30	10	
6.	SWIP 06	Concurrent Fieldwork	10**	4			40	
		Total	30	24				

Semester II

Sl. No	Course Code	Title Of Courses	Instruction Hours/ week	Credits	Exam Hours	Scheme of Examination		Total Credits
						External Exam Weight	Internal Assessment Weight	
1.	SWIIC07	Social Casework	4	4	3	30	10	23
2.	SWIIC 08	Social Group work	4	4	3	30	10	
3.	SWIIC 09	Community organization and Social Action	4	4	3	30	10	
4.	SWIIC 10	Psychology for Social Work	4	4	3	30	10	
5.	SWIIC 11	Theory and Practice of Counselling	4	4	3	30	10	
6.	SWIIP 12	Concurrent Fieldwork	10**	3			40	
		Total	30	23				

Semester III

Sl. No	Course Code	Title Of Courses	Instruction Hours/week	Credits	Exam Hours	Scheme of Examination		Total Credits
						External Exam Weight	Internal Assessment Weight	
1.	SWIIIC 13	Quantitative and Qualitative Methods for Social Work Research	4	4	3	30	10	24
2.	SWIIIC 14	Participatory Project Planning and Training	4	4	3	30	10	
3.	SWIIIC 15	Community Health	4	4	3	30	10	
4.	SW III E1 16 or W III E2 16 or SW III E3 16	Health Care Social Work or Rural Community Development and Governance or Family Welfare and Population Dynamics	4	4	3	30	10	
5.	SW III E1 17 or SW III E2 17 or SW III E3 17	Social Work in Mental Health Settings or Urban Community Development and Governance or Child Welfare	4	4	3	30	10	
6.	SW III P 18	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
						External Exam Weight	Internal Assessment Weight	
1.	SW IV C19	Administration of Human Service Organisations	4	4	3	30	10	29
2.	SW IV C20	Social Work with Vulnerable groups	4	4	3	30	10	
3.	SW IV E1 21 or SW IV E2 21 or SW IV E3 21	Therapeutic Approaches in Medical and Psychiatric Settings or Environmental Studies and Disaster Management or Women's Development	4	4	3	30	10	
4.	SW IV E1 22 or SW IV E2 22 or SW IV E3 22	Social Work Practice with Families or Social Work with Gender Issues or Youth Welfare and Development.	4	4	3	30	10	
5.	SW IV P 23	Concurrent Fieldwork	10**	3			40	
6.	SW IV Pr 24	Dissertation	4	4		30	10	
7.	SW IV V 25 25	Viva-voce (Theory)		4				
8.	SW IV P 26	Block Field work		2			40	
		Total	30	29				
		Grand Total		100				

Field Work

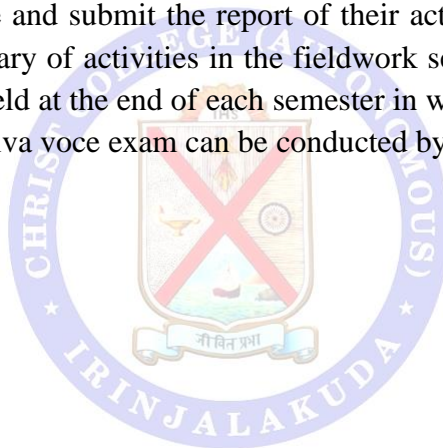
Rules

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, and group work 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)	14
2.	Summary Report	2
3.	Evaluation Proforma (Average of the marks given by the agency and faculty supervisors to be taken. Peer/Self evaluation Peer/Self evaluation can also be done though it should not be considered for assessment.)	7
4.	Field work seminar (Criteria- preparation, presentation, use of audio visual aids and general participation in the seminar)	6
5.	Field work Viva Voce	7
	Total	36

Dissertation**Rules**

The student has to prepare and submit a dissertation under the guidance of a faculty member. 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 should be between 80 to 100 pages and should not exceed 100 pages. The research report should be soft bound and plastic or plastic laminated paper should not be used for binding

The assessment of dissertation work has 3 weightage for external evaluation and 1 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 - Criteria

Sl. No	Item		Weightage
1.	Choice of area / topic Review of relevant literature	Scope, research potentials of the theme Comprehension, quality and quantity	5
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	8
3.	Tools/ instruments used	Appropriateness, construction, validation	3
4.	Data analysis and interpretation	Scheme, Application of analytical/ statistical techniques, use of tables, figures, relating findings to objectives and literature, discussion on findings	10
5.		Discussion on earlier chapters, synthesis of research findings, implications of the study	
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

Internal 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	2
3.	Regularity and punctuality Overall Performance	Submission of synopsis, tools, draft and final report, seeking timely guidance and supervision Commitment, confidence and genuineness	2

MSW Semester I

SW 1 C 01: History, Philosophy and Fields of Social Work

Credits: 4

Hours/week: 4

Learning Objectives

- 1. Understand the history of Social work and Social Work education in India and abroad**
- 2. Learn the basic concepts, methods and functions of Social Work**
- 3. Understand the philosophical assumptions and values of Social Work.**
- 4. Understand social work as a profession**
- 5. Identify various fields of Social Work practice**

Module I

(10 Hours)

Historical development of social work: U.K., U.S.A: The Elizabethan Poor Law, Charity Organisation Society, Settlement House Movement, The Poor Law Commission of 1905, The Beveridge Report 1941.

Historical development of social work in India - Social Reform Movements and their contribution to Social Welfare. Welfare activities in India by Governmental and nongovernmental agencies in the Post Independent Era

Social Work related concepts: Social Service, Social Reform, Social Welfare, Social Policy, Social justice, Social Defense

Module II

(14 Hours)

Concept, Philosophy and approaches to Social Work

Social Work- Definition, Principles, Core values and Functions.

Philosophical assumptions 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. Operationalising cardinal social work values, challenges in embracing values.

Sources of Social Work Philosophy: Moral & Religious values in Social work philosophy- Christian, Hindu, Muslim, Buddhist, Gandhian traditions. Secular humanism, Rationalism, Welfarism, Liberalism and democracy, Socialism and human rights

Module III

(14 Hours)

Social Work methods and related Concepts,

Generalist Social Work practice: Micro practice, Meso practice and Macro practice.

Perspectives in social work- Systems perspective, Ecological perspective and Diversity perspective in Social work. Approaches to Social Work - Welfare approach, Remedial and therapeutic approach, Social development Approach. Strength based approach and Rights based approach

Introduction to methods of social work- Social Case Work, Social Group Work, Community Organisation, Social work Research, Social work Administration, and Social Action

Role of professional social worker. Core skills of Social Work.

Module IV

(10 Hours)

Social Work profession-issues and concerns, Social work Education

Identification of Social Work as a Profession, Code of Ethics in Social Work, Issues and concerns of Social work Profession. Professional Associations for social workers, Importance of continuing professional development of social workers ,International Social Work

Social Work education- Multidisciplinary foundation of Social work education, curriculum, courses and specializations. Field work –objective, components, Supervision-functions and methods, Field work recording-Need and importance, **Reflective Practice in social work, current trends in social work education.**

Module V

(12 Hours)

Fields of Social Work

Primary and secondary settings

Family and child welfare Settings, Medical and Psychiatric Settings, Industrial Settings, Educational Setting, Correctional setting, Community Development Settings.

Social Work with Children, Adolescents and youth, Women, Gender issues, Aged, Differently abled, SC/ST, migrants, unorganized labourers, abuse, sexual assault, and Domestic violence victims, HIV/AIDS, sexual minorities.

References:

1. Banerjee .G.R (1973) : Papers on Social Work: An Indian Perspective
2. Choudhary, Paul. (1983): Introduction to Social work. New Delhi: Atma Ram & Sons,
1. Gore, M. S. (1965): Social Work and Social Work Education, P. S. Jayasinghe, Bombay :Asia Publication House
2. Batra, Nitin (2004): Dynamics of Social Work in India, Jaipur : Raj Publishing House.
3. Dinitto, Diana, M. (2008): Social Work Issues and Opportunities in a challenging profession (3rd edition). Chicago: Lyceum Books
4. Fink, Arthur et al (1985).The fields of Social Work. Beverly Hills, Calif: Sage Publications
5. Hepworth, Dean H (2010): Direct Social Work Practice-Theory and skills (8th edition). New York: Brooks/Cole.
3. Friedlander, Walter A. (1977) : Concepts and Methods of Social Work, New Delhi : Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.
4. Nair, T. Krishnan (1981): Social Work Education and Social Work Practice in India, Madras: Association of School of Social Work in India
5. Singh, R.R. (1985): Field Work in Social Work Education, A Perspective for Human Service Profession, New Delhi : Concept Publishing Company
6. Wadia. A.R (1961): History and Philosophy of Social Work in India. Allied Publishers, Bombay
7. Desai, Murli (2002): Ideologies and social Work. Rawat Publications, Jaipur
8. Patel, Chhaya(Ed): Social Work Practice Religio-Philosphical Foundations. Rawat Publications Jaipur
9. Terry Mizrahi, Larry E. Davis (2008) : Encyclopedia of Social Work (20th Edition), Oxford University Press, New York.
10. Upadhay Ashok K., John Rawls (1999)– Concept of Justice, Rawat Publications, Jaipur
11. Vivienne Cree and Steve Myers (2009): Social Work: Making a Difference, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.

MSW Semester I

SW I C 02 : Sociology and Economics for Social Work Practice

Credits: 4

Hours/week: 4

Learning Objectives:

1. Understand the sociological concepts to examine social phenomena.
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 (12 Hours)

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

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

Module II: Sociological concepts for social work I (12 hours)

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

Module III: Sociological concepts for social work II (10 hours)

Social Stratification: Characteristics, Gender, caste, class.

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

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

Social Problems : Meaning, natures and factors responsible for social problems, Major Social problems in India.

Module IV: Introduction to basic economic concepts (12 Hours)

Significance of studying Economics in social work. Basic Economic concepts: Needs, Resources, Production, Distribution and Consumption. Demand and supply.

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

Module V: Development Economics (14 Hours)

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 Stabilization programmes, Impact of NEP

Planning for Development – Economic Planning, meaning, Objectives of Indian Planning, NITI Aayog,

References

1. M, A. F. (2006). “*Contemporary Sociology*” – *An Introduction to Concepts and Theories*. USA: Oxford University Press.
2. Béteille, A. (2002). *Sociology:Essays on approach and method*. New Delhi : Oxford University Press.
3. Giddens, A. (2005). *Sociology-Introductory Readings*. Excel Media: New Delhi.
4. Rao, C. S. (2005). *Sociology* . New Delhi: S. Chand Co.
5. Singh, Y.(2004).*Ideology and Theory in India Sociology*, Rawat Publications. New Delhi.
6. Dutt, R. & Sundaram, K.P.M. (2002). *Indian Economy*, S. Chand and Co. ,New Delhi
7. Madan, G.R. (2002) .*Indian Social Problems*, Mumbai : Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd.



MSW Semester I

SW 1 C 03: 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 and Biological basis of behavior (10 Hours)

Psychology: Definition and scope. Learning, thinking, emotion and intelligence- definition and other basic information.

Brain and Behavior: Brief outline on Nervous system and Endocrine system

Module II: Introduction to Human Development (12 Hours)

Developmental psychology: Definition, Scope and its importance in Social work practice. Meaning of Development changes, significant facts about development. Theories of development: Psychoanalytic theory, Cognitive theory, Ecological theory and socio cultural theory. Importance of life span approach.

Module III: Prenatal period, Infancy Babyhood, and Childhood (16 Hours)

Prenatal period– characteristics, stages, Importance of prenatal period and hazards

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

Babyhood - characteristics, developmental tasks, Emotional, Social and moral development

Early childhood – characteristics, developmental tasks, language acquisition, socialisation, personality, Moral and Emotional development.

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

Module IV: Puberty & Adolescence (8 Hours)

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, Emotional, social and personality development , sex and sexuality in adolescence.

Module V: Early adult hood, Middle age and Old age (14 Hours)

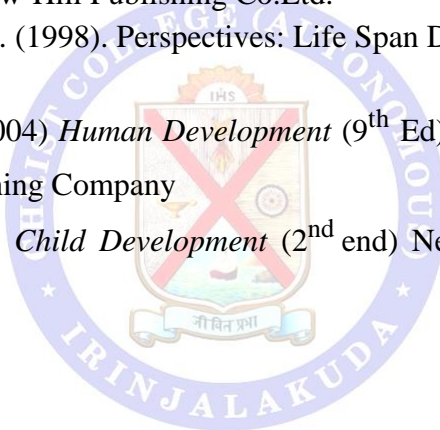
Early adulthood: characteristics, developmental tasks, personal and social adjustments, vocational and marital adjustments

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

Old age: characteristics, developmental tasks, Ageing and Ageism. Health problems and hazards. Death and Dying, Bereavement. Personal and social adjustments, vocational and marital adjustments.

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. Papalia, D.E et.al (2004) *Human Development* (9th Ed). New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company
4. Santrock, J.E (2007) *Child Development* (2nd end) New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company



MSW Semester I

SW I C 04: 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 I

(10 Hours)

Intra personal and Interpersonal skills -Significance of understanding self, Meaning of self: Self awareness, self concept, self esteem, self image and self acceptance, Factors affecting self: attitudes and values. Techniques of understanding self, SWOT analysis, Johari window. Self defeating behaviour and its management. Life skills, Emotional resilience, Emotional Intelligence.

Module II

(13 Hours)

Relationship skills for social work: Understanding client's situation and perspective-assessment, genograms, ecomaps, Core relationship qualities: warmth, empathy, genuineness, unconditional positive regard, Interviewing skills: creating supportive environment, active listening, silence, reflecting feelings, paraphrasing, clarifying, summarizing, Direct, closed, open ended questions, Professional integrity, Professional boundaries

Module III

(14 Hours)

Communication Skills- Communication: Definition, Purpose, Types, process, barriers, approaches in communication, non-verbal communication, Transactional Analysis-ego states, transactions, strokes, life positions, Group discussion, Public speaking, Presentation skills, reflective writing, presentation skills, Writing skills: Minutes, reports, letters, Advocacy letters, case notes, Structure of case notes, legal writing, newsletters, press, media, media releases, Letter to the editor, Literature review, academic writing, referencing and plagiarism.

Module IV

(12 Hours)

Leadership skills: Leadership- Introduction to Leadership, Leadership Power, Leadership Styles, Leadership in social work-Facilitative and transformational Leadership, Motivation, Motivation enhancement, Group dynamics, Team building and team work, Time Management, Stress management, Goal setting, Managing conflict

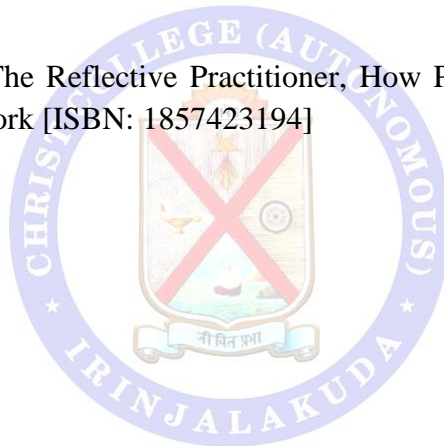
Module V

(11 Hours)

ICT Skills: Use of ICT in Social Work, MS Office, Various forms of ICT resources, ICT in teaching and learning, Online Learning resources, Introduction to Cyber laws, Cyber crimes, Cyber ethics

Reference:

1. Stogdon C and Kitleley R (2010) Study skills for social workers, Sage Publications
2. Mohan K, Banerji M, Developing Communication Skills, , Macmillan Publishers India Ltd.
3. Neil T (2009), People Skills, 3rd Ed., Palgrave Macmillan New York
4. Hamer M (2006), The barefoot Helper: mindfulness and creativity in social work and the caring professions, Russell House Publishing Limited
5. Benson, Jarlath B(2001), Working more creatively with groups, Routledge, New York
6. Donald S. (1991), The Reflective Practitioner, How Professionals Think in Action, Basic Books New York [ISBN: 1857423194]



MSW Semester I

SW I C 05: 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

(10 Hours)

Indian constitution and social Legislation: Fundamental rights, Fundamental duties and Directive Principles of State policy. Legal system in India: Courts, Hierarchy of courts. Types of legislations

Social Legislation: Definition, objectives, & Scope. Social Legislation as an instrument for Social Control, Social Security, Social change, and Social justice. Process of making social legislation

Module II Human rights

(10 hours)

Concept of human rights: Evolution, Human right treaties, UNDHR, Organisations and judicial bodies on national and international level.

(UNCRC), Commissions for child rights on national, state, regional and local level - National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), SCPCR,

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

Module III: Legislations for the Protection of Children and Women- their social relevance, objectives, implications, remedies and critical review (16 hours)

Children -

Juvenile justice care and protection act 2015

Laws related to adoption, Child Marriage Act – 2006.

The **Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012**

Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act – 2009.

The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016

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, The *Nirbhaya 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, their social relevance, objectives, implications, remedies and critical review (14 hours)

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, Workmen's Compensation Act 1923, Maternity Benefit Act, 1961

Module V Introduction to Legal Aid

(10 hours)

Legal Aid- Definition, meaning and scope

legal services authorities act, 1987 – salient features, KELSA

The Schemes and Programmes for Legal Aid Services, Lok adalats

Public Interest Litigation- Concept, Nature and Scope of Public Interest Litigation.

The Right to Information Act, 2005.

References

1. India Government: Constitution of India. Govt. of India Press, New Delhi
2. Social Legislation in India (2 Vols) Hardcover –K.D. Gangrade 2011
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. Vidheh Upadhyay, Public Interest Litigation In India: Concepts, Cases And Concerns: Concepts, Cases Concerns – 2007
6. Mamta Rao, Public Interest Litigation Legal Aid and Lok Adalats Paperback – 2015
7. People law and justice : A case book of PIL, Vol 2 Orient Longman publishers, New Delhi, 1997
8. Introduction to constitution of India: Vikas publishers house pvt Ltd, New Delhi
9. Legal Education Series : Indian Social Institute, New Delhi, 1999
10. Hebsur, R. K. (Ed.) Social Intervention for Justice, Bombay: TISS.
11. Huttman, E. D. 1981 Introduction to Social Policy, New York: McGraw- Hill.

MSW Semester II

SW II C07: Social Case Work

Credits: 4

Hours/week: 4

Learning Objectives

1. To understand the basic concepts in Social Case Work and its application in practice
2. To develop the values and skills to practice Social case work
3. To develop competencies to use the method in practice while working with individuals

Module I: Introduction to Social Case Work

(8 hours)

Social Case Work as a Method of Social Work: Definition, scope and objectives of Social Case Work, History and Development of Social Case Work in UK, USA and India, Casework and Counseling. Philosophical assumptions and values of Social Case Work. Caseworker - qualities and skills.

Module II:

(10 hours)

Case work relationship: definition, qualities and principles of Case work relationship, (Individualization, Purposeful expression of feelings, controlled emotional involvement, Acceptance, Non-judgmental attitude, Client self determination, Confidentiality)

Theoretical approaches relevant to case work. Psychoanalytical, Psychosocial, Diagnostic and Functional approaches.

Module III: Components and Tools of social casework

(16 hours)

Components of casework (Perlman's model): Person- client, significant others and collaterals. Problem- need, impaired social functioning. Place- agency, objectives, functions, policies and resources. Process- casework intervention; psychosocial study, Diagnosis, Treatment, Evaluation, Termination and follow up.

Tools used in social case work: Case worker-client relationship, listening, observation, Home visits, Interview, Casework Interview: nature purpose and principles.

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

Module IV: Social case work treatment

(14 hours)

Environmental modification, Enhancing social support systems, and Direct treatment (Counselling techniques - guidance, clarification, ventilation, psychological, support, reassurance, confrontation, accreditation, suggestion etc.)

Enhancing the client's problem solving - assertiveness, Stress management & social skills

Models of Casework Practice : Social diagnostic (Richmond), Supportive and modificatory (Hamilton), Problem solving (Perlman), Crisis intervention (Rappaport), Classified treatment method (Florence Hollies), Competence based approach (Elleen Grabrill)

Module V: Case management in Social Case Work

(12 hours)

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

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 (1970) The New York School of Social Work : Theory and Practice of Social Case Work, New York and London : Columbia University Press
7. Rameshwari Devi, Ravi Prakash (2004) Social Work Methods, Practics and Perspectives (Models of Casework Practice), Vol. II, Ch.3, Jaipur : Mangal Deep Publication
8. Brammer.L.M : The Helping Relationship Process and Skills 1985
9. Upadhay .R.K : Social Casework – A Therapeutic Approach.
10. Garrett, Annett (1972) Interviewing – Its Principles and Methods, Family Service Association of America, New York
- 11 Compton and Galaway : Social Work Process 1979

MSW Semester II

SW II C 08: Social Group Work

Credits: 4

Hours/week: 4

Learning Objectives

- 1 To develop an understanding of Social Group Work as a method of Social Work**
- 2 To acquaint with the process of Social Group Work to enable them to work with individuals in Groups**
- 3 To develop the necessary attitude and competence to practice Social Group Work in various settings.**

Module I: Introduction to Groups

(12 Hours)

Understanding groups: Definition, characteristics and significance of groups in society
Types of groups – primary and secondary groups
Task groups (forum, committees and work team)
Treatment groups (support groups, educational groups, socialization groups, therapeutic groups,)
Developmental groups (self help groups and support groups)
Subgroups- meaning and types (Cliques, dyads, triads, isolates)
Tools for assessing group interaction - Sociometry and Sociogram. Functional and nonfunctional role of individuals in group

Module II Group Process

(14 Hours)

Typical patterns in group process and interpersonal communication, **Group formation, Role, Rank and Relationship, Group norm, Bond, acceptance, isolation, rejection, conflict and control.**
Impact of group experience on individuals
Group dynamics - Group bond, Sub groups, Decision making, isolation, Leadership, Conflict.
Communication and Interaction pattern, Group cohesiveness, Group control, Group culture.
Stages of group development
Group morale- meaning determinants and importance and characteristics of groups with high or low morale.

Module III: Introduction to Social Group Work

(9 Hours)

Social Group Work: Definition, characteristics and purpose (goals) of social group work method.
History and evolution of group work as a method – international and Indian context.
Theoretical assumptions underlying social group work, **Philosophical assumptions and Values of social group work, Current trends, relevance and scope of Social Group Work**

Module IV

(13 Hours)

Social group work principles and process

Principles of group work.

Group Worker – Qualities, skills, Role and functions,

Steps in group formation: Need Assessment, Formulating objectives, Developing plan for group work, Programme planning

Group Formation and Group Development

Pre group and initial phase of group development

Termination phase: Types of termination

Evaluation: Significance of evaluation, types and methods of evaluation

Module V

(12 Hours)

Recording in group work – Importance, Principles, types, structure of recording, Techniques of recording to analyze group process and plan strategies for intervention

Applications of Group work in various settings – Health (Hospitals, De-addiction centres, Mental health centres etc.), Children and Adolescents (schools, Child Guidance Clinics etc.)

Women development, Family welfare (Family counselling centres), Industries, Communities – urban, rural, tribal, Correctional institutions

References:

1. Hepworth, D. H. (2010). . *Direct Social Work Practice: Theory and Skills (8th Edition)*. Belmont: Brooks/Cole.
2. Konopka, G. (1963). *Social group work. A Helping Process* . New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
3. Rivas, R. W. (2009). *Introduction to social group work practice*. . London : Allyn & Bacon.
4. Siddiqui, H.Y. (2008). *Social group work: Theories and practice*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
5. Trecker, H. B. (1972). *Social group work: Principles and Practice*. Chicago: Follett. Publishing Company.
6. Upadhay, R. (2003). *Social Casework: A Therapeutic Approach*. New Delhi: Rawat Publishers.
7. Zander, D. C. (1960). *Group Dynamics*. New York: Peterson and Co.

MSW Semester II

SW II C 09: Community Organization and Social Action

Credits: 4

Hours/week: 4

Learning Objectives:

- 1. Understand community organization and social action as methods of social work**
- 2. Understand the elements of community organisation practice and social action.**
- 3. Learn the models and strategies for community organization and social action**
- 4. Develop skills and attitudes for participatory Community work and social action.**

Module I: Understanding Community and Community Dynamics (10 hours)

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

Functions of community. Concepts of power and authority; sources of power in communities. Understanding community power structure, Powerlessness and empowerment, Cycle of empowerment.

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

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

Module II: Community Organization as Practice Method (14 hours)

Concepts :- Community organization, community development.

Evolution of community practice in the West and in India

Principles of community organization. Emphasis on human rights, multiculturalism, diversity, pluralism and social justice. Theoretical perspectives relevant to community organisation- Systems theory, Learning Theory, Conflict Theory and Social Exchange Theory

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 Organised Mass Action.

Approaches to Organising communities in the Indian Context: The Gandhian method of organizing: Satyagraha, civil disobedience and the philosophy of non-violence.

Module III: Strategies in Community Organization (12 hours)

Formation and capacity building of marginalized groups, community level institutions and organisations (e.g- PRIs, people's organisations), asset based community development, leadership building and networking, awareness generation, local services development. Advocacy and coalition building,

Skills required in community organization practice: Interaction skills, skills in information gathering and assimilation, community mobilization, resource mobilization (external and

internal), advocacy, conflict resolution, documentation, networking, training and 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 (12 hours)

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 (12 Hours)

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, Radical social work; Rights based approach.

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 Edition 2011
8. Hardina, D. : Analytical Skills for Community Organisation practice, Columbia University Press, New York, 2002
9. Weil, Mary (Ed): The Handbook of Community Practice, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2013.

MSW Semester II

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 (8 Hours)

Social Psychology: Definition, Nature and Scope and relevance to social work
Social Perception: Nonverbal communication-Attribution-Theories of attribution.
Attitude: Definition, Formation and change of attitudes.

Module II: Individual Behavior in social Context (10 Hours)

Social Cognition: Meaning & definition, Schemas and Heuristics
Prejudice: Definition and characteristics of prejudices
Sex and Gender, Gender identity and gender stereotypes.
Social influence- Types of social influence, Compliance techniques

Module III: Group Behavior in social Context (12 Hours)

Pro-social behaviour.- factors and determinants.
Aggression- factors and determinants.
Propaganda: definition, Psychological basis and techniques. Counteracting misleading propaganda
Collective behavior: Characteristics of Audience & crowd. Classification of crowd and audience.

Module IV: Introduction to Mental Health (14 Hours)

Definition, characteristics and determinants of mental health. Mental Health issues in the contemporary society- Alcoholism and drug addiction, Suicide.
Adjustment disorder-post traumatic stress disorder; Anxiety disorder: specific phobia, social phobias, generalized anxiety disorders, obsessive-compulsive disorder.

Module V: Introduction to major Mental Disorders

(16 Hours)

Clinical features of schizophrenia, mood disorders

Somatic Symptom Disorders, Hypochondriasis, Somatization Disorder, Pain Disorder, Conversion Disorder;

Dissociative Disorders - Depersonalization/ Derealization Disorder, Dissociative Amnesia and Dissociative Fugue, Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID).

Major Childhood disorders- Autism spectrum disorders, Conduct disorders, ADHD, LD, Intellectual Disability

References:

Baron, R.A., & Branscombe, N.R. (2012). *Social Psychology* (13th ed). New Delhi: Pearson Education.

Baron, R.A., Branscombe, N.R., Byrne, D., & Bhardwaj, G. (2009). *Social Psychology*, 12th ed. New Delhi: Pearson Education.

Baron, R.A., & Byrne, D. (2002). *Social Psychology*, 10th ed. New Delhi: Pearson Education

Butcher, J. N., Hooley, J. M., & Mineka, S. (2014). *Abnormal Psychology* (16th ed.). U.S.A : Pearson Education, Inc.

Carson, R. C., Butcher, J. N., & Mineka, S. (1996). *Abnormal Psychology and Modern life* (10th ed.). New York : Harper Collins College Publishers.

Myers, D.G. (2006). *Social Psychology*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Inc.

Sadock, B. J., Sadock, V. A., & Ruiz, P. (2015). *Kaplan & Sadock's Synopsis of Psychiatry Behavioral Sciences/ Clinical Psychiatry* (11th ed.). U.S.A : Wolters Kluwer.

Seligman, M. E. P., Walker, E. P., & Rosenhan, D. L. (2001). *Abnormal Psychology* (4th ed.). New York : W. W. Norton & Company, Inc.

Taylor, S.E., Peplau, L.A., & Sears, D.O. (2006). New Delhi: Pearson Education.

MSW Semester II

SW II C 11: 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

(9 Hours)

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

(14 Hours)

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

(12 Hours)

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 and eye contact

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

Module IV

(14 Hours)

Theories and approaches in Counseling Practice

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

(11 Hours)

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, Counselling services for children and adolescents, Counselling 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 McGraw 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

MSW Semester III

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

(8 Hours)

Scientific Research and social work: - Meaning of research, types of research, Social work research – aims and significance.

Types of Research- Qualitative v/s Quantitative Research, evaluative research, participatory research, action research.

Module II Quantitative Research methods in social work

(20 hours)

Research Problem formulation: - Concepts, Theoretical and operational definition of concepts, 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. Ethical considerations in research.

Research Design: - Meaning, purposes and types: - Exploratory, Descriptive, Diagnostic and experimental. Quasi-experimental design. Single subject designs, group design,

Sampling Techniques- Types, merits and demerits

Measurement-Levels, scales and scaling techniques ,Pre test, validity and reliability

Data collection: - Primary data and Secondary data-Types. Methods of data collection - interview schedule, questionnaires, projective techniques.

Data analysis and data presentation in quantitative studies: Editing, Coding, tabulating, Interpreting, Descriptive and inferential Analysis

Report writing- Format, style and content. Qualities of a good research report

Module III Qualitative Research methods in social work

(10 Hours)

Qualitative Research, Nature of Qualitative Research, Methods of collecting qualitative data- Interviews, Focus groups, Observation, Case study, Ethnography, Action Research, PRA and other forms. Writing-up qualitative studies. Principles of Triangulation.

Module IV Statistical Methods**(8 Hours)**

Nature and purpose of statistics – use of statistical methods and limitations of statistics in social work research. 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. Normal distribution.

Module V Theoretical understanding of Descriptive and Inferential statistics (14 Hours)

Meaning, relevance, uses, merits and demerits of measures of central tendency, Measures of dispersion (Range, Quartile deviation, Mean deviation, Standard Deviation)

Meaning, relevance, uses, merits and demerits of measures of Correlation (Karl Pearson's Coefficient of correlation and Spearman's Rank correlation)

Meaning, relevance, uses, merits and demerits of Chi square, 't' test, and ANOVA

Use of software packages in data analysis – SPSS

References:

1. C. B. Gupta, V. G. (2009). *Introduction to Statistical Methods*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.
2. Cresswell, J. W. (2007). *Qualitative enquiry & research design: Choosing among five approaches*. New Delhi: Sage Publication.
3. Cresswell, J. W. (2009). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and mixed methods approaches*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
4. Creswell, J. W. and Clark, V.L. (2011). *Designing and Conducting Mixed Methods Research*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
5. D.K, L. (2000). *Practice of Social Research: Social Work Perspective*. New delhi: Rawat Publications.
6. Mark, R. (1996). *Research Made Simple: A Handbook for Social Workers*. New Delhi: Sage Publications Inc.
7. Rosenthal, J. A. (2012). *Statistics and Data Interpretation for social work*. New York: Springer publishing company.
8. Schneider, R. A. (2003). *Basic statistics for social workers*. Maryland: University press of America.

MSW Semester III

SW III C 14: Participatory Project Planning and Training

Credits: 4
Hours/week: 4

Learning Objectives: -

- 1. To understand the phases of development projects**
- 2. To learn techniques in formulating and implementing development projects**
- 3. To develop skills in writing project proposals and managing projects**
- 4. To Learn the concept and importance of participatory training.**
- 5. To understand the different steps in organizing participatory training programmes and develop skills in participatory training and facilitation**

Module I Development Projects

(10 Hours)

Meaning and purpose, Need assessment, strategy formulation, Application of PRA in project formulation, Principles in development project: sustainability, development direction, concern for the marginalized. Analysis methods: Forecasting methods, stakeholder analysis, Environmental Impact assessment [EIA], Gender Impact Assessment [GIA], Planning in Local self Governing Institutions and Community Based Organisations

Module II Project Identification and Planning

(12 Hours)

Essentials of a development project, Goals and objectives, feasibility and viability, cost benefit analysis, budgeting, Action plan, time schedule, preparing project proposals. Different models of preparing development projects, Project implementation- Network analysis, Critical Path Method, PERT, Stakeholder analysis, Participation of stakeholders, Beneficiary analysis - identification of beneficiaries, Strategies for resource mobilization, Phases in project implementation, withdrawal of agencies.

Module III Project management skills

(14 Hours)

Monitoring and Evaluation - Different types of M&E, Management Information System in Projects - Levels and systems for monitoring, Preparing objectively verifiable indicators for evaluation, Preparing proposal for project evaluation - Preparation of evaluation reports, Various Models and methods of M&E like PME, Gap analyses, Social auditing, transparency, Report writing, Documenting, dissemination of knowledge. Teamwork in project, management and communication and relation with stakeholders, Public relations and marketing of social projects, Practical sessions in project proposal writing and implementation

Module IV Facilitation and Participatory training

(12 Hours)

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

(12 Hours)

Lectures, Brainstorming, discussion exercises, focus group discussion, checklists, using visual images, SWOC analysis, simulation, case studies, learning games, role plays, demonstration, quiz, stories and songs and field visits.

Skill Training: Workshops for Street Theatre, Designing of Posters and other low cost participatory media.

Role 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. Vasant Desai, Project Management: Preparations, Appraisal, Finance and Policy, Himalaya Pub. House, Delhi, 1997.
9. Reidar, Dale: Evaluating Development Programmes and Projects. Second Edition, Sage Publications, 2004
10. Mathew .T.K.: Project Planning, Formulation and Evaluation CBCI Centre, New Delhi.
11. Agochiya Devendra 2002. Every Trainer's Handbook. Sage Publication New Delhi
12. Chatterjee, Bhasker 2004. ICT for Basic Education and Literacy: Country Study for India. Delhi: UNESCO
13. Chambers, Robert. 2002 Participatory Workshops: A Sourcebook of 21 Sets of Ideas and Activities Earthscan UK
14. Abreu, Desmond, D. Participatory Evaluation, PRIA, New Delhi

MSW Semester III
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 noncommunicable diseases**
3. **To understand the community health programmes**
4. **To acquaint with nutritional problems and their management**
5. **To know the various legislations pertaining to health care**

Module I

(14 Hours)

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, Cultural factors in health and disease, Multiple causes of disease, Bio psycho social aspect of health and illness. Health Education- Purpose and methods.

Health Planning in India, Health for all and primary health care, attributes & principles of primary health care, Community health team and functions, Major health Programmes in India, National Health Mission, School Health Programme.

Module II

(14 Hours)

Introduction to major Health problems: Epidemiology, etiology, clinical picture, treatment and prevention of communicable and non communicable diseases, TB, HIV/AIDS, life style diseases, Cardio vascular diseases, hypertension, Diabetes, accidents and injuries.

Immunization : significance, major vaccine preventable diseases.

Impairment, Disability, handicap, Types of Impairment, Causes, and Consequences of Disability, Needs and problems of persons with disabilities.

Rehabilitation-. Definition, principles, types: medical, educational, psychological vocational. Rehabilitation – Social worker as a member of the multidisciplinary rehabilitation team, rehabilitation counselling.

Module III

(10 Hours)

Environmental health: Air pollution, water pollution, poor housing, climate change, health hazards of accumulated solid waste. Environment sanitation, Food sanitation.

National and International health funding organizations WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, DFID, FAO, UNESCO, Rotary International, USAID.

Module IV

(12 Hours)

Community health aspects of nutrition: Classification of foods, introduction to nutrition, Macro and micro nutrients, Mineral deficiencies, Assessment and management of malnutrition, Nutritional rehabilitation, Nutritional supplements, balanced diet, obesity .Community nutritional programmes, Approaches to nutrition education. Food adulteration, Food borne disease

Module V

(10 Hours)

Legislations pertaining to health: Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition Of Sex Selection) Act(PCPNDT Act), Mental Health Act, Public Health Act.

Reference

1. Park, J. E., & Park K. (2009): Text book of Preventive and social medicine. Jabalapur: Banarsidas. Bhanot
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
5. Cannon Ida M. 1952 On the Social Frontiers of Medicine, Harward University Press, Cambridge
6. Miller R.S 1982 :Primary Health Care More than Medicine, Prentice hall Inc, London
7. Sanjivi K S (1971): Planning India's Health. Orient Long Man Madras
8. Phillips D R (1990) Primary Health Care-Health and Health Care in the Third World, Longman Scientific & Technical,
9. Gupta Piyush, Ghai O.P(2013), Text Book of Preventive and Social Medicine.CBS Publishers,New Delhi

MSW Semester III

Elective I -Medical and Psychiatric Social Work

SW III E1 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

(10 Hours)

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

(13 Hours)

Social workers role on health teams, Social Work assessment in health care, Case management, Case conferences, Patient advocacy, Team work, multidisciplinary approach in health care, Use of methods of social work in health settings, Role and functions of social worker, Skills and qualities of Health Care Social worker

Module III

(15 Hours)

Health Care Social Work- Practice settings: Acute and chronic care, Community Care, Chronic disease management, Palliative Care, End of life Care, Hospice care, Death and dying, bereavement., Psycho-social impact of cancer, Oncology Social work, : End-stage renal diseases- Psycho-social aspects, HIV/AIDS, Sexually Transmitted diseases, Organ donation and transplantation, Geriatric health care, Paediatric settings, Primary Health Care, Substance use disorders, addictions and compulsive behaviours: Cyber addiction, Adolescent health, Reproductive Health and Family Health.

Module IV

(12 Hours)

Social Work Interventions: Assessment, Care Planning, Direct counselling, Information and education, Wellness training, Referral services, patient advocacy, Support groups for patients and carers, Motivational Enhancement therapy, relapse prevention, Change theory perspective, harm reduction approach and other brief interventions; Crisis counselling, Transitional care, Rehabilitation, Advance Care Plan.

Module V

(10 Hours)

Health Care Social Work Practice Standards: Values, Ethical dilemmas, Role conflicts, Self determination and confidentiality. Medico-legal issues, Patients' rights and responsibilities, Professional supervision and importance of continuing education.

Reference

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

MSW Semester III
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

8 hours

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

20 hours

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. Postpartum 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

10 hours

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

12hours

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

12hours

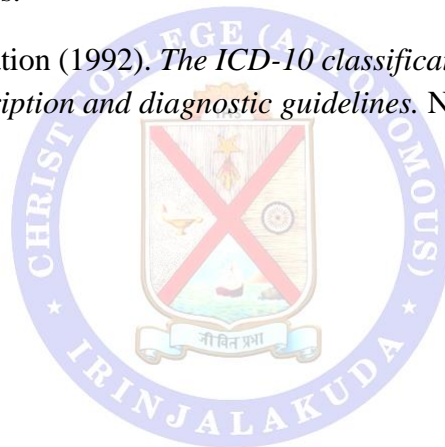
Mental Health situation in India, History of community psychiatry, National Mental Health policies & Programmes and other projects.

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. American Psychiatric Association(2005). *Diagnostic Criteria from DSM- IV-TR*. New Delhi: Jay Pee Brothers Medical Publishers.
2. Bland, R. N. & Tullgren, A. (2009). *Social Work Practice in Mental Health: An Introduction* .New South Wales: Allen & Unwin publishers.
3. Garces Carranza C.M (2013). *Social Work in the Hospital Setting: Interventions*. Bloomington: Trafford publishing.

4. Karban, K. (2011). *Social Work and Mental Health*, Cambridge: Polity press.
5. Pratt, C.W & Gill, K. J (2013). *Psychiatric Rehabilitation (3rd Ed)*. Cambridge: Academic Press.
6. Sadock, B.J and Sadock, V. A. (2007). *Synopsis of Psychiatry*. New Delhi: Waverly Pvt. Ltd.
7. Sekar, K., Parthasarathy, R. & Rao, M.C. (2007). *Handbook of Psychiatric Social Work(Ed)*.Bangalore: NIMHANS.
8. Semple, D. & Smyth, R. (2009). *Oxford Handbook of Psychiatry*. New Delhi: Oxford University press.
9. Ulas, M. & Connor, A. (2000). *Mental Health and Social Work*. London: J. Kingsley Publishers.
10. Vyas, J. N& Ahuja N. (1999). *Textbook of Post Graduate Psychiatry* .Vol. I & II. New Delhi : Jay Pee Brothers.
11. World Health Organisation (1992). *The ICD-10 classification of mental and behavioural disorder, clinical description and diagnostic guidelines*. New Delhi: Oxford Press.



MSW Semester III

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 understand the features and challenges of rural and tribal 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 understand the structure and functions of PRIs and their role in community development**
- 5. To understand the scope of social work interventions in rural communities**

Module I

(10 Hours)

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

(12 Hours)

Poverty and indebtedness. Growing urbanisation, industrialisation, migration and consequent social issues. De-peasantisation & Proletarianisation 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

(12 Hours)

Understanding the Concept of Tribes, Adivasis, Indigenous people and Aborigines
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

(14 Hours)

Concept of Rural Development and its objectives. Various Approaches to rural development in India. 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

(12 Hours)

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, 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1992, Panchayati Raj Institutions- Three Tier Governance. Gender mainstreaming in rural governance. Panchayati Raj in Kerala

Structure, powers and functions of Panchayati Raj Institution. Gramsabha - role and importance

Sources of funds for Panchayats.

Role of PRIs in rural and tribal development

References:

1. Singh, Katar, Rural Development- Principles, Policies and Management, 3rd Edn. Sage Publications, New Delhi 2009
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
5. John Harriss (Ed.) Rural Development: Theories of peasant economy and agrarian change, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2017
6. G D Banerjee, Issues on Rural Finance Infrastructure and Rural Development Jain Book Depot, New Delhi, 2010
7. Anil Kumar Jana (Ed.) Decentralizing Rural Governance and Development: Perspectives, Ideas and Experiences, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2015
8. Sidhartha, Rural Development Administration, Jain Book Depot, New Delhi 2015

MSW Semester III

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

Module I

(10 Hours)

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

(12 Hours)

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.)

Problems in Kerala's cities.

Module III.

(14 Hours)

Poverty, Livelihood and Informal Sector

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

Livelihood issues: employment, growth of informal sector – causes, informalisation and casualisation of work.

Informal sector: Composition - Gender, Caste, Age, Issues and recent developments: sub contracting, etc., Implications on Livelihood, Women, Children, Social Impacts – vulnerability, problems in access to Services - Health, Education, Food Security, Social Welfare. Welfare programmes, and Legislations for informal sector. Institutional Mechanisms (Centre and State),

Module IV Urban Community Development

(12 Hours)

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

Module V

(12 Hours)

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 (2nd 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.

MSW Semester IV

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 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 of Human Service Organisations

Administration: Definition, Concept and Scope. Basic elements in Administration: Planning, Organizing, Staffing, Directing, Coordinating and Budgeting. Public Administration, Social Work Administration and its application as a method of social work.

Voluntary organization: Organizational structure, functions, characteristics and types of voluntary organizations. Role of voluntary organizations in social welfare development. Strengths and challenges, capacity building of NGOS and CBOs. Societies registration Act, Indian Trust Act, Companies Act and laws related to Income tax exemption, receiving donations and Foreign grants.

Module II

Social Welfare Programmes of the State and Centre governments.

Structure and functions of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Urban Development, Panchayati Raj, PRIs in Social Welfare administration and development, Central Social Welfare Board, State Social Welfare Board, State Social Justice Department, National social Security Mission, National and State level NGOs, Kudumbasree and other current programmes

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. Role of a HR Manager, Human Resource Development.

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

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

Meaning, functions and characteristics of employee relations, methods of maintaining organizational peace. Grievances - handling of grievances, Disciplinary procedures, statutory compliance- welfare measures, health and safety, social security

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. 1: Theory and Practice*, Deep & deep Publication,
3. Goel S.L., Jain R.K., (1988) *.Social Welfare Administration VOI. 2: Theory and Practice*, Deep & Deep Publication,
4. Stoner, Freeman and Gilbert (2008). *Management*. PHI Learning Private Ltd, New Delhi.
5. Flippo, Edwin B.: *Principles of Management*, Mc,Graw Hill Publishing company Ltd, New Delhi
6. Monappa, Arun and Sivadain : *Personnel Management* Tata Mc Graw-Hill Publishing Company Ltd, New Delhi.1996
7. Luthans, Fred : *Organisational Behaviour* Mc. Graw Hill Publishing Company, New Delhi 2005
8. Robbins, Stephen.P : *Organisational Behavior – Concepts, Controversies, Applications*. 4th Ed. Prentice Hall (2004).
9. Aswathappa, K : *Human Resource Management: Text and Cases*, 5th Edition, Tata Mc,Graw Hill Publishing company Ltd, New Delhi.2010
10. Armstrong, Michael : *A handbook of Human Resource Management Practice*, Kogan Page Limited, London. 2014

MSW Semester IV
SW IV C 20: Social Work with Vulnerable groups

Credits :4
Hours/week :4

Learning objectives

- 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 welfare programmes for vulnerable groups**

Module I: Understanding key terms (14 hours)

Social exclusion, Vulnerability-Multiple 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 child rights.

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

Module II: Women (12 hours)

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. Vulnerable women- adolescent girls, victims of violence and harassment, women having mental illness, Non-heterosexual women Homeless Women, Women in Commercial sex work, women with HIV/AIDS, Female offenders, older women, 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 (12 hours)

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

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; individual and family counselling for adjustment and emotional wellbeing; bereavement counselling; mediating for enabling the elderly to receive their entitlements.

Module IV: Differently abled

(12 hours)

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

(10 hours)

Historical background of backwardness, oppression and oppressive practices in a caste society, problems of 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. *AFFILIA: Journal of Women and Social Work*
2. Bhumali, A. (2009). *Rights of disabled women and children in India*. New Delhi: Serials publications.
3. Desai, M. and Siva, R. (2000). *Gerontological Social Work in India: Some Issues and Perspectives*. Delhi: B.R. Publishing.
4. Gandhi, E.A & Vijayanchali, S.S (2012). *Marginalised groups*. New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation.
5. Gitterman, A. (2014). *Handbook of Social Work Practice with Vulnerable and Resilient Populations*. New York: Columbia University Press.
6. Karade, J. (2008). *Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India*. UK: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.
7. Naqi M (2005) *Social work for weaker sections*. Anmol Publications Pvt.Ltd.
8. Mukherjee, M. (2006): *Problems of Disabled People*.
9. Parke, J.& Penhale, B(2007). *Working with Vulnerable Adults (The Social Work Skills Series)*

MSW Semester IV

Elective 1 - Medical and Psychiatric Social work

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 8

Psychotherapy: Definition and scope, Types of Psychotherapies: Re-constructive, re-educative and supportive therapies

Psychoanalysis and psychodynamic therapies

Module II: Cognitive and behavior therapies and techniques 14

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

Rational Emotive therapy (Albert Ellis),

Beck's Cognitive therapy,

Reality therapy (Glasser).

Module III: Humanistic and existential therapies 14

Humanistic- Existential Therapies: Person- Centered therapy (Rogers), Gestalt therapy (Fritz Pearls).

Logo therapy (Frankl),

Transactional Analysis (Eric Berne)

Supportive psychotherapy

Interpersonal psychotherapy (IPT)

Brief psychotherapy

Module IV: Family Therapy 10

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

Module V: Other psychosocial therapies 14

Occupational therapy, Play therapy, Crisis intervention, Therapeutic community, 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 counseling*
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. Sharf, R.S (2012). *Theories of Psychotherapy and counseling concept and Cases*, Brooks/Cole
7. Stein, S.(1999) *Essentials of Psychotherapy* *Publisher: CRC Press* (September 9, 1999)
8. Wolberg, L.R. (1977) *The Technique of Psychotherapy*, vol. 1&II
9. Varma, K .Vijoy, Gupta Nitin (2008) *Psychotherapy in a Traditional Society: Context, Concept and Practice*

MSW IV Semester

SW IV EI 22: Social Work Practice with Families

Credits: 4

Hours/week: 4

Learning Objectives: -

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

Module I

(11 Hours)

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

(6 Hours)

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

(13 Hours)

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

(14 Hours)

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

(16 Hours)

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.

MSW Semester IV

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

(12 Hours)

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.

Environmental Ethics: Gaia Theory, Ecosophy, and Deep Ecology, Environmentalism

Biodiversity, Natural Resources and Livelihoods, Sustainable Development

Module II

Conservation and Management of Resources

(12 Hours)

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

(12 Hours)

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 and western ghats, sand mining, quarrying, solid waste management.

Module IV

(12 Hours)

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 globalization.

Environment and International Organizations 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

(12 Hours)

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, Some Experiences from South Asia.” (2003)
7. Pradeep Sahni and Madhavi Malalgoda Ariyabandu (Eds.) ; Disaster Risk Reduction in South Asia. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India
8. Dominelli, Lena: Green Social Work: From Environmental Crises to Environmental Justice, Polity Publishers 2012

MSW Semester IV

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

(10 Hours)

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

Overview of feminist theories – Liberal feminism, Radical Feminism, Black feminism, postmodern feminism, Eco feminism. Women's Movements

Module II Status of women

(12 Hours)

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: Women in governance: an assessment of the Panchayati Raj experience

Representation in media, Gender and the Indian Legal System: Gender and personal law.

Evaluation

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

(12 Hours)

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.

Violation of Reproductive Rights, Gender issues in Population Control and 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

(12 Hours)

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

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

(14 Hours)

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 commercial sex work 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. White, Vicky (2006) The State of Feminist Social work, Routledge London
8. Peterson, K. Jean and Lieberman, A. Alice (Eds) (2001) Building on Women's Strengths- A social Work Agenda for the Twenty First Century. Routledge New York
9. Towards Equality Report, Government. of India, 1975