# DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
## COURSE STRUCTURE

### FIRST SEMESTER

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### FIELDWORK SUPPORTIVES: TO BE DONE EITHER IN I/II SEMESTER

**SKILL LABS TO BE DONE BY EXTERNAL EXPERTS**

- Communication and Social Work Practice (30 HOURS)
- Management of Non – Profit Organisations (45 HOURS)
## THIRD SEMESTER

### COMMON PAPER

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### THIRD SEMESTER: SPECIALIZATION I – HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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### THIRD SEMESTER: SPECIALIZATION II – MEDICAL & PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK

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### THIRD SEMESTER: SPECIALIZATION III – COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

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### THIRD SEMESTER: SPECIALIZATION IV – FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE

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### THIRD SEMESTER: PRACTICUM

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FIELDWORK SUPPORTIVES: TO BE DONE EITHER IN III/IV SEMESTER

SKILL LABS TO BE DONE BY EXTERNAL EXPERTS

Basic Counselling Skills for Social Workers (30 HOURS)
Career Preparedness for Social Workers (30 HOURS)
Research skills for Social Workers (30 HOURS)

FOURTH SEMESTER: COMMON PAPER

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FOURTH SEMESTER: SPECIALIZATION II – MEDICAL & PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK

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## FOURTH SEMESTER: PRACTICUM

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FIRST SEMESTER

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MSW 411 INTRODUCTION TO PROFESSIONAL SOCIAL WORK

UNIT 1: Social Work: Definition, objectives and functions – Historical development of social work in India– Contexts of social work practice – Concepts related to social work – Social service, Social welfare, Social reform, Social policy, Social security, Social justice and Social development.


UNIT 3: Social Work as a Profession – Philosophy, values, principles and code of ethics of professional social work – Knowledge and Skills base of social work – Tenets of the social work profession.


REFERENCES

**MSW 412 SOCIOLOGY FOR SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE**

**UNIT 1:** Introduction to Sociology - Concept of Society- Meaning, types and characteristics - Individual and Society – Community – Rural, Urban and Tribal Communities - Social Organizations - Meaning and Forms - Concept of Associations - Difference between Society, Community and Association

**UNIT 2:** Social Stratification – Meaning and functions, Caste, Class and Race, Social Mobility – Concept and types of social mobility - Social Institutions - Marriage, Family, Education, Religion – Meaning, Types and Functions - Political Institutions - Concept of State, Government, Democracy

**UNIT 3:** Concept of Culture - Culture and Society - Cultural Lag Cultural assimilation and integration - Civilization - Customs, Mores, Folkways - Socialization - Meaning, Agencies and Functions - Social Control - Meaning and agents - its effect on individual and society - Social Processes - Co-operation, Competition, Conflict, Accommodation, and Assimilation


**UNIT 5:** Social problem - Concept, Causes, Characteristics and Theories - Social Labeling, Social Deviance, Social Disorganization - Major Social Problems - Poverty, Unemployment, HIV/AIDS, Substance Abuse, Crime
REFERENCES
MSW 413 PSYCHOLOGY FOR SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE

UNIT 1: Psychology - Meaning, Definition, Fields and Methods, Introduction to Schools of Psychology, Relevance of Psychology to Social Work practice


UNIT 3: Concept of Human Behaviour, the Concept of Self - Psychological Processes in Behaviour: Needs and Motives, Cognition, Memory, Intelligence: Concept, theories and assessment - Motivation: Meaning, definition, types and characteristics of motives, theories of motivation – Personality: Meaning, Definition, types and factors influencing Personality and structure, Theories of Personality

UNIT 4: Human Behaviour Processes – Emotions, Concept of Perception, Characteristics, process and factors influencing perception; Definition, Concept, Nature of attitudes, stereotypes and prejudice, formation of attitudes and attitudinal change, leadership

UNIT 5: Concept of normality and abnormality, Mental Health, characteristics of mentally healthy person, factors influencing mental health – Concept of abnormality – basic information on symptoms, causes and treatment of major and minor mental illnesses – role of social workers in promoting mental health
REFERENCES
MSW414 SOCIAL WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS


UNIT 2: Approaches and Models - Psycho Social approach, Psychoanalytical, Functional approach, Problem solving approach, task centered approach, person-in-environment, strengths approach and crisis intervention, empowerment approach, eclectic approach – application of these approaches to understand clients and their contexts


UNIT 4: Tools and techniques in casework: listening, observation, Interview – home visits, collateral contacts, referrals – techniques in practice – ventilation, emotional support, action oriented support, advocacy, environment modification, modeling, role-playing and confrontation – Case history taking, Record keeping – Face sheet, Narrative, Process and Summary recording.

REFERENCES

MSW 415 SOCIAL WORK WITH GROUPS

UNIT 1: Social groups – Definition, Characteristics, and Importance – Classification of Groups – Cooley, Sumner, MacIver & Page, Toseland & Rivas – Theories of Group formation – Social Group Work – Concept, Historical development of Group Work, Values and Skills, Principles and Purpose of Group work

UNIT 2: Theoretical approaches of group work practice – Psychoanalytic, Learning, Field, Social Exchange, Systems theories. Stages of Group Development – Tuckman, Klien, Garland, Jones & Kolodny; Models of social group work – Social goals, Remedial, Reciprocal models, Programme development process, Programme Media

UNIT 3: Basic Group Processes – Sub-group, Group conflict, Group decision making, Leadership in groups. Group dynamics – Concept, and Areas – Communication and Interaction Patterns, Group Cohesion, Social Control Dynamics and Group Culture
UNIT 4: Stages or Phases of Group work – Pre group formation, Beginning phase, Middle/Working phase and Termination phase, Follow-up, Facilitation Skills and Techniques used in these Phases.

UNIT 5: Group Work Practice in diverse settings – Disaster victims, Substance abusers, Alcohol Anonymous and elderly care – Role of group worker – Group psychotherapy, Group work Recording, Monitoring and Evaluation.
REFERENCES
SECOND SEMESTER

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MSW 421 SOCIAL WORK WITH COMMUNITIES


UNIT 2: Models of community organization – locality development, social planning, social action – Skills in community organization – Communication, Training, Consultation, Public relations, resource mobilization, liaisoning – Approaches to community organization – General content, Specific content and Process objective

UNIT 3: Methods of community organization – Awareness creation, Planning and Organizing, Education, Networking, Participation, Leadership – Community organization with vulnerable communities – Migrants, Refugees, Slum dwellers and transgender

UNIT 4: Social Action in Community Organization - Concept, Purpose, Strategies and Tactics in Social Action – Social Action as a method of social work – Approaches to social action – Paulo Friere, Saul Alinsky, Mahatma Gandhi and Ambedkar

UNIT 5: Concept of advocacy as a tool, Strategy for advocacy – Campaigning, Lobbying, Use of media and public opinion building in advocacy – Coalition and Network building, linking up protest movements with development work.
REFERENCES

MSW422 SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

UNIT 1: Importance of research in social work – intervention research and practice based research – Difference between social science research and social work research – Ethical Issues in social work research
UNIT 2: Meaning – Scientific Social Surveys – Experimental study design, Descriptive, Explanatory, Exploratory, Participatory Action Research - Quantitative and Qualitative Research and basic distinction, grounded theory, narrative, case study, ethnography

UNIT 3: Purpose of sampling – Concepts related to sampling – population, universe, sampling frame and sampling unit – Meaning and types of probability and non-probability sampling – techniques and procedures in sample selection – Methods and tools of data Collection – interview, questionnaire, observation – guidelines in framing of questions

UNIT 4: Levels of measurements – nominal, ordinal, interval and ratio, Scaling – Likert, Thurstone – Problems and tests of Reliability and Validity – Hypothesis – meaning, types, formulation and uses – Coding, Master sheet, tabulation plan – Univariate, bivariate, trivariate and multivariate analyses of data – Measures of central tendency (mean, median, mode) and dispersion - Inferential Analyses: correlation – tests of significance (chi square, t-test) analysis of variance (ANOVA), use of SPSS

UNIT 5: Writing a research report - Social work research report content and formats - Literature Review and Literature Survey - Problem Identification - Specification of Research Questions - Rationale and Study Objectives – operational definitions. Interpretation of results and discussion
REFERENCES

MSW423 SOCIAL POLICY AND SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

Fundamental rights and Directive principles of State Policy – Social Policy and Planned social change


REFERENCES

MSW424 HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL LEGISLATION


REFERENCES
18. Bare Acts
SOCIAL WORK AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

UNIT 1: Disaster: Meaning - Concept of Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability and Disaster – Impact of disasters: Physical, economic, political, psychosocial, ecological, and others; developmental aspects of disasters - Types and Classification of Disasters - Nature Induced Disasters and Human Induced Disasters

UNIT 2: Disaster Management Cycle: Mitigation and prevention, Preparedness, Prediction and Early warning, Rescue and Relief, Impact assessment, Response, Recovery, Reconstruction; Disaster Risk Reduction; Community Based Disaster Management (CBDRM); Gate Keeping, Advocacy and Networking; Levels of Intervention – Individual, Community and Societal - National Disaster Profile


UNIT 4: UNFCC, IPCC, UNDP, UNISDR, SAARC, ADPC, WORLD BANK, UNICEF, Role of the Central and the State Governments, Local bodies, Community, Media, International and National Non-Governmental Organisations, Charitable trusts, Educational Institutions, Voluntary Organisations, Community Based Organisations, Youth groups, Others

UNIT 5: Impact on the individual, family and society; Mental health consequences of disaster; Principles and techniques of psychosocial care in post disaster situations; Specific psychosocial needs of vulnerable groups like children, women, older persons, persons with disability, transgender, destitute and orphans; Post trauma care and counselling including 31
grief counselling with survivors, Integrated Disaster Management Approach, Institutional and Non-Institutional care for the survivors

REFERENCES
5. Maheswari, Sudha Disaster damage estimation models: Data needs vs. ground reality: By Sudha Maheshwari, Rutgers The State University of New Jersey - New Brunswick.
THIRD SEMESTER: SPECIALIZATION I – HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND OCCUPATIONAL SOCIAL WORK


UNIT 2: Concept of Personnel Management, Human Resource Management (HRM) – Strategic Human Resource Management (SHRM): meaning, definition and scope – difference between HRM and SHRM – Business strategy and organizational capability – aligning HR with Corporate strategy – Strategic HR planning and Development – Corporate Ethics, Values and SHRM – Competencies of HR professional in a SHRM scenario – international human resource management (IHRM)

UNIT 3: Human resource planning – Talent acquisition – compensation management – Human resource information system (HRIS)

UNIT 4: Recent trends in HR – changing nature of the Indian workplace – needs and problems of special groups in the workplace – workplace violence: meaning and forms - gender sensitivity, disability management, diversity management, spirituality in the workplace

UNIT 5: Human Capital Management: meaning and scope – Occupational social work: Meaning, scope and nature – Employee Assistance Programmes: evolution, nature, scope, philosophy, models, services, current trends and scope in India – role of social workers in the workplace
REFERENCES
LABOUR LEGISLATIONS AND LABOUR WELFARE

UNIT 1: Labour: concept, characteristics and problems of Indian labour- labour in organized and unorganized sectors. Labour Welfare: concept, scope, theories and Principles of Labour welfare-and classification- Role and functions of Labour Welfare Officer. Objectives and functions of International Labour Organization (ILO) - role of ILO in labour welfare- implementation of ILO recommendations in India


REFERENCES
9. Bare acts.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

UNIT 1: Industrial Relations – Meaning, Scope and Need. Factors influencing IR - Actors of IR-Employees and their organization, employers and the government - Approaches to IR-Marxian, Giri, Webbs and Dunlop - Bipartite and Tripartite Machineries for IR.


UNIT 4: Trade Unions – Definition, objectives, functions and structure - Growth of Trade Union Movement in India - Major Trade Unions in India-Social responsibilities of TUs - Need for one union for one industry - The Trade Unions Act, 1926.

UNIT 5: Collective bargaining – Meaning, Scope, process and difficulties encountered in India- Industrial Democracy and Industrial Peace - Workers’ Participation in Management in India.
REFERENCES
MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK

UNIT 1: Historical antecedents and development of Medical Social Work; Concepts of health, well-being, health care and development; correlation with development and multi dimensionality, dimensions like mental health, physical health, occupational health, environmental health; gender and health; reproductive health and sexuality etc.; Relationship between health, mental health and development; Social and environmental production of illness; Health in the context of social change; Mental Health and Development, urban mental health, effect of globalization on mental health (displacement and issues related to pharmaceutical agenda).

UNIT 2: Health and the dominant bio-medical view – philosophical foundations, limitations of the bio-medical view, health rights. Political economy of Health: theoretical perspectives. Health and Poverty; Health inequities: gender, under-privileged in the area of health and the specific health care problems; Migration, marginalization and health; Violence, conflict, health and development.

UNIT 3: Clinical illnesses (and their manifestation, role of social worker in such illnesses; psychosocial aspects related to various illnesses. Team work, application of social work methods in a clinical setting; user movements in health.

UNIT 4: Social Work Interventions in a clinical and non-clinical setting; working with individuals, groups, families and communities; social action and advocacy; health research; administration and role of a social work department in a hospital setting; fund raising and resource mobilization.

UNIT 5: Welfare and benefits accrued to persons with an illness, health insurance, Social Work practice in different settings, Medical emergencies, bio-medical ethics, medico-legal cases and role of social worker.
REFERENCES

DISABILITY SOCIAL WORK

UNIT 1: Concept of disability and impairment – ICIDH & WHO, definitions, causes, types and magnitude of various disabilities and their impact on persons with disability and their families; discourses and models of disability; anti-oppressive and exclusion/inclusion lens to understanding disability.

UNIT 2: Types of disability – physical, sensory, intellectual, multiple disabilities, learning developmental disabilities, psychosocial disability – causes, types and care for persons with disabilities (medical and other interventions including aids and appliances); process of rehabilitation early identification, education, vocational rehabilitation and social inclusion and empowerment within the family and community. Understanding the experience of disability, limitations, strengths and potentials of persons with disabilities.

UNIT 3: Impact of disability on individuals and their families: reactions of parents/family members and ways of coping. Needs and problems of persons with disability and their families across the life span and at critical stages in their lives and social work intervention at each stage.

UNIT 4: Disability counseling skills and Intervention strategies at individual, group, and family levels, self help/support groups, assertiveness training, life skills enrichment; family level - family crisis intervention, family centered intervention, parent guidance, parent training, Role of social worker in different settings such as hospital and treatment centres, home, educational institutions, vocational rehabilitation centres, the community; multidisciplinary rehabilitation team and their roles.
UNIT 5: Disability intervention strategies at community and policy levels – awareness, community education, community based rehabilitation, advocacy and lobbying, formation of advocacy groups, using international instruments (Salamanca Declaration, Standard Rules, UNCRPD) and legislations governing disability (Persons with Disability Act, 1995, RPD Bill, MHC Bill, RCI Act, National Trust Act, 1999) for advocacy; State’s role in implementation of legislations.

REFERENCES

Central Administrative and Coordinating Unit, District Rehabilitation Centre Scheme, Ministry of Welfare, Govt. of India, The Institute for the Physically Handicapped, 4, Vishnu Digamber Marg, New Delhi 110 002, published by Parallel Lines Editorial Agency, E-8, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19

MENTAL HEALTH

UNIT 1: Concepts related to mental health, well-being and mental illness, notions of mental health, models of mental health – bio-psycho-social model, structural model and social determinants model, strengths perspective, recovery models. Activating inner wisdom to understand and intervene in the area of mental health

UNIT 2: Introduction to psychopathology (signs and symptoms), classification and diagnostic systems in mental health, differential diagnosis, history taking
UNIT 3: Information on mental disorders of adults (severe - Schizophrenia, Bipolar Affective Disorder, Acute Psychosis, Obsessive Compulsive Disorder; Common mental illnesses – Anxiety disorders, depression, somatoform disorders), etiology, prevalence, psychosocial factors, prognosis and management of mental illness, pharmacology and psychosocial interventions; suicide, substance abuse, dementia and sexual disorders; Emotional, behavioural and developmental problems of children and adolescents as mentioned in the DSM and ICD

UNIT 4: Community Mental Health: Concept, Models of community mental health and development, formation of groups of persons living with mental illness, mental health advocacy, working with stakeholders in the field of community mental health through the process of consultation.

UNIT 5: Social work interventions, role of the multi-disciplinary team with emphasis on the psychiatric social worker in providing psychosocial care to prevent mental ill health and promote mental health and well-being
REFERENCES
RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

UNIT 1: Rural Community Meaning, Characteristics: Types of Villages: Scope of studying the rural community and its relation to social work: Rural community Problems: Poverty, Illiteracy, financial exclusions, Unemployment, Problems related to agriculture, health and problems related to energy and water.

UNIT 2: Community Development Concepts, Definition, Objectives, Principles, Theories of Community Development: System theory, Micro-Macro community development theory - Methods and approaches of community development- Role of community development worker: Application of social work methods in rural development - Early experiments of rural development-sriniketan, Morthandam, Gurgaon, rural reconstruction, Firka development, Nilokheri and Etawoh pilot project and Ghandhian approaches to rural development.

UNIT 3: Community development programmes across various sector in India: ICDS, MGNREGS, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) National Livelihood Mission, IRDP, Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana, PMGSY, NSAP, DIKSHA, NRHM, Indra Awas Yojana (IAY) and PURA - Role of Voluntary agencies in Rural Development and others

UNIT 4: Rural community Administration Administrative structure and functions for Rural Development – Central and State level, Planning Commission, Rural development in five year plans and other welfare Ministries and Departments. Rural local bodies and power structure - Administrative pattern of community development and Panchayat raj system at local, block and district level, Functions of Panchayat Raj: Civic amenities, social welfare activities and Development work. National and state level agencies supporting Rural Development: Council for Advancement of Peoples Action and Rural Technology 45

REFERENCES

URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

UNIT 2: Basic Concepts: History and Theories of Urbanization, Process of Urbanization, Patterns of Urbanization, Urbanization Policy, Voluntary Sector & People's Participation. Compulsory land accusation Act, SEZ and urban habitat and policy


UNIT 4: Urban Community Development: Urban Community Development - Definition, Objectives and Historical Development, Principles, Process and methods - Urban Development indicators. Administration: National, state and local levels; Structure and functions of urban local bodies and its administration – Agencies; Metropolitans, Corporations, Municipality, Town Panchayats; Townships and Cantonments board

UNIT 5: Urban Community Development policies and Programmes: Ministry of urban affairs, five year Plans, Origin, structures, Acts, policies and programmes of Housing Board-Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) and JNNURM. Problems in Implementation of Urban Community Development Programmes – Role of Community Development Worker: Application of Social Work method in Urban Development
REFERENCES
7. Gneneshwar, V Urban Policies in India, Paradoxes and Predicaments Habitat International 19(3)

LIVELIHOOD PROMOTION


UNIT 4: Markets and Livelihoods- Importance of Sector, Sub sector, Value chain analysis in selecting an intervention – understanding Rural & Urban Livelihood Linkages – Methods of Interventions – Technology, Training, Marketing, Policy
Advocacy, Asserting Rights, Developing Local Economy, Credit, Infrastructure and Institution Building – ownership and Management

**UNIT 5:** Case studies in Livelihood Promotion – Watershed, Animal Husbandry, Micro enterprises, Micro Finance, Business and Services. Government, Non Profit & Corporate Initiatives in livelihood promotion
REFERENCES

THIRD SEMESTER: SPECIALIZATION IV – FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE

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UNDERSTANDING FAMILIES AND CHILDREN

UNIT 1: Defining Families, Common characteristics, Family Rituals, Family Traditions, Family Routines, Family Functions, Family Structures and Family Dynamics, Family Conflicts, Family Violence; Diversity of families: Nuclear family, Joint family, Extended family, Working Parents, Single parents, Younger parents, Foster families


UNIT 3: Definition, Types of Marriage, Working parents, Division of labor in Families, Factors that influence Family Dynamics, Marital Dynamics, Socialization of Children, Feminist and Gender Perspective on Families, Impact of Urbanization / Modernization on marriage stability and Parenting

REFERENCES

FAMILY CENTERED INTERVENTIONS


UNIT 3: Methods and Models of Social Work Interventions: Genogram of the family, the Flow Chart, Eco Map, Pathways plans, Diary Sheet, Home Visits. Psychosocial Life model, Problem Solving approaches, Crisis intervention and the Cognitive Behavioural model, Integrative models

UNIT 4: Interventions with Families: Structural family therapy, Problem solving therapy, Milan systems therapy, Solution Focused Therapy, Psychodynamic Family Therapy, Cognitive Behavioural Family Therapy, Narrative therapy, Experiential Family Therapy, Advocacy, Crisis intervention, Self-help, Social support and Networking.


REFERENCES


CHILD-CENTERED INTERVENTIONS

UNIT 1: Changing Context of Children: Bio-psychosocial needs of children- Child Development, Stages of Development: Pre-natal Period, Infancy, Toddler, Early Childhood, Middle Childhood, Late Childhood, Early Adolescent; Demographic characteristics, Status of Children some Facts
UNIT 2: Children in difficult circumstances, vulnerable children, Children in conflict with laws and contact with laws. Children in need of care and protection: Infanticide; Female Feticide; Street child; Destitute; Abandoned; Orphaned; Sexually abused; Neglected; Violence; Armed conflict; Refugee; Child Marriage; Child Labour; Socially Excluded; Delinquent; Child trafficking; Missing children; Natural calamity affected children; HIV-AIDS affected and infected children; Tribal children; Beggary; Child prostitution; Pornography; Gender discrimination; War victims; Migrant; Alcoholism; Drug abuse; Adolescent pregnancy; Run way children; Others


UNIT 5: Awareness and advocacy on Services for children: Statutory and Non-statutory services: Central Adoption Resource Agency Reproductive and Child Health Programme, Operation Blackboard; Supportive services: Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG); Developmental services (for example, non-formal education); Remedial services (for example, residential care, child guidance clinic); Monitoring and Evaluation of children’s Programmes, Skills in advocacy and campaigning for children

REFERENCES

FOURTH SEMESTER: COMMON PAPER

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CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY


UNIT 2: Stakeholders and perspectives - interest Groups Related to CSR – Tools of CSR – Business Benefits of CSR


UNIT 5: CSR in India: Legal provisions and specifications on CSR – TCCI (Tata Council for Community Initiatives), Tata Model on CSR – National CSR HUB, TISS Mumbai – Success and failure with CSR initiatives – CSR Awards in India – role of social workers in CSR
REFERENCES

FOURTH SEMESTER: SPECIALIZATION I – HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

UNIT 1: Organizational Behaviour – Meaning, importance, challenges, opportunities, models and contributory behavioural science disciplines. Contributions of Hawthorne studies

UNIT 2: Foundations of Individual behaviour – Physical and intellectual ability, emotional intelligence – Attitudes-job satisfaction, job involvement and
organizational commitment – Personality, Perception and decision making. Motivation – Definition and theories- Transactional analysis – Johari window

UNIT 3: Foundation of group behaviour – Group structure, group decision making, team work – Communication - Concept, process, types and effectiveness. Leadership-concept, styles, finding and creating effective leaders – Conflict in organizations-nature, level, sources, effects and resolution strategies

UNIT 4: Functions of organization structure – Organization structure- concept, work specialization, departmentalization, Span of control, Centralization and decentralization. Organizational culture-Definition, types, creating a ethical Organizational culture – Organizational values, Organizational Climate

REFERENCES
10. Prasad L M, *organisational behaviour* (Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi)

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT


UNIT 3: Potential Appraisal – determining the merit for promotion – steps for setting up a good potential appraisal system - career planning - advantages and steps - career development and succession planning.


REFERENCES
FOURTH SEMESTER: SPECIALIZATION II – MEDICAL & PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK

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PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE

UNIT 1: History of psychiatric social work, practice across settings; stakeholders in psychiatric social work practice; legislations that inform psychiatric social work practice

UNIT 2: Introduction to counseling, basics of counseling process and skills; Overview of therapeutic models; Key concepts, principles and techniques of various therapeutic approaches: Psychoanalytic, Behaviour Therapy, Cognitive therapy and REBT

UNIT 3: Family Therapy, Crisis Counselling, Solution Focused Brief Therapy, Feminist Therapy, Narrative Therapy, Working with children – use of non-directive and play methods, Transactional Analysis, client centred counseling, grief counseling, group counseling

UNIT 4: Personal issues, biases, attitude impacting counseling process and practice, ‘self’ of the counselor, addressing burn out, role of supervision and personal therapy for counselors

UNIT 5: Rehabilitation – components, psychosocial rehabilitation, psychoeducation, case management, discharge planning, rehabilitation settings-therapeutic community, Day care Centres, half way homes, Quarter-way homes, shelter homes, hostels, foster care; community based rehabilitation matrix of WHO.
REFERENCES

PUBLIC HEALTH FOR SOCIAL WORKERS

UNIT 1: Concept of health and disease; Concept of public health and related terminologies like community health, Preventive and Social Medicine (PSM), Health management etc; Historical development of public health: Chadwick era, Scientific era (germ theory era), Internationalization; Basics of Epidemiology - Distribution, determinants and basic measures of health; Health Indicators; Health in developed and developing countries

UNIT 2: Diseases of public health importance; Concept of prevention; Levels of prevention; Primary Health Care – philosophy and approach, experience of voluntary sector organizations in the implementation of primary health care; History, structure, function and organization of health services in India; Job descriptions of various functionaries; Overview of the various national health programmes
UNIT 3: Relationship between Nutrition, Health and Development: types of diseases Communicable, non-communicable; Nutrition deficiency diseases; Diseases that can be easily prevented or treated. Approaches for prevention and promotion of health, curative and rehabilitative services

UNIT 4: Health Policies - National Health Policy, National Rural Health Mission, health policy analysis. Health programs (National Leprosy Eradication Program, National Malaria & Filaria Control Programs, Pulse Polio, Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program, National Mental Health Program., Universal Immunization Program, National Tobacco Control Program, National Program for Prevention and Control of Deafness, National Aids Control Program, National Program for Control of Blindness, School Health Program, National Vector Borne Diseases Control Program, Prevention and Control of Non-65
Communicable Diseases Program National Cancer Control Program), their implementation; advocacy and lobbying

UNIT 5: Strategies and approaches in social work in public health; Health education and communication, counseling and referral, Community mobilization and organization, Health system restructuring and reform, Capacity building and training, Resource mobilization and application

REFERENCES
FOURTH SEMESTER: SPECIALIZATION III – COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

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PARTICIPATORY APPROACHES IN RURAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT


UNIT 4: New Approaches of Participatory Approaches: New Approaches to Participation: Participatory Learning and Action (PLA), SARAR, Appreciative Inquiry etc.

UNIT 5: Participatory Action Research: Origins, Essential of Participatory Action Research (PAR), Understanding Action Research and Recent Developments
REFERENCES

SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP

UNIT 1: Need and importance of Third Sector in development. Typologies of third sector – Voluntary, NGO, NPO, CBO, CSO, Growth of third sector in India – Performance and environment of third sector. Third sector relationship to state and civil society

UNIT 2: Concept, Definition, Importance of social entrepreneurship – Social entrepreneurship Vs business entrepreneurship – social entrepreneurs and social change – qualities and traits of social entrepreneurs. Select case studies of Indian Magsasay Award winners as social entrepreneurs – Ela Bhatt, M.S. Swaminathan, Varghease Kurien, Jockin Arputham, Aruna Roy, Rajender Singh and Santha Sinha

UNIT 3: Concept, Definition, Importance of social enterprises – similarities and differences between social enterprises and non profits – types of social enterprises – concept of Triple Bottom Line, Bottom of the Pyramid, Sustainopreneurship – Corporate Social Responsibility – Select case studies of Indian Social Enterprises.
UNIT 4: Global & National environment to promote social enterprises and social entrepreneurship. Financial Management of social enterprises – venture capital for social enterprises – Corporate, Community and government support for social enterprises

UNIT 5: Application of marketing principles in welfare and development field – social marketing. Marketing of Social Services – Case studies related to Social and service marketing in the field of Health, Education, Environment protection, Energy consumption and Human rights.

REFERENCES

FOURTH SEMESTER: SPECIALIZATION IV – FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE

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POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR CHILDREN


UNIT 4: Programmes and Services for Children: Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Integrated Child Protection Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the children of working mothers, School health programmes, Pulse Polio Immunization Programme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, School mental health programmes, Sponsorship programme, Foster - Care, Adoption, Maternal and Child health Services, Children with Disabilities, Services for children in need of Special Care, Child Guidance Clinics

REFERENCES

SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE WITH FAMILIES AND CHILDREN


UNIT 4: Role of the Social Worker while working with children and families: Case worker, Group Facilitator, Community Organizer, Case Manager, Enabler, Reformer, Project Manager, Researcher, Activist, Advocacy and Lobbying, Sensitisation, Campaigning, Social Audits, Trainer, Monitoring and Evaluation, Documentation, Fund Raising, Resource Mobilisation, Policy Planning, Catalyst, Change maker, Role Model, Community Organiser, Coordinator, Enabler, Reformer, Facilitator, Volunteer.

UNIT 5: Stakeholder’s Participation: State, Global Community, NGO’s, Institutions of National Importance, Judiciary, Bureaucrats, Policy Makers, Social Activist, Educational Institutions, PRI’s, Self Help Groups, Community Leaders, Religious Institutions, Gram Panchayats, Police, Health Workers, Grassroot Level workers, Anganwadi Workers, ASHA’s, Donors, Volunteers, Youth, Civil Society Organisation, Community Based Organisations.

REFERENCES