SYLLABUS

for

MSW (Master of Social Work)

*  

School of Arts and Social Studies

Opjs University, Churu (Rajasthan)

2014-15

~**~
### SCHEME OF EXAMINATIONS

#### First Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Paper Code</th>
<th>Name of Papers</th>
<th>M.M.(T. &amp; S.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>MSW-101</td>
<td>Introduction to Social Work</td>
<td>70+30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>MSW-102</td>
<td>Social Case Work and Social Group Work</td>
<td>70+30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>MSW-103</td>
<td>Sociology for Social Work Practice</td>
<td>70+30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>MSW-104</td>
<td>Psychology for Social Work Practice</td>
<td>70+30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>MSW-105</td>
<td>Community Organization</td>
<td>70+30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>MSW-106</td>
<td>Field Work Practicum</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Second Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Paper Code</th>
<th>Name of Papers</th>
<th>M.M.(T. &amp; S.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>MSW-201</td>
<td>Social Work Research &amp; Statistics</td>
<td>70+30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>MSW-202</td>
<td>Social Welfare Administration</td>
<td>70+30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>MSW-203</td>
<td>Management of Organization</td>
<td>70+30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>MSW-204</td>
<td>Working with Special Categories of People –Women, Children, Disabled, Youth, Aged, Labour &amp; SC/ST</td>
<td>70+30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>MSW-205</td>
<td>Rural and Urban Community Development</td>
<td>70+30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>MSW-206</td>
<td>Dissertation</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Details of Syllabus

First Year

MSW-101- INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL WORK

UNIT-I

UNIT-II

UNIT-III
Development of Social Work Education in India. Fieldwork and Profession – Importance of Fieldwork and Supervision. Problems faced by the social work profession in India. Need for social science knowledge for professional social workers. Functions of Professional Associations.

UNIT-IV
Fields of social work - Family and child welfare, Correctional social work, Industrial social work, Medical and Psychiatric social work, youth welfare, Community development (Rural and Urban)

UNIT-V

Reference :
1. Paul Choudry Introduction to Social Work, Atma Ram and Sons, New Delhi
2. P.D.Misra: Social Work-Philosophy and Methods, Inter-India Publications, New Delhi
3. Kadushin Supervision in social work, Rawat publications, Jaipur
4. I.S.Subhedar Field work training in social work, Rawat publications, Jaipur and New Delhi
5. Shaikh Azhar Igbal Principles and practices of social work, Sublime publications, Jaipur, India
6. Rameshwar Devi Social work practices, Ravi Prakash Mangal Deep Publications, Jaipur
MSW-102- SOCIAL CASE WORK & SOCIAL GROUP WORK

UNIT-I
Social-Case Work: definition and objectives, its importance and relationship with other Methods of Social Work, Principle of case work. Basic components of Social Case Work: The person, the problem, the place and the process. Client - case worker relationship and the use of professional self.

UNIT-II

UNIT-III

UNIT-IV

UNIT-V

Reference :
1. Aptekar.H.H. The Dynamics Of Case Work And Counselling
   Englewood Cliffs; Prentice Hall (1978)
9. Garrett, A. interviewing; it’s Principles 8r. Methods; N.Y. FWA
10. Goldberg Et Al, Boundaries of Case Work, a Symposium of PSW (1956)
MSW-103- SOCIOLOGY FOR SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE

UNIT-I
Concept of Society. Individual and Society. Basic Elements- Group, Community.
Complexity of Indian Society: Demographic Characteristics of Indian Society.

UNIT-II
Socialization: concept, Importance and Functions. Agencies of Socialization.
Culture: concept, Influence on Individuals, Cultural Conflict, Impact of Cultural Change,

UNIT-III
Indian family system: Marriage - forms, functions, changes in mate choice and
Ceremonies. Family - forms, functions and contemporary changes Conflict break down,
Adjustments.

UNIT-IV
Caste system: Traditional Varna system, theories on the origin and development. Modern
Caste and Class. Social Control – meaning - Agencies Formal and informal means- social
sanctions.

UNIT-V
Welfare state: Concept, need, characteristics- India as a welfare state- Social Change:
Definition, concept, types and theories of social change in India. Gender roles and
Inequalities.

Reference :
1. Sociology-C.N.Shankar Rao, S.Chand
2. Elliot and Merril Society and Culture, Prentice Hall Inc
3. Ghurye, G.S. Caste, Class and Occupation, Bombay, Popular Prakashan
4. Jayaraman, Raja Caste and Inequality in India, New Delhi, Hindustan
5. Kapadia K.M Family Marriage in India, New Delhi, Oxford University Press
6. Nagpaul, Hans Study Of Indian Society, A Sociological Analysis Of Social Welfare and
8. Prabhu, Radharinath Hindu Social Organization, Bombay, Popular Prakashan
9. Rao M.S.A Urban Sociology on India, New Delhi Orient Longman
10. Srinivas, M.N., Social Change in India, New Delhi, Orient Longman.

***
MSW-104- PSYCHOLOGY FOR SOCIALWORK PRACTICE

UNIT-I
Definition, nature and scope of psychology - a brief idea on various schools of Psychology - relevance of psychology for social work profession

UNIT-II
Physical and psychological aspects of various stages of Human growth and development: Infancy, Babyhood, childhood, puberty, adolescence, adulthood, middle age and old age.

UNIT-III

UNIT-IV

Reference :
7. Abraham Spering & H S Gill Psychology Made Simple Ruch E L Psychology and Life Rayner E B Human Development

***

MSW-105- COMMUNITY ORGANISATION

UNIT-I
Organization – Scope, Philosophy, and Goals and models of community organization

UNIT-II

UNIT-III
Skills in Community Organization - Organizing conferences, committee meetings, Training, communication, consultation, negotiation, conflict resolution, networking and Use of relationship.

UNIT-IV
Application of Community Organization in different fields - health, correctional, Educational, rural and urban, industrial etc. Community welfare councils and community Chest. Social Action: Definition Objectives Principles, Methods and Strategies. Social action and social movement, social action for social development. Scope of social action in India. Enforcement of social legislation through social action.

Reference:
1. Agarwal R.C 1994 Women's lib In India, social Welfare, January, Vol.20, No.10

***

MSW-106- FIELD WORK PRACTICUM

Field Work training has to be undergone in an NGO where scope for social work practice exists.

- Field Work training of 20 sessions (8 hours per day) is essential.
- A Detailed report on the Agency’s history, Programmes carried out by the agency,
Administrative set up, Focus area of the agency and Activities carried out by the student trainee has to be submitted. Group work, Case work and community organisation programmes shall be practiced and organised by the student trainee.

- The report should have a minimum of 50 pages.
- A certificate from the NGO certifying the student trainee and attendance (originals) details has to be submitted along with the Report.
- The Report should be neatly bonded along with the field work report and certificates.

***

Second Year

MSW-201- SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH & STATISTICS

UNIT-I
Introduction - Concept and Purpose of research. Social work research - Concept, Definitions, objective, functions, Characteristics, scope and limitations. Social work Research and social research. SWR in India; Scientific method in social work research.

UNIT-II
Problem Identification and Formulation of Hypothesis. Research Design- concept, Type, Exploratory, Formulative, Descriptive, Diagnostic, Experimental, Evaluative, Case Study, Multi Design, Participatory Research and Single Subject Research.

UNIT-III
Sampling - Its importance - types of sampling Tools of Data Collection - Sources of data: Primary and secondary. Observation, Mailed questionnaire and Interview schedule - Meaning, construction, advantages and limitations. Interview - Nature and importance, Type- of interviews. Uses of scaling techniques.

UNIT-IV

UNIT-V

Reference :
MSW-202 - SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

UNIT-I
Social welfare administration – concept, meaning, definition, need, scope and functions. Social welfare administration – Voluntary and Governmental organizations - Central and State social welfare boards and their functions.

UNIT-II
Evolution of social welfare administration in India, Methods and models- Family and Child welfare, youth welfare, services for the handicapped, disaster relief, school social Services.

UNIT-III
Societies Registration Act, 1860, Procedure under the Tamilnadu Societies Registration Act, 1975-registration, need and importance. Foreign Contribution (regulation) Amendment Act 1985, Indian Trust Act, 1881, the duties and responsibilities of office Bearer and the executives, the role of the general body and the governing board.

UNIT-IV
Social legislation: concept, meaning, definition, needs and scope. Social legislation as an instrument for social control, social change, social justice, social defence and social reform. Indian constitution: importance, fundamental rights and directive principles of State policy, Indian constitution and social legislation

UNIT-V

References:
1. Batattacharia Sanjay 2006 Social work administration and Development, New Delhi, Rawat.
3. Choudry D.Paul; 2000 Social Welfare Administration, Lucknow, Atmaram and sons
8. Pandey S.K. 2007 Social welfare Administration, New Delhi, Mahaveer and sons

***

**MSW-203- MANAGEMENT OF ORGANISATION**

UNIT-I

UNIT-II

UNIT-III

UNIT-IV

UNIT-V

**References:**
7. Mukherjee, 1995 Participatory Rural Amitarva(Ed) Appraisal: Methods and Application In Rural Planning, New Delhi, Vikas.
8. Mukherjee, K.K 1986 Voluntary Organization:and Mukherjee Some Perspectives, Sutapa Hyderabad,
MSW-204- WORKING WITH SPECIAL CATEGORIES OF PEOPLE-WOMEN, CHILDREN, DISABLED, YOUTH, AGED, LABOUR & SC/ST

UNIT-I
Weaker section: Meaning, importance of welfare of the weaker sections. Constitutional provisions for weaker sections.

UNIT-II
Scheduled caste: Definition – Ecological distribution – Demographic, social and Economic characteristics of Scheduled Castes – Problems of the Scheduled Castes - Ideologies relating to the development of weaker section – Programmes and policies of Government and Non governmental organizations for the welfare measures of Scheduled Castes and its effects and impact.
Scheduled tribes: Definition, characteristics, problems of Scheduled tribes – Types of Tribal movements – Causes of tribal unrest – Approaches to solve tribal problems – Welfare programmes of the government and their beneficiaries and failures.

UNIT-III
Bonded labour: Definition, meaning, features, causes, measures taken by the Government to abolish it - Differently abled: types, welfare and rehabilitative measures taken by the government and NGO’s – Role of Social Workers in the welfare of weaker sections.

UNIT-IV

UNIT-V
Youth and Aged:
Youth: Meaning, Definition. Problems faced by youth, demography, National Youth Policy, Nehru Yuva Kendra, Government Programmes for Youth(Rural, Urban),Role of NGO’s in the Empowerment of Youth.

References:
2. Dabra C.D 1984 Development of Weaker Sections: New Delhi:
3. Dubey S.N and 1976 Administration of Policy and Programmes Mundra Ratna for Backward
class in India, Bombay: Somaiya.
4. Government of India 1999 Economical and educational Development of scheduled castes
   New Delhi: Govt of India.
5. Mukhepadhyaya 1998 Women’s health on public policy Swapria and community action,
   New Delhi: Manohar.
6. Nair T. Krishnan 1975 Social work education and Development of weaker section,
   Madras school of social work

***

MSW-205- RURAL & URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

UNIT-I
Rural Community: Definition, meaning, Characteristics of rural Community, rural
poverty,— rural development approach: Rural community development: Definition, meaning,
objectives & scope. Rural Community development after independence: Constitutional
Provisions – overview on Five year plan policies in Rural development.

UNIT-II
Panchayati Raj: Local Self Government in ancient India: Moguls Period and British
Period – Panchayath Raj after independence: Constitutional Provisions, Balwant Rai
Metha Committee Report, Ashok Metha Committee Report, Main features of Panchayath
Raj legislation (73rd Amendment),structure of panchayath raj system (Two Tier and Three
Tier systems),Functions of Panchayath: Civic amenities, social welfare activities and
Development work, resource of panchayath – State Control over Panchayath Raj
institution – Problems of Panchayath raj system.

UNIT-III
Role Of CAPART and NABARD in rural development. A very brief idea on IRDP,
DWACRA,TRYSEM. Swarna JayathiGram Swarozgar Yojana, Sampoorana Gram Rozgar
Yojana (SGRY), Indra AwasYojana (IAY), IWDP, THADCO schemes – Namathu Gramam
– Tamil Nadu Government social welfare schemes – Suggestions to improve the qualitative
impact of the government programmes.

UNIT-IV
Urban Community: Meaning, characteristics, rural – urban linkages and contrast. City –
meaning, classification, urban agglomeration, suburbs, satellite towns, hinterlands, new
towns, metropolis, megalopolis.
Urban Problems – Housing, drug addiction, juvenile delinquency, prostitution/commercial
sex, pollution; Slum – definition, causes, characteristics, functions, classification, approaches,
thories and culture of slums. Migration – Concepts, causes, types and theories.

UNIT-V
Urban Development Administration: National, state and local levels; Urban services and
urban deficiencies; 74th amendment and salient features of Nagarpalika Act; Structure and
functions of urban development agencies: Municipal Administration,Corporations,
Municipalities, Town Panchayats, metropolitan development authorities(CMDA), slum
clearance board, housing board, HUDCO, UNCHS, JNNURM, Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY).

References:
1. Agarwal and Singh 1984 The Economics of under development, Delhi: Oxford University.
2. Aruna sharma and 1995 Planning for rural development Rajagopal Administration, New Delhi: Rawat