



**GULBARGA UNIVERSITY, KALABURAGI**  
**DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES IN SOCIAL WORK**

**REGULATIONS AND SYALLABUS FOR THE**  
**MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK (MSW)**

**2017-18**

**DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES IN SOCIAL WORK**  
**GULBARGA UNIVERSITY KALABURAGI**

## SECOND SEMESTER

Sl No.	Code	Title of the Project	Credit Pattern			Credit Value
			Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	
		<b>Hard Core</b>				
	HC2.1	Community Organization	3	1	0	4
	HC2.2	Social Work Administration	3	1	0	4
	HC2.3	Social Work Research	3	1	0	4
	HC2.4	Concurrent Fieldwork with Study tour			4	4
		<b>Soft Core (Any One)</b>				
	SC2.1	Dynamics of Human Behavior	3	1	0	4
	SC 2.2	Counseling and Communication	3	1	0	4
		<b>Open Elective (Any One)</b>				
	OE2.1	Social work Approaches for Social Development	3	1	0	4
	OE 2.2	Social Work and Social Justice	3	1	0	4

**Total Number of Credits: 24**

**Kalaburagi UNIVERSITY Kalaburagi**  
**(DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES IN SOCIAL WORK)**

The two years post-graduation course in social work was started from 1984, in the Department of Sociology. Since the demand for this course started increasing, an independent department of social work was established in 1988 to strengthen the course and to have more academic autonomy.

**Objectives**

It is a Post-Graduate Department in the faculty of Social Sciences established with the following broader objectives.

1. To impart scientific and professional training in social work to bring out the adequate trained personnel to accept the professional positions in the field of women and child development, social development, Medical and psychiatry, correctional services, human resource development and allied non-government and government organizations.
2. To educate the students for working in-groups and communities duly using the adequate techniques of working with people.
3. To conduct various seminars, conferences, and work shops in the concerned fields of social work to benefit the people working in Government and Non-Government Organizations for expanding the knowledge of social work on scientific level.
4. To in built the students with the knowledge in the field of social work through conducting field work Programme, social work camp, study tour, project work, block placement, dissertation, seminars / workshops and summer placement etc.,
5. To make people to feel the existence of the department of studies in social work and to avail the facilities like consultation and guidance provided by the department for their welfare and development.

**Admission**

Admission to the department of social work is open to any graduates of Kalaburagi University or of any recognized university whose of all three years or six semester degree aggregate percentage is at least 50% in case of general merit and 45% for SC/ST students.

**Admission Procedure**

Candidates who have applied for MSW course in a prescribed form along with relevant documents within a last date mentioned in the notification issued by the university will be selected in the order of merit and the reservation through counseling.

**Intake**

The intake is fixed by the university time to time. At present 30 is the intake for admission to MSW I Semester course for each academic year. Admission under Self Support Scheme for another 30 intake is available. Special quota as per university regulation for physically handicapped freedom fighter / ex serviceman, NSS / NCC and sports.

**Programme of Education**

Keeping in view the objectives of the course the programme of education for the Masters' degree in social work is designed to enable students to deepen their understanding of social problems, issues, policies and programmes connected with planned social development. The course also aims at to develop competence for ensuring effective delivery of services to the needy and handicapped population. Classroom instruction draws heavily on the social and behavioral sciences and is based on the premise that there is a basic core of knowledge and skill that are common to social work practice in different fields.

Social work trainees are trained to be employed as full time professionals under the auspices of welfare agencies for serving the people who are in need of help. They are to be guided in their process of helping others by the principles of democracy and the specific values and standards of their profession. It is assumed that the social work, in order to be effective and to bring good results should be professionally organized and the persons engaged in its execution must necessarily be trained and qualified for the job. The workers must therefore be given an adequate and effective training during their training course for at the post-graduate level, along with the class-room discussions on theories and principles of social structure, social organization, social change, social problems, growth of human

personality, methods of social work, research, statistics, field work practice in the agencies under the supervision of the departmental staff members and of the agency supervisors, discussion in individual and group conferences in the department, the trainees have to participate in the social work camp and study tour which is normally conducted for a period of 7 to 10 days. It is integral part of field work.

### **Concurrent Field Work**

Field work forms an integral part of the training Programme offered by the department. Field work opportunities are provided to the students through a large number of well-established welfare agencies, public and voluntary, rural and urban, industries, hospitals and clinics, in the Kalaburagi city and surrounding places. The students placed in those agencies assist in the implementation of a number of programmes. The students may be involved in community organization and social education work in the slum areas of Kalaburagi city and in the villages, treatment programmes in hospitals and clinics, in counseling and casework in correctional and custodial institutions and in group activities of recreational and cultural nature at the community centers and in the institutions for children.

Each student has to spend a minimum of fifteen hours a week within the 30Km from the college premises on field work under the supervision of a teacher. Supervision is aimed at providing direction and guidance to the student to help him / her to integrate the social work theory in to practice. Professional institution the department attaches great importance to field work which is expected to develop in the student a sense of responsibility and proper work behavior.

Concurrent Field Work 50 marks each Semester examinations. Marks are awarded on the basis of the over all performance of the students during each semester by conducting viva-voce examination at the each semester. The field work shall also include a 7 days orientation, 7 to 10 days social work camp during 1 semester, study tour during II Semester , Field work and dissertation report in III semester. field work with workshop/seminar and Block placement for IV semester. In I, II, III & IV semester field work Viva-voce examination shall be evaluated by two examiner. The field work reports include concurrent field work, social work camp, study tour, dissertation report, block placement, workshop/ seminar proceeding, orientation visits and placement. Except Dissertation report the student must submit reports in

manuscripts. Only those who have done dissertation at PG Level in Social Work Should be allowed to guide dissertation. **The affiliated colleges must submit the detail report of field work placement, social work camp, dissertation, summer placement, and block placement agencies where the students placed.** The reason behind collecting reports helps the students to be regular to field work and available for assessment by the BOE.

**(a) Orientation Visits:**

The students need to be expose to various government organizations, NGO's community based organizations, villages and slum communities in the I semester for a period of 7 days for a comprehensive understanding of field work later.

**(b) Social Work Camp**

Social work camp is an integral part of the specialized training for social work trainees in their I semester This is one of the effective means of imparting social values, and especially those of group life, to the trainees so that they would be in a position to assume responsibilities and develop leadership, discharge their duties as effectively as possible with a sense of respect for their individual it and of others with whom they would be interacting. The social work camp shall be conduct within the district of college stipulated.

**Objectives of the Social Work Camp**

The social work camp has two-fold objective: one, to give training to the trainees on group living, leadership and administration; and to show them the way of improving the conditions of the community,

**Objectives:**

1. To work with people at individual, group and community levels in order to help the students to analyze and solve the problems at different levels,
2. To understand the life of the people in all the aspects so as to find out the clues for understanding and the ways of meeting social problems.
3. To work with the people in order to observe their reactions, conflicts, cooperation and expression of their loyalties and interests.
4. To discover and utilize the resources available within the community.

5. To deal with the community sanitation in a way that will be conducive to the common interests.

To undertake need assessment in participation with community people for designing and implementation of various development activities.

**(c) Study Tour:**

The II semester students should go for study tour for a period of 7 to 10 days. The purpose of study tour is to have exposure to various agencies working around the country. All expenses in this connection need to be borne by students themselves. The study tour is an integral part of Concurrent Field work. They must complete within the period.

**(d) Dissertation:**

Each student is placed under guidance of a faculty member in the III Semester to conduct quantitative and / or qualitative study leading to dissertation. The affiliated colleges shall be submit the topic selected by the students for their dissertation work before the 4 weeks of the exam.

**(e) Block Field Work**

The student is placed for Block Field Work for a period of four weeks for full time work in an BOE approved agency or project outside Kalaburagi during their fourth Semester. The department selects the agencies / projects from among a large number spread all over the country, keeping in mind the availability of learning opportunities for the students. All expenses in this connection have to be borne by the students themselves. The purpose of block field work is to broaden the student's perspective of welfare services and provide pre-employment work experience which should facilitate them to assume professional responsibilities after graduation. A letter of completion of block placement needs to be submitted with signature and seal of authority of the organization. The daily diary needs to be submitted along with report. A student is not eligible for the degree unless he/she completes block field and viva to the satisfaction of the department the block placement carries 100 marks equals to 04 credits. The affiliated colleges take the approved list of agencies from BOE Chairman for Block Placement. If student placed in a approved agencies are eligible for viva voce exam.

**Attendance**

Attendance in the academic Programme is compulsory and students are required to attend at least three fourths (75%) of the total number of lectures delivered and the field work days during each academic year.

**Pattern of Question paper:**

There shall be 5 units with 2 questions in each unit. The candidate has to answer any one question from each unit. All questions carry equal marks.

**Internal Assessment:**

There shall be continuous assessment scheme of the theory paper as per the common university regulation. Field work (including Social Work Camp, Study Tour, Conference, seminar / workshops & dissertation), and Block Placement. The internal marks would be based as per common university regulation.

**Reports:**

The students are expected to write the reports of concurrent field work, social work camp, study tour and block placement in their own hand writing. However the dissertation reports in typed forms and submit with soft copy (CD).



8. Sandesara J.C : Industrial Policy and Planning 1947 1991 Tendencies, Interpretations and Issues Sage Publications, New Delhi – 1992.
9. Mookherjee Dilip(ed): Indian Industry – Policies and Performance, Oxford University Press -1997 Delhi.
10. Byres T.J (ed) : The State, Development Planning and Liberalization in India. 1997.
11. Swamy Dalip S. : The Political Economy of Industrial from self Reliance to gradation .
12. Nayyar Deepak(ed) : Industrial Growth and Stagnates in India – sameeksha Trust & co New Delhi.
13. Ahuwalia I.J : Industrial Growth in India – University press, New Delhi.

## **SEMESTER-II**

### **HC 2.1 COMMUNITY ORGANISATION (HARD CORE)**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Community organization as a method of social work practice, is seen as a means to facilitate communities towards self-directed change. It takes as its basis the inequalities in society manifested through processes of marginalization, discrimination or dis-empowerment of groups, which have resulted in the loss of control over resources, be they tangible or intangible.

#### **OBJECTIVES**

1. Understand the critical elements of community organisation practice.
2. Enhance critical understanding of the models and strategies for community organisation practice.
3. Make the micro-macro connections between the range of complex issues in practice.
4. Develop attitudes conducive to participatory activities for civil society.

#### **Course Content**

#### **UNITS**

- I. Concept of Community, Rural, Urban and Tribal communities, Structure & Functions, Definition and concept of Community organisation, Values and Principles of

Community Organisation, Ethics of Community Organisation Practice, Community Organization as a method of Social Work, Historical Development of CO Practice, Community Organisation & Community Development.

- II. Concept of Power, Different perspectives of power, Dimensions of Power relevant to Community organization, Concept of Empowerment, process and cycle of Empowerment, Barriers to empowerment, Gender Sensitive Community Organisation, Models of community organization and its uses Rothman Locality Development Model, Social Planning Model, Social Action Model, Saul Alinsky Model, Paulo Friere, Gandhian model, D.K. Periyar and Women-centered Model, Critique of models
- III. Methods of identifying community problems; Factors affecting the integration and disintegration of community life, Problem solving processes in community work-different phases of community Organization, community study and problem analysis; Planning, identification, mobilization and utilization of community resources, implementation and evaluation processes.
- IV. Community work in specific settings: Health, Educational, correctional, Rural and Urban. Macro policies in community work.
- V. Role of Community worker: guide, enabler, therapist, researcher, analyst, project manager, organizer and activist; Recording documentation & networking, training in community work, current trends in community work.

### **BOOKS RECOMMENDED**

1. Murry, G.Ross: Community Organization
2. Dunham, Arthur, The New Community Organization. Thomas Crowell Co., New York.
3. Joan Ecklain: The Community Organize-John Wiley and Sons, New York-1972.
4. Gangrade K. D., Community organization in India, Popular Prakashan. Bombay.
5. Siddiqui H.y.: working with communities and introduction to community work.
6. Mc. Miller W. 1945 : Community Organization for Social Welfare Chicago, Chicago University Press.
7. Sussman, M.B. 1959: Community Structure and Analysis.
8. Poison and Sanderson 1979: Rural Development-Principles. Policies and Management, New Delhi, Sage
9. Singh, K 1986 Rural Development-Principles Policies and Management New Delhi Sage.
10. Friedlander, Walter A. (ed) (1958), Concepts and Methods of Social Work, Prentice-Hall, New Jersey.

11. Hanna, Mark G. And Robinson, Buddy (1994), Strategies For Community Empowerment: Direct-Action And Transformative Approaches To Social Change Practice, The Edwin Mellen Press, New York.
12. Hardcastle, David A., Stanley Wenocur, and Patricia Powers (1996), Community Practice: Theories And Skills For Social Workers, Oxford University Press, New York.
13. Harper, E. P. and Dunham, A. (eds.) (1959) Community Organization in Action. Basic literature and critical comments, Association Press, New York.
14. Hillman, Arthur (1950), Community Organization and Planning, The Macmillan Company, New York.
15. Kuppuswamy, (1975), Social Change in India, Vikas Publishing House (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
16. Murphy, Campbell, Community Organization Practice, Houghton Mifflin Co., New York.
17. Murthy M.V., (), Social Action, Asia Publishing House, Bombay.
18. Rivera, Felix F. & John Erlich (1995), Community Organizing In A Diverse Society. (2nd. Ed.), Allyn And Bacon, Massachusetts.
19. Ross, Murray G. (1967), Community Organizations: Theory, Principles, and Practice. Harper and Row Publishers, New York.
20. Rothman, Jack, John E. Truman, and John L. Erlich (Eds) (1995), Strategies of Community Intervention. (5th Ed.), Peacock Press, Itasca, Illinois.
21. Siddique, H.Y. (1984) Social Work and Social Action, New Delhi : Harnam Publications
22. Siddique. H.Y. (1997), Working with Communities - Introduction to Community Work, Hira Publications, New Delhi.
23. Tropman, John E., John L. Erlich, And Jack Rothman (Eds.) (1995), Tactics and Techniques of Community Intervention, 5th Ed., Peacock Press, Itasca, Illinois.

## **H.C.2.2 Social Work Administration**

### **INTRODUCTION**

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

### **OBJECTIVES**

1. To get an introduction and exposure to different fields/ areas of Social Work practice.
2. To orient on the administrative structure, philosophy, nature, objectives and programmes of the organizations.
3. To become informed about the different kinds of services available at the governmental and NGO levels for clients to take advantage of.

## Course Content

### UNITS

- I. Introduction: Concept of administration, social welfare Administration: its meaning, definition, principles and characteristics, types of administration (a) personnel administration (b) public administration, (c) private administration process of administration. Need for welfare and developmental organization.
- II. Social Welfare Organization: Characteristics like size, nature, types, philosophy, approaches and methods, status image and general socio political environment impact; Central Social welfare Board (CSWB), State Social Welfare Board (SSWB), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India. Promotion and Formation of Non Governmental organizations – legislations (Societies registration Act 1860, Indian Trust Act 1882, Indian Companies Act 1956), Financial Management- Sources of Finance (Governmental and Non Governmental), Methods of resource mobilization, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).
- III. Social Analysis, Logical Framework Analysis (LFA), Stakeholder Analysis, SWOT (Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats) Analysis, Project Planning, Setting up of Objectives and Indicators, Formulation of Project, project Monitoring and Evaluation, preparation of Project Budget.
- IV. Management of Human Service Organization boards and committees: formulation, function and responsibilities: Chief Functionary: duties and functions, Office management and the executive and staff: role, functions and responsibilities, professional and other staff relationship, communications, team work and supervision. Financial resources: Budget, source of finance, fund raising, audit and accountability.
- V. Programme Management short term, long term, project formulation, Eligibility Criteria, Planning overall needs. Specific needs. Evaluation procedures and documentation. Public Relations: Meaning and importance, tools of publicity — annual report, annual day function transparency.

## REFERENCES

Chowdhary D.Paul	Social Welfare Administration
Warharri.Joyce	An Introduction to Administration for Social workers.
Street Elwood	Social work Administration
Ray Johns	Executive Board
Cyril O.Houle	The Effective Board
M.P.Sharma	Public administration in Theory and Practice
P.D.Kulkarni	Central Social Welfare Board
Dr.D.K.Sachdeva	Social Welfare Administration in India.
Goel. and Jain	Social Welfare Administration Vol.-I & II
Rajeshwar Prasad	Social Administration
Nonnan, A.Polansky (Ed.)	Social Work Research
Greenwood, E	Social Work Research A Decade of Relations.
Claire Seltiz 7 Other	Research methods in Social Relations
Goode, W.J. & Hatt. HK.	Methods in Social Research
Young, P.V.	Scientific Social Surveys and Research
John Madge	Tools of Research
Lal Das D.K.	Social Work Research
Ghosh, M.K. & Choudhari, S.G.	Statistics
Enhance, D.W	Statistics
McMillian W.	Statistical methods for Social Research
Champion. D.J.	Basic Statistical Research
Dubhar	Statistics for Sociologists
Walker and Lev	Elementary Statistical Methods.
Gupta. S.C.	Fundamentals of statistics

## HC 2.3 SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH

### Objectives

1. Develop an understanding of social work research and its process.
2. Develop an ability to see the linkages between practice, research, analysis theory and their role in enriching one another.
3. Develop ability to quantify the qualitative data
4. Develop skills to prepare a research report .
  - I. Introduction: Concept of research; types of research, research as an enabling process of social work. Scientific Method: Introduction problems identification criteria for the selection at research problems and problem formulation. Statement of Objective and hypotheses.

- II. Research Design: meaning and principles, components and types of research design: exploratory, analytical, descriptive, Experimental, evaluative, Intervention designs and case study.
- III. Tool and techniques of data collection: Primary and secondary sources of data. Techniques of data collection: observation, questionnaire, interviewing and projective techniques, interview schedule, interview guide, standardized scales and records.
- IV. Sampling theory: Meaning and types of sampling. Probability sampling: Simple random, systematic random, stratified random, area and coat sampling, Multistage sampling, and Non probability: Snowball sampling, conviniant sampling, Accidental sampling, Purposeful sampling. Sampling error.
- V. Data Processing and Research Reporting – Methods and techniques of data processing – manual or mechanical procedure – Editing, classification, coding and tabulating, Organizing data for analysis: Graphs, Charts, Frequency tables. Data analysis – uni-variate, multi-variate and; Qualitative analysis. Research Reporting; Purpose of research report, Principles and procedure to be followed in writing a report, format of scientific research report, Research abstracts.

#### **H.C 2.4 CONCURRENT FIELD WORK INCLUDING STUDY TOUR**

Field work forms an integral part of the training Programme offered by the department. Field work opportunities are provided to the students through a large number of well-established welfare agencies, public and voluntary, rural and urban, industries, hospitals and clinics, in the Kalaburagi city and surrounding places The students placed in these agencies assist in the implementation of a variety of programmes. The students may be involved in community organization and social education work in the slum areas of Kalaburagi city and in the villages, in treatment programmes in hospitals and clinics, in counseling and casework in correctional and custodial institutions and in group activities of recreational and cultural nature at the community centers and in the institutions for children.

The IInd semester students should go for study tour for the period 7-10 days. The purpose of study tour is to have exposed on various agencies working around the country all

expenses in this connection have to be borne by students themselves. The Study Tour and Concurrent Field work carries 100 (80:20) marks.

## **SODT CORE**

### **SC 2.1 DYNAMICS OF HUMAN BEHAVIOUR**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The course aims to introduce the learners to the development of the individual across the life span, in a system and an ecological perspective. It also provides an understanding of human development and behaviour, in contextual influences, including individuals in disadvantaged or special contexts. The theoretical inputs are to enhance the understanding of people's growth, health, and development at various stages as bio-psycho-social-spiritual being over the life span.

#### **OBJECTIVES**

1. Develop an overall understanding of the principles of growth; their relevance and application to behaviour at various phases in the life span.
2. Understand the twin roles of individual's heritage and environmental influences in growth and development.
3. Understand interactional nature of growth and behaviour at various stages in the life span: infancy, childhood, adolescence, youth, adulthood and old age, and impact of cultural aspects.
4. Develop sensitivity towards needs, developmental tasks and health status along with need for developmental programmes for the same.
5. Apply the information of growth, development and health in social work practice in general and individuals, groups and communities in particular.

#### **UNITS**

I. Psychology: Meaning, Definition, relevance of Psychology to Social Work profession, human growth and development: concept and principles, Developmental stages, The Beginning of life: fertilization, Prenatal, Infancy, Babyhood, Childhood, Puberty, Adolescence, Adulthood. Middle age, Old age. Developmental tasks.; physical, intellectual, emotional and social development.

II: Understanding human growth and behaviour – basic human needs, Physical, Psychological and Intellectual needs. Motivation: Meaning, definition, types and characteristics, theories of motivation. learning theories: Thorndike, Pavlov, Skinner, Kohaler.

III: Theories of Human Development –A critique – Freud’s psycho-sexual theory, Erikson’s psycho-social theory.

IV. Personality: Concept, Definition, types of Personality, Factors influencing personality. Theories of Personality: Sigmund Freud, Erick Erickson, Carl Jung, Adler, O.Rank.

V. Adjustment: Concept of adjustment and maladjustment, stress – causes of stress and stress coping devices mechanism – task oriented and defense oriented mechanism. Counseling: Meaning and definition, characteristics, goals of counseling and elements of counseling. Principles of counseling.

## REFERENCES

Anastasi, Anne 1988	Psychological Testing, New York, Macmillan Publishing Company.
Baltes, P.B. (Ed.) (1978)	Life span Development and Behaviour, New York; Academic Press, Inc.
Bronfenbrenner, U. 1979	The Ecology of Human Development, Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
Chowdary, D.P. 1992	Aging and the Aged, New Delhi: Inter-India Publications.
Gore, M.S. 1978	Changes in the Family and the Process of Socialization in India, In Anthony, E.J. & Colette, C. (Eds.) The Child in his Family, Wiley, 365-374.
Gore, M.S. 1992	Aging and the Future of the Human Being, The Indian journal of Social Work, 53(2), 2 10-219.
Hurlock, Elizabeth B. 1978	Child Growth and Development, New Delhi, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Ltd.
Hurlock, Elizabeth B. 1975	Developmental Psychology, New Delhi, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Ltd.
Kail, R.V. and Cavanagh, J.C. 1996	Human Development, Pacific Grove, CA: Brooks / Core Publishing Company.
Kakar, S. 1979	Indian Childhood, Cultural Ideals and



	Social Reality, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
Maier, H.W. 1965	Three Theories of Child Development, N.Y.: Harper and Row Publishers.
Misra, G. (Ed.) 1990	Social Psychology in India, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
Rapoport, Rhona and Rapoport, Robert 1980	Growing New York: through Life, Lifecycle Book, Harper & Row Publishers.
Sigelman, C.K. and Shaffer, D.R. 1995	Life-Span Human Development, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition, Pacific Grove, CA : brooks Cole Publishing Company.

## **S.C 2.2 COMMUNICATION AND COUNSELING**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This paper relates the relevance of components of communication and counseling in social work practice.

### **OBJECTIVES**

1. Understand the meaning and importance of communication in day-to-day life.
2. Focus on interpersonal communication of interviewing and allied aspects.
3. Develop holistic understanding of counseling as a tool for help.
4. Acquire knowledge of various approaches: their theoretical under-pinnings for goals, values, processes and techniques,
5. Develop skills of application to real life situations.

### **UNITS**

- I. Communication: Meaning and importance of communication. Process of communication: Key elements in the communication process — Communication, message, audience, channel of communication. Verbal and non-verbal communication. Education and communication for national development.

Interpersonal communication: Interviewing — Objectives, principles of interviewing; listening, qualities of effective communicator. Seminars, conferences, lectures, group discussion, pane[ discussion, symposium, workshop, role playing, simulation exercises, written communication, report writing, letter writing, article / essay writing. games, brain storming, street play, field work exposure.

II. Visual aids in communication: Poster making, use of notice boards, flip charts, charts, flash cards, photographs, pamphlets, slide shows. Mass communication: Television, exhibition, newspaper and magazines, advertisements, radio, film, VCD / DVD, e-mail, Internet. Impact of mass communication on society, family, marriage and children development.

Communication analysis and planning: Planning and executing a communication campaign on an issue using various methods of communication.

III. Counseling: Definition, nature and goals, areas of counseling historical background and origins of counseling, ethical nature of counselling, qualities of an effective counsellor. Counselling Situations: Developmental, preventive, facilitative and crisis.

IV. Counselling and Psychotherapy-Skills in counseling-Establishing the relationship Process of Counselling. Approaches to Counselling : Approaches; Theoretical base, thrust, goals, key concepts, techniques — Approaches like person centered, rational-emotive, transactional analysis, behavioural approaches, gestalt, existential approaches, Egans three stage model, eclectic model. Indigenous Approach: Indigenous approaches of help and self-help like yoga, reflection. Act of Prayashehit.

V. Couple and Family Counselling: Issues in such counselling, its process and stages.

Crisis Counselling group Counselling : Counselling for groups - process, advantages and disadvantages of group counselling.

Practice of counselling in family counselling centres, family courts, counselling bureau-Premarital and marital counselling, vocational counselling centres, mental health centres, child guidance clinics, correctional institutions, de-addiction and rehabilitation centres, educational institutions.

## REFERENCE

	Counsellors, Bangalore, prasanna Counselling Centre.
Dave, Indu 1983	The Basic Essentials of Counselling, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Pvt., Ltd.
Desai, M. M. (Ed.) 1979	Creative Literature and Social Work Education, Bombay: Somaiya Publications Pvt. Ltd.
Desai, Murli (Ed.) 1994	Family and Interventions — A Course Compendium, Bombay, Tata Institute of Social Sciences.
D' Souza, Y.K. 1999	Communication Today and Tomorrow, New Delhi: Discovery Publishing House.
Fisher, Dalmar 1999	Communication in Organisations. Second Edition, Mumbai: Jaico Publishing House.
Fullmer, D.W. and Bernard, H.W. 1972	Counselling: Content and process, New Delhi: Thomson Press India.
Fuster, J.M. 2000	Personal Counselling, Eighth Updated Edition, Mumbai, Better Yourself Books.
Lakshmipathi Raju, M. (Ed.) 1999	Family Counselling : perspectives and Practices Tirupati, Sri. Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam.
Melkote, Srinivas R. 1991	Communication for Development in the Third World — Theory and Practice. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
Mohan, Krishna and banerji, Meera 1990	Developing Communication Skills, Delhi: Macmillan India Ltd.
Narang, Vaishna 1996	Communicative Language Teaching, New Delhi: Creative Books.
Narayana, Rao S. 1981	Counselling Psychology, New Delhi: Tata Mc Graw Hill Publishing Company Ltd.
Pollock, Thomas Clark; Sheridan, Marion C.; Ledbetter, Frances and Doll, Ronald C. 1955	The Art of Communicating, New York: The Macmillan Company
Robet, G. Madden 1998	Legal Issues in Social Work Counselling and Mental Health, Sage Publications India Pvt. ltd.
Venkatramani, S.H. 1998	Corporate Communications-The Age of Image, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Private ltd.

### OPEN ELECTIVE

#### OE.2.1 SOCIAL WORK APPROACHES FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

##### Objectives

1. Understand the history of evolution of social work profession, both in India & West.

2. Develop insights into the origin and development of ideologies/approaches to social change.
3. Understand rationale, goals, ideals and ethics for social change and social development.
4. Develop skills to understand contemporary reality in its historical context.

**COURSE CONTENT :-**

**UNIT**

- I. Social Work Introduction, Definitions, meaning, Nature, Scope, objectives, values and principles.
  
- II. Indian problems: Pre and Post independence Social, Political, Economic & Cultural Problems.  
Population, explosion, unemployment, Terrorism, Communal, cultural, Movies, Media, Political, Economic and social crimes in India.
  
- III. Methods of social work (Brief) Social Case work, social Group work, community organization, Social Work Administration, Social Work Research and Social Action.
  
- IV. Social Development: Meaning, Definition, Scope, Objective, Measure & methods of Development.
  
- V. Social Development: Role, Methods, Techniques, approach, participation & Evaluation.

**BOOKS RECOMMENDED**

Association of Schools of Social Work in India	Social Work Education and Family Planning, Bangalore
ASSW1, C.C.E. T.S. W., 1976	Values in Social work London, C.C.E. T.S. W Director, Publications Division, Ministry : Encyclopedia of Social Work in India Vol. 1, 2, 3 & 4 New Delhi of Information and Broadcasting
Fink, A.E. and Others 1942	The Field of Social Work, New York,

	Henry Holt and Co.
Friedlander W.A., 1958	Concepts and Methods of Social Work Engel wood Cliffs, Prentice-Ha 1.
Gore M.S. 1965	Social Work and Social Work Education Bombay Asia Publishing House.
Haimsath Caries, H.	Indian Nationalism and Hindu Social Reform
Murthy M.V.	Social Work-Philosophy, Methods and Fields
Natarajan S.	A century of Social reform in India
Stroup H.H.	Social Work
Wadia, A.R. (Ed)	History and Philosophy of Social Work in India
Woodruffe Kathleen	From Charity to Social Work
Vyas K.C.	The Social renaissance in India
Young husband, E.	Social Work & Social Values Vol-III

## **OE.2.2 SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL JUSTICE**

### **Objectives:**

1. To make the students capable to understand the basic concept of social justice and inequality pertaining to Indian society.
2. Understand the basic elements of social security, its methods, programmes and problems.
3. Enhance analytical understanding of the human rights and their implications.
4. Develop skills necessary to engage in field to practice social work.

### **UNITS**

- I. Meaning. Nature Important and objectives of social justices. Original and Development of Human Rights & Social justice, Social work and Social justice.
- II. Constitutional rights for Social justice, Rights to Human rights, rights to health, Rights to women and children, rights to vulnerable.

- III. Human Rights Universal Declaration of Human Rights, National and International structures for Human rights National and state Human rights commission, Human rights courts, National women commission etc.,
- IV. Violation 1-human rights violation levels of Human rights, level of Human rights of violation, violation of human rights and social works intervention. Institutional structure & violation, police, medical negligence security forces etc.. and remedial measures complaints before commission and procedure and format.
- V. Roll of NGO's and civil societies:

Concept of social welfare and social justice. Social work process for protection of human rights, NGO's and Government Organizations and protection of Human Rights, National Human Rights commission. Role NGO's and civil Societies, Human Rights

### **BOOK RECOMMENDED**

- 1. Basu D. D: Constitution of India.
- 2. Said A.A : Human Rights and World order.
- 3. Bajwa G. S. Human Rights in India.

### **SEMESTER-III**

#### **H.C. 3.1 Emerging Areas of Social Work Practice**

##### **Objectives:**

- 1. To acquaint the students with the emerging areas of Social Work practice.
- 2. To develop the critical ability in Assessment and analysis concepts.
- 3. To develop the skill to promote and Implement theoretical knowledge through Social Work Intervention.

##### **UNIT-I**

The aged: concept and definition-legal, social, cultural and medical views. Perception of the role of aged in India Needs and problems of the aged. Gerontology meaning, definition and Perceptive in Indian context. Role of family and Social work intervention with the aged. The maintenance and welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act-2007.