



**KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD**  
**A UNIVERSITY WITH POTENTIAL FOR EXCELLENCE**



**POST GRADUATE DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES AND RESEARCH IN SOCIAL WORK**

**Regulation & Syllabus**

**of**

**MASTER'S OF SOCIAL WORK**

**Revised For**

**SEMSTER: I, II, III, IV**

**Under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)**

**FROM THE ACEDMIC YEAR 2020 ONWARDS**

Course Code and Name	Master of Social Work (Pre-revised)	Master of Social Work (Revised)
PG68T101 Social Work Profession - I: History, Philosophy and Ideologies	<b>Unit-1:</b> Introduction: Nature of human problems in modern society; Social Work Definition, Meaning, Nature and Scope, Objectives, Values and Principles. Social Work and Other Concepts– Social Welfare; Social Service; Social Reform; Social Development; Social Security. Basic Concepts of Social Work – Role, Relationship, Need, Empathy, Ego-strength.	<b>Unit-1:</b> Social Work: Introduction Definitions, Meaning, Nature, Objectives, Scope, <b>Methods, Concepts, Ethics, Values and Principles. Social Work and Other Concepts: Social Service, Social Welfare, Social Policy, Social Development, Social Reform, Social Security.</b>
	<b>Unit - 2:</b> Western History of Social Work Profession- Medieval Period: Judeo-Christian ideologies; Secular-humanism and Protestantism; Modern Period - Rationalism and Welfarism, Liberalism and Democratism, Utilitarianism and Social Darwinism, Socialism and Resurgence of the Civil Society	<b>Unit - 2:</b> History of Social Work <b>Profession in West - Medieval Period: Judeo-Christian Ideologies; Secular-Humanism and Protestantism;</b> Modern Period – Rationalism and Welfarism, Liberalism and Democratism, Utilitarianism and Social Darwinism, Socialism and Resurgence of the Civil Society.
	<b>Unit - 3:</b> Indian History of ideologies for Social Change: Ancient period: Vedic, Vedantic and Non-Vedic ideologies, Spirituality; Medieval period: Zoroastrianism and Islamism in India. Mysticism of Bhakti and Sufi movements, Sikhism; Modern Period: Christianity in India, Hindu reform movements, Dalit Movements, Gandhian Ideology, Sarvodaya Movement, Ideology of the Indian Constitution, Ideology of Voluntary Organizations, and Non-Government Organizations	<b>Unit - 3:</b> Indian History of ideologies for Social Change: Ancient period: Vedic, Vedantic and Non-Vedic ideologies, Spirituality; Medieval period: Zoroastrianism and Islamism in India. Mysticism of Bhakti and Sufi movements, Sikhism; Modern Period: Christianity in India, Hindu reform movements, Dalit Movements, Gandhian Ideology, Sarvodaya Movement, Ideology of the Indian Constitution, Ideology of Voluntary Organizations, and Non- Government Organization.
	<b>Unit - 4:</b> Philosophy of Social Work – Traditional and Professional; Contemporary ideologies for Social Change – Introduction, Neo-liberalism and Globalization, Multi-Culturism, Ideology of sustainable and people centred development, Ideology of action groups and social movements,	<b>Unit - 4:</b> Philosophy of Social Work – Traditional and Professional; Contemporary Ideologies for Social Change – Introduction, Neo-liberalism and Globalization, Multi- Culturism, Ideology of Action Groups and Social Movement: Ideology of Human Rights and Social Justice.

	Ideology of human rights and social justice	
	<b>Unit - 5:</b> Social Work as a Profession; Contemporary Ideologies of Social Work Profession – Marginalization of vulnerable groups and limitations of professional Social Work; Emerging ideologies of professional social work; Social Work Education in India; Professional Ethics; Attributes of a Professional Social Worker.	<b>Unit - 5:</b> Development of Social Work Education in India. Attributes of a Profession, Ethical Issues and Limitations. Professionalization of Social Work: Professional Associations National and International
PG68T102 Society and Social Pathology	<b>Unit - 1:</b> Society: Meaning, Definition, Features, Theories of Origin and Evolution of Society, Individual and Society-Heredity and Environment, Socialization, Culture, Social control and deviance.	<b>Unit - 1:</b> Society: Meaning, Definition, Features, Theories of Origin and Evolution of Society, Individual and Society-Heredity and Environment, Socialization, Culture, Social control and deviance. <b>Need for the Knowledge of sociology for social workers.</b>
	<b>Unit - 2:</b> Social Institutions: Family, Marriage, Religion, State and Law-their Structure, Characteristics, Types, Functions	<b>Unit - 2:</b> Social Institutions: Family, Marriage, Religion, State and Law-their Structure, Characteristics, Types, Functions. <b>Social Stratification: Caste, Class, Characteristic features of Caste in India and its impact on social and economic development. Social mobility, Status and Role of Women in Social life, Gender issues.</b>
	<b>Unit - 3:</b> Social Stratification: Caste, Class, Characteristic features of Caste in India and its impact on social and economic development. Social mobility, Status and Role of Women in Social life, Gender issues. Indian Society: Recent trends and need for study of Indian Society for Social Workers.	<b>Unit - 3:</b> Sociological Theories: August Comte, Spencer, Webber, Durkeheim, Simmel, Karl Marx, <b>Indian Social Thinkers – M. N. Srinivas and G. S. Ghurye.</b>
	<b>Unit - 4:</b> Social Change: Meaning and Definition, Process of Social Change and Agents of Social Change; Nature and Characteristics of Social Change in India; Factors inducing Social Change in India	<b>Unit - 4:</b> Social Change: Meaning and Definition, Process of Social Change and Agents of Social Change; Nature and Characteristics of Social Change in India; Factors inducing Social Change in India.

	<b>Unit - 5:</b> Social Pathology and Issues: Concept, meaning, and causes; Major Social Problems: Alcoholism, Drug Addiction, Unemployment, Commercial sex, Child labour, Problems of Aged and Disabled, Illiteracy, Poverty, Beggary, Housing and Slums, Rural and Tribal problems, Population and Consumerism.	<b>Unit - 5:</b> Social Pathology and Issues: Concept, meaning, and causes; Major Social Problems: Alcoholism, Drug Addiction, Unemployment, Commercial Sex Workers, Sexual minorities, Child labour, Problems of Aged and Disabled, Illiteracy, Poverty, Beggary, Housing and Slums, Urban, Rural and Tribal problems, Population and Consumerism. Current issues and debates.
PG68T103 Human Growth and Development	<b>Unit - 1:</b> Beginning of human life; Conception, foetal development; prenatal and postnatal care and development; role of heredity and environment in the process of human growth and development	<b>Unit - 1:</b> Foundation of Human Life Span- Conception, Fetal Development; Prenatal and Postnatal Care and Development; Role of Heredity and Environment In The Process of Human Growth and Development
	<b>Unit - 2:</b> Theories of human development; Freud's Psychosexual Theory, Erikson's Psychosocial Theory, Learning theories of cognitive development (in brief).	<b>Unit - 2:</b> Theories of Human Development; Freud's Psychosexual Theory, Erikson's Psychosocial Theory, Social Learning Theories of Cognitive Development - Jung's concept of Personality, Adler's Theory. Piagets Theory, Bandura Social Learning Theory
	<b>Unit - 3:</b> Developmental periods: Infancy, early child-hood, later child hood, puberty, adolescence-bio-psycho-social, growth and development; hazards in these stages, life style effects, youth in Indian Society; Adulthood-growth, personal, social, vocational and marital adjustment; Old age-characteristics, health and adjustment problems; contribution of family, peer group, neighbourhood and social agencies on the process of growth at different developmental stages of human beings with special reference to Indian culture.	<b>Unit - 3:</b> Developmental Periods: Infancy, early child-hood, middle child hood, puberty, adolescence: Bio-psycho-social, growth and development; hazards in these stages. Adulthood-growth, Personal, Social, Health, Sexuality, Vocational and Marital Adjustment; Old Age-Characteristics, health and adjustment problems; Contributions of Family, Peer Group, Neighbourhood and social agencies on the process of growth at different developmental stages of human beings with special reference to Indian culture.
	<b>Unit - 4:</b> Basic human needs: Physical,	<b>Unit - 4:</b> Human needs: Physical, Psychological

	<p>Psychological and Individual needs, Stress coping and Social support; Motivation, Frustrations and Conflicts; Emotions and emotional behaviour; personality – definition, nature and types. Intelligence: Concepts, levels of intelligence, influence of heredity and environment</p>	<p>and Individual needs, Stress coping and Social support; Motivation, Frustrations and Conflicts; Emotions and Emotional Behavior; personality– definition, nature and types. Intelligence: Concepts, levels of intelligence, <b>assessment of intelligence.</b></p>
	<p><b>Unit - 5:</b> Relevance of knowledge of Human development process at different levels of lifespan. Understanding importance of social work practice in helping people with their needs/problems in the process of their development and fulfilment of needs in life.</p>	<p><b>Unit - 5:</b> Study of knowledge of psychology for Social Workers. Relevance of knowledge of Human lifespan Development Process: Understanding importance of social work practice in helping people with their needs/problems.</p>
<p>PG68T104 Work with Individuals and Families</p>	<p><b>Unit - 1:</b> social casework: background factors contributing for the development of social casework method, definitions, historical development, scope, various theories of social casework models: psycho-social problems–solving, functional, behaviour modification, crisis intervention and family case work.</p>	<p><b>Unit - 1:</b> Social Case Work: Definition, meaning, nature, Scope, significance and purpose of Case Work Background factors contributing for the development of social casework method. It's Relationship with other methods of Social Work. Types of problems faced by individuals and families</p>
	<p><b>Unit - 2:</b> Components of casework: person, problem, place and process; Generic principles: Acceptance, Individualization, Communication, Participation, Caseworker's Self-Awareness, and Confidentiality; Differential Principles: Environment Manipulation and Ego support, Clarification of client's behaviour and its effects, uncovering the 'forgotten' causes of behaviour.</p>	<p><b>Unit - 2:</b> Components of Case Work: Person, Problem, Place and Process; principles of Case Work: Acceptance, Individualization, Communication, Participation, Self-Awareness, Self-Determination and Confidentiality. <b>Importance of casework-Client Relationship, professional relationship, empathy, transference, counter-transference</b></p>
	<p><b>Unit - 3:</b> Casework processes: Nature of casework method, Case study, Assessment, Treatment methods, Evaluation, Termination and Follow-up. Types of problems faced by individuals and families, Family assessment in casework practice</p>	<p><b>Unit - 3:</b> Social Case Work Process and Tools: Case study, Assessment, Treatment methods, Evaluation, Termination and Follow-up. Listening, Observation, Interviewing, Relationship, Home visits, and Recording. Development of various skills in the application of these techniques</p>

	<p><b>Unit - 4:</b>Tools of casework: Listening, Observation, Interviewing, Relationship, Home visits, and Recording; Development of various skills in the application of these techniques</p>	<p><b>Unit - 4:</b>Theories and approaches in social casework: Psycho-Social, Problem solving, Behaviour Modification, Functional, Crisis intervention, Family assessment in casework practice</p>
	<p><b>Unit - 5:</b>Application of casework method in family, Women and Child Welfare, School Setting, Medical and Psychiatric Settings, Correctional Institutions and Industry.</p>	<p><b>Unit - 5:</b>Application of casework methods in various settings: Family, Women and Child Welfare, School Setting, Medical and Psychiatric Settings, Correctional Institutions and Industry</p>
<p>PG68T105 Work with Groups</p>	<p><b>Unit - 1:</b>Introduction and History of Group work; Understandings of groups, Characteristics and significance of group, Social Group Work: Definition, Characteristics, Purposes and Historical Development; Types of groups: Growth Enhancement, Educational and Therapeutic groups.</p>	<p><b>Unit - 1:</b>Social Group work:-Understandings of Groups, Characteristics and significance of group, Types of groups Social Group Work: Meaning, Definition, Characteristics, Purposes, Scope, Functions of Social Group work .Values and Principles in Social Group Work and Historical Evaluation and Development of Social Group Work In West and India.</p>
	<p><b>Unit - 2:</b>Values and Principles in Groups Work and Factors of Groups Formation: Values in Social Group Work, Principles in Group Work – Assumptions underlying Social Group Work, Factors of group formation Pre-group and initial phase: Characteristics of pre-group phase – Group structure – Facilitation skills and role of worker in pre-group and initial phase.</p>	<p><b>Unit - 2:</b>Group Processes and Group Dynamics: Importance of group processes, Study and analysis process: Group Dynamics, Semantics and importance, Bond, Subgroups, Role, Leadership, Newcomer isolation, and Scapegoat, Decision making, Group control, Contagion, Hostility, Conflict and its resolution, Communication and Relationships</p>
	<p><b>Unit - 3:</b>Group processes and Group dynamics: Importance of group processes, Study and analysis process:- Group Dynamics, Semantics and importance, Bond, Subgroups, Role, Leadership, Newcomer isolation, and Scapegoat, Decision making, Group control, Contagion, Hostility, Conflict and its resolution, Communication and Relationships. Middle phase and use of programmes:</p>	<p><b>Unit - 3:</b>Stages or Phases of Group Work - Pre-group formation, Initial Phase, Middle Phase, Termination Phase: Concept, Types, Principles, Programmes Planning, use of programme planning in the Personality Development. Evaluation, Follow Up, Facilitation Skills and Techniques Used in these phases</p>

	<p>Characteristics of Middle phase, Group structure. Use of Programmes: Concept, Types, Principles, Programmes Planning, use of programme planning in the Personality Development</p>	
	<p><b>Unit - 4:</b> knowledge and use of different therapeutic approaches for effective work with groups; transactional analysis, t-groups, gestalt, role play, brain storming, recording in group work: principles, types and use of recording</p>	<p><b>Unit - 4:</b> Theoretical perspectives related to Social Group Work and Models in Social Group Work:- Theories of Working with Groups – Knowledge and use of different therapeutic approaches for effective work with groups; Transactional analysis, T-Groups, Gestalt, Role play, Brain storming, Models of Social Group Work:- Social Goals, Remedial, Reciprocal Model. Recording in group work: Principles, Types and Use of Recording.</p>
	<p><b>Unit - 5:</b> Evaluation in Groups and Termination phase: Importance and methods of evaluation, Termination and follow up. Application of Group Work: Application in Health settings, School settings, Women and Child Welfare setting, Industrial settings. The knowledge and skills of a group worker: Group worker as an Enabler, Facilitator and Therapist.</p>	<p><b>Unit - 5:</b> Application of Group Work in Different Settings: Application in Health settings, School settings, Women and Child Welfare setting, Industrial settings, Group Work Practice with SHG Groups. The knowledge and skills of a group worker: Group worker as an Enabler, Facilitator and Therapist</p>
Social Work Practicum		
PG68P106A Field Work Orientation Lectures and Observation Visits	No Revision for Social Work Practicum	No Revision for Social Work Practicum
PG68P106B Social Work Camp	No Revision for Social Work Practicum	No Revision for Social Work Practicum
PG68T 201 Social Work Profession - II: Fields of Social Work	<p><b>Unit - 1:</b> Family Social Work: Origin and evolution of family and marriage; ideology of family rights and responsibilities; social changes and changes in family and marriage functions and structure; Alternate</p>	<p><b>Unit - 1:</b> Family welfare: Changes in Family, Structure, functions and Characteristics. Marriage: concept, types and Changes in Marriage Patterns; Services and Programmes available for the</p>

	<p>family and marriage patterns and structure; services and programmes available for the welfare of family; Intervention of social work – Family assessment, Family counseling, Family life education, Family case work, Family therapy techniques.</p> <p>Child Welfare: Development of Children’s services, services to vulnerable children within the family and outside their homes; Social Work intervention for child development and welfare.</p>	<p>Welfare of Family. Intervention of Social Work: Family Assessment, Family Counseling, Family Life Education, Family Casework, Family Therapy Techniques.</p> <p>Women welfare: Status of Women in India; Crimes against Women; Rights of Women, Services for Women’s Welfare; Gender: Issues, Concerns and sensitization. Feminism – its place in Social Work Practice; Scope for Social Work Intervention in Mitigating Problems of Women.</p> <p>Child Welfare: Development of Children’s services, Legislation and schemes for Children’s; Social Work Intervention for Child Development and Welfare.</p>
	<p><b>Unit - 2:</b>Gender Perspective and Social Work: Status of Women in India; Violence and atrocities against Women; Rights of Women, the affirmative action and the services for women’s welfare; Professional Groups and Women’s Issues; Feminism – Its place in Social Work Practice; Scope for social Work intervention in mitigating problems of women.</p> <p>Social Work with Older Persons: Status of Older persons in India – Roles, Power and Relationships; Needs of Older persons – Livelihood, Health, Care and maintenance, etc.; Policy, Legislation and Schemes/Services for older persons; Older persons and Scope for Social Work intervention – Development programmes for preparations for old age; Retirement Planning, programmes for preparation for understanding death and bereavement, Raising family and community awareness/understanding about ageing, geriatric care, and death.</p>	<p><b>Unit - 2:</b>Social Work with Persons in Conflict with Law: Crime and Delinquency as Socio-Legal Problems;</p> <p>Juvenile Correction – concept, meaning and scope; Historical development of juvenile correction, Juvenile Justice System in India; Issues in juvenile correction.</p> <p>Adult Correction: concept, meaning and scope; Historical development of Adult correction, Criminal Justice System in India; Issues in Adult correction.</p> <p>Role and Intervention of Social Workers in the Criminal Justice system.</p>



	<p><b>Unit - 3:</b> Social Work with persons in conflict with law: Crime and delinquency as socio-legal problems; The legal system in India – Law enforcement, Types of courts and judicial procedures, Social Workers in the justice system; Adult correction – concept, meaning and scope; Historical development of Adult Correctional services in India; Adult Incarceration and Social Work in Prisons; Alternatives to Incarceration – Role of Social Workers.</p>	<p><b>Unit - 3:</b> Employee Welfare: History of Social Work in the Workplace; employee wellness programme, Employee Assistance Model, Organizational service Model, Customer Assistance Model, Community Assistance Model, Work Related Public Policy Model. Changing trends in work place area. Social Work intervention in cases of Alcoholism, Substance Abuse, Sexual Harassment, work place stress.</p>
	<p><b>Unit - 4:</b> Social Work with Weaker Sections: The concept of weaker sections – The inclusion and exclusion criteria; concept of Social Justice; Relevant legislations, Policies and programmes for Social justice; Specific needs of weaker sections; Social Work intervention in the delivery of Social justice. Social Work and the Occupational Arena: History of Social Workers in the Workplace; Occupational Social Work today – Employee Assistance Programme Model, Organizational service Model, Customer Assistance Model, Community Assistance Model, Work – Related Public Policy Model. Social Work intervention in cases of Alcoholism, Substance Abuse, Sexual Harassment, Work place stress, Work place violence, Aging work force and changing technology, etc.</p>	<p><b>Unit - 4:</b> Health Care and Mental Health: Basic Health issues, Stigma and discrimination attached to various diseases. Health care policies and programmes in India; Mental Health: Issues and Concerns, Mental Health care policies and programmes in India; Role and intervention of social workers in medical and psychiatric settings. Differently Aabled: Concept and types of disability contemporary policy and legislation pertaining to disability; Services and Programmes available for people with disabilities; Social work practice with differently-abled Gerontology: Concept, Meaning, Problems, needs, extent of aged population, Legislation and Schemes for Older persons; scope for Social Work Intervention</p>
	<p><b>Unit - 5:</b> Health Care and Mental Health: Basic Health issues, insensitiveness and stigma attached to certain diseases; Basic Premises and Goals of Social Work in Health Care – Knowledge, Skills and Values; Health Care – Policies and Programmes in India; Social Work in Health Care Settings –</p>	<p><b>Unit - 5:</b> Community welfare and Social Work: Types of community, contemporary issues and concerns, policies, programmes and schemes of community wellbeing. Weaker Sections, marginalization, vulnerable, subaltern groups: Concept, issues, concerns, needs,</p>

	<p>Preadmission, Inpatient Services, Discharge Planning, Follow-up, Education and Awareness building.</p> <p>History of Mental Health Services: Mental Health Problems and Scope for Social Work intervention; Community Mental Health Services and Role of Social Workers; Counselling and Therapy as independent field practice; Future of Social Work in the Mental Health Fields.</p> <p>Disability and Social Work Practice: Concept and types of disability; Social concern and contemporary policy and legislation pertaining to disability; Services and Programmes available for people with disabilities; Social Work with people with disabilities.</p>	<p>inclusion and exclusion criteria.</p> <p>Local Self government: rural and urban community wellbeing, Skill development, skill India mission, relevant legislations, Social Work intervention for promotion of Social Justice and empowerment</p>
<p>PG68T 202 Social Work Research and Statistics</p>	<p><b>Unit - 1:</b>Introduction: Definition, Meaning, Objectives, Functions of Research and types of research-Pure and Applied; Social Work Research: Definitions, Meaning, Goals and Scope; Research as an enabling process of Social Work</p> <p><b>Unit - 2:</b>Problem Identification and Formulation, Hypothesis, Census Survey, Sample Survey; Research Design: Definition and Importance, Types-Exploratory, Descriptive, Experimental, Analytical, Evaluative, Participatory Research and Case Study. Sources of Data- Secondary and Primary; Tools and techniques of Data collection- Observation, Questionnaire, Interview Guide and Interview Schedule, Projective Techniques, Standardized Scales.</p> <p><b>Unit - 3:</b>Knowledge of Statistics for Social Work -</p>	<p><b>Unit - 1:</b>Introduction: Definition, Meaning, Objectives, Functions of Research and types and <u>basic elements of research</u>; Social Work Research: Definitions, Meaning, Goals and Scope; Research as an enabling process of Social Work</p> <p><b>Unit - 2:</b>Problem Identification and Formulation, Hypothesis, Census Survey, Sample Survey; Research Design: Definition and Importance, Types-Exploratory, Descriptive, Experimental, Analytical, Evaluative, Participatory Research and Case Study. Sources of Data- Secondary and Primary; Tools and techniques of Data collection, Observation, Questionnaire, Interview Guide and Interview Schedule, Projective Techniques, Standardized Scales.</p> <p><b>Unit - 3:</b>Knowledge of Statistics for Social Work -</p>

	<p>Meaning, Definition, Scope, Functions, Limitations and Use of Statistics in Social Work Research;</p> <p>Sampling: Meaning, use and types of sampling; Data Processing and Analysis: Editing, Coding, Tabulation- preparation of Uni-variate and Bi-variate frequency tables.</p>	<p>Meaning, Definition, Scope, Functions, Limitations and Use of Statistics in Social Work Research;</p> <p>Sampling: Meaning, use and types of sampling; Data Processing and Analysis: Editing, Coding, Tabulation- preparation of Uni-variate and Bi-variate frequency tables</p>
	<p><b>Unit - 4:</b> Descriptive Statistics: Measures of Central Tendency-Arithmetic Mean, Median, Mode; Measures of Dispersion: Range and Standard Deviation; Coefficient of Variation: uses of Linear Regression and Correlation; Statistical Tests: Chi-square, ‘z’ Test, ‘t’ Test, Analysis of Variance.</p> <p>Use of computer in Social Work Research: Introduction to Windows, M.S. Office &amp; MS-Excel, and SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences).</p>	<p><b>Unit - 4:</b> Descriptive Statistics: Measures of Central Tendency-Arithmetic Mean, Median, Mode; Measures of Dispersion: Range and Standard Deviation;</p> <p><b>Differential Statistics:</b> Coefficient of Variation: uses of Linear Regression and Correlation; Statistical Tests: Chi-square, ‘z’ Test, ‘t’ Test, Analysis of Variance.</p> <p>Use of computer in Social Work Research: Introduction to Windows, M.S. Office &amp; MS-Excel, and Statistical Package for Social Sciences <b>and use of latest technologies</b></p>
	<p><b>Unit - 5:</b> Data Interpretation and Report Writing: Data Analysis and Interpretation; Report Writing- Types of Reports, Parts of Report, Abstracts, Research Proposals</p>	<p><b>Unit - 5:</b> Data Interpretation and Report Writing: Data Analysis and Interpretation; Report Writing- Types of Reports, Parts of Report, Abstracts, Research Proposals</p>
<p>PG68T 203 Work with Communities and Social Welfare Administration</p>	<p><b>Unit - 1:</b> Community: Meaning, Types, Characteristics and Problems of Urban, Rural and Tribal Communities; Community Organization: Semantics, Definitions, Principles and Values; Historical Development of Community Organization; Different phases of Community Organization- Social Study and Problem Analysis, Mobilization and Utilization of Community Resources, Evaluation and Follow-up, Recording in Community Organization.</p>	<p><b>Unit - 1:</b> Community: Meaning, Types, Characteristics and Problems of Urban, Rural and Tribal Communities; Community Organization: Semantics, Definitions, Principles and Values; Historical Development of Community Organization; Different phases of Community Organization- Social Study and Problem Analysis, Mobilization and Utilization of Community Resources, Evaluation and Follow-up. Recording in Community Organization</p>

	<p><b>Unit - 2:</b>Models and Strategies of Community Organization-Locality Development Model, Social Planning Model, Social Action Model; Strategies of Community Organization: Human Relation, Negotiation, Collaboration, Group Conference, Conflict Resolution; Method of identifying community needs: Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)</p>	<p><b>Unit - 2:</b>Models and Strategies of Community Organization-Locality Development Model, Social Planning Model, Social Action Model; Strategies of Community Organization: Human Relation, Negotiation, Collaboration, Group Conference, Conflict Resolution; Methods of identifying community needs: Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA).</p>
	<p><b>Unit - 3:</b>Community Organization intervention in different settings of Social Work; Health, Education, Correctional, Rural, Urban and Tribal Communities. Role of Community Organizer - Guide, Enabler, Therapist and Researcher, Advocacy in Community Organization, Current debates in Community Organization Practice</p>	<p><b>Unit - 3:</b>Community Organization intervention in different settings of Social Work; Health, Education, Correctional, Rural, Urban and Tribal Communities. Role of Community Organizer - Guide, Enabler, Therapist and Researcher, Advocacy in Community Organization. Current debates in Community Organization Practice. <b>Social Action: Concept, Objectives, Methods, Principles and Process. Role of Social Workers in Social Action and Community Empowerment.</b></p>
	<p><b>Unit - 4:</b>Social Welfare Administration: Meaning Definition, Functions And Principles; Social Welfare Administration and Personnel Administration; Role of Government and Non Government Organizations in promoting Social Welfare; Non Government Organization: Concept, Functions, Role, Problems, Establishment of Organizations under the Society Registration Act, the Trust Act.- Legal Status, Constitution, Rules, Procedure and Goals.</p>	<p><b>Unit - 4:</b>Social Welfare Administration: Meaning Definition, Functions and Principles; Social Welfare Administration and Personnel Administration; Government/Non Government Organization: Concept, Functions, Role, Problems, Establishment of Organizations under the Society Registration Act, the Trust Act, <b>The Foreign Contribution Regulation Act</b> - Legal Status, Constitution, Rules, Procedure and Goals. Role of Government and Non Government Organizations in promoting Social Welfare</p>
	<p><b>Unit - 5:</b>Administration of Organizations: Board &amp; Committees: Functions and Responsibilities; Executive and Staff Functions and Responsibilities, Financial Resources: Budget, Source of Finance.</p>	<p><b>Unit - 5:</b>Administration of Organizations: Board and Committees: Functions and Responsibilities; Executive and Staff Functions and Responsibilities, Financial Resources: Budget,</p>

	Fund Raising Audit & Accountability; Project Formulation: Eligibility criteria Evaluation and Documentation, Public Relation: Need, Importance and Strategies.	Source of Finance. Fund Raising Audit & Accountability; Project Formulation: Eligibility criteria Evaluation and Documentation, Public Relation: Need, Importance and Strategies.
PG68T 204 Social Policy, Planning and Development	<b>Unit - 1:</b> Concept of Social Policy: Definition, Meaning, Objectives, Scope, Different Models of Social Policy: Residual and Institutional Redistributive Developmental Models and their applicability to the Indian situations; Social Policy in India	<b>Unit - 1:</b> <b>Social Policy:</b> Concept, Definition, Meaning, Objectives, and Scope. Different Models of Social Policy: Residual and Institutional, Redistributive Developmental Models and their applicability to the Indian situations, <b>Process of policy formulation</b>
	<b>Unit - 2:</b> Social Change in India: Process of Modernization and Social Development, Economic Growth and Development. Indicators of Socio-Economic Development, Social Development as a unified approach to Development	<b>Unit - 2:</b> <b>Planning process in India: Historical perspective, its Structure &amp; Functions at Centre and State, Five year plans: An overview of Five Year Plans, The changing trends in Planning Structure: NITIAYOG: its Structure, Functions and Role in National Development.</b> Social Change in India: Process of Modernization and Social Development, Economic Growth and Development. Indicators of Socio-Economic Development, Social Development as a unified approach to Development.
	<b>Unit - 3:</b> Indian Planning Process: Planning Commission, its Structure & Functions in Centre and State; Five year plans: An overview of Five Year Plans and the salient features of current Five Year Plan.	<b>Unit - 3:</b> <b>Developmental attempts in India: Early Experiments and their approach to development. Gandhian movement, Bhoodan movement, Co-operative movement. Panchayat Raj – Pre and Post Independence, Its bodies, Structure and functions; Its Interrelationship with other institutions</b>
	<b>Unit - 4:</b> Developmental attempts in India: Early Experiments and their approach to development. Gandhian movement, Bhoodan movement, Co-operative movement. Panchayat Raj – Pre and Post Independence, Its bodies, Structure and functions; Its	<b>Unit - 4:</b> Social Policy Implementation for Development: Various Programmes of Centre and State Pertaining to, Health, Housing, Sanitation, Water, Education, Socio-Economic Policies ,(with an emphasis to MREGA, <b>NULM/NRLM, NSDC,</b>

	Interrelationship with other institutions. Social Policy Implementation; various Developmental Programmes of Centre and State Pertaining to Health, Education, Economic (with an emphasis on NREGA) and Social Development	food security, issues of unorganized sector) Social and Sustainable Development
	<b>Unit - 5:</b> Disaster Management: Meaning Definition, Types Phases, Policy, Planning risk Assessment, Resource Analysis and Mobilization Rescue and Evacuation, Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction. Role of Social Worker in Policy Making, Planning, Development and Disaster Management	<b>Unit - 5:</b> Environment and Disaster Management: Meaning Definition, Types Phases, Policy, Planning risk Assessment, Resource Analysis and Mobilization Rescue and Evacuation, Relief, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Green Social Work. Role of Social Worker in Policy Making, Planning, Development of Environment and Disaster Management
Social Work Practicum		
PG68P205A Concurrent Field Work - Individual Placement	No Revision for Social Work Practicum	No Revision for Social Work Practicum
PG68P205B Summer Placement	No Revision for Social Work Practicum	No Revision for Social Work Practicum
PG68O 206 Open Elective Course: Social Justice and Empowerment for Promotion of Welfare	<b>Unit - 1:</b> Introduction: Social Justice – Meaning, Nature and Scope; Empowerment – Meaning, Nature and Scope, Rationale and need for social justice and empowerment in contemporary Indian society.	<b>Unit - 1:</b> Introduction: Social Justice – Meaning, Nature and Scope; Empowerment – Meaning, Nature and Scope, Rationale and need for social justice and empowerment in contemporary Indian society
	<b>Unit - 2:</b> Issues related to social justice and empowerment of subaltern groups – Deprivation, Subjugation, Marginalization, Exploitation, and Dehumanization (Discuss with Suitable examples).	<b>Unit - 2:</b> Issues related to social justice and empowerment of subaltern groups – Deprivation, Subjugation, Marginalization, Exploitation, and Dehumanization (Discuss with Suitable examples).
	<b>Unit - 3:</b> Concept of Rights – Meaning and emergence of the Human Rights, Civil and Political rights, Social-Economic and Cultural Rights; UN Organization – Its Declarations and Conventions;	<b>Unit - 3:</b> Concept of Rights – Meaning and emergence of the Human Rights, Civil and Political rights, Social-Economic and Cultural Rights; UN Organization – Its Declarations and

	<p>Constitutional Provisions in India</p> <p><b>Unit - 4:</b>Legislative Remedies: 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment of the Constitution of India; The Right to Information Act, 2005 National Human Rights Commission Act, 1993 National Commission for Women Act, 1990 The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1976 The Consumer Protection Act, 1986.</p> <p><b>Unit - 5:</b>Schemes for Socio-Economic Empowerment: Jawahar Rojagar Yojana, National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Swarna Jayanti Grameen Rojagar Yojana, RashtreeyaMahilaKosh, Stree Shakti, SHG Movement, Abhaya, Santwana; Voluntary Action for Persons with Disability, Integrated Programme for Older Persons, Schemes for Development of Scheduled Castes; Application of Social Work methods in empowering people; Role of Social Workers – As an Advocate, Activist, Educator, Guide and Enabler.</p>	<p>Conventions; Constitutional Provisions in India</p> <p><b>Unit - 4:</b> Legislative Remedies: 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment of the Constitution of India; The Right to Information Act, 2005 National Human Rights Commission Act, 1993 National Commission for Women Act, 1990 The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1976 The Consumer Protection Act, 1986.</p> <p><b>Unit - 5:</b>Schemes for Socio-Economic Empowerment: Mahatma Ghandi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Ayushman Bharat Yojan, NITI Ayoga, One Stop Centre Scheme SHG Movement, Santwana; Voluntary Action for Persons with Disability, Integrated Programme for Older Persons, Schemes for Development of Scheduled Castes; Application of Social Work methods in empowering people; Role of Social Workers – As an Advocate, Activist, Educator, Guide and Enabler.</p>
PG68T 301 LabourLegislation	<p><b>Unit - 1:</b>Introduction: Labour Legislation Meaning, Principles and Evolution of labour legislation in India; Labour Administration – Evolution of labour administration in India, Organization and Functions of Ministry of Labour at the Centre and State; Factory Inspectorate in Karnataka – Organization and functions.</p> <p><b>Unit - 2:</b>Legislation pertaining to welfare, (with an emphasis on regulation of condition of work, health, safety and welfare):</p>	<p><b>Unit - 1:</b>Labour Legislation – Concept,Meaning,Objectives, Scope, Principles and Evolution in India. Labour Administration – Evolution of labour administration in India. Ministry of Labour- Structure and Functions at the Centre and State. Factory Inspectorate in Karnataka- Organization andfunctions. Labour welfare officer -Duties and Functions</p> <p><b>Unit - 2:</b> Labour Welfare Legislations: (Emphasis on regulation of condition of work, health, safety and welfare):</p>

	<p>The Factories Act, 1948  The Plantation Labour Act, 1951;  The Mines Act, 1952;  The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970  The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986</p>	<p>The Factories Act, 1948  The Plantation Labour Act, 1951  The Mines Act, 1952  The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970  The Child and Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016</p>
	<p><b>Unit - 3:</b>Legislation pertaining to Regulation of Employment and Industrial Relations (with a specific focus on the concerned chapters/sections only):  The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946  The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947  The Trade Unions Act, 1926  The Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961</p>	<p><b>Unit - 3:</b>Legislations of Employment and Industrial Relations (with a specific focus on the concerned chapters/sections only):  The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946  The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947  The Trade Unions Act, 1926  The Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961</p>
	<p><b>Unit - 4:</b>Legislation pertaining to Wages and Remuneration:  The Payment of Wages Act, 1936  The Minimum Wages Act, 1948  The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976  The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965</p>	<p><b>Unit - 4:</b>Legislations of Wages and Remuneration:  The Payment of Wages Act, 1936  The Minimum Wages Act, 1948  The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976  The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965</p>
	<p><b>Unit - 5:</b>Legislation pertaining to Social Security and Terminal Benefits (with an emphasis on the benefits, eligibility criteria, etc):  The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948  The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961  The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952  The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972</p>	<p><b>Unit - 5:</b>Legislation of Social Security and Terminal Benefits (with an emphasis on the benefits, eligibility criteria, etc):  The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948  The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961  The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952  The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972</p>
PG68T 302	<b>Unit - 1:</b> Human Resource Management: meaning,	<b>Unit - 1:</b> Human Resource Management: meaning,



Human Resource Management	definitions, scope, principles, historical development of HRM in abroad and in India. Personnel policies, HR Managers, role and functions.	definitions, scope, principles, <b>components</b> , historical development of HRM in abroad and in India. Personnel policies: HR Managers role and functions, <b>soft skills and job skills for HR manager.</b>
	<p><b>Unit - 2:</b>Human Resource Management Process: Job analysis and Job evaluation. Human Resource Planning, process of HRP, Demand and supply forecast analysis, Action Plan for redeployment, retrenchment, out sourcing. Recruitment, selection and Induction. Compensation Determinants, components, incentives, fringe benefits. Performance Appraisal; Need, purpose and methods, concept of 360 degree feedback and competency mapping. Personnel Promotion, Transfer, Demotion.</p>	<p><b>Unit - 2:</b>Human Resource Management <b>Functions:procurement</b>, Human Resource Planning: <b>concept and importance</b>, Job Analysis and Job Evaluation; Recruitment; <b>Sources and Methods</b> of Selection, Induction, <b>Placement and Confirmation.</b> Compensation: Determinants, components, incentives -<b>financial and non-financial incentives</b> Performance Appraisal; need, purpose and methods, competency mapping Personnel Promotion, Transfer, Demotion <b>and Discharge</b> <b>HRM practice in organization and recent trends.</b></p>
	<p><b>Unit - 3:</b>Introduction – HRD – Semantics, importance of human factor, characteristics of HRD, Need for HRD, HRM and HRD comparison, Development of HRD, HRD sub-systems.</p>	<p><b>Unit - 3: Development of Human Resources:</b> Importance of Human Factor, Human Resource Development: semantics, <b>definitions, objective</b>, development of HRD, HRD- Sub system, - <b>Management by Objectives (MBO), HR. Outsourcing, employee/ job satisfaction</b></p>
	<p><b>Unit - 4:</b>Human Resource Development; Types, Training, Semantics, Training need analysis/Training methods, training effectiveness and evaluation. Executive Development Programmes; Significance and methods. HRD culture and climate : HRD climate in Indian enterprises Globalization and HRD, HRD and Total Quality Management (TQM), Quality circles, Corporate Social Responsibility, HR Audit</p>	<p><b>Unit - 4:</b> Human Resource Development; Types, Training; semantics, training need analysis, training methods, training evaluation, Executive Development Programs: significance and methods Total Quality Management (TQM), Quality Circles, Corporate Social Responsibility, HR Audit, <b>SWOT Analysis, Johari Window</b></p>

	<p><b>Unit - 5:</b>Industrial communication; meaning, types, barriers of communication, communication network. Management Information Service: Concept, Objectives, Application of Management Information Service (MIS). Organizational Behavior: Concept and importance in industry.</p>	<p><b>Unit - 5:</b>Industrial communication: Meaning, types, barrier of Communication, Management Information Services: concept, objectives, application of Management Information Service in HRM Organizational Behavior; concept and importance in industry. <b>Organization Development Meaning, characteristics, and OD interventions</b></p>
<p>PG68T 303 Correctional Social Work</p>	<p><b>Unit - 1:</b>Concept of Crime: Definition, meaning and nature of crime and delinquency; Types of Crime: Corruption, Group Violence, White Collar, Economic Offences and Political Crime: psycho-socio and legal aspects Theories of Crime; Classical and contemporary theories of crime, Economic, Social and Psychological (in brief). Victimology: Meaning and Scope, Offender – Victim relations, Problems of Victims and their families.</p>	<p><b>Unit - 1:</b>Concept of Crime: Definition, Meaning and Nature; Types of Crime: <b>Organized crime, Habitual Crime, White Collar crime, Professional crime and Cyber crime.</b> Theories of Crime; Classical and Contemporary theories of crime: Economic, Social and Psychological.</p>
	<p><b>Unit - 2:</b>Concept of punishment, theories of punishment, recent trends in penology. Correctional legislation in India: Probation of offenders Act, 1958, Narcotics and Psychotropic Substance Act, 1985, J.J. Act, 2001, Prevention of Immoral Traffic Act 1956. Role of Government, NGOs in the control and prevention of Crime.</p>	<p><b>Unit - 2:</b><b>Victimology: Definition, Meaning and Scope, Problems of Victims and their families. Penology: Definition, Meaning</b> and Theories of punishment. Correctional legislation in India: <b>The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956</b> Probation of offenders Act, 1958 Narcotics and Psychotropic Substance Act, 1985 Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2000 <b>Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012</b></p>
	<p><b>Unit - 3:</b>Correctional system in India: Meaning, definition and scope of correctional administration; Concept of Correctional Social Work. Prison Administration : Prisons Act,1962 (in brief),</p>	<p><b>Unit - 3:</b>Prison Administration: Prisons Act, 1962, Objectives, Organizational Structure and Functions, Prison Reforms, Prison Labour, Prison Panchayath System, Problems of Prison</p>

	<p>objectives, organizational structure and functions and prison reforms, types of prisons, problems of prison administration, prison labour, prison panchayath system, pre-release preparation, release, follow-up, and rehabilitation, Role of Social Worker in the prison administration</p>	<p>Administration, Rehabilitation and Release.  <b>Probation and parole: Meaning, Objectives and Services.</b></p>
	<p><b>Unit - 4:</b>Institutional Care Services; Observation home, Juvenile home, Fit persons institutions – their establishment, objectives, services, installable policy, Staff inmates relationship.  Non-institutional services – Juvenile service Bureau, Adoption, Foster-care, Probation and parole: Meaning, objectives and services provided and their significance in Correctional administration, Role of Social Worker in the non-institutional programmes/services.  Aftercare services: meaning, definition and its objectives, Role of Govt., NGOs, International agencies and public in planning and implementation of After-care services.</p>	<p><b>Unit - 4:</b>Institutional Services; Observation Home, Children Home, Shelter home: Establishment, Objectives and Services.  <b>Child Welfare Committee</b> and Juvenile Justice Board: Establishment, Objectives and Services.  Non-institutional services: Adoption, Foster-Care, Aftercare Services: <b>Establishment, Objectives and Services</b></p>
	<p><b>Unit - 5:</b>Application of Social Work methods, techniques and skills in the implementation of Institutional and Non-Institutional services, through various roles and responsibilities undertaken by social workers, Illustration of case studies.</p>	<p><b>Unit - 5:</b> <b>Correctional Social Work: Meaning, objectives and scope.</b>  <b>Application of Social Work Methods in Correctional Institutions in implementing Institutional and Non-Institutional services.</b>  <b>Role of Social Worker in the Correctional Administration</b></p>
<p>PG68T 304  Medical and Psychiatric Social Work</p>	<p><b>Unit - 1:</b>Introduction: Meaning, definition, nature and scope of medical and psychiatric Social work; Historical development of Medical and Psychiatric Social Work in the West and in India</p>	<p><b>Unit - 1:</b>Introduction: Meaning, Definition, Nature, Scope, and <b>Functions</b> of Medical and Psychiatric Social work. Historical development of Medical and Psychiatric Social Work in the West and in India. <b>Changing trends in Medical and Psychiatric Social Work Practice</b></p>

	<p><b>Unit - 2:</b>Introduction to Diseases and Disorders: Brief information about common childhood disorders: D.P.T., Measles, Cerebral Palsy, Polio; Chronic illnesses of adulthood: Tuberculosis, Diabetes, Hypertension, Coronary- Heart Diseases, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, HIV/AIDS; Important disorders of old age - Arthritis and Physical disabilities.</p>	<p><b>Unit - 2:</b>Medical Diseases and Disorders: Etiology, Symptoms, Diagnosis, Treatment and Management <b>Childhood disorders:</b> D.P.T., Measles, Cerebral Palsy, Polio. Chronic and <b>Terminal</b> diseases: Tuberculosis, Diabetes, Hypertension, <b>Thyroid</b>, Coronary- Heart Diseases, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, <b>Reproductive Tract Diseases</b>, HIV/AIDS, <b>Renal Dysfunction</b>, and <b>Cancer</b>. Old age Disorders- Arthritis and Physical Disabilities. <b>Psycho-Social aspects of Diseases and Disorders</b></p>
	<p><b>Unit - 3:</b>Introduction to Common Mental Disorders Brief information about common mental disorders during Childhood – Developmental Disorders – Mental Retardation, Learning disabilities, Hyper Kinetic behaviour, Behavioural and Psychological Disorders. Disorder of Adulthood – major types of mental disorders – Schizophrenia, Mood Disorder; Psychoneurotic Disorders – Anxiety, Obsessive-Compulsive Neurosis, Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Neurotic depression, Personality disorder, Substance Abuse, Old age disorders - Dementia, Stroke, Parkinson disease.</p>	<p><b>Unit - 3:</b>Psychiatric and Neurological Disorders: Causes, Symptoms, Diagnosis, Treatment and Management <b>Mental health problems in Childhood and Adolescence</b> – Developmental Disorders, Learning Disabilities, Behavioural, Conduct and Psychological Disorders. Mental health problems in Adults – Schizophrenia, Affective Disorder, Psychoneurotic Disorders , Personality Disorders, Sexual Disorders, Substance Abuse. Mental health problems in Old age - Dementia/Alzheimer’s Disease, Stroke, Parkinson. <b>Impact of Psychiatric and Neurological disorders on individuals, Care givers and families</b></p>
	<p><b>Unit - 4:</b>Impact of chronic diseases on the individual and family, disabilities associated with chronic diseases, role of social worker in the treatment, after care and rehabilitation of patient and his/her family</p>	<p><b>Unit - 4:</b>Roles of Social Worker in Medical and Psychiatric settings: Study, Diagnosis, Treatment, <b>Therapeutic Interventions, Follow-up</b>, Aftercare, <b>Palliative care and Rehabilitation of patients/ and their family. Understanding the patient as a person</b></p>

	<p><b>Unit - 5:</b>Roles of Social Worker in the Study, Diagnosis, treatment, follow-up and rehabilitation of patients/ and their family. Formation and Administration of social service departments in the hospital setting.</p> <p>Team Work – meaning, definition and importance of team work in medical/psychiatric setting, Role of Social Worker in building and coordinating the team work.</p>	<p><b>Unit - 5:</b>Formation and Administrations of social service departments in the hospital settings: Team Work – Meaning, Definition, Importance. Role of social worker in multidisciplinary team approach in health setting</p>
Social Work Practicum		
PG68P 305A Concurrent Field Work - Individual Placement	No Revision for Social Work Practicum	No Revision for Social Work Practicum
PG68P 305B Study Tour	No Revision for Study Tour	No Revision for Study Tour
PG68P 306 Open Elective Course: Formation and Management of Non Government Organization	<p><b>Unit - 1:</b>Non-Government organization: Semantics, Objectives, Functions, and problems, Role of NGOs in implementing development programmes, Approaches to identify the community needs Participatory Rural Appraisal Techniques (PRA) Methodology of working with people, People Participation, Forms of other organization, voluntary organization, Public trust, citizen forums, their Role and Functions</p>	<p><b>Unit - 1:</b>Non-Government organization: Semantics, Objectives, Functions, and Problems, Role of NGOs in implementing development programmes, Approaches to identify the community needs Participatory Rural Appraisal Techniques (PRA) Methodology of working with people, People Participation, Forms of other organization, voluntary organization, Public trust, citizen forums, their Role and Functions</p>
	<p><b>Unit - 2:</b>Process of organization formulation: Legal aspects: Provisions of The Societies’ Registration Act, The Indian Trust Act, The Companies Act, The Income Tax Act, The Foreign Contribution Regulation Act.</p>	<p><b>Unit - 2:</b>Process of Organization Formulation: Legal aspects: Provisions of The Societies’ Registration Act, The Indian Trust Act, The Companies Act, The Income Tax Act, The Foreign Contribution Regulation Act</p>
	<p><b>Unit - 3:</b>NGO Management: Personnel Administration, Personnel Polices and Development of its Human Resources; Resource mobilization and utilization for development work; Funding agencies;</p>	<p><b>Unit - 3:</b>NGO Management: Personnel Administration, Personnel Polices and Development of its Human Resources; Resource mobilization and utilization for development work;</p>

	sources of funding	Funding agencies; sources of funding
	<b>Unit - 4:</b> Project Planning: Project formulation steps, eligibility criteria Evaluation, Monitoring, Supervision and Documentation	<b>Unit - 4:</b> Project Planning: Project formulation steps, eligibility criteria Evaluation, Monitoring, Supervision and Documentation
	<b>Unit - 5:</b> Management programmes: Management Information Service (MIS), Budgeting, Accounts Maintenance, Auditing, Reporting and Documentation, Public Relation: need and importance	<b>Unit - 5:</b> Management programmes: Management Information Service (MIS), Budgeting, Accounts Maintenance, Auditing, Reporting and Documentation, Public Relation: need and importance
PG68T 401 Legal System in India	<b>Unit - 1:</b> Introduction: Law-Definition, Meaning, Characteristics, Principles Role, and Kinds of Law: Substantive and Procedural; Civil and Criminal	<b>Unit - 1:</b> Law: Introduction, Definition, Meaning, Characteristics, Principles, Role. <u>Types</u> of Law: Substantive and Procedural, Civil and Criminal
	<b>Unit - 2:</b> Legally Recognized Rights of People; Rights – Concept, Meaning and Nature; Human Rights; Constitutionally protected Rights; Rights of the Vulnerable viz., Children, Women and Weaker Sections	<b>Unit - 2:</b> Rights – Concept, Meaning and Nature. <b>Legal Rights of People;</b> Human Rights; Constitutional Rights; Rights of the Vulnerable viz., Children, Women and Weaker Sections
	<b>Unit - 3:</b> Remedies for Violation of Rights : Remedies under the Constitution – Art 32 and Art 226; Remedies under Civil Law – Hierarchy of Civil Courts; Remedies under Criminal Law – Hierarchy of Criminal Courts; Remedies under Special Laws – Consumer Forum, Family Courts, Special Courts under Protection of Civil Rights Act 1976 and the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989	<b>Unit - 3:</b> Remedies for Violation of Rights: Remedies under the Constitution – Art 32 and Art 226; Remedies under Civil Law – Hierarchy of Civil Courts; Remedies under Criminal Law –Hierarchy of Criminal Courts; Remedies under Special Laws – Consumer Forum, Family Courts, Special Courts under Protection of Civil Rights Act 1976 with <b>new Amended Act</b> and the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989. <b>Human Rights Act 1993.</b>
	<b>Unit - 4:</b> Enforcement Machineries – Police, Prosecution, Protection Officers, Probation Officers,	<b>Unit - 4:</b> Enforcement Machineries – Police, Prosecution, Protection Officers, Probation

	Abhaya, Santwana, etc., under Women and Child Development Department; Human Rights enforcement Machinery – National and State Level; Machinery available under National and State Women’s Commissions.	Officers, Santwana, DCPU etc., under Women and Child Development Department; Human Rights enforcement Machinery – National and State Level; Machinery available under National and State Women’s Commissions
	<b>Unit - 5:</b> Right to Information Act, 2005; 73 <sup>rd</sup> Amendment of the Constitution; Free Legal Aid in India; Public Interest Litigation in India; Role of Social Workers at different levels of functioning of judicial system and the related agencies.	<b>Unit - 5:</b> Right to Information Act, 2005; 73 <sup>rd</sup> Amendment of the Constitution; Free Legal Aid in India; Public Interest Litigation in India; Role of Social Workers at different levels of functioning of judicial system and the related agencies
PG68T 402 Industrial Relations	<b>Unit - 1:</b> Concept of Labour, features of Indian labour, labour problems: Absenteeism, Labour Turnover, labour welfare; need and scope, labour welfare in India, agencies of labour welfare, labour welfare officers, role, functions. Social Security. Workers Education Scheme	<b>Unit - 1:</b> Labour welfare in India :concept of labour, Labour problems: Absenteeism, Turnover, Alcoholism and Drug dependency, labour welfare; need and scope, Historical Development of labour welfare in India, agencies of labour welfare, labour welfare officer –role and functions. Social Security. Workers Education Scheme. Employee counseling
	<b>Unit - 2:</b> Industrial Relation: Labour Policies, Determinants and development of industrial relations. Gandhian concept and philosophy on labour. Industrial unrest; causes, resolution of industrial conflict, Collective, Bargaining, Participative management: Works committee, Joint Management Council, Shop Council. Quality of Work Life: Meaning and importance	<b>Unit - 2:</b> Industrial Relation: Determinants and development of industrial relations. Industrial disputescauses, resolution of industrial disputes, Collective Bargaining, Participative management: Gandhian concept and philosophy on labour. Quality of Work Life: Meaning and importance
	<b>Unit - 3:</b> Employee safety and health: Industrial Safety; concept; meaning, present trends, Role of Management. Accidents, causes and preventive measures, industrial health and hygiene. Industrial discipline : Grievance, causes and redressal	<b>Unit - 3:</b> Employee safety and health: Industrial Safety; concept; meaning, present trends, Role of Management. Accidents: causes and preventive measures, industrial health and hygiene. Industrial discipline : Grievance: type ; individual; and collective, causes and redressal of grievances,

		<b>domestic enquiry</b>
	<p><b>Unit - 4:</b>Industrial Psychology: Definition, importance, application of industrial Psychology in HRM, Motivation; importance, and theories of motivation: Maslow, McGregor, Herzbrg, Vroom.</p> <p>Morale: concept and importance. Productivity: Significance and steps, factors, influencing productivity, productivity movement in India</p>	<p><b>Unit - 4:</b>Industrial Psychology: Definition, importance, application of industrial Psychology in HRM, Motivation; importance, and theories of motivation: Maslow, McGregor, Herzbrg, Morale: concept and importance. Productivity: <b>concept</b> and factors, productivity movement in India. <b>knowledge management and employee retention program</b></p>
	<p><b>Unit - 5:</b>Trade Unionism; Concept, functions, History of Trade Union Movement in India. Trade union problems in India. Impact of Globalization on labour and trade union, India and ILO.</p>	<p><b>Unit - 5:</b>Trade Unionism; Concept, functions, History of Trade Union Movement in India. Trade union problems in India, Impact of Globalization on labour and trade union, India and ILO.</p>
PG68T 403 Counseling Theory and Practice	<p><b>Unit - 1:</b>Definitions elements, characteristics and goals, Evolution of counseling, Types of Counseling; individual and group</p>	<p><b>Unit - 1: Counselling: Definitions, Elements, Nature, Characteristics, Goals and Scope.</b> <b>Evolution of counseling.</b> Types of Counseling. <b>Counselling in multi-cultural and pluralistic Society. Ethical nature of Counselling, Qualities of an effective Counsellor</b></p>
	<p><b>Unit - 2:</b>Foundations of counseling: Philosophical foundations: dignity of human person. Sociological foundations: Influence of Social System. Psychological foundations: concepts of self, goal directed behaviour learning principles, developmental needs at different stages</p>	<p><b>Unit - 2:</b>Foundations of counseling: Philosophical foundations: dignity of human person. Sociological foundations: Influence of Social System. Psychological foundations: concepts of self, Developmental needs at different stages</p>
	<p><b>Unit - 3:</b>The counseling relationship: Regard and respect. Authenticity, Empathy Theoretical approaches to counseling : Client-centered Transactional Analysis Rational Emotive Therapy</p>	<p><b>Unit - 3:</b>Theories and Approaches in Counseling: Client-centered Therapy Transactional Analysis Rational Emotive Therapy Reality Therapy Eclectic Approach. Cognitive Behavioural Therapy</p>



	<p>Reality Therapy Eclectic Approach.</p> <p><b>Unit - 4:</b>Counseling Process: Stage-I: Problem Exploration and Clarification. Step-1: Attending and listening. Micro skills – active listening, verbal and non-verbal messages and behaviour. Step-2: Helper, response and Client’s Self-exploration, Helper Skills,Accurate empathy (Primary level), respect, genuine. Stage-II: Interactive understanding / Dynamic Self – Understanding. Step-1: Focusing, Summarizing, and probing for missing experiences, behaviour feeling. Step-2: Helper’s self disclosure, confrontation. Client’s Skill: Non-defensive, listening, dynamic self-understanding. Burn out, ways to cope with it, Stage-III: Facilitating Actions, developing a new perspectivepreferential Scenario. Step-1: Helping the Client’s see alternatives Helping the client choose, formulate action plan. Helping the client implement and evaluate</p> <p><b>Unit - 5:</b>Application of counseling in different setting: Family, School, industry, Correctional setting, and health setting.</p>	<p>Family Counselling</p> <p><b>Unit - 4:</b>Counseling relationship andProcess: Regard and respect, Accurate Empathy, Self disclosure, Transference-Counter transference, Termination of relationship (follow-up and referral). Process: Problem Exploration and Clarification (skills – active listening, verbal and non-verbal messages and behaviour, Client’s Self-exploration), Self – Understanding. (Focusing, Summarizing, and probing, confrontation-Stress/Burn out- ways to cope with it, Facilitating Actions (developing a new perspective, help client to choose alternatives, formulate action plan, implement, evaluate, terminations and follow-up.)</p> <p><b>Unit - 5:</b>Counseling in Indigenous settings: Family (marital, parenting, Childhood issues), School (learning disorders), Industry (substance abuse, absenteeism), Correctional (personality/ behavior modification, rehabilitation), and Health (chronic and terminal illnesses).</p>
PG68T 404 Community Health and Social Work	<p><b>Unit - 1:</b>Concept of health – physical, social, mental and spiritual dimensions of health; determinants of health; changing perspective of health care and social work practice in the field of health; traditional health</p>	<p><b>Unit - 1:</b>Health: Concept, Meaning, Definition, Dimensions of Health, Concepts of Wellbeing, Determinants of Health. Changing perspective of health care: Traditional health care system of India</p>

	care system of India Vs modern health care system	Vs Modern health care system. <b>Role of Heredity and Environment in Health</b>
	<b>Unit - 2:</b> Community health: meaning, definition and scope of community health; models of community health, institutional, non-institutional, Goals of community health programmes – preventive, promotive , curative and rehabilitative	<b>Unit - 2:</b> Public health: Rationale, Meaning, Definition and Scope of public health. Models of community health- Institutional and Non-institutional. <b>Process and Practice, Principles of health care.</b> Goals of Public health programmes – Preventive, Promotive, Curative and Rehabilitative
	<b>Unit - 3:</b> Role of Social Worker in general hospitals, special clinics/hospitals, mental hospitals, community health centers, child guidance clinics, correctional institutions, industries and family welfare center.	<b>Unit - 3:</b> Public health policies and programmes: National health policies and programmes and its impact. National Mental Health Policy 1982, National Health Bill (NCBI) 2009, National Population Policy 2000, Mental Health Act, 1987, The persons with disabilities (Equal opportunities, protection of Rights and full participation) Act, 1995.National Mental Health Programme. Current Health schemes in India.
	<b>Unit - 4:</b> Community health programmes at family, schools, colleges and community, Role of Social Workers in training the teachers, parents in handling the Bio-psychosocial problems of children; training the youths, NGOs, Local Volunteer and traditional healers with reference to their contribution to community health. Planning and administration of After-care services for chronic patients, Bridging the gap between health centers, needy persons and community resources, towards achieving the goals of community health programme – The social Worker’s intervention.	<b>Unit - 4:</b> Public Health System in India - Centre, State, District, Taluka and Village level. Health Education, Maternal and Child Health Services, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Health and Hygiene, Nutrition and Health. NRHM & NUHM. Role of Social Worker in Planning and management of care and services at different healthcare centers (general hospitals, special clinics/hospitals, mental hospitals, community health centers, child guidanceclinics, correctional institutions, industries and family welfare center).Communication theories and its application in the field of health.
	<b>Unit - 5:</b> National Mental Health Policy 1982, National Rural Health Mission – 2001 onwards.	<b>Unit - 5:</b> Social Work Interventions in Public health: Application of Social Work methods and

	Innovations like Satellite clinics, District mental health programme etc. Mental Health Act, 1987, The persons with disabilities (Equal opportunities, protection of Rights and full participation) Act, 1995. Application of Social Work methods and techniques for achieving the community health needs in the country. Contributions of Govt., International organizations towards achieving the goal of community health programmes	techniques for achieving the community health needs in the country. <b>Role of Social Workers in training the healthcare service providers (teachers, parents, NGOs, Local Volunteer and traditional healers with reference to their contribution to community health)</b> . Contributions of International and National Organisations towards achieving the goal of community health programmes. <b>Social Action and Advocacy in the field of health</b>
PG68T 405 Research Project and Dissertation	No Revision for Research Project and Dissertation	No Revision for Research Project and Dissertation
PG68T 406A Concurrent Field Work - Individual Placement	No Revision for Social Work Practicum	No Revision for Social Work Practicum
PG68T 406B Block Placement	No Revision for Block Placement	No Revision for Block Placement

### CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the curriculum of **Post Graduate** in **Masters of Social work** has been revised during the **year 2020** and **36 %** of content was replaced/added/modified.

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Chairperson, BOS