

M.A. Social Work (Previous)

FIRST SEMESTER

Paper S1: 01	History and Philosophy of Social Work	- 50
Paper S1: 02	Psychosocial Dynamics of Human Behavior	- 50
Paper S1: 03	Methods of Working with People: Micro-Approaches	- 50
Paper S1: 04	Social Welfare Administration	- 50
Paper S1: 05	Research Methodology	- 50
Paper S1: 06	Man & Society	- 50
Paper S1: 07	Concurrent Field work three days in a week	- 50
Total -		350

SECOND SEMESTER

Paper S2: 01	Approaches and fields of Social Work	- 50
Paper S2: 02	Human Growth and Development	- 50
Paper S2: 03	Methods of working with People: Macro Approaches	- 50
Paper S2: 04	Management of NGO's and Disaster Relief Services	- 50
Paper S2: 05	Statistics and Computer Application	- 50
Paper S2: 06	Dynamics of Socio-Political Institutions and Organizations	- 50
Paper S2: 07	Concurrent Field work (three days in a week)	-50
Total -		350

M.A. in Social Work (Part-I)

Preamble:

1. There shall be six theory papers of 50 marks each and field work of 50 marks as paper seventh out of 50 marks, 38 marks shall be devoted to semester paper and 12 marks shall be fixed for class/home assignments.
2. The format of the theory paper shall be the same as it is being following by the university.
3. Evaluation procedure shall be as per university norms.

FIRST SEMESTER

Paper S1: 01 History and Philosophy of Social Work

(50)

Unit – I

- Meaning, objectives and scope of social work;
- Role and functions of social work – Welfare versus development orientation;
- Values, Principles and philosophy of social work;
- Profession- meaning and elements, professional code of ethics, Professionalization of social work, interface between voluntary and professional social work;
- Emerging ideologies of professional social work in India, historical development of social work education in India;
- Units of social work intervention and dynamics therein- individual, family, groups, organizations and communities;
- Social work profession as a change agent;
- Integrated social work and place in social work practice;

Unit –II

- Social service and reform tradition in India- ancient period, medieval period and modern period;
- Hindu reform movement, Dalit movement, Gandhian ideology and Sarvodaya movement, 20 point programme- Gandhian approach to social work;
- Ideology of Indian constitution, ideology of voluntary organization and voluntary action and social work practice;
- History of social work in U.K. and U.S.A. form Charity to Radical social work – organized and scientific charity, Indeo-Christian Ideologies, secular humanism and Protestantism, welfarism, liberalism and democracy, socialism and human right;
- Problems of social work practice & recognition of social work profession in India.

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10. Dean. H. Hepworth & Jo Ann Larsen (1990) – Direct Social Work Practice: Theory and skills, California: Wardsworth Publishing Co.
11. Diwakar, V.D. (Ed.) (1991) – Social Reform Movements in India: A Historical Perspective, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
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19. Gokhale, S.D. (1975) – Social Welfare – Legend & Legacy, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
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26. Kassius, Cora (Ed.) – New Direction in Social Work.

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47. Younghusband, E. (1967) – Social Work and Social Values Vol III, London: George Allen & Unwin.
48. Zastrow, Charles (1989) – The Practice of Social Work, Chicago: The Darsey Press.

Paper S1: 02 Psychosocial Dynamics of Human Behaviour

(50)

Unit – I

- Understanding Human Behaviour: Psychology in Social Work; heredity and environment – concepts, mechanisms, interplay of heredity and environments in shaping human behaviour;
- Basic psychology Process: sensation and perception- nature, process and fact; attention, perceptual set, perceptual defense – effects of motives and needs.
- Learning – nature and theories- classical conditioning, operant conditioning, observational learning; application of learning principles in behaviour theory (Dollard & Miller, Skinner, Bandura & Waller)
- Motivation, needs and behaviour, socio-cultural determinants of needs;

Unit -II

- Personality Formulation and Human Behaviour: Personality – definition, determinants and dynamics; Theories of Personality – Allport Theory, Psychology – dynamic theories (Freud, Jung, Adler), Humanistic theories (Rogers and Maslow).
- Adjustment and Maladjustment- meaning and characteristics; adjustment at personal, social and others levels; factors in adjustment; adjustment process – motives in adjustment, thwarting, adjustment by trial and error, adjustive solution; stress, frustration and conflicts and their consequences; typical adjustment mechanism (Defense mechanism); modes of adaptation.
- Behaviour Disorders – neuroses, psychoses, functional and organic disorders, psychosomatic disorders; psychotherapeutic techniques;
- Psychological testing: Concept of individual differences; nature and types of psychological testing; use of testing in social work;

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1. Kuppaswamy, B.S. – An Introduction to Social Psychology, Bombay: Media
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4. Coleman, James C. – Personality Dynamics and Effective Behaviour.
5. Coleman, James C. & Broen, William E. Jr. (1975) – Abnormal Psychology and Modern life.
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9. Kluckhohn, Murray & Schneider – Personality in Nature, Society and Culture.
10. Kretch & Crutchfield, R.S. & Ballachey – Individual in Society, New York: Mc Graw Hill.
11. Lindegren, H.C. & Byrne, D. – Psychology: An Introduction to Behavioural Sciences, New York: John Wiley & Sons Inc.
12. Morgan, C.T., Kind, Ra. A., Weisz, J.R. & Schoepel, J. – Introduction to Psychology, (7th Ed.), New York: Mc Graw Hill Books Co.

13. Munn, N.L. – Introduction to Psychology.
14. Munn, N.L.- Fundamentals Of Human Adjustment. Promoters & Pub. Pvt. Ltd.
15. Walia, J.S. – Foundations of Educational Psychology, Paul Publishers.
16. Weiner, E.A. & Stewart, B.J.-Assessing Individuals: Psychological & Educational Tests and Measurement Boston: Little Brown & Company.
17. Witmer, Helen – Personality in the Making.

Paper S1: 03 Methods of Working with People: Micro – Approaches.

(50)

Unit - I : Social Case Work

- Case work as a method of Social work – Its meaning, purpose; components of case work;
- Principles of case work;
- Process in case work : study, assessment, goal formation, planning, intervention, evaluation, termination;
- Case work Tools : interview, home visit, observation, listening, communication skills, rapport building;
- Techniques of casework: Supportive, resource enhancement, counselling.
- Professional Self: conflicts and dilemmas in working with individuals and families;
- Recording as a tool in casework;
- Transference and counter transference;
- Approaches to understand client system: psycho- social, functional, problem-solving, behaviour modification and task- centred;
- Application of method in various situations;

Unit - II : Group Work

- Social group work as a method of social work – its meaning, purpose; need of group work in modern society, its relationship with case work;
- Principles of group work;
- Social group – Nature, types and importance;
- Characteristics of Group formation: who forms the group? , factors of group formation, formulation of goals;
- Processes of group development: Pre-group and initial phase- characteristics of pre-group and initial phase, group structure and group dynamics, determination of group goals, group decision-making, isolation, conflict, communication and relationship in group;
- Middle phase and use of program programme planning and execution, concept of individualization and its importance, Sub-group formation and its effect on individual and group behaviour, guided group interaction, role of unconscious behaviour in interacting process, leadership development and role of leader in group dynamics;

- Evaluation & termination phase – importance of evaluation, types of evaluation, methods of evaluation; Need of termination, characteristics of termination;
- Recordings in group work – Importance of recording in social group work, recording structure and types;
- Knowledge of skills and techniques for effective work with the groups and in problem solving process;

References:

1. Alissi, A.S. (1980) – Perspectives on Social Group Work Practice: A Book of Reading, New York: The Free Press.
2. Balgopal, P.R. & Vassil, T.V. (1983) – Groups in Social work – A Ecological Perspective, New York: Macmillan Publishing Co. Inc.
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13. Kemp. C.G. (1970) – Perspectives on the Group Process, Boston: Houghton Mifflin C.
14. Klein, A.F. (1970) – Social Work Through Group Process: School of Social Welfare, Albany: State University of N.Y.
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17. Mathew G. (1987) – Case Work in Encyclopaedia of Social work in India, Delhi: Ministry of Social Welfare.
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Paper S1: 04 Social Welfare Administration.

(50)

Unit – I

- Administration as Concept; social welfare administration a group process; Social policies needed to understand administration; elements of administration;
- Participants in administration: the community, the board, the chief executive, the staff, and the beneficiaries;

Unit – II

- Basic administration process: Organization, planning, policy formulation, personnel administration, communication, decision making, authority, coordination, budgeting, office management, community interpretation, education and evaluation;
- Administration as a generic element in helping process;
- Knowledge and skills from other methods of social work applicable to administration and vice-versa;

References:

1. Patti, R. – Social Welfare Administration, Engle wood Cliffs: Practice –Hall

2. Chaudhari, D. Paul (1983) – Social Welfare Administration, Delhi: Atma Ram & Sons.
3. Goel, B.B. – Project Management: A Development Perspective, New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publication.
4. Goel, S.L. & Jain R. K. (1988) – Social Welfare Administration: Theory and Practice, Vol.- I & II, New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications.
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16. Trecker, H.B. (1977) – Social Work Administration Principles and Practices, New York: Association Press.
17. White, Leonard D. – Introduction to the Study of Public Administration.

Paper S1: 05 Research Methodology

(50)

Unit – I

- Social Research: meaning, purpose and its relevance for social work practice;
- Nature of social phenomenon; science- meaning and assumptions; science and the study of social phenomena;
- Concept, fact, hypothesis and theory; types and sources of hypothesis;
- Types of research: pure, applied, basic, action;
- Research design: meaning and types;
- Steps in social research; sources of data- primary and secondary;
- Methods of study: survey, case study, use of recorded data, documents, historical data, content analysis, evaluation study;

Unit - II

- Sampling: meaning, types and utility, general considerations in the determination of sample size;

- Tools of Data Collection –questionnaire, schedule, interview guide; scales- need for scales, some prominent scaling procedures (Thurston type, Likert type, Bogardus type, Semantic Differentials); problems of measurement of social phenomena;
- Methods of Data Collection: observation-participant and non-participant; interview- individual and group interview, telephone interviews;

References:

1. Ackoff, R. L. (1962) – Scientific Methods: Optimising Applied Research Designs, New York: John Wiley and Sons.
2. Bailey, Kenneth D. (1987) – Methods of Social Research, New York; The Free Press.
3. Blaikie, Norman (1993) – Approaches in Social Enquiry, Cambridge: Polity Press.
4. Blalock, H.M.& Blalock, A. M. (Eds) (1968) – Methodology in Social Research, New York: McGraw –Hill.
5. Crabtree, B. F. and Miller, W. L. (Eds) (2000) – Doing Qualitative Research, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
6. Cranstein, A. and Philips, W.R. (1978) – Understanding Social Research An Introduction, Boston: Allwyn and Bacon.
7. Denzin, Norman, K. and Lincoln, Y.S. (Eds) (2000) – Handbook of Qualitative Research, (2nd Edition), New Delhi: Sage Publications.
8. Geltung, J. (1967) – Theory and Methods of Social Research, London: George Allen & Unwin.
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16. Ramchandran, P. (1990) – Issues in Social Work Research in India, Bombay: Institute for Community Organization Research.
17. Reid, William J. and Smith, Andrey D.- Research in Social Work, New York: Columbia University Press.

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20. Shah, F.V. (1977) – Reporting Research, Ahmedabad: Rachna Prakashan.
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22. Society for Participatory Research in Asia (1995) – Participatory Research: An Introduction, Participatory Research Network Series, No.3, New Delhi: PRIA.
23. Yin, Robert K. (1994) – Case Study Research: Design and Methods, New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Paper S1: 06 Man & Society

(50)

Unit –I

- Society as a system of relationship; social structure; the process of socialization: meaning, processes and agencies; culture: meaning, elements and contents tradition, customs, values, norms, folklore and mores; culture and personality development; social status and role;
- Social change: meaning, pattern, processes, factors; social change process in India – samskritization, westernization, secularization;

Unit –II

- Social control: meaning, forms, functions and agencies; social differentiation and social stratification: meaning, factors; caste and class division;
- Social processes: assimilation, accommodation, cooperation, competition and conflict – meaning and importance;
- Theories of society: significance of a theoretical understanding of society; evolutionary, cyclical, conflict and system theories;

References :

1. Admas, Bert N. (1975) – A Sociological Interpretation, Chicago: Rand Mc Nally
2. Bottomore, T.B. – Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature, London: George Allen and Unwin.
3. Broom, Leonard Charles M. Bonjean & Dorothy, H. Broom (1990) – Sociology, Belmont: Wadsworth Publication Co.
4. Chinoy, Ely (1967) – Society- An Introduction to Sociology, New York: Random House. College.
5. Day, P.R. – Sociology in Social work Practice, London: Mac Millan Co.
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7. Gore, M.S. – Changes in the Family and the Process of Socialization in India, in Anthony, E. J. & Coette. C. (Eds.)
8. Haralambos, Michael (1980) – Sociology, Delhi: Oxford University Press

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11. Kluckhorn & Murray – Personality in Nature, Society and culture.
12. Kuppaswamy, B. – Social Change in India.
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15. Srinivas, M.N. – Social Change in Modern India, Bombay: Allied Publishers.
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17. Verghese, K. (1992) – General Sociology, Delhi: Macmillan Co.

Paper S1: 07 Concurrent Field Work three days in a week

(50)

Total-350

SECOND SEMESTER

Paper S2: 01 Approaches and Fields of Social Work

(50)

Unit – I

- Approaches to Social Work – Functional, diagnostic, system, socio-psychological, radical, developmental, empowerment;
- Social Justice and social work.
- Modernization, Globalization and Social Work;
- Ideology of sustainable and people centred development and social work practice;

Unit – II

- Social Work Practice in Various Fields:
- Child development, Youth development, women empowerment, welfare of old aged, welfare of handicapped; Welfare of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes,
- Rural Development, Urban Community Development;
- Medical and Psychiatric Social Work;
- Industrial Social Work;
- Social Defence and Correctional Services;
- Role of social work in prevention, treatments, rehabilitation, development and research in above mentioned areas.

References:

1. Kumar, Girish – Samaj Karya Ke Kshetra

2. Also see the references of paper 'History and Philosophy of Social Work.'
3. Iyer, V.R.K. (1980) – Some Half Hidden Aspects of Indian Social Justice, Lucknow: Eastern Book Co.
4. Shashi, R.R. (1970) - Samaj Karya, Lucknow: Uttar Pradesh Hindi Samiti, Suchana Vibhag.
5. Singh, Surendra – Samaj Karya Ke Chhetra: Lucknow: Uttar Pradesh Sahitya Academy.
6. Singh, Surendra & Sudan, K.S. – Horizons of Social Work.
7. Upendra Buxi – Perspectives in Development: Law, the Crises of Indian Legal System, New Delhi: Vikas.
8. W.A. Friedlender – An Introduction to Social Welfare.

Paper S2: 02 Human Growth and Development

(50)

Unit – I

- Growth, development and maturation – meaning; determinants of development – biological, environmental and genetic factors; needs and tasks of various development stages;
- Prenatal stage and genetic factors;
- Infancy and toddler hood: Physical growth; infant needs, nutrition and immunization; cognitive, social and personality development; impact of family on baby's growth and development;
- Early and later childhood: growth, physical and psychological characteristics, Interaction in the family, neighbourhood, peer group, play group, and community;

Unit – II

- Early and later adolescence: pubertal growth, physical and psychological characteristics; hazards, lifestyle effects; interactions in the family and peer groups;
- Youth hood: growth, physical and psychological characterizes; youth stage and self perception; youth ideals and generation gap; youth unrest and problems;
- Adulthood: growth, personal and social adjustment; health, sexuality, vocational and marital adjustment; changes in life styles;
- Old age: Process and factors of aging; Problems, needs and cares for the aged; various programmes for the aged.
- Special focus is on the psychosocial moral and personality development of each stage in the context of influence of gender, family, significant others, neighbourhood, peers, school, community, work place, society and culture on the development, emphasis is placed in the Indian context of development.
- Relevance of social work practice across the stages of development.
- Development needs, tasks, health, problems and services of each stage.

References:

1. Ghosh, S. – The Feeding and care of Infants and young children, Delhi: Voluntary Health Association of India.
2. Naidu, U.S. & Nakhate, V.S. – Child Development Studies in India, Bombay: Tata Institute of Social Sciences.
3. Papalia, D.F. & Olds, S.W. – Human Development, Tokyo: Mc Graw Hill.
4. Schomberg, I R. – Human Development, London: Macmillan Pub. Co. (2nd Ed.)
5. (a) English and Pearson Emotional Problems of Living.
(b) Hurlock, E.B. – Development Psychology.
6. Erikson, E.H. (1963) – Childhood and Society, New York: Norton.
7. Liebert, Robert M., Poulos, Rita Wicks & Marmor, Gloria Strauss (1979) – Developmental Psychology, New Delhi: Prentice – Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.
8. Bower, T.G.R. (1974) – Development in Infancy, San Francisco: W.H. Freeman.

Paper S2: 03 Methods of Working with People: Macro- Approaches

(50)

Unit - I: Community Organization

- Community Organization as a process of Social work – its meaning, scope, purpose; principles of community organization; community organization and community development; steps in community organization- study, analysis, assessment, organization, action, monitoring and evaluation, modification and continuation;
- Community as a Social System, functional and structural aspects of community;
- Models of community organization – enabling and power confrontation model;
- Strategies of community organization – public interest mobilization, dealing with authorities, bargaining, collaborating problem solving, educating, persuasion and campaign, protests and demonstration;
- Community power structure, Dimensions of power relevant to community organization;
- Concept of Empowerment, barriers and cycle of empowerment, gender and empowerment, community leadership;
- Role and skills of a community organizer.

Unit - II: Social Action

- Social Action as method of Social work - it's meaning, scope, purpose;
- Principles of Social action;
- Steps and strategies of social action;
- Social action and social reform;
- Social action and social movement such as bhoodan, sarvodaya;

- Scope of social action in India in relation to modern social problems such as untouchability, dowry, regionalism, tribalism, corruption;
- Social legislation as a measure of social action;
- Creating social awareness and methods of social action;
- Techniques of creating social awareness, mobilization of resources;

Unit - III: Integrated Social Work Practice.

- Integrated social work practice its meaning and scope, integrated social work practice and place in social work practice;
- Units of Social work intervention and dynamics therein – Individual, family, groups, communities, and organization;
- Approach to interaction: the systems approach, environmental approach, understanding of life sustaining elements and their inter relationship in a holistic framework;
- Process of integrated social work: initial contact, collecting data, assessment, negotiation of contract, problem solving, termination and evaluation, (contact phase, contract phase and ending phase.)
- Social work professional as a single change and as one in the team (Inter- professional and intra-professional team work.),

References:

1. Arora, R.K. (Ed.) 1979 – People's Participation in Development Process: Essays
2. Barger, G. and Specht, H. (1969) – Community Organization, New York: Columbia University Press.
3. Batten, T. R. (1965) – The Human Factor in Community Work, London: Oxford University Press.
4. Bhattacharya, S. (2001) – Social Work: An Integrated Approach, New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd.
5. Gangrade, K.D. (1971) – Community Organization in India, Bombay: Popular Prakashan. honour of B. Mehta, Jaipur: The H.C.M. State Institute of Public Administration.
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13. Siddiqui, H. Y. (1984) – Social Work and Social Action: A Development Perspective, New Delhi: Herman Publications.
14. Siddiqui, H.Y. (1997) – Working with Community: An Introduction to Community work, New Delhi: Hira Publications.
15. Specht, Harry and Anne Vickery (1977) – Integrated Social Work Methods, London: George Allen and Unwin.
16. Sussman, M.B. (1959) – Community Structure and Analysis, New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co.
17. Twelvetrees, A. (1982) – Community Work, London: Macmillan Press Ltd.
18. Warren, R.L. (1965) – Studying Your Community, New York: Free Press.
19. Weil, M. (Ed.) 1996 – Community Practice: Conceptual Models, New York: The Haworth Press Inc.

Paper S2: 04 Management of NGO's and Disaster Relief Services

(50)

Unit – I

- Concept of welfare, development and empowerment; need for welfare and developmental organizations and their response to societal needs; civil society: concept, functions and limitations; civil society and welfare state; auspices of social welfare services- Governmental and non-governmental: nature, structure, roles and functions; socio-political environment and management of social welfare services;
- Registration of non- governmental organizations under relevant laws –Firms and Societies Act, Co-operative Society Act and Charitable Trust Act- salient features, provisions and limitations; registrations, process and procedures, constitutions, rules and regulations, goals; executive boards and committees;
- Project proposals based on needs and resources; programme management; Financial resource management- sources of finance, fund, budgeting and control;
- Social auditing, accountability and transparency; understanding conflict, conflict resolution and creating positive climate;

Unit - II

- Disaster and Development: Disaster- meaning, disaster and level of development;
- Classification/Types of disaster: natural disaster-famine, draught, floods, storms, cyclones, earthquakes; manmade disaster-riots, biological warfare, industrial, military insurgency, eviction;
- Impact of disaster: physical, economical, spatial, psycho-social;
- Issues involved: policy issues, politics of aid gender;
- Disaster management: pre disaster-prevention, preparation and education; actual disaster short term & long term plan, stress and trauma search, relief, recovery and restoration, resource mobilization; post disaster – rehabilitation and mitigation of negative effects;

- Intervening Parties: government organization, voluntary organizations, local groups, community participation, social workers;

References:

1. Chaudhari D. Paul, (1983) – Social Welfare Administration, Delhi: Atma Ram &
2. Chandra, Murali V. (Ed.) – Role of Voluntary Organizations in Social Development, New Delhi: Sterling Publication.
3. Gangrade, K.D.& Dhadde, S. (1973) – Challenge and Response, Delhi: Rachna Publications.
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8. Government of India – Co-operative Societies Act 1912.
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10. Government of India – Societies Registration Act. 1860.
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12. Jackson, J. (1989) – Evaluation of Voluntary Organizations, Delhi: Information and News Network.
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14. Kapoor. K.K. (1986) – Directorate of Funding Organizations, Delhi: Information and News Network.
15. Luthans, Fred. (1990) – Organizational Behaviour, Boston, Irwin McGraw – Hill.
16. Norad (1998) – Guide to Planning and Evaluating NGO projects (Part II & III), Norway.
17. Sankaran & Rodrigues (1983) – Handbook for the Management of Voluntary Organizations, Madras: Alpha Publications Sons.
18. Wolfenstein, M. (1977) – Disaster: A Psychological Essay, New York: Arno Press.

Paper S2: 05 Statistics and Computer Application

(50)

Unit – I

- Statistics: meaning, significance and limitations;
- Types of data: qualitative and quantitative, primary and secondary; sources of statistics in India;
- Data processing: editing, classifying, formulation of code sheet, coding, tabulation of data;
- Statistical measures: measures of central tendency-mean, median, mode; measurement of dispersion – range, quartile deviation, mean deviation, standard deviation; measures of association

– correlation: product moment correlation (only ungrouped data), Spearman's rank correlation, Pearson's coefficient of correlation;

- Simple regression; test of significance - 't' test for significance of mean, for significant difference of two means, t-test significance of coefficient of correlation;
- Chi square test for independent association of attributes (two attributes only);

Unit –II

- Data Presentation: diagrammatic, graphical, tabular presentation; analysis and interpretation;
- Research report writing;
- Use of Computer: Computer application in social sciences; definition of computer; types of computer; anatomy of computer; brief history of computer; computer generations, spread sheets/ statistical package/ word processors /RDBM; use of computer and internet in social work practice.

References:

1. Blalock, H.M. (1972) – Social Statistics, New York : Mc Graw Hill.
2. Coolidge, Frederick L. (2000) – Statistics: A Gentle Introduction, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
3. Dhesnadayalu, R. – Computer Sciences, Vol. I, New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co.
4. Elhance, D.N., Elhance, Veena & Agarwal, B.M. (1996) – Fundamentals of
5. Field, Andy (2000) – Discovering Statistics Using SPSS for Windows: Advance Techniques for Beginning, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
6. Foster, J.J. (1998) – Data Analysis Using SPSS Windows: A Beginner's Guide, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
7. Gahan, Celis and Hannibal, Mike (1998) – Doing Qualitative Research using QSR, NUD, IST, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
8. Gupta, S. P. – Statistical Methods, New Delhi: Sultan Chand & Sons.
9. Jefferies, J. and Diamons, I. – Beginning Statistics: An Introduction for Social Scientists, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
10. Reichman, W.J. (1981) – Use and Abuse of Statistics; Penguin. Statistics, Allahabad: Kitab Mahal.
11. Tabnsnbaum, Robert S. – Computing in the Humanities and Social Sciences, Vol.- I, Fundamentals, Rockville, Maryland Computer Sciences Press.

Paper S2: 06 Dynamics of Socio- Political Institutions and Organizations (50)

Unit – I

- Social Institutions: marriage, family & religion – meaning, changing forms, functions and impact on the individual and society;
- Industrialization and industrial development, pattern of relationship and values in Industrial society; Urbanization- meaning, rural and urban society- characteristics and differences;

Unit – II

- Political Institutions: basic concepts –state, power and authority, government, rights, liberty, justice, equality; social functions of state in modern society; political culture; role and functions of political parties and pressure groups; concept of welfare state; directive principles of state policy;
- Economic Institutions: concept of development and underdevelopment; meaning and determinates of economic development; capitalist, socialist and mixed economy- meaning, features, merits and demerits; planned economic development.
- The new economic trends in India: the context of liberalization, privatization & globalization;

References:

1. Ackerman Frank (ed.) (1997) – Human Well Being and Economic Gains, Washington: D.C. Island Press.
2. Agrawal, A.N. (1997) – Indian Economy: Problems of Development & Planning, New Delhi: Wishwa Prakashan.
3. Art James (1983) – Political Economics, London: Whats Sheaf Books.
4. Borough Ian Rox (1979) – Themes of Underdevelopment, London: The Macmillan Press.
5. Carse Robert, Vijay Joshi (eds.) (1995) – The Future of Economic Reform, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
6. Despande, Srinivasan Narain (1978) – Society Economy of Polity in India, Mumbai: University of Mumbai.
7. Hastley Keith (1982) – Problems of Economic Policy, London: George Allen & Unwin.
8. Iqbal, Narain P.C. & Methew (1994)- Politics in Changing India, Jaipur: Rawat Publication.
9. Kapadia, K.M. (1966) – Marriage and Family in India, London: Oxford University Press.
10. Prabhu, P.N. – Hindu Social Organization.
11. Rajan N. (1998) – Secularism, Democracy Justice, New Delhi: Sage Publishers.
12. Rodee C.C. Greene (1983) – Introduction to Political Science, New York: McGraw Hill.
13. Rugman Alan (2000) – The End of Globalization, London: Random House.
14. Sharma, R. K. (1997) – Indian Society – Institution and change, New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers.
15. Siwach, J.R. (1990) – Dynamics of Indian Government and Politics, New Delhi: Sterling Publication Ltd.
16. Vakil, F.D. & Shivaji Rao, K.H. (1990) – Indian Government and Politics, New Delhi: Sterling Publication Ltd.

Paper S2: 07 Concurrent Field work (three days in a week)

(50)

Total – 350

M.A. Social Work Final Year

THIRD SEMESTER

Compulsory Papers:

Paper S3: 01	Social Policy and Planning	-50
Paper S3: 02	Demography and Population Studies	-50
Paper S3: 03	Communication and Social work Practice	-50
Paper S3: 04	Labour Problems and Labour Welfare	-50

Optional Papers

Group- A – Medical and Psychiatric Social Work

Paper S3: 05-A	Social Medicine and Medical Social Work –I	-50
Paper S3: 06-A	Psychiatric Social Work –I	-50

Group- B – Industrial Relations and Human Resource Management

Paper S3: 05-B	Industrial Relations –I	-50
Paper S3: 06-B	Human Resource Management –I	-50

Group- C – Rural Reconstruction and Urban Development

Paper S3: 05-C	Rural Reconstruction and Development –I	-50
Paper S3: 06-C	Urban Planning and Development –I	-50

Group- D – Family Child and Youth Welfare

Paper S3: 05-D	Family Welfare –I	-50
Paper S3: 06-D	Child Welfare	-50

Group- E – Criminal Behaviour and Correctional Administration

Paper S3: 05-E	(Social Deviance and Criminal Behaviour)-I	-50
Paper S3: 06-E	Connectional Administration-I	-50

Practical Compulsory

Paper S3: 07	Concurrent Field Work (three days in a weeks)	-50
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Total - 350

FOURTH SEMESTER

Paper S4:01	Dynamics of Social Development	-50
Paper S4:02	Social Ecology and Management of Environment	-50
Paper S4:03	Counselling and Social Work Practice	-50
Paper S4:04	Labour Legislation and Social work Practice	-50

Optional Papers

Group- A – Medical and Psychiatric Social Work

Paper S4:05 –A	Social Medicine and Medical Social work –II	-50
Paper S4:06 –A	Psychiatric Social Work-II	-50

Group- B – Industrial Relations and Human Resource Management

Paper S4:05 –B	Industrial Relations –II	-50
Paper S4:06 –B	Human Resources Management-II	-50

Group- C – Rural Reconstruction and Urban Development

Paper S4:05 –C	Rural Reconstruction and Development-II	-50
Paper S4:06 –C	Urban Planning and Development –II	-50

Group- D – Family Child and Youth Welfare

Paper S4:05 –D	Family Welfare –II	-50
Paper S4:06 –D	Youth Welfare	-50

Group- E – Criminal Behaviour and Correctional Administration

Paper S4:05 –E	Social Deviance and Criminal Behaviour –II	-50
Paper S4:06 –E	Connectional Administration –II	-50

Practical Compulsory

Paper S4:07	Concurrent Field Work (three days in a week)	-50
Paper S4:08	Block Field Work	-100
Paper S4:09	Dissertation	-100
Paper S4:10	Viva-voce	-100

Total - 650

M.A. in Social Work (Final)

THIRD SEMESTER

Preamble:

1. There shall be six theory papers of 50 marks each and concurrent fieldwork of 50 marks as paper seventh. Out of 50 marks, 38 marks shall be devoted to semester papers and 12 marks shall be fixed for class/home assignments. There shall be three compulsory practical papers (Block field work, Dissertation and Viva-voce) of 100 marks each as papers VIIIth, IXth and Xth in the fourth Semester.
2. The format of the theory paper shall be the same as it is being following by the university.
3. Evaluation procedure shall be as per university norms.

Compulsory Papers:

Paper S3: 01 Social Policy and Planning

(50)

Unit – I

- Concept of Social policy, social welfare policy and economic policy and their interrelationship; social policy and constitutional provisions, i.e. directive principles of state policy and fundamental right; approaches to social policy- unified, integrated and sectoral; different models of social policy and their applicability to the Indian situation: individual welfare model, achievement performance model, institutional redistributive model;
- Process of social policy formulation, contribution of research, role of interest groups, problem of conflict of interests and its solution; evolution of social policies in different sectors e.g. policies concerning education, health, social welfare, social security, women, children, youth, aged, family welfare and poverty alleviation.

Unit – II

- Social planning: concepts of social and developmental planning; scope of social planning- the popular restricted view as planning for social services and the wider view as planning of all sectors to achieve the goals of social development; inter-relationship between social and economic planning; linkage between social policy and planning – planning as an instrument and source of policy;
- Machinery and process of planning: Levels of social planning- centre, state, district and block levels; Planning Commission and State Planning Boards- organization, structure and functions; coordination between centre and state needs for decentralization; Panchayat Raj and people participation;
- Monitoring and evaluation of planning; the problems of co-ordination and centralization and need for decentralization, Panchayat Raj and people's participation;
- A Broad review of five year plans with emphasis on the objectives of growth and social justice and with the special reference to the areas of health, education, family welfare and social welfare.

References:

1. Bandyopadhyay, D. (1997) – People's Participation in Planning Kerala Experiment, Economic & Political Weekly, Sept 24, 2450-54.
2. Bose, A.B. – Social Welfare Planning in India, New Delhi: ECAEF (Mimeo.)
3. Bulmer, M. et. al. (1989)- The Goals of Social Policy, London: Union Hyman.
4. Chakraborty, S. (1987) – Development Planning- Indian Experience, Oxford: Claredon Press.
5. Dandekar, V.M. (1994) – Role of Economic Planning in India in the 1990s & Beyond, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. XXIX, No.24, 1457-1464.
6. Dasgupta, N.B., J.L. Raina, H.M. Jauhari & Others – Nehru's Planning in India New Delhi: Concept Publication Co.
7. Ganapathy, R.S. & Others (1985) – Public Policy and Policy Analysis in India, Delhi: Sage Publications.
8. Ghosh, A. (1992) – Planning in India: The Challenge for the Nineties, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
9. Gupta, S. P. (1993) – Planning and Liberalization, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.- XXVIII No. 43, Oct. 23, 2349-2355.
10. Huttman, E.D. (1981) – Introduction to Social Policy, New York: McGraw Hill.
11. Jenks, W. (1976) – Social Policy in a Changing World, Geneva : I.L.O.
12. Jhingan, M.L. – The Economics of Development & Planning, New Delhi: Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
13. Kulkarni, P.D. – Social Planning in India, Bombay: TISS
14. Kulkarni, P.D. (1982) – Social Policy in India, Bombay: TISS
15. Kulkarni, P.D. (1979) – Social Policy and Social Development in India, Madras: Association of Schools of Social Work in India.
16. Lindblom, C.E. (1980) – The Policy- making process, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
17. Livingstone, A. (1969) – Social Policy in Developing Countries: London: Routledge & Kogan Paul.
18. Macpherson, S. (1982) – Social Policy in the Third World, New York: John Wiley and sons.
19. Macpherson, S. (1980) – Social Policy In the Third World, London: Wheatspeaks Brooks.
20. Madison, B.Q. (1980) – The Meaning of Social Policy, London: Croom Helm.
21. Mathur, K.B. – Top Policy Makers in India, New Delhi: Concept Publishing Co.
22. Mullard, M, & Spicker (1998) – Social Policy in a Changing Society, London: Routledge.
23. Rao, V. (1994) – Social Policy: The Means and Ends Question, Indian Journal of Public Administration, Vol.L.No.1, Jan-March,

24. Rastogi, P.N. (1992) – Policy Analysis and Problem- Solving for Social Systems, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
25. Roy, Sumit (1997) – Globalization, Structural Change and Poverty, Economic and Political Weekly, Aug. 16-23, 2117-2132.
26. Seth, M.L. (1989) – Theory & Practice of Economic Planning, New Delhi: S. Chand & Co. Pvt. Ltd.
27. Visvaavarya, M. – Reconstructing India, London: P.S. King.
28. Weimer, D.L. & Vining, A.R. (1994) – Policy Analysis: Concepts and Practice, New Jersey: Prentice Hall

Paper S3: 02 Demography and Population Studies.

(50)

Unit – I

- Demography and population- meaning; sources of demographic data: census, vital registration, national sample survey, simple registration scheme and other methods;
- Determinants of population growth: fertility, mortality and migration, factors affecting fertility, morality and migration;
- Theories of population- Malthus, Marx, Leibenstein, & Blacker;
- Characteristics of Indian Population: composition and distribution, population growth; population explosion a constraint on national development;

Unit – II

- Population growth and population policy, National Population policy;
- Family planning in India – history, organization, methods, programmes, progress and impediments, role of social worker in family planning;
- Population education- concept, scope and need; population education in schools and non-formal education; social work practice and population education;
- Role of voluntary agencies at national and international level in the field of population control.

References:

1. Agrawal, S.N. – India's Population Problem.
2. Baghel, K. – Demography and Public Health In India,
3. Cassen, R.H. (1978) – Indian Population Economy and Society, London: Macmillan.
4. Davis, K. – The Population of India & Pakistan,
5. Family Planning Association of India – Family Planning Counselling Guide,
6. Jain, S.P. – Demography, A Status Study on Population Research in India.
7. Kleinman, R. (ed.) (1998) – Family Planning Handbook for Doctors, Hertford: IPPF.
8. Kumar, V. – Demography.
9. Mathur, T. R. – Principles of Population.

10. Mohan, R. (1985) – Urbanization in India's Future, Population and Development Review Vol. 11 (4). Population Reports Service series, J.N. 35 and 36.
11. Prasad, R.K. – Population Policy, Planning and Programmes, New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications.
12. Reddy Laxmi, M.V. (1994) – Population Education, New Delhi: Asish Publication.
13. Saxena, G.B. – Indian Population.
14. Seshadri & Pandey J. (Eds.) 1991 – Population Education, A Natural Source Book, New Delhi: NCERT
15. Shekhar, S. Chandra – Indian Population Problem.
16. Shekhar, S. Chandra – Infant Mortality Population Growth and Family Planning in India.
17. Singh, B. – Population and Food Planning in India,
18. Srivastava, O.S. – Economic and Social Demography.

Paper S3:03 Communication and Social Work Practice

(50)

Unit – I

- Communication - meaning, components, steps and methods; factors in communication; communication process and net-work, re-thinking communication- Communication as transmission, as representation and as cultural reproduction;
- Factors in communication; communication patterns and forms: formal and informal, interpersonal and mass, verbal/oral/ written and non-verbal; principles of communication;
- Directions of communication: Vertical (downward & upward) and horizontal/lateral;

Unit – II

- Media scene in India: print & audio –visual, effective writing for media; press and framing of events, documenting reality, press conference, press notes;
- Barriers of communication, methods of overcoming barriers; measuring effectiveness of communication; making communication more effective;
- Public relations and crisis management: role of media in perception of crisis; communication management in public relation campaign and crisis-prevention; use of puppets, songs, folklore, street theatre, posters, logos, exhibitions, etc;
- Agency structure and communication; importance of communication in social work practice; social worker and the communication system;

References:

1. Berger, Arthur Asa (1982) – Media Analysis Techniques, London: Sage
2. Berger, John (1972) – Ways of Seeing, London : BBC and Penguin.
3. Brown, James W. et. al. (1985) – AV Instruction Technology: Media and Methods, New York: Mcgraw-Hill.

4. Francis, G. James & Gene Milbourn Jr. (1980) – Human Behaviour in the work Environment: A Managerial Perspective, California: Goodyear Publishing Co. Inc. (Chapter 10)
5. Gandhi, V.P. (1995) – Media & Communication Today Vol. 1,2 &3, New Delhi: Kanishka Publishers.
6. Kumar, K (1981) – Mass Communication in India, Mumbai: Jai Publishing House.
7. Melkote, Srinivas R. (1991) – Communication for Development in the Third World, New Delhi: Sage
8. Mody, Bella (1991) – Designing Messages for Development Communication, New Delhi: Sage.
9. Saunders, Denys J. (1984) – Visual Communication Hand book, London: Lutterworth.
10. Trecker, H.B. (1977) – Social Work Administration, Principles and Practices, New York: Association Press (Chapter 8)

Paper S3: 04 Labour Problems and Labour Welfare

(50)

Unit – I

- Emergence of industrial working class and its characteristics; labour market-demand and supply, problem of recruitment and employment, automation and problems in employment; wage determination, minimum, fair and living wages; wage differentials; absenteeism and job turnover; problem of job commitment; housing Problems, indebtedness; alcoholism; industrial health, disease and accidents; condition of work and problem of social security;
- Problems of unorganized labour , bonded labour and child labour;

Unit – II

- Labour welfare meaning, scope and philosophy; welfare work by state, employers and trade unions; legal and voluntary efforts to labour welfare; statutory regulation-canteen, cretche, safety, etc. their organization and management; non-statutory welfare services- transport, supply scheme, education, recreation, family planning etc; benefits scholarships, travel allowance, discount on products, share in industry, encashment of leave, advances (loans), long service awards; labour welfare officer-duties, role and status; labour cooperatives; social security- meaning, historical development in India; worker's education.

References:

1. Appletan, J.D.S. (1975) – Labour Economics, London: M & E Handbook.
2. Bhagoliwal, T.N. – Economics of Labour & Industrial Relations, Agra: Sahitya Sadan.
3. Birg Ivan (1970) – Industrial Sociology, N.J.: Prentice Hall Inc.
4. Brown David Harrison, Michael J. – Sociology Of Industrialization: An Introduction, London: Macmillan Press Ltd.
5. Datar, B.N. (1968) – Labour Economics, Bombay: Allied Publishers.
6. Deshpandey & Rodger (1994) – The Indian Labour Markets Economic Stradinal Change, Delhi: B.R. Publishing Corporation.

7. Giri, V.V. - Labour Problems in Industries.
8. Hallen, G.C. (1967) – Dynamics of Social Security, Meerut: Rastogi Publications.
9. Jois, P.V. (1981) – Labour Welfare, Bombay: Somaya Publication Pvt. Ltd.
10. Lester, R.A. (1964) – Economics of Labour, New York : The Macmillan Co.
11. Rayana, M.A. and others – Planning of Employment, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
12. Mehrotra, S.N. (1982) – Labour Problems in India, New Delhi: S. Chand & Co.
13. Moorthi, M.V. – Labour Welfare in India, New Delhi: Oxford I.B. Publishing Co.
14. Patil, B. R. (1978) – Economics of Social Welfare in India, Bombay: Somaya Publication Pvt. Ltd.
15. Puniker, S.D. & Others (1978) – Labour Welfare, Trade Unions and Industrial Relations, Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House,
16. Ramaswami, E.A. & Ramaswami, U.M.A. (1982) –Industry and labour: An Introduction, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
17. Rawat, R.B. – Labour Welfarism in India, Jaipur: R.B.S.A. Publishers, Highway,
18. Saxena, R.C. (1982) –Labour Problems and Social Welfare, Merrut: K. Nath & Co.
19. Sharma, A.M. (1988) – Aspects of Labour Welfare & Social Security, Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House.
20. Vaid, K.N. (1970) – Labour Welfare in India, New Delhi: Street Centre,

Optional Papers

Group: A - Medical and Psychiatric Social Work

Paper S3: 05-A - Social Medicine and Medical Social Work –I (50)

Unit - I

- Meaning of illness, social and emotional components in illness; contagious and communicable diseases: general epistemology, dynamics of transmission and general measures of control;
- Some major diseases: malaria, tuberculosis, and leprosy. STD, HIV/AIDS- their incidence, causation, prevention and treatment;

Unit - II

- Community Health: concept, indicators of community health and health care facilities; role of medical social worker in promotion of community health;
- Health education: meaning and conception of health; knowledge, attitude and beliefs with reference to health; health education and social work practice;
- Nutritional health, importance of nutrients and their availability, nutritional deficiency diseases and their prevention and control;

Paper S3: 06-A Psychiatric Social Work – I (50)

Unit – I

- Concept of normality, abnormality, mental health and mental disorder; current trends in the field of mental health; causes of mental disorders; role of anxiety, aggression and guilt in mental disorders;

Unit – II

- Classification of mental disorders: psychoneurotic disorders, psychotic disorders – types, symptoms, etiology, social aspects, prognosis, treatment and rehabilitation;
(Psychoneurotic disorders - anxiety reaction, hysterical reaction, phobic reaction, obsessive-compulsive reaction, neurotic depressive reaction; Psychotic disorders- schizophrenic reaction, paranoid reaction, manic depressive reaction, affective psychotic reaction and other psychotic reactions.)

Group: B – Industrial Relations and Human Resource Management.

Paper S3: 05-B Industrial Relations –I

(50)

Unit –I

- Industrial relations – concept, system approach; Gandhian approach to industrial relations; factors affecting industrial relations - work culture, industrial conflicts and cooperation, right to manage and social justice; recent trends in industrial relations;
- Trade Unionism: historical development in India; objectives, structure and functioning of trade unionism; recognition and management of trade unions, security and social responsibility of trade unions;

Unit –II

- Industrial disputes – meaning, causes and effects; historical development of industrial disputes in India;
- Types of industrial disputes – strike, lock-out and gherao: concept, types, causes and effects; right to strike, illegal strike; prevention of strike; national labour policy and strike;
- Some other types of industrial disputes- retrenchment, lay off, closure, termination of services;

References :

1. Agnihotri, Vidyasagar (1970) – Industrial Relations in India, Delhi.
2. Agrawal, D.V. (1982) – Industrial Relations & Collective Bargaining, New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications.
3. Agrawal, R.D. (1970) – Dynamics of Labour Management Relations, New Delhi: Tata Mc Graw Hill.
4. Arya, P.P. (1982)- Labour Management Relations in Public Sector Undertaking, New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications.
5. Chatterjee, N.N. (1984) – Industrial Relations in India's Developing Economy, Calcutta: Allied Book Agency.

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7. Dunlop, J.T. (1958) – Industrial Relations Systems, New York: Henry Hall & Co.,
8. Flanders Allen (1975) – Management & Unions, London: Fabers & Fabers.
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10. Memoria, C.B. (1983) - Dynamics of Industrial Relations in India, Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House.
11. Monga, M.L. (1986) – Industrial Relations and Labour Laws in India, New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications.
12. Verma, Promod, Management of Industrial Relations, New Delhi: Oxford & IBHJ Publishing Co.

Paper S3: 06-B Human Resource Management–I

(50)

Unit –I

- Personnel management: concept of management and personnel management, human resource management a new aspect of personnel management; development of personnel management in India; new perspectives in personnel management;
- Personnel management and organizational behaviour;
- Organization of personnel department (line and staff structure); status and role of personnel officer;

Unit – II

- Human resource planning: procedure and factors which influence human resource planning;
- Man-power planning: Concept, pre-requisite and forecasting, supply, inventory, career planning and succession planning; man-power planning in India;

Group: C - Rural Reconstruction and Urban Development

Paper S3:05 –C Rural Reconstruction and Development – I

(50)

Unit –I

- Rural Community - demographic, social, economic and cultural characteristics, current changes in life style; basic institutions in Indian rural community, joint family, caste, co-operatives;
- Problems of rural community: land, horticulture, animal husbandry, unemployment, poverty, bonded labour, indebtedness, illiteracy, health, litigation;

Unit – II

- Emerging rural elites – perceptions and perspectives;
- Need for decentralization, Panchayati Raj, and people's participation; need for human resource development;
- Historical development of community development programme in India; Panchayati Raj Institutions: village Panchayat, Kshetra Panchayat, DRDA/zila Panchayat – structure, power, functions and responsibilities in rural reconstruction and development;

Paper S3: 06-C Urban Planning and Development – I**(50)****Unit – I**

- Urban Community – changing structure of urban community and emerging mode of life; rural-urban continuum;
- Urbanization – meaning, process of urbanization, factors; major problems of urbanization and industrialization: physical, social, economic, health, environmental; problem of housing and slums - causes and effects, programmes of improvement and eradication; compact strategies and role of social work;

Unit II

- Ecology of urban community and land use pattern;
- Urban planning: concept, evolution, methods and techniques;
- Urban development: concept, history, politics, approaches and programmes;
- Master plan: concept, methods and techniques of preparation;

Group: D - Family Child and Youth Welfare**Paper S3: 05-D Family Welfare – I****(50)****Unit –I**

- Family as an institution: meaning, types, functions and importance; factors affecting structural and functional changes in family; impact of industrialization and urbanization on family;
- Family Disorganization - meaning, causes and effects; problems of adjustment, marginality and deviance in family;

Unit – II

- Different needs and problems of family; changing status and role of women;
- Problems of special groups of women such as illness, elderly, destitute, abused, divorced, migrant etc.; women atrocity and dowry death; unmarried motherhood, immoral traffic among women and prostitution;

Paper S3: 06-D Child Welfare**(50)****Unit – I**

- Child Development – needs of children, children in difficult circumstances: physical, emotional, mental, and social challenges and handicaps;
- Child abuse, violence against child, child prostitution, child labour.
- Child Welfare – objectives and scope; measures for child welfare: counselling and guidance, services to children in their own homes; home makers services, child guidance clinic, school social work, school health programmes, day-care centers, foster home, adoption,

Unit – II

- Integrated child development services, udisha, awards and other child development programmes; National policy and charter for children; National Commission for Children; U.N. Convention on rights of child;
- Legislations relating to children: Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929, Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956; Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.
- Social work practice with children in various programmes and services;

Group E – Criminal Behaviour & Correction Administration.

Paper S3: 05-E Social Deviance and Criminal Behaviour –I

(50)

Unit- I

- Social deviance: deviance behaviour – concept and patterns; dynamics of deviant behaviour-truancy, vagrancy, individual disorganization, delinquency and crime;
- Crime as deviant behaviour, crime –social and legal concept; extent of crime and delinquency, agencies of criminal statistics and their relevance, problem of criminal statistics; changing forms of crime and delinquency.

Unit –II

- Typology of crime, organized crime, white collar crime, crime against women and children; Types of criminals;
- Etiology of crime: problem of crime causation, difficulties in causation studies, whether criminal borned, behavioural science approach to crime and delinquency towards a theory of crime;

Paper S3: 06-E Correctional Administration – I

(50)

Unit –I

- The concept of punishment and correction and their historical background: Peno-correctional ideologies the changing pattern of punishment in relation to psycho, socio, political, judicial and philosophical factors; purpose and theories of punishment;
- Types of punishment, their adequacies and inadequacies;
- The emergence of prison system in 19th and 20th centuries; prison administration in India; prison programmes and daily routine; prison labour and wage system; prison security; prison as a community; indeterminate sentence and premature release;

Unit – II

- Special institutions for women, youth and children, mentally deficient and mentally sick; their programmes and activities.
- Open prison, model prison.
- Scope of social work practice in prisons and other correctional institutions.

- Evaluation of services of correctional institutions from the point of view of correction, reform and rehabilitation;

Practical Compulsory

Paper S3: 07 Concurrent Field Work (three days in a weeks) (50)

FOURTH SEMESTER

Paper S4:01 Dynamics of Social Development (50)

Unit – I

- Social Development: Definitions of development and social development, current debates on development, goals of development, indicators of development, sustainability of development; characteristics of developing society; interdependence between social development and economic development; stages of development in India after independence;
- Factors of development: Psychological factors-attitudes, beliefs, stereotypes, leadership, public opinion and communication; Economic factors-capital formation, foreign capital, technology, interdependence between agriculture and industry; Cultural factors- values, cultural diversities, traditional ethos, modernization, secularization and samskritization; Political factors-constitution, directive principles of state policy, fundamental rights, political parties, government policy and social legislation; Demographic factors; Social movements;

Unit - II

- Rural Development: Agrarian and land reforms, green revolutions;
- Industrial Development: features, infra-structure, investment, capital and technology, labour supply management and human resources development, large small and collage industries, foreign exchange; industrialization and urban development;
- Non-governmental organizations and developmental programmes; Place of social welfare services in socio-economic development; Use of economic indices to measure social welfare programmes; need for developing social indicators and indices; Role of international organizations in socio-economic development;
- Approaches to development: Unified, basic needs and holistic approaches; socialistic, capitalistic and mixed economy approaches; Gandhi, Tagore, Vinoba, Nehru and Jai Prakash's view of development; Professional Approach to social development;

References:

1. Agrawal, A. N. (1997) – Indian Economy Problems of Development and Planning, New Delhi: Wishwa Prakashan.
2. Agrawal, A.N. Lal Kundan (1989) – Economics and Development and Planning. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
3. Augushine, John S. (Ed.) (1989) – Strategies for Third World Development, New Delhi: Sage Publications.

4. Cairns, Robert B. (1979) – Social Development: the Origins and Plasticity of Interchanges, San Francisco: W.H. Freeman & Co.
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6. Das Gupta, N.B., Raina, J.L. & others (Eds) - Nehrus Planning in India, New Delhi: Concepts Pub. Co.
7. Desai, A.R. (1984) – India's Path of Development: A Marxist Approach, Delhi: Asia Publications.
8. Desai, V. – Rural Development (Vol-I), Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House,
9. Dube, S.C. – Modernization and Development: Search for Alternative Paradigm, New Delhi: Vistar Publications.
10. Go I – Encyclopedia of Social Work in India.
11. Go I – Five-Year Plan Documents (Latest), New Delhi. Gore, M.S. (1965) – Social Aspects of Development, Bombay: TISS
4. KulKarni, P.D. (1982) – Social Policy and Social Development in India, Bombay:
15. Hiltone Bjorne –Development Theory and the three worlds, London: Harlow.
16. Jacob, K.K. (1992) – Social Development Perspectives.
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19. Nanda, B.R. (1985) – Gandhi and his Critics, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
20. Narayan, Iqbal (Ed.) 1989 – Development, Politics and Social Theory, New Delhi: Sterling Publications Pvt. Ltd.
21. Narayan, J. (1965) – From Socialism to Sarvodaya, Varanasi: Sarva Seva Sangh.
22. Palkiwala, N. – Relevance of Gandhi, New Delhi : Gandhi Peace Foundation.
23. Pandey, Rajendra (1985) – Sociology of Development: Concepts, Theories and Issues, Delhi: Mittal Publications.
24. Rao, D. Bhaskar (1998) – World Summit for Social Development, New Delhi: Discovery Publications.
25. Reddy, D.V. (1994) – Development and New International Economic Order, New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications.
26. Rugman Alan, (2000) – The End of Globalization, London: Random House.
27. Sachs, W. (1997) – Development Dictionary.
28. Schumpeter, J. – Capitalism, Socialism and Democratic, New York.
29. Sharma, S.L. (Ed.) (1993)– Development: Socio-cultural Dimension, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

30. Sing C. Chew, Robert A. Denemark (ed.) (1996) – The Underdevelopment of Development, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
31. Singh, R.R. (Ed.) Whither Social Development? New Delhi: ASSWI.
32. Singh, Y. (1972) – Modernization of Indian Tradition, Delhi: Thomas Press.
33. Sutton, F. X. – Development Ideology: Its Emergence and Decline, Deadalus, Vol.18 No.1, Winter.
34. Unithan, T.K.N. (1979) – Gandhi and Social Change, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Paper S4:02 Social Ecology and Management of Environment

(50)

Unit – I

- Social Ecology- meaning, elements; ecology and growth and structure of communities; nexus between ecology and environment; ecology and development; Problems of ecological imbalances: deforestation, detribalization, migration and depopulation, loss of flora and fauna; pollution and health hazards;
- Environment, natural resources and life style; environment management- maintaining, improving and enhancing; current issues of environment;

Unit – II

- Utilization and management of forest, land, water, air, energy sources; pollution- soil, water, air, noise: sources, treatment and prevention; waste-matter disposal, recycling and renewal problems and issues;
- Environmental Protection and Preservation work with interdisciplinary team, socio-cultural and institutional issues; legal provisions for environment protection including unplanned urbanization;
- Environmental movement in India, role of NGO, community initiative and participation in environment management; role of social worker in protection and preservation of environment.

References:

2. Bandyopadhyay, J. (ed.) 1985 – India's Environment: Crisis and Response, Dehradun: Natraj Publishers.
3. Burch, W.R. (1987) – Human Ecology and Environment Management, Mimeo, School of Forestry and Environment Studies, Yale University.
4. Buttel, F. H. (1986) – Sociology and the Environment: The Winding Road Towards Human Ecology, International Social Science Journal, No. 109, PP-337-56.
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7. Fisher, W.F. (1997) – Towards Sustainable Development (Struggling over India's Narmada River), New Delhi: Rawat Publications.

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11. Guha, R. – The Unquiet Wood: Ecological Change and Peasants Resistance in the Himalaya, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
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15. Ryding, S.O. (1992) – Environmental Management Handbook, Ahmedabad: IOS Press.
16. Sapru, R. K. (Ed.) (1987) – Environment Management in India, Vol. II , New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House,
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18. Sharma, P.D. (1995) – Ecology and Environment, New Delhi, Rastogi Publishers.
19. Singh, J.S. & Chaturvedi, O.P. (1981) – Ecology, Environment and Development in Singh J.S. et. al. Science and Rural Development in Mountains, Nainital: Ed. And Authors.
20. Singh, N. (1976) – Economics and The Crisis of Ecology, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
21. Vandana, Shiva (1991) – The Violence of the Green Revolution, Goa: The Other India Press.

Paper S4:03 Counselling and Social Work Practice

(50)

Unit – I

- Counselling- meaning, definition, goals and objectives; counselling process; stages of counselling; counselling situations: developmental, preventive, facilitative, crisis; general factors and their influences on counseling processes; basic principles of counseling;
- Individual Counselling: client as a person (client system as a unit), voluntary and non-voluntary, expectations, behaviour, communication- verbal and non-verbal; couple and family counselling: process, advantages;

Unit -II

- Counselling for groups: process, advantages and disadvantages; crisis counselling with bereavement affecting communities;
- Approaches to counselling: person centered, rational emotive, transactional analysis, behavioural approaches, Gestalt, Existential approach, Egans three stage model, Eclectic model;
- Techniques of counselling: initiating contact, intake, rapport, establishing structure, interaction, attending behaviour, observation, responding, rating and its interpretation; Counselling in social work practice; social worker a counsellor.

References:

1. Association of Psychological and Education Counsellors of Asia (APECA) (1982) – Counselling in Asia: Perspectives and Practice, Fourth Biennial Conference workshop, Philippines.
2. Bessell, R. (1971) – Interviewing and Counselling, London: B.T. Botsford.
3. Brown, D. & Srebalu, D.J. (1988) – An Introduction to Counselling Profession,
4. Englewood Cliff: Prentice Hall
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26. William Thomas. A (1999) – Counselling, Medical Sociology, Madurai: J.J. Publications.

Paper S4:04 Labour Legislation and Social Work Practice

(50)

Unit – I

- Labour Legislation – meaning and scope, principles of labour legislation; historical background of labour legislation in India;
- Factories Act, 1948 and Rules; Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and Rules; Industrial Employment (Standing order) Act, 1946; Trade Union Act, 1926;

Unit – II

- Payment of Wages Act, 1936; Minimum wages Act, 1948; Workmen’s Compensation Act, 1923; Employee’s State Insurance Act, 1948 and Rules;
- Social work in industrial setting: Use of various methods of social work in industry; role of social worker in the areas of industrial unrest and disputes, worker’s participation in management, collective bargaining, industrial relations, industrial peace and harmony.

References :

- 1 Agrawal, S.L. (1978) – Labour Legislations Laws in India, Delhi: The McMillan Co., India.
2. Banchandani, K.R. (1981) – Industrial Law, Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House (2nd ed.).
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6. Mishra, C.M. – Shramik Vidhian.
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Optional Papers

Group: A - Medical and Psychiatric Social Work

Paper S4:05 –A Social Medicine and Medical Social Work –II

(50)

Unit – I

- Concept of prevention in medicine; level of prevention, health promotion, early diagnosis and prompt treatment;
- Concept of social medicine and socialized medicine; role of medical social worker in preventive and social medicine;
- Modern concept of rehabilitation treatment plan;
- Critical review of various national health programmes;

Unit –II

- Medical social work: meaning, scope and uses; growth of medical social work in India; functions of medical social worker in hospital and health department;
- Concept and principles of team work, contribution of medical social worker to the team; problems inherent in collaboration; specific problems of working in secondary setting;
- Organization and administration of medical social service department in the hospital; status, salary, responsibilities and recognition of medical social worker in the medical college and hospital and also in health department;

References:

1. Cannon, Autoinetta – Reading in the Theory and Practice of Medical Social Work.
2. Banerjee, G.R. – Medical Social Service Department.
3. Govt. of India – Encyclopaedia of Social Work in India.
4. Lemert, E.R. – Social Pathology.
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6. Part, J.E. and Park K. – Text Book of Preventive and Social Medicine, Jabalpur: M/s Banarasi Das.
7. Robertson, L.S. – Medical Sociology.
8. Sharma, D.S. – Health, Hospital and Community.
9. Stiva, Dora Gold - Expanding Horizons in Medical Social Work.
10. Stiva, Dora Gold – Theory and Practice of Medical Social Work.
11. Suninn Richard, M. – Fundamentals of Behaviour Pathology, New York: John Wiley & Sons.

Unit – I

- Psycho-physiological disorders, psychopathic disorders, psychosomatic disorders, epilepsy; mental retardation; alcoholism and drug addiction- their symptoms, etiology, prognosis, treatment and rehabilitation.
- Child psychiatry – meaning, case study taking and studying types of childhood behaviour disorders – refusal of food, anorexia nervosa, thumb sucking, nail biting, stuttering, runaway reaction, autism, etc; neuroses, obsessions and compulsions, hysteria;
- Community psychiatry and need for the knowledge of psychiatry for social workers;

Unit – II

- Various methods of treatment: psycho-analysis, psychotherapy, biological therapy, crisis intervention; social case work, group therapy, community organization.
- Psychiatry and significant legislation: Indian Lunacy Act, The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances (Amendment) Act, 2001; The Medical Health Act, 1986;
- Perspective on prevention: need and scope of preventive psychiatry; primary, secondary and tertiary prevention; Role of psychiatric social worker in prevention, treatment, promotion and rehabilitation of mentally ill persons;

References :

1. Alexander & Ross – Dynamic Psychiatry.
2. Brown – The psychodynamic of Abnormal Behaviour.
3. Caplan, Gerald – Principles of Preventive Psychiatry, New York: Basic Books,
4. Coleman, James C. & Broen Jr., William E. (1975) – Abnormal Psychology and Modern life, Bombay: D.B. Taraporevala Sons & Co. Pvt. Ltd.
5. De Souza, Alan – Psychiatry in India.
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7. Freedom, A. M. et. al. (Eds) – Modern Synopsis of Comprehensive Text book of Psychiatry, Baltimore: The Williams and Wilkins Co.
8. Govt. of India – Encyclopaedia of Social Work in India.
9. Kanner Leo – Child Psychiatry, (Third Ed.), Illinois: Charles E. Thomas
10. Kolb, L.C. – Modern Clinical Psychiatry (Seventh Ed.), Bombay: Oxford and IBH Publishing Co.
11. Lowery, Law – Psychiatry for Social Worker.
12. Marfatis, J.C. – Psychiatry and law
13. Masserman, Julish – Handbook of Psychiatric Therapies
14. Masserman, Julish – Social Psychiatry.
15. Price, John Harding – A Synopsis of Psychiatry

16. Salzinger, Kurt – Schizophrenia: Behavioural Aspects.
17. Schreiber, Meyer – Social Work and Mental Retardation.
18. Shanumugam, T.E. – Abnormal Psychology.
19. Slavson, S.R. – Child Psychotherapy.

Group: B – Industrial Relations and Human Resource Management.

Paper S4:05 –B Industrial Relation -II

(50)

Unit –I

- Bi – partite approach to settlement of industrial disputes; bi- partite negotiation; collective bargaining- meaning and approaches, distributive and integrative bargaining;
- Worker’s participation in management –meaning, different levels of participation; types of participation – work committee, joint management council,
- Ethical approach to settlement of industrial disputes- code of discipline, code of conduct; grievance procedure;

Unit –II

- Tri-partite approach to settlement of industrial disputes: conciliation – meaning, historical perspectives and functioning of conciliation; role of trade unions, state and employers organization in performance of conciliation machinery;
- Arbitration – meaning, scope and effectiveness;
- Court of Enquiry –meaning, scope and effectiveness;
- Adjudication – meaning, machinery-labour court, industrial tribunal and national tribunal;

References:

1. Codhi, T.S. (1992) – Industrial Relations in Community Decades, New Delhi: Sri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations,
2. Myers, C.A. and Kanappan, S. (1970)- Industrial Relations in India, Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
3. Memoria, C.B. – Industrial Relation in India.
4. Pigors, P. & Myers, C.A. – Personnel Administration.
5. Rao, M.M. (1985) – Labour Management Relations and Trade Union Leadership, New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications.
6. Robbins, Stephen P. – Organizational Behaviour : Concepts, Controversies and Applications, (6th Ed.)
7. Sahab Dayal (1980) – Industrial Relations System, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
8. Sinha, G.P. & Sinha, P.R.N. (1986) – Industrial Relations and Labour Legislation, New Delhi: Oxford and I.B. Id., (2nd Ed.)

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11. Srivastava, S.C. (1985)- Industrial Relations and Labour Laws, New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications,

Paper S4:06 –B Human Resource Management–II

(50)

Unit - I

- Functions of personnel management: recruitment and selection- application blank, psychological tests and interviews; performance appraisal, MBO, promotion, demotion, transfer and termination; grievances and their redressal;
- Maintaining discipline, disciplinary procedure, positive aspect of discipline; domestic enquiry, discharge and dismissal, resignation, retirement;

Unit - II

- Job analysis, job description, job specification, selection, induction and placement;
- Training & Development: establishment of training needs strategies, training inputs, evaluation of training needs, training methodology;

References:

1. Agrawal, R.D. (1982) – Dynamics of Personnel Management in India, New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co.,
2. Beach, Dale S. – Personnel: The Management of People work. Cooperation Ltd, (6th Ed.)
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4. Davai, Rustam R. (1980) – The Management Press, Bombay: Progressive
5. Drucker, Peter F. – Management – Tasks, Responsibilities and Practices.
6. Dwivedi, R.S. (1985) – Management of Human Resource, New Delhi: Oxford and I.B.H.,
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8. Ghosh, P. – Personnel Administration in India.
9. Govt. of India – Report of The National Commission on Labour.
10. Memoria, C.B. (1988) – Personnel Management, Mumbay: Himalaya Publishing House, (6th Ed.)
11. Molappa Arun & Saiyadain Mirza (1979) – Personnel Management, New Delhi: Tata McGraw – Hill Publishing Co.
12. Pareekh Udai & Rao, T.V. (1981) – Designing and Management of Human Resource System, New Delhi: Oxford & I.B.H.,
13. Pigess Paul & Myers, C.A. (1981) – Personnel Administration, Tokyo: Mc Graw Hill, (9th Ed.)

14. Prasad, Lallan (1973) – Personnel Management and Industrial Relations in Public Sector, Bombay: Progressive Corporation,
15. Rao, Subha P. – Human Resource Management-Environmental Influence, Allahabad: Chugh Publication,
16. Reunett Roger (1981) – Managing Personnel and Performance, London: Business Book,
17. Rudra Vasava Raj, M.H. (1979) – Dynamic Personnel Administration, Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House, 2nd Ed.

Group: C - Rural Reconstruction and Urban Development

Paper S4:05 –C Rural Reconstruction and Development – II (50)

Unit -I

- Rural reconstruction and development: concept, theories, approaches and experiments;
- Rural economic development programmes: agriculture, cottage and village industries, 20-point programmes;
- Green revolution, social movements, party politics and elections, and their impact on rural communities;

Unit –II

- Role of cooperative societies, banks and industries in rural development;
- Critical review of various rural development programmes: SGRY, PMGSY, PMGY, MNP, CRSP, IAY, GRAMN AWAAS, Samagra Awaas Yojna, IRDP, DWCRA, TRYSEM, SITRA, GKY, MWS, SGSY, EAS, RPDS, JGSY, NSAP, Annapurna Scheme, CAPART, IWDP, TDET scheme, DPAP, DDP, etc;
- Structure and functioning of rural development administration;
- Social work practice in rural reconstruction and development at agency level and community level; working with interdisciplinary team; emerging problems and issues in rural reconstruction and development and social work intervention.

References :

1. Desai, I.P. - History of Rural Development in Modern India.
2. Inamdar, N.R. - Community Development and Democratic Growth
3. Desai, Vasant - Rural Development: Issues and Problems (6 Vols.)
4. Brahmanand, P.R. - Mensions of Rural Development in India.
5. Misra, R.B. - Rural Development: Capitalist and Socialist Paths, Vol.I
6. Islam, M. - Integrated Rural Development in Asia: Concept, Practice, and Perspective.
7. Govt. of India – India (Latest publication of Year Book), New Delhi: Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.

8. Govt. of India - Encyclopaedia of Social Work in India,
9. Dahama, O.P. – Extension and Rural Welfare
10. Dayal, Rajeswar - Community Development Programme in India.
11. Gayakward, V.E. - Panchayati Raj and Bureaucracy
12. Gangrade, K.D. - Social Work and Development
13. Gore, M.S. - Problems of Rural Change
14. Jain, S.C. - Community Development and Panchayati Raj in India.
15. Maheswari, S.R. – Rural Development in India
16. Mathur, B.S. - Cooperation in India – A Critical Analysis of the Cooperative Movement in India's Planned Economy.
17. Bhattacharya, S.N. - Community Development in Developing Countries.
18. Ram Reddy, G. - Pattern of Panchayati Raj in India.
19. Mukherjee, R. - Community Development in India.

Paper S4:06 –C Urban Planning and Development – II

(50)

Unit –I

- Major agencies of urban development; urban community development project, HUDCO, banks, industries, cooperatives, voluntary agencies; problems of coordination of these agencies for effective urban development;
- People's participation in urban development; civil society in urban development; civil society in urban development – agency level and people's level; redressal of citizen's grievances; consumer protection;

Unit – II

- Urban local self government: nagar nigam, nagar mahapalika, nagar palika, town area, notified area, cantonment board – concept, structure, functions and responsibilities;
- Legislation relating to urban land (ceiling and regulation); National policy of urbanization and housing;
- Social work and urban development, emerging issues and perspectives in urban development and social work response;

References :

1. Anderson N.L. and Iswaran, K. - Urban Sociology, Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
2. Anderson, Nels and Ishwaran - Our Industrial Urban Civilization,
3. Baker, Benjamin - Urban Government, New Delhi: Affiliated East-West Press.
4. Bergel, E.E. - Urban Sociology
5. Bharadwaj, R.K. - Urban Development in India

6. Bhargava, Gopal - Urban Problem and Policy Perspectives.
7. Bose, Ashish - Studies in India's Urbanization, 1901-71, Bombay: Tata McGraw Hill.
8. Chandra, S. and Punalekar, S.P. - Urban Community Development Programme in India, New Delhi, NIPCCD.
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10. Cutman and Popenoe (eds.) - City, Metropolis and Neighbourhood,
11. Desai, A.R. et al. (eds.) - Slums and Urbanization, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
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15. Hatt & Reiss (1959) - Cities and Society, Illinois: The Free Press.
16. Maheswari, S.R. - Local Government in India, Agra: Laxmi Narayan Agrawal.
17. Mohan, L. - Environmental Awareness and Urban Development, New Delhi: Asia Publishing House,
18. Moorthy, M.V. - Sociological Aspects of Community Development.
19. Ramachandran, R. - Urbanization and Urban System in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
20. Rao, M.S.A., et al. (eds.) - Urban Sociology, New Delhi: Orient Longman,
21. Sovani, N.V. (ed.) - Urbanization and Urban India, Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
22. Turner, Roy - India's Urban Future, California: University of California Press.
23. Wishwakarma, R.K. - Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns.

Group: D - Family Child and Youth Welfare

Paper S4:05 –D Family Welfare – II

(50)

Unit – I

- Population explosion, population policy; origin and scope of family planning programmes, role of social worker in the programmes;
- Philosophy, objective and scope of family welfare and women welfare; women policy and programmes; family court, National policy on women with special reference to family welfare;

Unit – II

- Legislations relating to family, marriage, inheritance, adoption, dowry, violence against women; Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971, Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994; Preconception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 2002;
- Social Work Practice with families: Crisis intervention, family advocacy, family life education and family counseling, creating public awareness for promoting family rights and responsibilities;

References :

1. Ackerman – The Psychodynamics of Family Life.
2. Augustine, J.S. (Ed.) - The Indian Family in Transition. Bombay: Tata Institute of Social Sciences.
3. Chandra, S.K. – Family Planning Programme in India and its Impact.
4. Chatterjee, B. - Community Approach to Family Welfare,
5. Desai, M. (Ed.) (1994) - Family and Intervention: A Course Compendum,
6. Das, M.S. & Bardis, P.D. (Ed.) - The Family in Asia, New Delhi: Vikas.
7. Goode, W.J. - The Family, Prentice Hall of India.
8. Govt. of India - National Perspective Plan for Women – Deptt. of Women & Development.
9. Govt. of India - Towards Equality: Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India.
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18. Uberoi, P. (2000) - The Family in India: Beyond the Nuclear Versus Joint Debate, Occasional Paper in Sociology, Delhi: Institute of Economic Growth.
19. Unit for Family Studies (1994) - Enhancing the Role of the Family as an Agency for Social and Academic Development, Bombay: Tata Institute of Social Sciences.

20. Paper S4:06 –D Youth Welfare

(50)

Unit –I

- Youth Development: concept of youth, needs and problems of youth in rural and urban setting, social changes in India and its effects on youth, patterns of youth culture in modern India, cultural gap and generation conflicts amongst youth;
- Problems faced by youth - unemployment, alienation, drug addiction, crime;

Unit – II

- National Youth Policy; National programmes for youth: NYKS, NSS, NCC, NRC, NSVS Youth counselling, vocational guidance, self-employment measures, training of youth, Scouting and guiding, youth leadership training programmes, youth hostels, games and sports, other programmes and their implementation;
- Social Work practice with youth in various programmes and services.

References :

1. Central Social Welfare Board - Committee on Child Care (Report), New Delhi: Govt. of India, Deptt. of Social Welfare.
2. Pyles, M.L. - Institutions for Childcare and Treatment.
3. Erickson, N. Frick - Childhood and Society.
4. National Institute of Public Corporation and Child Development – Annual Report (Latest publication)
5. Govt. of India - India (Latest Annual Publication)
6. Govt. of India - Social Welfare in India, New Delhi: Planning Commission.
7. Chaturvedi, T.N. - Administration for Child Welfare.

Group E – Criminal Behaviour & Correction Administration.

Paper S4:05 –E Social Deviance and Criminal Behaviour –II

(50)

Unit – I

- Schools of crime: Pre-classical, classical, neo-classical, positive school;
- Biological factors; geographical factors; psychological, psychiatric and psychoanalytical factors;
- Economic factors –poverty and unemployment, business cycle & economic depression.

Unit - II

- Social factors –family, neighbourhood, peer-groups, social structure, social processes, social values;
- Cultural factors- cultural conflict, group conflict, sub- cultural conflict;
- Differential association theory, containment theory, labeling theory, radical theory and critical criminology.
- Victim: concept, victim and crime relationship, victim precipitating crime; emerging concerns for the victim of crime;

References :

1. Ahuja, Ram (1984) – Criminology, Meerut: Minakshi Publications;
2. Barnes, H.E. and Teeters, N.K. (1966) – New Horizons in Criminology, New Delhi: Prentice –Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.
3. Clinard, Marshall B. (1974) – Sociology of Deviant Behaviour, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

4. Chockalingam, K. (Ed.) (1985) – Readings in Victimology- Towards a Victim Perspectives in Criminology, Madras: Raviraj Publications.
5. Devasia, V.V. and Devasia, L. (1992) – Criminology, Victimology and Corrections, Delhi: Ashish Publishing House.
6. Gibbons, Don C. (1978) – Society, Crime and Criminal Careers: An introduction to Criminology, New Delhi: Prentice –Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.
7. Johnson, Elmer Hubert (1978) – Crime, Correction and Society, Dorsey: Home Wood Ill.
8. Lefton, Mark, Skipper, James K. Jr. and Mc Caughy, Charles H. (Eds.) (1968) – Approches to Deviance: Theories, Concepts and Research Findings, New York: Appleton –Century- Crofts;
9. Paranjape, N.V. (1994) – Criminology and Penology, Allahabad: Central Law Publications.
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14. Vernon, Fox (1976) – Introduction to criminology, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Engle –wood Cliffs;
13. Taft, Donard R. & England, Ralph W. Jr. (1964) – Criminology, New York: The MacMillan Co.
14. Wolfgang, Marvin E., Leonard Savitz & Normann Johnston (Eds.) (1970) –The Sociology of Crime and Delinquency, New York: Wiley,
15. Trojanwicz, Robert C. & Morash, Merry (1978) – Juvenile Delinquency Concepts and Control, New Jersey: Prentice –Hall Inc. Englewood Clifts.
16. Sadhu, H.S. (1977) – Juvenile Delinquency –Causes Control and Prevention, Bombay: Mc-Graw Hill, Inc.

Paper S4:06 –E Correctional Administration –II

(50)

Unit – I

- Criminal justice system in the country: police, prosecution, judiciary and correct;
- Police: structure, reporting, registration, investigation and arrest; power and responsibilities of police, juvenile aid police, women police and other special squads;
- Prosecution: structure, screening, decision to prosecute, deciding the charges, public prosecutor and critique;
- Judicial system: structure and functions, trial participation, sentencing- institutional and non-institutional proceedings and critique;

Unit – II

- Probation and parole, their principles and practices in India; legal provisions and role of probation and parole officers.
- Problem of release, after care and rehabilitation of ex-criminals;

- The concept of crime prevention, responsibilities of government, voluntary agencies and community in prevention of crime.
- Role of social work: social work intervention, needs, methods, problems.

References:

1. Agrawal, R. S. and Kumar, Sarvesh (1986) – Crime and Punishment in New Perspective, New Delhi: Mittal.
2. Bhattacharya, G.K. (1958) – Prisons, Calcutta: S.C. Sarkar and Co.
3. Bhusan, Vidya (1972) – Prison Administration in India, New Delhi: S. Chandra. Dutta, N.K. (1990) – Origin and Development.
4. Chaturvedi, T.N. & Rao, S. Venugopal (Eds.) (1982) – Police Administration
1. Govt. of India – Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of children) Act.2000.
2. Govt. Of India – Model Prison Manual.
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5. Iyer, V.R.K. (1984) Law versus justice: Problems and solutions, New Delhi: Deep and Deep.
6. Johnson, Norman, Leonard Sevitiz and Marvin E. Wolfgang (1962) – The Sociology Punishment and Correction.
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8. Tappan, Paul W. (1951) – Contemporary Correction, New York: Mc-Graw Hill Book Company, Inc.

Practical Compulsory

Paper S4:07 Concurrent Field Work (three days in a week)	-50
Paper S4:08 Block Field Work	-100
Paper S4:09 Dissertation	-100
Paper S4:10 Viva-voce	-100
Total -	-650