MSW semester I

S.N.	Title of the Paper	Total Hours	Credits	Total Marks
1	**Core domain** – Perspectives of Social Work Practice	45 hours	04	100
2	Method Course I: Working with Individuals & families (Case Work)	45 Hours	04	100
3	Method Course II: Working with Groups(Group Work)	45 Hours	04	100
4	**Supportive domain** – Introduction to Psychology	45 Hours	04	100
5	**Inter disciplinary Domain** – Introduction to Sociology	45 Hours	04	100
6	**Social Work Practicum** (Total: 194 hrs) i)Orientation & Observational Visits –(05) Visits (10 hours; 10 Marks) ii) Orientation, Skill labs(4),class room presentations & Concurrent practice learning (184hours; 70 Marks) iv) Internal viva voce (20 Marks)	194	04	100
	Total		**24**	**600**

Core Theory Paper I(1T1)

Perspectives of Social Work Practice

Learner Objectives:

1. Understand the concept, definition, objectives and functions and methods of social work.

2. Develop knowledge of history and development of social work in India and abroad.

3.   Understand the current trends of social work practice in India.

4. Develop understanding about the fields of social work.

5. Develop understanding about the influence of various social movements in contributing to the perspectives of social work practice in India.

6. Understand domains in social work education in India.

1. Concept of Professional Social Work:

Concept, Definition**,** Objectives , Functions and values of Social Work, Code of Professional Ethics , Brief introduction to Methods of Social Work. Fields of social work. International and National Organisation: Objectives , structure , Role and programs ; Professional Organizations: National Association for Professional social Work Educator (NAPSWE), International Association for Social Work Educator(IASWE), Maharashtra State Social Work Educator(MASWE), Other related organizations like UNDP, UNESCO, ILO, WHO, UNICEF

2. Development of Social Work education in India and Abroad:

Evolution of Social work education in India : Training in social work

Education, Levels of Training, , Domains in Social Work Education (Core Domain, Supportive Domain, Elective Domain , Interdisciplinary Domain), objectives ,Nature, Content of Social Work Education, Social Work Practicum -- component , supervision and evaluation .

International Social work education : Training in social work Education, Objectives , Levels of Training, Focus, Nature, Content of Social Work Education

3. Concepts and Approaches to Social Work Practice:

Concepts: Social welfare, Social Service, Social change, Social Action, Human Rights, Social exclusion (marginalization, exploitation, oppression), Empowerment , sustainable development, Sustainable development goals 2030: meaning concept and goals.

Approaches to social work --Therapeutic approach, Social development approach and Conflict oriented approach, Remedial social work, Development-oriented social work, People centric ,Rights based ,Strength based approach .

4. Perspectives of Social Work Practice in India :

Social reform movements, Gandhian approach, Marxist perspectives, Feminist perspective

Social movements and development perspectives- Dalit movements, Tribal movements, Peasants movements, movements for unorganized working sectors, Naxalite movements, Women's movements, Environment and Ecological movements, Movements of project affected persons .

** Topic for Presentation/seminar (Internal Assessment : 20 Marks)

Attendance &

- ➢ Impact of Ideology of Religion (Hindu/christian /Buddhism/Islam/Jainism)
- ➢ Contribution of Social Reformers for social justice : Jyotiba Phule,

Chhatrapati Shahu, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, Vinoba Bhave etc.

Recommended Readings:

1. Batra, Nitin (2004) Dynamics of Social Work in India, Jaipur: Raj Publishing House.

2. Bhattacharya, Integrated Approach to Social Work in India, Jaipur: Raj Publishing House.

3. Bradford, W. Sheafor, Charles, R. Horejsi, Gloria A. - Fourth Edition (1997) Techniques and Guidelines for Social Work, London : Allyn and Bacon, A Viacom Company.

4. Dasgupta, Sugata (1964) Towards a Philosophy of Social Work in India, New Delhi: PopularBook Services.

5. Desai, Murali (2002) Ideologies and Social Work: Historical and Contemporary Analysis, Jaipur:Rawat Publication.

6. Diwakar, V. D. (1991) Social Reform Movement in India, Mumbai: Popular Prakashan.

7. Dubois, Brenda, Krogsrud, Karla, Micky - Third Edition (1999) Social Work - An Empowering Profession, London: Allyn and Bacon.

8. Feibleman, J.K. (1986) Understanding Philosophy - A Popular History of Ideas, New York: Souvenir Press.

9. Fink, Arthur E., Wilson, Everett E. - Third Edition (1959) The Fields of Social Work, New York: Henry Holt and Company.

10. Friedlander, Walter A. (1977) Concepts and Methods of Social Work, New

Delhi: Prentice Hall ofIndia Pvt. Ltd.

11. Nair, T. Krishnan (1981) Social Work Education and Social Work Practice in India, Madras : Association of School of Social Work in India

12. Rameshwari, Devi and Ravi Prakash (2000) Social Work Practice, Jaipur: Mangal DeepPublications.

13. Roy, Bailey and Phil, Lee (1982) Theory and Practice in Social Work, London: Oxford Pub. Ltd.

14. Sheldon, B., & Macdonald, G., (2010) A Textbook of Social Work, London: Routledge.

15. Singh, R.R. (1985) Field Work in Social Work Education, A Perspective for Human ServiceProfession, New Delhi : Concept Publishing Company.

16. Wadia, A. R. (Ed.) (1961) History and Philosophy of Social Work in India, Bombay: II Allied Publisher Private Ltd.

1T2 Method Course I: Working with Individuals & Families (Case Work)

Learner Objectives :

1.To understand the social work practice.
2.To understand the case work method and its application in practice
3.To equip learners with the theoretical knowledge for work with individuals and families
4.To develop competencies in learners to use the method in practice while working with Individual clients and families.
5.To equip learners with values and skills necessary for working with

individuals and families.

1. **Case work as a Method of Social Work:** Case work as a method of social work and its history ,

D e f i n i t i o n , concept & importance o f C a s e w o r k , Components of casework, Values & Principles of Case Work, ; Nature of problems faced by individuals and families , Roles of caseworker.

2.The process of Intervention:; Process of case work a. Study; b. Continuous assessment and analysis; c. Psycho-social diagnosis; d. Intervention; e. Follow-up f. Termination; Models of case work : a. Social diagnosis (Richmond); b. Psycho-social model (Gordon Hamilton); c. Problem solving (Perlman); d. Crisis intervention (Rapaport) ; Skills for working with individuals and families

3. **Tools & t e c h n i q u e s of C a s e W o r k (Working with Individuals and Families):** Intake-record/sheet and the intake interview(client engagement) ; Casework interview; Home visit-collateral contacts; referrals , Recording and its types – narrative, process, problem oriented record keeping (PORK), Subjective & objective assessment, plan(SOAP), Use of casework records as a tool of intervention; Case worker–client relationship; Knowledge of resources (networking);Communication-verbal, non- verbal, Techniques for working with individuals and families --supportive, resource enhancement & counseling.;

4. **Approaches to case work** --Psychoanalysis , Behavioral ,Holistic(eclectic) ,Integrated approach (micro to macro); Areas of case work practice in various settings ; Limitations of the method; conflicts and dilemmas in working with individuals and families

References:

1. Aptekar,Herbert (1955) TheDynamicsofCaseworkandCounselling,NewYork:Houghton MifflinCo.
2. Babara,J.G.(1991) Beyond Case Work, London.

3. Biestek,Felix (1968)
TheCaseworkRelationship,London :UnwinUniversityBook.

4. Fisher,Joe(1978) EffectiveCaseWorkPractice– An electric approach,NewYork:Mac- GrawHill.

5.   Garrett, Annett(1972)Interviewing– Its Principles   aMethods, Family   Service
Association   of America, NewYork.

6.   Governmentof India(1987) EncyclopediainSocialWork,NewDelhi :Publication Division
(SocialWelfareMinistry).

7. Hamilton,Gordon (1970) TheNewYorkSchoolofSocialWork:TheoryandPracticeof
SocialCaseWork,NewYorkandLondon :ColumbiaUniversityPress

8. Holis,Florence andWoods,MaryE.(1981) Casework A Psychosoical Therapy, NewYork: Random House.

9.   Kadushin, Alfred(1990) The Social Work Interview ,NewYork: Colulmbia University
Press.

10.Keats,Daphne(2002) Interviewing– A Practical Guide for Students and Professionals, New Delhi: VivaBooks Pvt. Ltd.

11.Lishman,Joyce(1994) Communication in Social Work, New York: PalgraveMacMillan.

12.MathewGrace (1992) An Introduction to Social Case Work, Bombay: Tata Institute of
Social Sciences.

13.Nelson Jones,Richard,(1984) Practical CounsellingandHelping Skills,London: Harper and
Row.

14.Nursten,Jean (1974) Process of Case Work, Pitman Pubhishing Corporation.

15.O'Hagan,Kieran, et al(2003) Competence in Social Work Practice– A Practical Guidefor
Professionals, London.

16.Perlman,Helen Harris(1964) Social CaseWork– A Problem Solving Process, London : University of Chicago Press.

17.Rameshwari Devi, Ravi Prakash(2004) Social Work Methods, Practics and Perspectives (Models of Case work Practice),Vol. II,
Ch.3,Jaipur:MangalDeepPublication.

18.Richmond,Mary(1970) Social Diagnosis, NewYork:Free Press.

19.Sena,Fine&Glass,PaulH.(1966) The First Helping Interview Engaging the Client

& BuildingT rust, NewYork:Sage Publications.

20.Sheafor,Bradford,Horejsi, Charles,Horejsi, Gloria,(1997) Techniques and Guidelines for

Social Work Practice, London :Allyn and Bacon.

21.Thompson,Neil(2006 2nd Ed.) People Skills ,NewYork: Palgrave Macmillan.

22.Timms,Noel(1966) Social Case Work, London :Routledge & KeganPaul.

1T3

Method course II: Working with Groups (Group Work)

This course introduces social group work as a method and practice related to the strengths, capacities and resources of individuals within groups. The course also attempts to develop skills for intervention in order to help to alleviate critical social problems and enhance group well-being.

Learner Objectives

1. To understand of group work as a method of professional social work

2. Understand the place of group work in social work intervention.

3. learn theoretical approaches that inform group work practice

4. Understand use of programme as a tool for group development.

5. Develop skills to work with different stages and record the process.

6. Understand relevance of group in different set up.

Unit I : Working with groups :

Concept of group and its importance in human life cycle; Concept , definition, purpose, characteristics of social group work ; Assumptions philosophy & Values of group work ; Distinctive principles of Social Group Work; History and development of social group work. Types of groups in practices – open and closed groups, social treatment groups, task oriented groups, developmental groups

Unit **2. Group Work Process:** Steps in group formation. Social group work in different fields; Stages in group development: pre-group stage, orientation stage, problem solving stage, termination stage; Role of social worker in different stages of group development. Theories applicable to group work practice (Psychoanalytic, Learning, Field, Social Exchange, Systems theories).;

3 Group Dynamics , Techniques in Group Work:

Steps in understanding group process, Analysis of group interaction, Leadership and its development in group process; Communication in group;Group dynamics: Group bond, sub-groups, group conflict, confrontation,

apathy and group control; Use of relationship, Conflict resolution, Verbal and non-verbal communication, Purposeful creation of environment, Fish bowl technique, Role of social worker in different stages of group development.

4. Skills in Group Work:

Skills of Group Worker for group development, programme planning and implementation

Concept of programme, Principles of programme planning, Importance of programme in group work practice,

Use of program as a tool – various media (eg. action Songs – simulation games, puppets,role/street plays, photo language, documentary/feature films, posters etc.), Group Discussions, Group Meetings and Training Programs.

Group work Recording –Imporatnce ,types ,techniques; Monitoring and Evaluation—Importance, types & methods of evaluation in group work,

Assignments--

- Workshop on use of various media for programs
- Workshop/seminar on application of theories
- Workshop on group dynamics & role of social worker in different stages of group work

Learning Outcome

The students will have critical understanding of concepts, dynamics, theories of social group work. The students will develop skills in group formation, identifying issues of group members, needs, resources, and assets within a framework of group processes, dynamics, and developmental stages. They will also develop skills in identifying, analyzing and implementing group interventions and evaluating group effectiveness.

References:

Bhattacharya, S.(2003). *Social work an integrated approach.* New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd.

Dean H. Hepworth, R. H. (2010). *Theory and skills in social work.* New Delhi: Cengage Learning India Private limited.

Garvin, C. D., Galinsky, M. J., & Gutierrrez, L. M. (2007). *Handbook of social work with groups.* New Delhi: Rawat Publications.

Mishra, P., & Mishra, B. (2008). *Social group work: Theory and practice*. Lucknow: New Royal Book Company.

Trecker, H. B. (1955). *Group work foundations & frontiers*. New York: Whiteside Inc & William Morrow & Co.

Trecker, H. B. (1970). *Social group work: Principles & practice*. New York: Association Press.

Siddiqui, H. (2008). *Group work: Theories and practices*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

A Hand Book of Social Work with Groups, Rawat Publication 10. Gravin, Charles D (1981) Contemporary Group Work, New Jersey : Prentice-Hard-ING 11. Heap, Ken 1(985) The Practices of Social Work with Groups-Systematic Approach, UK : George Allen & Unwin 12. Jha, Jainendra Kumar : Encyclopaedia of Social Work, New Delhi : Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd. 13. Shaw, Marllin E. (2nd Ed.) Group Dynamics, New Delhi

Supportive Domain (1T4)
An introduction to Psychology

Learner Objectives:
1. Understand the fundamental components of human behaviour.
2. Gain insight into factors contributing to development of personality.

3. Understand growth and development of individual at various stages in the life span.
4. Understand the concepts of normal behavior and mental illness and know about its treatment .

1. **Nature and Scope of Human Behaviour: Psychology**: Origin and definitions of Psychology; Factors influencing Human Behaviour- Heredity & Environment. Branches of psychology: Abnormal, Clinical, Industrial, Experimental, Developmental, Educational psychology , Child and Adult Psychology. Social Psychology, Psychology and Professional social work. Methods of Psychology: Observation, Case- history, Survey, Questionnaire, Interview.

2. **Psychological Processes in Behaviour:** Motivation: Definition, Motivational cycle, Types of motives, hierarchy of motives , Conflicts of motives .
Emotion : Types and Emotional Intelligence ,
Intelligence: Definition, Mental Age and IQ, distribution of IQ in general population
Theories of Learning – Observation , Behavioral approach, Trial and error, Insight learning .

3. **Human Development**:Stages of human development –major tasks , challenges and some psychopathology related to stages(autism, LD, ADHD, Alzheimer's);
Personality –Definition , determinants of personality, measurement ;
Freud's Psycho-Sexual Development theory; Erickson's Psycho-social Development theory,
Normality &mental illness : Concept of normality and mental illness ;.
Mental illness: classification systems DSM &ICD; treatment of mental illness .

4. **Social Psychology** — Attitudes :Definition and nature, difference between attitude and opinion ,Formation of Attitudes, factors influencing Attitudinal changes , Measurement of attitudes- Thurstone's Scaling method and Likert's scaling method .Prejudice- meaning, consequences, combating prejudice .

Leadership -- Leadership: Definition, Nature and types of leaders , distinction between authoritarian and democratic leadership .Traits and functions of leader.

Recommended Readings:

1. Clifford, Morgen and King, Richard (1975) Introduction to Psychology, New York : McGraw Hill Inc.
2. Colman, James C. & Broen William E. (1972) Abnormal Psychology and Modern life, India: D. B. Taraporevala Sons.
3. Gardner, Murphy (1964) An Introduction to Psychology, Calcutta : Oxford and IBH Publishing Co.
4. Gilbreth, L. M. (2007) The Psychology Management, Intellectual Book Bureau
5. Hurlock, Elizabeth (1976) Personality Development, New Delhi :Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co. Ltd.
6. Mangal, S. K.(2007) General Psychology, New Delhi: Sterling Publisher Pvt. Ltd.
7. Munn, Norman (1962) Introduction to Psychology, Boston : Houghton Mifflin Company
8. Sherif, Muzafer and Sherif, Carolyn W. (1969) Social Psychology, New York: Harper and Row.
9. Gilbreth, L. M. (2007) The Psychology Management, Intellectual Book Bureau

(Interdisciplinary Domain) (1 T5)

Introduction to Sociology

Objectives:-

1) To Provide insight about the subject sociology as a science of society.
2) To enable the students to understand the basic concepts of sociology.
3) To provide the knowledge about social structure, socialization, and culture.

Unit I: Sociology and other social sciences and Indian Society.

Sociology; origin, meaning, definition, importance and scope. Relationship of Sociology with Social Work, History, Political Science, Anthropology, Social Psychology and Economics. Indian Society: Tribal, Rural, Urban community; meaning and characteristics.

Unit II: Society, Social Structure, Social Group.

Society: meaning, characteristics. Social Structure: meaning, definition, elements, status, role. Social Group: meaning, definition, characteristics, primary groups, secondary groups, reference groups.

Unit III: Social institutions, Social control, Social change.

Social institutions; meaning Characteristics and functions of social institutions (Family, Marriage, Religion, Education, State). Social control; meaning, social control through social institution. Social change; meaning definition, factors of social change (geographical, biological, cultural, technological).

Unit IV: Socialization, culture, social stratification, social mobility, social movement.

Socialization; meaning, definition, agents, stages. Culture; meaning definition, elements types, values, norms, cultural lag. Social stratification; meaning, definition, functions, dysfunctions, caste. Social mobility; concept, meaning, class. Social movement; meaning factors essential for a movement.

Paper VI -- 1P Social work practicum