

M-Phil (Social Works) Syllabus

Paper I Research Methodology

Paper- II

Teaching Techniques / Pedagogical Methods in Social Work.

UNIT – I Higher Education and Learning

Objective and Role of Higher Education National Policy Learning and Learning Hierarchy ... Information Processing ... learning Events and Outcome ...Motivation

UNIT –II Teaching Technology: Designs

Teaching Technology: concept and scope Instructional Designs: Objective based, Skill, Competency based, Learning style based and Model based.

UNIT –III Methods and Techniques of Teaching

Large Group Techniques: Lecture Modified Lecture, Seminar, Symposium, panel Discussion, Team Teaching, project Approach and Workshop Small Group Techniques: Group Discussion, Simulation, Role Playing, Buzz Technique, Brain Storming, Case Discussion and Assignment Systems Approach in Education.

UNIT – IV Measurement and Evaluation in Education

Education Evaluation: A Conceptual Framework ... Methods of Evaluation... Self Evaluation and Student Evaluation in Higher Education Question BankingDiagnostic Testing and Remedial Teaching.

UNIT – V Electronic Media in Education

Instructional Media: Concept, Selection, Use and Variety ... e- Learning Resources, e-Learning, e-books, e-journals, etc..... Web based Learning Access and teaching Issues

PAPER- III

Community Development

UNIT-1 Rural Development- concept, problem and issues

Rural Community- rural urban differences and continuum- types of Indian Village community concept and need of rural community development- approaches of rural development. Spatial planning approach- multipurpose approach, integrated development approach area development approach- multi level district planning, target sector approach- illiteracy- poverty- unemployment, underemployment, seasonal employmentuntouchability communal conflicts- political issues- infrastructural issues- impact of globalization

UNIT- II Rural Community Development Administration

Organizational set up and administration from national to block level- Central rural development ministry and community development agencies and district level rural development agencies and district planning authorities- functions of block development officer and extension officer-role of voluntary agencies in rural community development

UNIT- III Concept and Problems of Urban Community

Definition, Classification, characteristics and theories of urbanization, SLUM: definition, theories causes and characteristics, housing, Deviant behavior, corruption, prostitution, beggary, sanitation, healthy congestion, pollution

UNIT- IV

History of urban local self government in India form of urban local self government, organizational structure and functions. Problems of municipal administration in India. Process of organizing the communities. New trends in popular participation in Development. Relevance of social work practice

UNIT-V Rural and urban Community development programmes

Rural Development Programme

A very brief idea on IRDP, ITDP, TRYSEM, DWACRA- In depth study on Centre and State current programmes

Urban Development programmes

Urban development policies; Town Planning and Related Legislations; Town planning Acts; Land Acquisition Act, programmers: A very Brief idea on IUDP. UBS; In- Depth study on recent programmes: Swarna Jayathi Shahari Rozgar Yozna; Development of women and Children in Urban Areas; Urban Self- Employment Scheme; National Slum Development Programmes; Urban Wage Employment Programmes.

Disaster Management

UNIT 1

Disaster- meaning, concept- natural Disaster- floods, famine, earthquake, draught, forest fires , coastal hazards and landslides

UNIT II

Manmade Disaster- Chemical and Industrial Accidents, Accidental explosions, Bomb Blast, nuclear disasters, pollutions

UNIT III

Factors influencing natural and manmade disaster-political, economic, social, cultural, ideological, Ecological institutional, scientific and technological. Disasters and Development- causes and consequences

UNIT IV

Disaster management- Control plan Emergency preparedness, Disaster management cycle – Post disaster review, results of exercises, prevention, mitigation, prepadness. Intervention of State in Disaster

UNIT V

Role of Voluntary organization in Disaster management, Social Work Intervention in Disaster resource mobilization, working with other professionals

Child Welfare

I. Demographic profile of children in India, status of children in India and Tamilnadu, Gender differences in child rearing and Socializations, status of Girl children in India, Influence of family, peer neighborhood, reference group in the process of Socializations.

II. Health Nutritional status and Needs of children:

Health services, ICDS, MCH, School Health, Various types of health intervention, Education status and needs of Children, Problems in Education, Universal primary education, SSA, transit schools. School Social work, objectives and activities.

III. Children in difficult situations destitute, abandoned children Juvenile Delinquent, child trafficking, child abuse, street children Child labour, Child Abuse, Children of sex workers children of prisoners, children living with HIV/AIDS Physically challenged, Mentally Challenged and emotionally challenged children.

IV. Institutional and Non – Institutional services- foster care and adoption, Juvenile justice systems, child trafficking interventions, child labor Intervention and programmes, role of Govt. Non Govt agencies in retrieving and rehabilitation of children in difficult situation.

V. Constitutional Safeguards, National Polices for the children, U.N Charter of Children's rights, National and International agencies for child welfare, laws relating to child welfare, child rights advocacy, state and central Govt. programmes for children in India.

Human Resources Management

I HRM- Concept, meaning and evolution of HRM and HRD.

HR- Challenges and opportunities, HR- polices, procedures and programmes-H.R. policies, procedures and programmes- H.R Planning, recruitment, selection, placement, psychometric tests, employee attrition and retention, career planning and development.

II Compensation Management- wage and salary Administration, current trends in Compensation Management .Training and Development- policy, training need analysis, designing, conduction and evaluation of training. Competency mapping, multiskilling, Knowledge management, redundancy management.

III Performance Appraisal and potential appraisal, performance counseling, performance management, employee motivation, grievance handling health and safety management- Quality at work life. Employee separation, HR Audit and HR outsourcing.

IV Management of Change: process of managing organizational change, managing resistance to change, strategies and guidelines for imparting change approaches to planned change- process of organizational development, designing intervention, measuring and evaluating intervention. Team building- conflict management- restructuring organization- employee involvement.

V Corporate Social responsibility- concept- need, importance, CSR in Indian Context and in Global Scenario, corporate community participation, role and skills of social policies and activities, CSR Standards and norms, case of successful CSR initiatives.

Medical Social work.

UNIT-I: Emerging of Medical Social Work

Medical sociology –meaning and definition- Relationship of sociology to medicine – Historical development of medical social work in the west and in India. Meek and scope of medical social India. Social work perspective on health.

UNIT-II: Concept of Health

Health: Definition –Changing concept of health- Indicators of health – Methods of Assessing health status- public health and community medicine –Public health programmes in India – Legislation and Policies regarding health in India. Preventive and social medicine – Levels of prevention. Health and law.

UNIT-III: Medical Social Work in Hospitals

Organization and administration of medical social work department in hospitals –Medical Social Work in relation to different disciplines in hospitals – Teamwork in hospitals- Patients right in health care. Social work practice in health care: The helping process on going phase and Ending phase.

UNIT- IV: Communicable and Non Communicable Disease

Epidemiology of communicable diseases: communicable diseases- Transmission of Infectious agents- Control measures. The Psycho Social Problems and the role of medical social worker in dealing patients with communicable disease:

TUBERCULOSIS Leprosy, STD, AIDS, and Poliomyelitis. Non communicable disease- meaning-Epidemiology – The Psycho Social Problems and the role of medical social worker in

dealing patients with non communicable disease: Cancer- Cardiovascular disease, Psychosomatic diseases, Hypertension, Asthma, diabetes, Physically Challenged.

UNIT- V : Role of Medical Social Worker in different settings

Medical Social Work practice in different settings- hospitals, out patient department, emergency, Special Clinics, Hospice and Rehabilitation Centre. Problems encountered by medical social workers in the field. Health Education: Definitions and concepts- Role and need of health education- objectives of health education – planning of Health Education-

Levels of health education Importance of School health education.

Mental Health

UNIT-I: MENTAL HEALTH

Concept and meaning – Statistical, Psychological and cultural approaches – mental illness and mental health – manifestation of mental health –mental health and adjustment, frustration and conflicts –Characteristics of a mentally health individual identification of a mentally unhealthy individual – relevance of Defense mechanisms to mental health – Different types of mental illness.

UNIT- II: PSYCHO SEXUAL DEVELOPMENT AND MENTAL HEALTH:

The development of personality and emotional disturbance during oral period, anal period, genital period, latent period and adolescence – Emotional problem in work and marriage during adulthood – emotional maturity.

UNIT – III: SOCIAL WORK PERSPRCTIVE IN MENTAL HEALTH:

Need and Scope of social work methods in the mental health programmes. Application of social casework – group work – community organization –problems and prospects of this primary methods in the mental health in India.

UNIT –IV :COUNSELLING:

Definition – characteristics of counselling- Evolution of counselling. Foundations of counselling – philosophical foundations-Sociological foundation- psychological foundations. Counselling as a process: Outcome Goals of Counselling – stages of the counselling process. Counselling theories: psychodynamic counselling. (Sigmund Freud and Alfred Adler.) Humanistic Counselling: person centered counselling (Carl Rogers)- Transactional Analysis (Eric Berne) – Behavioral Counselling – rational Emotive behavioral counselling (Albert Ellis). Eclectic and Integrative counselling: Multimodal counselling: (Arnold Lazarus)

UNIT – V: COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH

The Mental Hygiene movement – Scope of community-Mental health- primary prevention-community mental health education- community mental health programmes in India- Mental Health Act- Forensic psychiatry.

NGO Management

UNIT-1

NGO; Meaning and its functions, types of NGO's- History and Philosophy of Voluntary Organizations in India. Procedure to start an NGO, various acts governing NGO's Code of Ethics of NGO's

UNIT II

NGO administration, and Fund raising methods. Planning organizing, Staffing, Training, Coordinating, Monitoring, Evaluation and public Relations.

UNIT III

Role of Ngo in State, national, International development- Health, poverty alleviation, awareness generation, research and policy advocacy- current status of NGO in India and abroad – need for enlightening NGO- interaction between educational institutions and NGO's – relevance of social work profession.

UNIT IV

Strategies and Approaches of NGO's in Rural, Urban, Tribal and other settings. Role of Social workers in NGO's- administration, monitoring and evaluation of programs.

UNIT V

Networking of NGO's- project writing, report writing, accounts managements- training of youth in NGO- project evaluation- problem faced by NGO.

Youth Welfare

UNIT-1 Youth:

Definition types of youth. Youth in India – Youth welfare. Need and Importance .Social work for the empowerment of Youth . Role of Social Workers in Youth welfare.

UNIT-II YOUTH CULTURE

The values and life styles of youth. Youth and Maodernisation - The period of youth in the life cycle – Emotional problems of the Youth – Parent youth confliets – youth unrest.

UNIT – III

Youth in the context of Education, Religion and politics – The influence of poverty and unemployment of youth. The involvement of youth in social services – Role of youth in National Development and social change.

UNIT – IV

Problems of urban and rural youth. Alcoholism and drug dependency among youth – youth and crime – Exploitation of youth for communalism and terrorism – special problems of female youth – Youth and mass media – Role of youth against the social evils

UNIT –V

National youth policy – National sports policy – youth welfare organization – National cadet corps – National service scheme – youth hostels and youth clubs – youth movements – leadership training for youth – promotion of national integration – Counselling services – training youth in community development programmes – youth festivals youth camps and youth exchange programmes.

Geriatric Social Work

Unit I

Definition of old age; Old age as a social problem; Roles, power and status of elderly- Demographic perspectives on aging population ; Gerontology ; Theories of aging ;dimensions of aging. Changing status of the aged in Indian society.

Unit II

Problems of the elderly; Health of elderly, Longevity and physical health, mental and emotional health, ill health, disabilities and care giving, sexuality in old age, spirituality in old age, health intervention. Review of health policies for the disabled and their implementation with references to elderly.

Unit III

Elderly and Livelihood; Work participation of elderly in the organized and unorganized sectors. Economic situation of elderly. Age related policies and laws for education, employment, retirement, social security and pensions. Intervention needs. National policy for elderly, institutional and non institutional care in day care and mobile media care units.

Unit IV

Laws affecting elderly policy and plans for elderly, Issues of division of property, housing and social security. Issues of neglect, abuse and abandonment, review of laws for inheritance and protection from abuse. Intervention needs.

Unit V

Developmental programmes for ageing. Geriatric services in India; Social work with the Aged; Gerontophenotime - an aging reversal agent; National and International agencies for aged welfare.

WOMEN WELFARE

Unit –I

Women in Nature – Status of Women through the ages – Women in India – Women’s dual role in family and Society – Patriarchal Structure in India – Changing Status of Women . Women empowerment & its various Dimensions – Social, educational, economical & political.

Unit –II

Different types of violence against women: Domestic violence, Sexual violence, Social violence, Psychological violence, Economic violence. Women harassment : Types, reasons and solutions, Socio – political movements addressing the issues concerning women – past & present.

Unit –III

Rural women – their problems – Role of education in the development of rural women. Women and Health – Health Statistics – Material health services – nutrition and

sanitation – family welfare.

Unit –IV

Women Welfare – concept & Definition – Women’s commission– State & Central level
Women Welfare organizations – State and Central level. Women Welfare programmes –
State & Central level. Role of NGO’s in Women Welfare.

Unit –V

Laws related to women- constitutional guarantees – Women & Human Rights – Need for
legal literacy of Women . Role of a Social Worker in social campaigning – Advocacy –
Networking – Skill in applying Transactional analysis to minimize the problems related
to Women.