



M.A Social Work SYLLABUS

(for affiliated colleges)

ACADEMIC YEAR 2026-2027

MANONMANIAM SUNDARANAR UNIVERSITY

TIRUNELVELI

MANONMANIAM SUNDARANAR UNIVERSITY, TIRUNELVELI

OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION - CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR FRAMING CURRICULUM

VISION AND MISSION OF THE UNIVERSITY

Vision

"To provide quality education to reach the un-reached"

Mission

- ❖ To conduct research, teaching and outreach programmes to improve conditions of human living
- ❖ To offer a wide variety of off-campus educational and training programs, including the use of information technology, to individuals and groups.
- ❖ To develop partnership with industries and government so as to improve the quality of the workplace and to serve as catalyst for economic and cultural development
- ❖ To provide quality / inclusive education, especially for the rural and un-reached segments of economically downtrodden students including women, socially oppressed and differently abled

PREAMBLE

The Master of Social Work (MSW) programme is a professional postgraduate course designed to prepare students for competent and ethical social work practice. It aims to develop knowledge, skills, values, and attitudes necessary to work with individuals, groups, communities, and organizations. The programme emphasizes social justice, human rights, equality, empowerment, and the welfare of vulnerable and marginalized populations. It integrates classroom learning, fieldwork training, research, and community engagement to enable students to understand social problems and contribute effectively to social development and social change. The curriculum promotes critical thinking, professional ethics, leadership, and evidence-based interventions for addressing contemporary social issues.

PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES (PEO)

In alignment with the Vision and Mission of the University, the following have been defined as the PEO for the graduates.

PEO1: Developing strong positive attitude to learn independently the concepts in the field of study

PEO2: Ensuring confidence among the learners to apply the knowledge and skills gained to solve real life issues

PEO3: Habituating ethical values among the learners to succeed in personal and professional life

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (PO)

Programme Outcomes for the Under Graduate and Post Graduate Degree Programmes of the University are articulated as under.

After the successful completion of Undergraduate Programme from the University, the learner should be able to

PO1: Problem Solving Skill

Apply knowledge of Management theories and Human Resource practices to solve business problems through research in Global context.

PO2: Decision Making Skill

Foster analytical and critical thinking abilities for data-based decision-making.

PO3: Ethical Value

Ability to incorporate quality, ethical and legal value-based perspectives to all organizational activities.

PO4: Communication Skill

Ability to develop communication, managerial and interpersonal skills.

PO5: Individual and Team Leadership Skill

Capability to lead themselves and the team to achieve organizational goals.

PO6: Employability Skill

Inculcate contemporary business practices to enhance employability skills in the competitive environment.

PO7: Entrepreneurial Skill

Equip with skills and competencies to become an entrepreneur.

PO8: Contribution to Society

Succeed in career endeavours and contribute significantly to society.

PO9: Multicultural competence

Possess knowledge of the values and beliefs of multiple cultures and a global perspective.

PO10: Moral and ethical awareness/reasoning

Ability to embrace moral/ethical values in conducting one's life.

Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

On successful completion of Bachelor of B programme, the student should be able to:

PSO1–Placement

To prepare the students who will demonstrate respectful engagement with others' ideas, behaviors, beliefs and apply diverse frames of reference to decisions and actions.

PSO2-Entrepreneur

To create effective entrepreneurs by enhancing their critical thinking, problem solving, decision making and leadership skill that will facilitate startups and high potential organizations.

PSO3–Research and Development

Design and implement HR systems and practices grounded in research that comply with employment laws, leading the organization towards growth and development.

PSO4– Contribution to Business World

To produce employable, ethical and innovative professionals to sustain in the dynamic business world.

PSO5–Contribution to the Society

To contribute to the development of the society by collaborating with stakeholders for mutual benefit.

Each Course has to address a minimum of 4 PSOs

Level of contribution of the Course towards attaining PSOs

0 – No Contribution 1 – Low Level 2 – Medium Level 3 – High Level

COURSE OUTCOMES (CO)

Four Course Outcomes (COs) for each course that can be achieved by the learners on completion of that particular course are as follows:

Considering outcomes related to

- i. K1 and K2 level of evaluation in all the Units as CO1
- ii. K3 level of evaluation in all the Units as CO2
- iii. K4 level of evaluation in all the Units as CO3
- iv. K5 and K6 level of evaluation in all the Units as CO4.

All the COs proposed in each of the courses should be mapped with POs based on the relevance.

Level of Correlation between COs and POs

0 – No Correlation 1 – Low 2 – Medium 3 – High

G. Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Programme Outcomes (POs) and Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs) can be carried out accordingly, assigning the appropriate level in the grids:

CO – PO – PSO Mapping (Course Articulation Matrix)

CO	POs							PSOs						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO1	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1
CO2	2	3	3	2	1	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	2
CO3	1	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	3	3
CO4	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total Score	7	12	10	10	8	10	11	8	11	10	11	10	10	9

Credit Distribution for UG Programme in B (optional)

Semester-I	Credit	Semester-II	Credit	Semester-III	Credit	Semester-IV	Credit
1.1.Core-I	4	2.1.Core-IV	5	3.1.Core-VII	5	4.1.Core-X	5
1.2Core-II	4	2.2Core-V	5	3.2Core-VII	5	4.2Core-XI	5
1.3Core- III	4	2.3Core- VI	4	3.3Core-IX	5	4.3Core- XII	4
1.4Core-IV	5	2.4 Elective (Generic / Discipline Centric) – III	3	3.4 Elective (Generic / Discipline Centric) – V	4	4.4 Elective (Generic / Discipline Centric) – VI	3
1.4 Elective (Generic /Discipline Centric)-I	3	2.5Elective (Generic / Discipline Centric)-IV	3	3.5Core Industry Module	3	4.5Projectwith Viva-Voce	7
1.5 Elective (Generic / Discipline Centric)-II							
		2.7 Skill Enhancement CourseSEC2	2	3.7 Skill Enhancement Course – SEC3	2	4.7 Skill Enhancement Course – Block Field work Training	2
				3.8 Internship/ Industrial Activity	2	4.8 Professional Competence Course (Study Tour)	1
	20		22		26		23
	TotalCreditPoints						91

Consolidated Semester wise and Component wise Credit distribution

Credits	Sem I	Sem II	Sem III	Sem IV	Total
Part A	18	18	18	18	72
Part B					
(i)Discipline–Centric/Generic Skill	2	2	2	2	8
(ii)Soft Skill		2	2	2	8
(iii)Summer Internship/ Industrial Training			2		
Part C			2	1	1
Total	20	22	26	23	91

METHODS OF EVALUATION		
Internal Evaluation	Continuous Internal Assessment Test	25 Marks
	Assignments / Snap Test / Quiz	
	Seminars	
	Attendance and Class Participation	
External Evaluation	End Semester Examination	75 Marks
Total		100 Marks
METHODS OF ASSESSMENT		
Remembering (K1)	- The lowest level of questions require students to recall information from the course content - Knowledge questions usually require students to identify information in the textbook.	
Understanding (K2)	- Understanding of facts and ideas by comprehending organizing, comparing, translating, interpolating and interpreting in their own words. - The questions go beyond simple recall and require students to combine data together	
Application (K3)	- Students have to solve problems by using / applying a concept learned in the classroom. - Students must use their knowledge to determine a exact response.	

Analyze (K4)	- Analyzing the question is one that asks the students to break down something into its component parts. - Analyzing requires students to identify reasons causes or motives and reach conclusions or generalizations.
Evaluate (K5)	- Evaluation requires an individual to make judgment on something. - Questions to be asked to judge the value of an idea, a character, a work of art, or a solution to a problem. - Students are engaged in decision-making and problem – solving. - Evaluation questions do not have single right answers.
Create (K6)	- The questions of this category challenge students to get engaged in creative and original thinking. - Developing original ideas and problem solving skills

DURATION OF THE PROGRAMME

The programme of study shall be for duration of TWO academic years with FOUR Semesters.

ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION

Any degrees offered by a recognized University and the candidate should have completed the course through 10+2+3 pattern. Reservation of seats and other concessions will be in line with Tamil Nadu State Government and norms of the University.

ELIGIBILITY FOR THE AWARD OF MSW DEGREE

As per the university regulations a candidate in the Manonmaniam Sundaranar University becomes eligible for the award of the degree of MSW subject to the fulfilment of the following conditions:

- 7] Undergone the Post-graduate course of study in social work offered by the Manonmaniam Sundaranar University of Social Work over 4 semesters (Two years full-time) and has earned the prescribed 91 credits.
- 7] Passes all the theory examinations, participated in the rural camp and completed summer placement I and II, Study Tour, Skill Enhancement courses, and all other course completion requirements.
- 7] Evaluation of each paper shall be done in parts, viz., Continuous Assessment i.e Internal (CA) and End Semester Assessment (ESA) i.e External. The distribution of marks shall be 25 marks for CA and 75 for ESA.
- 7] Only those who secure a minimum of 75% attendance in the aggregate for all the papers of a semester will be allowed to register for the End Semester Examination of each Semester.
- 7] Each student shall be required to do assignments for each paper; a maximum 5 marks shall be awarded for the assignments. Students shall be required to present a seminar on a selected topic in each paper. The evaluation of the seminar will be done on the basis of presentation, content of the seminar paper and participation in discussion. The maximum marks shall be 5.
- 7] There shall be three Internal tests (CA) during a semester. Marks of tests shall be awarded on the basis of the marks secured for the best of 2 tests. Maximum 15 marks shall be awarded for the test. 10 marks for Seminar and Presentation. Totally 25 marks shall be awarded for the internal examination.

SOCIAL WORK ORIENTATION WORK SHOP

In the First Semester the students will be oriented to the social work profession soon after their admission. Duration of the programme shall be five to Ten days. Attendance in the orientation programme is compulsory. This programme shall comprise of speakers drawn from practitioners, professional social workers from the field and from academia.

ATTENDANCE

Every student should attain a minimum of 75% attendance to become eligible to attend end semester examinations. The Head of the Department shall condone lack of attendance for a student in a course when the student had earned minimum of 65% of the attendance. Any student with less than 60% of attendance in a particular semester will be re-do the semester. This can be change according to the university norms time to time.

Field work instruction

Practical training is an integral part of social work education. This practical training is given to the students during the two years of study through various programmes such as orientation programme, observation visits, Rural camp, Community organization Programmes, school social work, study tour, Summer Placement training , Block Placement Training and Research Work.

Students can be involve in intervention during emergency situations like riots, cyclone and earthquake and specific time-bound, issue- based campaigns (this is as per NAAC Manual for Self-Study of Social work Institutions, October2005)

Fieldwork is the core curricular activity of the MSW course. Hence, 100% attendance of the student is mandatory. In case of absentees on any count, additional fieldwork needs to be planned and scheduled. Work hours should be completed.

WORKING DAYS

A student has to work on two days a week for Skill Enhancement course (Concurrent Fieldwork). Every week15 hours of concurrent fieldwork (7.5hours+7.5hours) on the said two days is mandatory. Compensation of fieldwork is admissible only on the grounds of prolonged illness /disability/reasonable cause as decided by the members of the faculty in a department meeting

ROLE OF FIELD WORK SUPERVISORS (FACULTY MEMBERS)

- Hold individual conferences of at least 10 minutes 'duration per student, per week.
- Check students' recordings on a weekly basis make written comments on the record and discuss the same in the individual conferences.
- Conduct at least one group conference in a week
- Make regular visits to the field work settings for discussion of the students plans and progress

- Faculty field work supervisors are actively involved in the field works setting. Written/audio/video recordings of students' field work are used for classroom teaching

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

The curriculum transaction will involve Lectures, interactive discussions, Group assignments/discussions, providing reading material for reflection and discussions, Article/news item reviews, Skill labs, individual conference, community outreach, Field based case studies/discussions and analysis, Field Visits and Guest Lect

The question pattern for all theory courses shall be as follows.

Duration of Exam: 3 Hours

Section	Type of questions	Mark Distribution
Part A	Ten Multiple choice question (Two question from each unit compulsory)	15 x1=15 Marks
Part B	Five Internal Choice questions (One question from each unit: either or choice)	5x4=20 marks
Part C	Five Internal Choice questions (One question from each unit: either or choice)	5x8=40 marks
Total		75 Marks

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

(For those who joined in July 2026 onwards) Time: Three hours Maximum:75 marks		
	Part-A (15×1=15 marks) Answer All questions	
1	Which of the following is a principle of Social Group Work? a) Individual isolation b) Democratic participation c) Authoritarian control d) Competition only	K1
2	A social group worker primarily acts as a: a) Judge b) Facilitator c) Policymaker d) Administrator	K2
3	Effective communication in a group helps to: a) Promote understanding and cooperation b) Create misunderstandings c) Reduce participation d) Increase isolation	K2
4	The success of group dynamics can best be judged by: a) Number of meetings conducted b) Achievement of goals and member satisfaction c) Group size only d) Amount of funding received	K1
5	The final phase of the group work process is: a) Planning Phase b) Termination Phase c) Orientation Phase d) Development Phase	K1
6	An effective termination phase should include: a) Ignoring members' feelings	K2

	b) Reviewing accomplishments and future plans c) Recruiting additional members d) Avoiding evaluation	
7	The final phase of the group work process is: a) Planning Phase b) Termination Phase c) Orientation Phase d) Development Phase	K1
8	An effective termination phase should include: a) Ignoring members' feelings b) Reviewing accomplishments and future plans c) Recruiting additional members d) Avoiding evaluation	K3
9	The main objective of a therapeutic group is to: a) Improve psychosocial functioning b) Increase competition among members c) Conduct research studies d) Promote political activities	K2
10	Creating a rehabilitation program for juvenile offenders requires: a) Appropriate therapeutic group strategies b) Economic planning only c) Political campaigning d) Administrative supervision only	K3
11	A social worker is designing a programme for adolescent life-skill development. Which step should be taken first? A. Conduct a needs assessment B. Evaluate outcomes C. Prepare the final report D. Terminate the group	K4
12	Which strategy best demonstrates innovation in social group work practice? A. Using the same programme for every group B. Adapting interventions based on members' needs and feedback C. Avoiding member participation in planning	K5

	D. Limiting communication among members	
13	Youth club is experiencing conflict among members. The most appropriate role of the social worker is to: A. Ignore the conflict B. Facilitate constructive conflict resolution C. Expel all conflicting members D. Allow the conflict to continue	K6
14	Which statement best describes a task group? A. It focuses on psychotherapy. B. It is formed to accomplish a specific objective. C. It is mainly for recreation. D. It consists only of family members.	K7
15	Who is regarded as one of the pioneers of Social Group Work? A. Mary Richmond B. Grace Coyle C. Jane Addams D. Gordon Hamilton	K5
	PART- B (5 x 4 = 20 Marks)	
11	11)a) Explain the meaning and scope of Social Group Work? b) List out the objectives of Social Group Work?	K2
12	12)a) Discuss the importance of communication in group processes? Or b) Apply the principles of group dynamics to improve teamwork in a community group?	K4
13	13)a) Illustrate methods for managing group Conflicts during the middle phase? b) Analyze the factors that contribute to successful group termination?	K3
14	14)a) Compare group work practice in schools and hospitals? Or b) Critically evaluate the role of group work in educational institutions?	K6
15	15)a) Formulate strategies to improve participation in therapeutic groups? Or	K2

	b)Assess the role of specialized group addressing specific social problems?	
	PART- C (5 X 8 = 40 Marks)	
16	16)a)Describe the role of a group worker in facilitating group processes? Or b)How would you use group work techniques to address conflicts among members?	K4
17	17)a)Summarize the role of leadership in group functioning? Or b)Apply the principles of group dynamics to improve teamwork in a community group?	K5
18	18)a)Examine the challenges faced during the transition from one phase to another? Or b)Evaluate the significance of group evaluation and termination in professional Social Group Work practice?	K5
19	19)a)Illustrate the use of the remedial model in a rehabilitation center? Or b)Evaluate the contribution of group work in promoting social change?	K3
20	20)a)Explain the concept of specialized groups and their significance in social work practice? Or b)Design a therapeutic group program for adolescents with behavioral problems?	K3

Master of Social Work Semester-I

Revised Course Structure

Category	Title of the Subject	Credit	No.of Hours
Core Course-I	Social Work Profession	4	7
Core Course-II	Social Case Work	4	7
Core Course-III	Social Group Work	4	6
Core Course-IV	Field Work-I	5	5
Elective Course-I	Sociological and Psychological Foundations for Social Work (or) Society and Human Behaviour	3	5
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Total		20	30

Category	Title of the Subject	Credit	No. of Hours
Core Course-V	Community Organization and Social Action	5	6
Core Course-VI	Social Work Research and Statistics	5	6
Core Course-VII	Social Welfare Administration and Social Legislation	4	6
Core Course-VIII	Field Work-II	4	6
Elective Course-II	Entrepreneurship Development (or) Green Social Work	3	4
Skill Enhancement Course [SEC] - I	Alternative Media/ Theatre for Transformation (Outside the Class Hour)	1	-
Total		22	30

SECONDYEAR

Semester-III

Category	Title of the Subject		Credit	No.of Hours
Core Course–IX	CD	Rural Community Development	5	6
	HRM	Human Resource Management		
	M&P	Medical Social Work		
Core Course– X	CD	Tribal Development in India	5	6
	HRM	Labour Legislations		
	M&P	Mental Health and Psychiatric Disorders		
Core Course– X1	Field Work–III		5	6
Elective Course-III	Disaster Management (or) Corporate Social Responsibility		4	4
Elective Course–IV	Counselling in Social Work(or) Public Health in India		3	4
Skill Enhancement Course - II	Skills for Competitive Examinations		2	2
Internship	Summer Internship Training		2	-
Total			26	30

(CD:Community Development

HRM:HumanResourceManagement,

M&P:Medical&PsychiatricSocial Work)

SECONDYEAR

Semester-IV

Category		Title of the Subject	Credit	No.of Hours
Core Course– XII	CD	Urban Community Development	4	6
	HRM	Industrial Relations and Employee Welfare		
	M&P	Psychiatric Social Work		
Core Course– XIII	CD	NGO Management	4	6
	HRM	Organizational Behaviour		
	M&P	Clinical Social Work		
Core Course-XIV	CD	Social Work Practice in Project Management	4	6
	HRM	Strategic Human Resource Management		
	M&P	Therapeutic Intervention in Social Work		
Core Course– XV	Field Work- IV		4	6

Project with Viva-Voce	Research Project	4	6
Block Field Work	Block Field Work Training	2	-
Professional Competence Course	Study Tour	1	-
Total		23	30

(CD:Community Development

HRM:HumanResourceManagement,

M&P:Medical&PsychiatricSocialWork)

NOTE FOR CORE COURSE –FIELD WORK

1. Field Work Conference =1 Hour

2. Instructional/Input Hours in the Field Work Organization
(2.5Hoursper dayx2Days) =5 Hours

Total Number of Hours in the Template = 6 Hours

3. Practice in the Field(4.5 Hoursperdayx2 Days) = 9 Hours

Total Hours for the Field Work for 2 Days 15 Hours

CO – PO – PSO Mapping (Course Articulation Matrix)

CO	Pos							PSOs						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	1
CO2	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	2	2
CO3	2	3	2	3	1	2	1	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO4	2	3	3	3	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Total Score	9	11	9	10	4	6	5	12	10	9	9	7	9	8

Level of Correlation between COs and POs, COs and POs

0 – No Correlation

1 – Low

2 – Medium

3 – High

FIRST YEAR – SEMESTER- I

Subject Code	Subject Name	Category	L	T	P	S	Credits	Inst. Hours	Marks		
									CIA	External	Total
	SOCIALWORK PROFESSION	Core Course -I	5					5	25	75	100
Course Outcome On completion of this course, Students will be able to											
CO1: To aware an in-depth knowledge on the basic concepts of Social Work and skills of Social Work Practitioner.											
CO2: To understand the historical background of Social Work in West and India.											
CO3: To articulate the student to be familiar with Philosophies, Ethics and Values of Social Work											
CO4 : To analyse the significance of Models in Social Work and To evaluate implication of Social Work Education and Field Work											
UNIT	Contents										No . of Hours
I	SOCIAL WORK: DEFINITION, NATURE, CHARACTERISTICS, FUNCTIONS, VALUES, PRINCIPLES, GOALS AND SCOPE. CONCEPTS RELATED TO SOCIAL WORK: SOCIAL WELFARE, SOCIAL SERVICE, SOCIAL REFORMS, SOCIAL JUSTICE, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT. SCIENTIFIC BASIS OF SOCIAL WORK: KNOWLEDGE, TOOLS, TECHNIQUES, SKILLS AND ABILITIES OF PROFESSIONAL SOCIAL WORK PRACTITIONER.										15
II	Historical Development of Social Work - Evolution of Social Work in UK and USA. Religious Foundation of Social Work in India. Professional development of Social Work- Development of Social Work Education; Social Work in Ancient India - Contribution of Social Reformers, Social Reform Movements, and Organizations - Development of Social Work from charity to Professional Social Work. Current trends and Challenges of Social Work for Practice.										18

III	Philosophies and Ethics of Social work - Social Work as a Profession: Nature and characteristics of a profession. Social Work Values – Code of Ethics in Social Work practice. Philosophical bases of Social Work - moral and religious values in Social Work philosophy - Christian, Hindu, Islam, Buddhist traditions - ideologies: Liberalism, Humanism, Socialism, Communism, Democracy; Gandhi an Philosophy of Social Work	15
IV	Development of Social Work Education - Focus, Nature and Content of Social Work Education. Field Work in Social Work Profession: Objectives, Need and Importance - Significance of Field Work Supervision. Role of Voluntary Organizations and Government in promoting Social work profession in India. National and International Professional Associations. Social Work Profession and Education in Global perspectives. Development of Social work Education in India.	15
V	Social Work Practice in Different settings - Fields of Social Work practice : Community Settings, Family, Child and Youth Welfare, Industry, Older Persons with Disabilities, Environment, Women and Welfare - Correctional Social Work - Social Work with Marginalized and Vulnerable sections – Geriatric Social Work.	12
	Total	75

Text Books:

1. Encyclopedia of Social work in India, 1987 Vol.1,2,3. Director, publication division, ministry of information and broadcasting, New Delhi.
2. Hemsworth, Dean ,H (2010), Direct Social Work Practice-Theory and Skills 8th edition. New York: Brooks/Cole.
3. Paul Chowdary, 2018 Social Work–Introduction to Social Work-History, Concept, Methods and Fields, Atma Ram & Sons, New Delhi.
4. Sanjay Bhattacharya, 2013. Social Work Interventions and Management. New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications.
5. Sanjay Bhattacharya, 2018. Social Work an Integrated Approach, Deep and Deep Publications Pvt., Ltd., New Delhi

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1. Antony, A. Vass 1996 New directions in social work – social work competencies – core knowledge values and skills, New Delhi: sage publications.
2. Banks, S. 1995 Ethics and values in social work; practical social work series, London: Macmillan press Ltd.
3. Bogo, Marion. 2007. Social Work Practice – Concepts, Processes & Interviewing. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
4. Cox, David & Manohar Pawar. 2006. International Social Work – Issues, Strategies and Programs. New Delhi: Vistar Publications.
5. Desai, M. 2000, Curriculum Development on history of ideologies for social change and social work, Mumbai.
6. Desai, Murali 2002 Ideologies and Social Work: Historical and Contemporary Analysis, Jaipur: Rawat Publication.
7. Dominelli, Lena. 2004. Social Work: Theory and Practice for a Changing Profession. London: Polity Press
8. Fink, Arthur E., Wilson, Everett E. - Third Edition, 1959, The Fields of Social Work, New York: Henry Holt and Company.
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10. Gilbert, Neil et al. 2002. An Introduction to Social Work Practice. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
11. Jha, Jainendra Kumar. 2002. Practice of Social Work. New Delhi: Anmol Publications
12. Gangrade, K.D. 1976 Dimensions of Social Work in India, Marwah, New Delhi.
13. Narendra Mohan, 2017, Philosophy of Social Work, Centum Press, New Delhi
14. Reamer, F.G. 1995 Social work values and ethics, New York: Columbia University press.
15. Roy, Bailey and Phil, Lee 1982 Theory and Practice in Social Work, London: Oxford Pub. Ltd.
16. Sheldon, B., & Macdonald, G., 2010 A Textbook of Social Work, London: Routledge.
17. Singh, R.R. 1985 Field Work in Social Work Education, A Perspective for Human Service Profession, New Delhi : Concept Publishing Company.
18. Wadia, A.R. (Ed.) 1961 History and Philosophy of Social Work in India, Bombay: II Allied Publisher Private Ltd.

WebResources

1. <https://www.ifsw.org/what-is-social-work/global-definition-of-social-work/>
2. <https://www.socialworkers.org/News/Facts/Types-of-Social-Work>
3. <https://www.cswe.org/Students/Discover-Social-Work/What-is-social-work>
4. <https://www.socialworktoday.com/>
5. <https://www.iassw-aiets.org/>
1. <https://www.socialworker.com/>

MSU

CO – PO – PSO Mapping (Course Articulation Matrix)

CO	Pos							PSOs						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	2	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	2	2	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
Total Score	12	11	11	11	8	10	10	12	7	11	11	7	8	12

Level of Correlation between COs and POs, COs and POs

0 – No Correlation

1 – Low

2 – Medium

3 – High

FIRST YEAR –SEMESTER- I

Subject Code	Subject Name	Category	L	T	P	S	Credits	Inst. Hours	Marks		
									CIA	External	Total
	SOCIAL CASE WORK	Core Course- II	5					5	25	75	100
Course Outcome On completion of this course, Students will be able to											
CO1:To Get Knowledge About The Different problems faced by the Individuals											
CO2:To enhance knowledge on social case work skills in social case work practice.											
CO3: To understand the process of casework intervention with client.											
CO4:To enhance the ability to wards problem solving process.											
UNIT	Contents										No . of Hours
I	Social Casework as a method of Social Work : Meaning and Definition, objectives, purpose. Historical Development of Social Case Work in UK, USA and India. Nature and Scope, its importance and relationship with other methods of Social Work, Principles of Case Work. Qualities and Skills in Social Case Worker. Case Worker – Client relationship and the use of Professional Self, Problems in professional relationship.										15
II	Tools and techniques in Case Work: Tools and techniques in casework: observation, interview, collateral contacts, home visits, referrals, Verbal and nonverbal communication, Techniques in practice – ventilation, emotional support, advocacy, Environment modification, modeling, role-playing, confrontation, – Case history taking, Recording – Uses, principles, types, structure and content. Use of genograms, and eco-maps, family schema in records.										18

III	Components and Tools of Social Case work: Components of casework (Perlman's model): Person- client, significant others and collaterals. Problem- need impaired social functioning. Place- agency, objectives, functions, policies and resources. Process- Social Casework intervention; psychosocial study, Diagnosis, Treatment, Evaluation, Termination and follow up. Writing a Case work record.	15
IV	Social Case Work Treatment - Approaches and Models : Environmental modification, Enhancing social support systems, and Direct treatment (Counselling techniques - guidance, clarification, ventilation, psychological, support, reassurance, confrontation, accreditation, suggestion etc.) Enhancing the client's problem solving - assertiveness, Stress management & social skills. Theoretical Approaches relevant to Case Work: Psychoanalytical, Psychosocial, Diagnostic and Functional approaches. Models of Casework Practice : Social diagnostic(Richmond), Supportive and modificatory (Hamilton), Problem solving (Perlman), Crisis intervention (Rappaport), Classified treatment method (Florence Hollies),Competence based approach (ElleenGrabrill)	15
V	Case management in Social Case Work : Case management: definition, philosophy, components- Assessment, planning, facilitation, care coordination, evaluation, advocacy, referral, resource management Settings of social case work: Primary & secondary, Social Case Work in Disaster management. Scope of social case work in various settings, Role and function of case worker in all settings. Use of single case evaluation and ethnography as research method in social case work. Limitations of Social Case Work practice in India in current scenario.	12
Total		75

Text Books

1. Upadhyay,R.K,2003SocialCasework:ATherapeuticApproach,RawatPublications, India.
2. JohnsonE.J.,HugginsC.L.(2019)SocialCaseworkMethodology:ASkillsHandbookfor

the Caribbean Human Services Worker. Springer Briefs in Social Work. Springer, Cham.

3. Johnson, L.C. & Yanaca S.J. (2015). Social Work Practice: A generalist approach, Pearson.
4. Hamilton, G., 2013 Theory and Practice of Social Case Work, Rawat Publications, India.
5. Hollis, F., & Wood, M. (1981). Casework: A psychosocial therapy (3rd ed.). New York: Random House
6. Perlman, H.H., 2011, Social Case Work - A Problem Solving Process, Rawat Publications
7. Sanjay Bhattacharya, 2008, Social Work intervention and management', Deep & Deep publication (p) Ltd

Books for References

1. Healy, K. 2012, Social Work Methods and Skills, Palgrave MacMillan
2. Bogo, M. (2007). Social work practice: Concepts, process & Interviewing, Rawat Publication.
3. Misra, P.D. 1994, Social Work Philosophy and Methods, Inter-India Publications, New Delhi
4. Misra P.D., Beena Misra, 2004, Social Work Profession in India, New Royal book Com. Lacknow.
5. Mathew, Grace (1992) An Introduction to Social Casework. Bombay: Tata Institute of Social Sciences.

Web Resources

1. https://www.russellsage.org/sites/default/files/Richmond_What%20is%20Social_0.p
2. <http://ddceutkal.ac.in/Syllabus/MSW/Paper-5.pdf>
3. <https://www.socialworkfootprints.org/videos/social-casework-philosophy-principles-and-components>
4. <https://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/sociology/social-casework-processes-study-and-diagnosis/36564>
5. <https://www.slideshare.net/surendrashah6/complete-note-of-casework>
6. <https://www.socialworkfootprints.org/videos/social-casework-practice-in-indian-society-relevance-scope-and-influence-of-culture>
7. <http://www.ignou.ac.in/upload/bswe-02-block1-unit-3-small-size.pdf>

CO	Pos							PSOs						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	2	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	2	2	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
Total Score	12	11	11	11	8	10	10	12	7	11	11	7	8	12

Level of Correlation between COs and POs, COs and POs

0 – No Correlation

1 – Low

2 – Medium

3 – High

FIRST YEAR –SEMESTER- I

Subject Code	Subject Name	Category	L	T	P	S	Credits	Inst. Hours	Marks		
									CIA	External	Total
	SOCIAL GROUP WORK	Core Course- III	5					5	25	75	100
Course Outcome On completion of this course, Students will be able to											
CO1: To be aware about the concept, characteristics, values and principles of Social Group Work											
CO2: To apply suitable models to resolve Group conflicts											
CO3: To Critically choose and implement interventions to achieve social group work goals.											
CO4: To analyse competencies and skills for working with different groups in various practice settings.											
UNIT	Contents										No . of Hours
I	Introduction to Social Group Work: The Group: Definition, characteristics, types, functions and group structure. Social Group Work: Definitions, objective, Values and Principles of Social Group Work. Skills and Roles of Social Group Worker. History of Social Group Work in India and abroad. Social Group Work as a method of Social Work.										15
II	Group Processes and Dynamics: Stages in a group development; new comers, isolation, rejection, group-bond, sub groups, clique, gang, dyad, triad, group norms, membership, cohesiveness, group pressure, group morale, leadership, team building, decision making, problem solving, conflict management, communication in a group, role clarity, use of sociometry										18

III	Phases of Group Work Process: *Planning Phase: establishing purpose, assessing, recruiting, orienting, contracting, preparing group environment. * Beginning Phase: introduction, motivation, member feedback, defining purpose, objectives, goal setting, assessment * Middle Phase: preparing for meetings, structuring the group work, intervention strategies in groups- programme planning and implementation – meaning and principles of programme planning. Monitoring and evaluating group process * Ending Phase: preparing for termination; evaluation and feedback	15
IV	Group Work Models and Practice in different settings: Social goals model, remedial model, reciprocal model, practice in different settings: hospital, school, community, industry and institutional setting, recording: principles, Structure, types and importance of recording, skills required for recording in group work, types of recording in group work.	15
V	Therapeutic and Specialized Groups : Support groups, Therapy Group, Self-help groups, Educational groups, Task- oriented groups- Therapeutic principles and significance. Uses of activities ,Games and Role play. Contemporary Issues: -Group work with Marginalized populations - Gender sensitive practice- Digital/Online group work-Ethics in group work.	12
Total		75

Text Books

1. Alissi,A.S(1980)Perspectivesonsocialgroupworkpractice;AbookofReading,New York: The free press.
2. DaveCapuzzi,DouglasR.Gross,MarkD.Stauffer(2010) IntroductiontoGroupWork, New Delhi, Rawat Publication.
3. David,C.,Douglas,R.G.&Mark,D.S.(2010)IntroductionToGroupWork,NewDelhi, Rawat Publication
4. Gravin,Charles.D. Lorriæ&M.Gulier.(2007).AHandBookofSocialWorkwith Groups .New Delhi: Rawat Publications.

5. Toseland, Ronald & Rivas, Robert (2001), Introduction to Group Work Practice, Allyn and Bacon, London.

Books for Reference

1. Bradler, Sand Roman C. P. (2016) Groupwork Skills and strategies for effective Interventions New York: The Howorth Press.
2. Delbecq, A. L. and Van de Ven, A. H. (1977) 'A group process model for problem identification and program planning', in N. Gilbert and H. Specht (eds), Planning For Welfare, Englewood Cliffs, NJ, Prentice-Hall.
3. Gerald Corey (2000) Theory and practice of group counseling, Wordsworth, London.
4. Siddiqy, H. Y. (2008), Group Work: Theories and Practices, Rawat Publications.
5. Trecker, Harleigh B. (2020) Social Group Work: Principles and Practice, New Delhi, Pranava Books.

Web Resources

1. <https://www.socialworkin.com/>
2. <https://socialwelfare.library.vcu.edu/social-work/social-group-work-theory-and-practice/>
3. <https://mgcub.ac.in/>
4. <https://www.socialworkin.com/>
5. <https://mgcub.ac.in/pdf/material/2020041217303055424e9f93.pdf>

CO – PO – PSO Mapping (Course Articulation Matrix)

CO	Pos							PSOs						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	2	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	2	2	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
Total Score	12	11	11	11	8	10	10	12	7	11	11	7	8	12

Level of Correlation between COs and POs, COs and POs

0 – No Correlation

1 – Low

2 – Medium

3 – High

FIRST YEAR – SEMESTER- I

Subject Code	Subject Name	Category	L	T	P	S	Credits	Inst. Hours	Marks		
									CIA	External	Total
	FIELDWORK-I	Core Course -IV	5					5	25	75	100

Course Outcome

On completion of this course, Students will be able to

CO 1 : To integrate the classroom learning with field practice –the knowledge related to different field settings- establishment of NGO’S and its work with the beneficiaries
CO2 : To understand the application of different skills related to casework, Group work and other methods of Social Work
CO3 : To realise one’s development of self and conduct one self professionally in the field
CO4 : To apply and practice skills acquired in the process of learning in handling various types of clientele

UNIT	Contents	No . of Hours
I	Organizational Profile: History of the Agency, Vision, mission, Organization Chart, funding resources, different types of beneficiaries, its work in the field, networking agencies.	15
II	Various Methods of Social Work –Skills required in the practice of Casework, Group Work, community organization and Social Research, Assessment of the community profile	18
III	Specific Areas of work of the Agency -Its expertise in the area of work, staff resources, locations of work, networking and challenges faced	15
IV	Services provided by the agency to the beneficiaries -Follow up and termination of services, adherence to professional ethics, Documentation and Report presentation	15
V	Social Legislation: Legislations applicable to the Organization, Legislations for women and children	12
	Total	75

CO – PO – PSO Mapping (Course Articulation Matrix)

CO	Pos							PSOs						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	2	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	2	2	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
Total Score	12	11	11	11	8	10	10	12	7	11	11	7	8	12

Level of Correlation between COs and POs, COs and POs

0 – No Correlation

1 – Low

2 – Medium

3 – High

COMPONENT NO.1

Observational Visits

NO OF VISITS: 10 TO 14

DURATION: 2 DAYS PER WEEK

OBJECTIVES

- To get exposure to different social issues and social welfare agencies.
- To get acquainted with the structure, functioning and staffing pattern and activities of the organization.
- To observe and develop a spirit of enquiry.
- To participate in group discussions.
- To make use of the supervision & guidance in understanding social issues.
- To document the outcome of visits

PROCEDURE:

The students accompanied by a faculty member shall visit pre-identified agencies in

different areas like disability, health, old age, children, women, rural & urban and industrial communities, PRI office, Health Sub-centers, Primary Health Centers (PHC), ICDS centers and also encouraged to take part in Gram Sabha /Village meetings, SHG meetings, PHC meetings. Minimum 12 visits are mandatory for the observation visits.

COMPLETION OF TASKS RELATING TO

- I Background and field of work of the agency.
 - Place and role of the agency in the society.
 - Aims, objectives and programmes implemented.
 - Types of Beneficiaries/Target groups.
 - Administrative structure, departmentalization, staffing pattern.
 - Funding and resource mobilization.
 - Problems and issues faced by the organization.
 - Conditions and problems of the inmates / beneficiaries,

SKILLS TO BE DEVELOPED:

Rapport building
Communication
Assessment
Observation
Critical thinking
Facilitation (Group discussion) Organize
Developing an action plan
Evaluation Documentation

COMPONENT NO.2

Rural Camp

SYLLABUS

PHASE-I: PRE-CAMP AND FORM COMMITTEES

- Identify & Form Committees
- Describe Committee Roles & Member's Responsibilities
- Engage in Committee Tasks
- Involve in Pre-Camp Planning

PHASE-II: PILOT VISITS & FINALIZATION OF CAMP SITE

- Prepare for Pilot Visits

- Undertake the Visits
- Present & engage in Critical Evaluation

PHASE–III:FINALIZATION OF CAMP THEME & CAMP SCHEDULE

- Engage in analytical evaluation and finalization of camp theme
- Draft the Camp Schedule
- Demonstrate Leadership Initiatives

PHASE–IV:ON-CAMP PHASE

- Accomplishment of Course Objectives
- Analysis on Rural Socio-Political & Economic Realities
- Hands-on Exposure to Participatory Rural Appraisal
- Inputs on Local Governance & Administration through Local Leaders
- Engage in Manual Labour
- Involve in Community Visits-Interaction with People & Subsequent assessments
- Be part of Various Teams to execute
- Rural Camp related tasks
- Participate in evolving need-based programmes using theatre skills & indigenous folk arts to address concerns
- Observed in the community
- Appreciate the need for Group Living
- Practice the art of accommodative reciprocal symbiosis
- Contextual Self-Reflection Self-Analysis
& Sharing of consolidated and cumulative understanding of the process and outcome
- Develop for Professional Development

PHASE–V:POSTCAMP PHASE

- Integrative Understanding on the Process and Procedures of Rural Realities & Group Living
- Reflective Evaluation
- Individual Analytical Report
- Group Presentation
- Consolidated Batch Report

Duration: Pre-camp Preparation+On camp: 7 to 10 Days.

Rural camp is preceded with camp preparation to actual camp. This will include pilot visits to the village(s) for identification of the campsite, projects to be implemented, and to liaise with local community, various NGO's and Government departments to conduct the rural camp in a particular place.

OBJECTIVES:

The objective of the rural camp is

1. To make the social work trainees to experience group living and to initiate and participate in development work in a village identified by the department and the students together.
2. To expose the students to rural life and living.
3. To enable the students to learn by carrying out development projects after identifying local
4. To help them to develop capacities and attitudes suitable for group living.
5. To inculcate the spirit of working in a team

PROCEDURE

The entire class shall be divided into various groups called committees namely Project, Transport, Food, Medical, Housekeeping and Health, Finance and the like. Student coordinators and members will be nominated to these committees. For overall coordination two student camp leaders will also be elected. Micro-planning activity and Participatory Rural Appraisal(PRA) activity shall be the part of Social Work camp.

Faculty members as camp directors and supervisors in charge of the respective committees will guide and facilitate the working of the committees. Thus the whole class will plan and execute the rural camp by working out the logistics, contributing and mobilizing necessary resources for the conduct of the camp. The whole process will be documented and evaluated by the class in terms of camp experience, outcome and learning with reference to the objectives specified

SKILLS TO BE DEVELOPED

Skills pertaining to: Group living, Planning, co-ordination, participation, cooperation, capacity to organize, resource mobilization, sense of responsibility, self-evaluation

DOCUMENTATION AND EVALUATION

Regarding writing reports, only the specific field work record sheets should be used. The reports should be submitted before 10 am on every next-day of the field work day to the staff in-charge. Students should submit their weekly reports to the faculty supervisor. Weekly fieldwork individual and group conferences are compulsory. At the end of the semester students should submit a consolidated field work report and self-evaluated report.

The delayed reports will carry lesser marks during evaluation. The learning and outcome of each visit is to be evaluated through Individual and Group conference under the supervision of a faculty member

NORMS FOR FIELDWORK-I EVALUATION

The 100 marks will have external and internal in the ratio of 50:50. While the External 50 marks will be awarded jointly by the concerned supervisor and one more External faculty member. The Internal 50 marks will be awarded by concerned supervisor in accordance with the guidelines given below:

FOREXTERNALEVALUATION:

Quality and Content of the Report	- 10 Marks
Presentation in Viva-voce	- 10 Marks
Subject Knowledge & Field work Knowledge	- 10 Marks
Observation and Suggestions	- 10 Marks
Professionalism in Development and Values	-10 Marks
Total	-50 Marks

For Internal Evaluation:

Regularity in field visit	- 10 Marks
The quality of the reports and the punctuality in submitting the report	- 10 Marks
Participation in group conference	- 10 Marks
Diligence shown in seeking individual guidance from the supervisor	- 10 Marks
Communication Skill	- 10 Marks
Total	- 50 Marks

Field work Evaluation and Viva Voce will be conducted by concerned faculty Supervisor and one more External faculty member.

SOCIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS FOR SOCIAL WORK

Subject Code	Subject Name	Category	L	T	P	S	Credits	Inst. Hours	Marks		
									CIA	External	Total
	SOCIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS FOR SOCIAL WORK	Elective Course– I	5					5	25	75	100
Course Outcome On completion of this course, Students will be able to											
CO 1 To get an in depth knowledge on the basic concepts of Psychology.											
CO2 : To understand the basic principles of Human growth and Development											
CO3 : To develop understanding on the basic concepts of society and social change											
CO4 : To analyse the basics of Social Interaction and Social processes											
CO5: To analyse the social Institutions and critically evaluate modern trends in social institutions and to understand major social problems in India											
UNIT	Contents										No . of Hours
I	Introduction to Psychology: Definition, Nature and branches of Psychology – Relevance of Psychology to Social Work practice. – Sensation and Perception: Sensory Process and Process of Perception -Learning: Classical Conditioning and Operant Conditioning - Memory: Sensory memory, Short-term memory, long term memory, forgetting and Techniques for improving memory.Theories- Insight learning Theory and Observational learning Theory.Motivation and Emotion-Meaning,DriveTheory,Need Hierarchy Theory. Psychological motives-Frustration,Conflict,Stress-Nature,causes and effects.Personality-										15

	Meaning, Determinants, Types and Traits and Measuring Personality	
II	Human development: developmental psychology - meaning and principles of growth and development, factors influencing human development: heredity, environment and ecological influences – family and community – developmental psychology: characteristics, developmental tasks, personal and social adjustments, vocational, family / marital adjustments. human development across the life span: prenatal period, infancy and babyhood - childhood, puberty and adolescence - adulthood – middle age and old age. developmental hazards at each stage. impact of culture on development. the role of theory-psychoanalytic theory, cognitive theory and behavioural theory	18
III	Society and Social Structures : Definition - meaning and characteristics - Culture: Definition, meaning, characteristics, structure, functions, reasons for cultural - development and cultural change, subculture, counter-culture - Status & Role: Types and Characteristics - Social Stratification: Definition, Characteristics, factors and Processes of Social change.	15
IV	Groups, Social Processes and Socialization : Social Interaction and social process: Competition, Co-operation, Conflict, accommodation and Assimilation. Groups- Definition, Characteristics and Classification of Groups — Primary groups and Secondary Groups- Socialization: Definition, Characteristics, Types and Agencies of Socializations - Theories of Socialization	15
V	Social Institutions and Social Problems: Social Institutions: Marriage, Family, Kinship, Religion, Education, Economic and Political Institution. Social Norms, Values, Folkways and Mores. Social Problems - Meaning, Causes, and Factors Responsible for Social Problems. Major Social Problems in India: Poverty, Unemployment, Caste-Based Discrimination, Domestic Violence, Dowry, Child Labour, Gender-Based Violence, Mental Health Issues, Human Trafficking, Problems of Migrant Workers, Cybercrime and Online Exploitation and Environmental Pollution. Social Movements and Their Role in Social Change. Case Studies on Social Institutions and Social Problems in India.	12
	Total	75

TextBooks

1. Vidya,Bhushan.,Sachdeva,D.(2005). *IntroductiontoSociology*. Allahabad:KitabMahal.
2. Haralambos.(2014). *Sociology:Themesandperspectives*. HarperCollins;Eight edition
3. Hurlock,ElizabethB.(1996). *DevelopmentalPsychology-alifespanapproach*. Tata New Delhi: Mcgraw-Hill PublishingCo.Ltd.
4. ShankarRao,C.N.(2007). *Sociology:Principles ofSociologywithanIntroductionto Social Thought*. New Delhi: S Chand & Co. Ltd.
5. MacIver,R.M.,Page,C.H.(2000). *Societyan IntroductoryAnalysis*. NewDelhi: Macmillan Publishers India

BooksforReferences

1. Madan,G.R.(2002). *IndianSocialProblems*, Mumbai:AlliedPublishersPvt.Ltd
2. Morgan,C.T.,King,R.A.,Weisz,J.R.,&Schopler,J(2004) *IntroductiontoPsychology*. NewDelhi:Tata McGraw-Hillbook Co.
3. RamAhuja(2014) *SocialProblemsin India*,ThirdEdition,RawatPublications
4. Rawat,H.(2007). *SociologyBasicConcepts*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications
5. Shah,G.1990. *SocialMovementsinIndia:AREviewofLiterature*. NewDelhi:Sage Publications.
6. Zastrow, C. & , K. (2010). *Understanding Human Behavior and the Social Environment*. Chicago: Nelson-Hall.
7. Elgin,F.H.&David,C.(2017), *SocialScience-AnIntroductiontotheStudy ofSociety*. (13thed.). Newyork: Pearson
8. Hutchison,E.(2007). *DimensionsofHumanBehavior:PersonandEnvironment*. Thousan Oaks:SagePublications,Inc

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1. www.egyankosh.ac.in/handle/123456789/43
2. <https://www.epw.in>
3. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com>
4. <https://www.frontiersin.org>
5. <https://sagepub.com>
6. <https://ir.inflibnet.ac.in>

CO – PO – PSO Mapping (Course Articulation Matrix)

CO	Pos							PSOs						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	1
CO2	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	2	2
CO3	2	3	2	3	1	2	1	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO4	2	3	3	3	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Total Score	9	11	9	10	4	6	5	12	10	9	9	7	9	8

Level of Correlation between COs and POs, COs and POs

0 – No Correlation

1 – Low

2 – Medium

3 – High

SOCIETY AND HUMAN BEHAVIOUR

Subject Code	Subject Name	Category	L	T	P	S	Credits	Inst. Hours	Marks		
									CIA	External	Total
	SOCIETYAND HUMAN BEHAVIOUR	Elective Course– I	5					5	25	75	100
Course Outcome On completion of this course, Students will be able to											
CO1: .To be aware of the concepts related to Sociology and Social Work											

CO2: To understand various patterns of Social Interaction, social processes and its dimensions CO3: To understand the basic concepts in Psychology and Human Behaviour CO4: To Understand Social Stratification and the impact of changing Societies		
UNIT	Contents	No . of Hours
I	Introduction to Sociology and Social Work: Introduction to Sociology and Social Work- Relationship between Sociology and Social Work and its Significance. basic concepts- Society, Community Institution, Association -Meaning and Characteristics. Culture- Definition, characteristics, Role of Culture in Society, Folk ways & Mores and Cultural lag. Socialization- Meaning, theories of C.H.Cooley and G.H.Mead, and Agencies of Socialization. Status and Role- Types & features	15
II	Social Interaction and Social process: Meaning and Characteristics of Social Interaction. Social Processes – Meaning, Types, and Classification: Associative Processes (Cooperation, Accommodation, and Assimilation) and Dissociative Processes (Competition and Conflict). Characteristics, Similarities, and Differences between Associative and Dissociative Social Processes.	18
III	Basic Concepts of Human Behaviour : Introduction to Psychology: Definition and branches of Psychology – Psychology for Social Work practice - Behaviour- Definition –Biological basis of Behaviour ,Structure and Functions of the Nervous system, Sensory Process and Perception: Process of Perception - Learning: Classical Conditioning and Operant Conditioning -States of consciousness, hallucinations. Human Development-Major Theories of Human Development and Developmental milestones. Attitude and Emotion-Formation of Attitudes,Biases in Attitude,Measurement of Attitude. Emotion-Awareness of our Emotion,Expression and control of emotions,Handling Troublesome emotions.	15

IV	Social Institutions, Social Stratification and Social Change: Social Institutions-Marriage, Family, Kinship, Religion, Education ,Economic system and Judiciary- Characteristics and Significance. Social Stratification - Features, Caste,Class& Race- Changing trends, Power structure, Social Mobility, Modernization, Globalization, Sanskritization Social Change-Nature ,characteristics factors and theories related to Social Change, Modernization, Globalization ,Sanskritization.	15
V	Social Control and Social Problems: Social Control-Agencies of Social Control, Conformity & Deviance Social Problems - Major Social Problems in India- Causes and factors responsible for Social problems, Poverty, Unemployment, Caste-Based Discrimination and Untouchability, Domestic Violence, Dowry, Child Labour, Substance Abuse, Gender-Based Violence, Mental Health Issues, Cybercrime and Online Exploitationand Environmental Pollution and Problems of Migrant Workers. Social Movements and Their Role in Social Change. Case Studies on Social Problems and Social Movements in India.JobDiscrimination,Stresses on working work.Marital Dissatisfaction	12

TextBooks

1. Elgin,F.H.&David,C.(2017),SocialScience-AnIntroductiontotheStudyofSociety. (13thed.). Newyork: Pearson
2. Francis,Abraham,M.(2006).ContemporarySociology.OxfordOxfordshire:Oxford UniversityPress
3. Madan,G.R.(2002).IndianSocialProblems, Mumbai:AlliedPublishersPvt.Ltd
4. ShankarRao,C.N.(2007).Sociology:PrinciplesofSociologywithanIntroductionto Social Thought. New Delhi: S Chand & Co. Ltd.
5. MacIver,R.M.,Page,C.H.(2000).Society anIntroductory Analysis.NewDelhi: Macmillan Publishers India

Books for References

1. Feldman, R.S. (2004). *Understanding Psychology* (6th Edition), New Delhi, Tata-McGraw Hill.
2. Haralambos. (2014). *Sociology: Themes and perspectives*. HarperCollins; Eighth edition
3. Madan, G.R. (2002). *Indian Social Problems*, Mumbai: Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd
4. Morgan, C.T., King, R.A., Weisz, J.R., & Schopler, J (2004) *Introduction to Psychology*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill book Co.
5. Ram Ahuja (2014) *Social Problems in India*, Third Edition, Rawat Publications
6. Hutchison, E. (2007). *Dimensions of Human Behavior: Person and Environment*. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications, Inc
7. Rajendra K Sharma (2007), *Social Change and Social Control*, New Delhi, Atlantic Publishers.
8. Shah, G. 1990. *Social Movements in India: A Review of Literature*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
9. Zastrow, C. & K. (2010). *Understanding Human Behavior and the Social Environment*. Chicago: Nelson-Hall.

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4. <https://www.frontiersin.org>
5. <https://sagepub.com>
6. <https://ir.inflibnet.ac.in>

CO – PO – PSO Mapping (Course Articulation Matrix)

CO	Pos							PSOs						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	1

CO2	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	2	2
CO3	2	3	2	3	1	2	1	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO4	2	3	3	3	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Total Score	9	11	9	10	4	6	5	12	10	9	9	7	9	8

Level of Correlation between COs and POs, COs and POs

0 – No Correlation

1 – Low

2 – Medium

3 – High

SEMESTER II



SOCIETY AND HUMAN BEHAVIOUR

Subject Code	Subject Name	Category	L	T	P	S	Credits	Inst. Hours	Marks		
									CIA	External	Total
	SOCIETYAND HUMAN BEHAVIOUR	Elective Course– I	5					5	25	75	100
Course Outcome On completion of this course, Students will be able to											
CO1: .To be aware of the concepts related to Sociology and Social Work CO2:TounderstandvariouspatternsofSocialInteraction,socialprocessesanditsdimensions CO3: To understand the basic concepts in Psychology and Human Behaviour CO4: To Understand Social Stratification and the impact of changing Societies											
UNIT	Contents										No . of Hours
I	Introduction to Sociology and Social Work: Introduction to Sociology and Social Work-Relationship between Sociology and Social Work and its Significance.basic concepts- Society, Community Institution,Association -Meaning andCharacteristics. Culture- Definition,characteristics, Role of Culture in Society, Folk ways &Moresand Cultural lag. Socialization- Meaning, theories of C.H.Cooley and G.H.Mead, and Agencies of Socialization. Status and Role- Types &features										15
II	Social Interaction and Social process: Meaning and Characteristics of Social Interaction. Social Processes – Meaning, Types, and Classification: Associative Processes (Cooperation, Accommodation, and Assimilation) and Dissociative Processes (Competition and Conflict). Characteristics, Similarities, and										18

	Differences between Associative and Dissociative Social Processes.	
III	Basic Concepts of Human Behaviour :Introduction to Psychology: Definition and branches of Psychology – Psychology for Social Work practice - Behaviour-Definition –Biological basis of Behaviour ,Structure and Functions of the Nervous system, Sensory Process and Perception: Process of Perception - Learning: Classical Conditioning and Operant Conditioning -States of consciousness, hallucinations. Human Development-Major Theories of Human Development and Developmental milestones. Attitude and Emotion -Formation of Attitudes,Biases in Attitude,Measurement of Attitude. Emotion -Awareness of our Emotion,Expression and control of emotions,Handling Troublesome emotions.	15
IV	Social Institutions, Social Stratification and Social Change: Social Institutions-Marriage, Family, Kinship, Religion, Education ,Economic system and Judiciary- Characteristics and Significance. Social Stratification - Features, Caste,Class& Race- Changing trends, Power structure, Social Mobility, Modernization, Globalization, Sanskritization Social Change-Nature ,characteristics factors and theories related to Social Change, Modernization, Globalization ,Sanskritization.	15
V	Social Control and Social Problems: Social Control-Agencies of Social Control, Conformity & Deviance Social Problems - Major Social Problems in India- Causes and factors responsible for Social problems, Poverty, Unemployment, Caste-Based Discrimination and Untouchability, Domestic Violence, Dowry, Child Labour, Substance Abuse, Gender-Based Violence, Mental Health Issues, Cybercrime and Online Exploitationand Environmental Pollution and Problems of Migrant Workers. Social Movements and Their Role in Social Change. Case Studies on Social Problems and Social Movements in India.JobDiscrimination,Stresses on working work.Marital Dissatisfaction	12

TextBooks

6. Elgin, F.H. & David, C. (2017), *Social Science-An Introduction to the Study of Society*. (13th ed.). New York: Pearson
7. Francis, Abraham, M. (2006). *Contemporary Sociology*. Oxford Oxfordshire: Oxford University Press
8. Madan, G.R. (2002). *Indian Social Problems*, Mumbai: Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd
9. Shankar Rao, C.N. (2007). *Sociology: Principles of Sociology with an Introduction to Social Thought*. New Delhi: S Chand & Co. Ltd.
10. MacIver, R.M., Page, C.H. (2000). *Society an Introductory Analysis*. New Delhi: Macmillan Publishers India

Books for References

10. Feldman, R.S. (2004). *Understanding Psychology (6th Edition)*, New Delhi, Tata-McGraw Hill.
11. Haralambos. (2014). *Sociology: Themes and perspectives*. HarperCollins; Eight edition
12. Madan, G.R. (2002). *Indian Social Problems*, Mumbai: Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd
13. Morgan, C.T., King, R.A., Weisz, J.R., & Schopler, J (2004) *Introduction to Psychology*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill book Co.
14. Ram Ahuja (2014) *Social Problems in India, Third Edition*, Rawat Publications
15. Hutchison, E. (2007). *Dimension of Human Behavior: Person and Environment*. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications, Inc
16. Rajendra K Sharma (2007), *Social Change and Social Control*, New Delhi, Atlantic Publishers.
17. Shah, G. 1990. *Social Movements in India: A Review of Literature*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
18. Zastrow, C. & K. (2010). *Understanding Human Behavior and the Social Environment*. Chicago: Nelson-Hall.

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8. <https://www.epw.in>
9. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com>
10. <https://www.frontiersin.org>
11. <https://sagepub.com>
12. <https://ir.inflibnet.ac.in>

CO – PO – PSO Mapping (Course Articulation Matrix)

CO	Pos							PSOs						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	1
CO2	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	2	2
CO3	2	3	2	3	1	2	1	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO4	2	3	3	3	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Total Score	9	11	9	10	4	6	5	12	10	9	9	7	9	8

Level of Correlation between COs and POs, COs and POs

0 – No Correlation

1 – Low

2 – Medium

3 – High

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION AND SOCIAL ACTION

Course Code	CourseName	Category	L	T	P	S	Credits	Inst. Hrs	Marks		
									CIA	External	Total
	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIO NANDSOCIAL ACTION	Core Course -V	Y	-	-	-	5	6	25	75	100
Year		I									
Semester		II									
Prerequisites		BasicUnderstandingofCommunityOrganizationandSocial Action									
LearningObjectives											
1	To understand and analyze the 'community' as a dynamic entity.										
2	To comprehend the concept, context, approaches and models of community practice.										
3	To develop commitment to the cause of the communities on the margins										
4	To develop knowledge and ability to engage communities in the social justice and human rights based context.										
5	To integrate attitudes and skills relevant to working with communities.										
CourseOutcomes											
Onthesuccessfulcompletion ofthecourse,student will beable:											
CO1: Understand the diverse community contexts of practice.											
CO2 :Comprehend the range of practice perspectives related to community work in the contemporary context.											
CO3:Gain know ledge regarding theoretical underpinnings and value orientation a associated											

with community practice.

CO4: Apply knowledge and skills related to community understanding, assessment, organizing, planning, development and progressive social change.

UNIT– I

(12HOURS)

Understanding “Community” in Community Practice:

- Introduction to Community Practice: Continuum from micro, mezzo to macro practice in social work
- Diverse conceptualizations of community and their implications: Community as Place, Space, Interest, Symbols, Shared Heritage and Sentiments; New and emerging forms of communities
- Characteristics of Rural, Urban and Tribal communities
- Frameworks for community analysis : As a system; site of power and conflict
- Contexts and challenges for 21st century communities; Issues of Identity, Inclusion and Exclusion; Gated Communities.

UNIT– II

(12HOURS)

Community Practice: Concept and Context :

- Community Practice: concept, definitions and scope as method
- History and evolution of Community Practice
- Social Justice, Human Rights, Values, and Community Practice
- Community Practice in a globalized and multicultural context
- Community Practice Challenges in the 21st century.

UNIT– III

(12HOURS)

Theories, Principles and Approaches to Community Practice :

- Theoretical perspectives for practice
 - Principles and steps in community practice
 - Discovering and documenting the life, needs and strengths of a community
 - Organizing and mobilizing communities: Role of Social Capital
 - Tools for designing community interventions: Community Profiling, PLA, LFA
- PROBLEM ANALYSIS, STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS, FORCE FIELD ANALYSIS AND STRATEGIC PLANNING

UNIT– IV

(12HOURS)

Community Practice Models and Skills

- Indigenous approaches to community work
- Models of community practice
- Consensus and Conflict approaches for community practice and social change
- Understanding Community-Based Organizations: structure, goals and politics of nonprofit community-based organizations
- Skills for community practitioners

UNIT– V

(12 HOURS)

COMMUNITY PRACTICE- PARADIGM SHIFT

- TAKING SIDES: COMMUNITY PRACTICE AS POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT
 - CRITICAL APPROACH TO COMMUNITY PRACTICE: FRIERE AND GRAMSCI
 - COMMUNITY WORK AS INCLUSIVE AND ANTI- OPPRESSIVE PRACTICE
- Good Practices of community participation and empowerment

Case Studies: Some cases of real business world to supplement learning from the course.

TextBooks

1. Christopher,A.J,&William,A.T.(2009).CommunityOrganizationandSocialAction. New Delhi: Himalaya publishing.
2. Chowdhry,D.Paul(1992),Introduction toSocialWork,AtmaRam&Sons, Delhi.
3. .Dataetal.2010.SkillTrainingForSocialWorkers:AManual.NewDelhi:Sage Publications
4. ErlichL,J.(1987).StrategiesofCommunity Organisation.Illinois:F.E.Peacock Publishers
5. Gamble,D.N.,andWeil,M.2010.CommunityPracticeSkills:LocaltoGlobal Perspectives. New York: Columbia University

BooksforReferences

1. Gangrade,K.D.2001.WorkingwithCommunityatthegrassrootlevel:Strategiesand programmes. New Delhi: Radha Publications
2. Hardcastle,D.,Powers,P.andWenocur,S.(2011).CommunityPractice:Theoriesand Skills for Social Workers. New York: Oxford University Press.
3. JackRothman,etal.(2001).Strategiesofcommunityinterventions&Macropractices – Peacock Publications, 6th Edition
4. RossMurrayG,CommunityOrganisation:TheoryandPrinciples,HarperandRow Publication New York, 1985
5. Siddhiqui,H.Y.(1997).Workingwithcommunity.NewDelhi: HiraPublications.

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2. <https://www.ignou.ac.in>
3. <https://www.researchgate.net>
4. <https://www.socialworker.com>
5. <https://ctb.ku.edu>

CO – PO – PSO Mapping (Course Articulation Matrix)

CO	Pos							PSOs						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	1
CO2	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	2	2
CO3	2	3	2	3	1	2	1	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO4	2	3	3	3	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Total Score	9	11	9	10	4	6	5	12	10	9	9	7	9	8

Level of Correlation between COs and POs, COs and POs

0 – No Correlation

1 – Low

2 – Medium

3 – High

SOCIALWORKRESEARCHAND STATISTICS

Course Code	CourseName	Category	L	T	P	S	Credits	Inst. Hrs	Marks		
									CIA	External	Total
	SOCIALWORK RESEARCH AND STATISTICS	Core Course -VI	Y	-	-	-	5	6	25	75	100
Year		I									
Semester		II									
Prerequisites		BasicUnderstandingofSocialProblems									
LearningObjectives											
1	This course willdealwithresearchproblems,constructionofhypotheses,testing, research designs, sampling concepts, etc.										
2	Theprobabilityandnon-probabilitymethodsareusedtohelparesearchermake conclusions or arrive at decisions at a larger group.										
3	This course will help in learning the types of social work research that are commonlyused.										
4	Thiscourseistheprocessthatthrowslightontheresearchworksduringdata collection, and codification and interpretation of the data.										
5	Thisexplainsandinterpretsavarietyofhypothesestoaidthedecisionmakingprocess in a research context										

Course Outcomes

On the successful completion of the course, student will be able:

CO1: To aware an in-depth knowledge on Social Work Research.

CO2: To understand the clarity on the research methods and processes.

CO3: To articulate the student to identify and formulate the Research problem and Literature review and usage of Methodology.

CO4 : To analyze and apply Statistics applications and Software packages, make data entry and interpret the results.

SYLLABUS

UNIT– I

(12 HOURS)

Introduction to Social Work Research : Meaning, nature and scope of research, Social research vs. social work research, Importance of research in social work practice, Scientific method in social sciences. Types of Research: Basic and applied research, Quantitative and qualitative research, Action research, Participatory research, Evaluation research, Needs assessment studies, Intervention research.

UNIT– II

(12 HOURS)

Problem Formulation and Hypothesis: Selection and formulation of research problems, Review of

Literature- Variables and their types, Operationalization , Measurement and levels of measurement, Hypothesis:

Meaning, sources, types, and characteristics, Hypothesis testing, Type I and Type II errors, Theory and fact,

Inductive and deductive approaches.

Unit III

(12 Hours)

Research Design and Sampling: Research design: exploratory, descriptive, diagnostic, and experimental

--Universe and sampling-Probability and non-probability sampling-Sampling techniques-Sampling errors-Tool construction-Validity and reliability-Pilot study and pre-test.

Unit IV

(12 Hours)

Data Collection: Primary and secondary sources of data, Interview: meaning and types

Questionnaire--Observation: meaning and types-Methods of data collection in social work research.

Unit V

(12 Hours)

Data Processing and Statistics: Editing, coding, classification, and tabulation- Data Analysis and interpretation-Uses of Software (SPSS,NVivo)-Measures of central tendency: Mean ,Median ,Mode ,Graphs and diagrams, Statistical interpretation.

Report Writing: Research report format-Interpretation of findings-Conclusions and recommendations-Bibliography and references, Citing and Paraphrasing.Ethics in research.

TextBooks

1. Alston M, Bowles W, 2012, Research for Social Workers, An introduction to methods, 3rd Edition, Australian Publications, Australia.
2. Adams J, Khan, Robert and David, 2007, Research methods for Graduate Business and Social Science Students, SAGE Publications, New Delhi.
3. Chakraborty D, 2009, Research Methodology, Saurabh Publishing, New Delhi.
4. Chandra S, Sharma K. M, 2013, Research Methodology, Narosa Publications, New Delhi.
5. Jain G L, 2003, Research Methodology, Methods, Tools and Techniques, Mangal Deep Publications, Jaipur.
6. Kothari C R, 2006, Research Methodology Methods and Techniques, New Age International, New Delhi.
7. Pathak R P, 2007, Statistics in Educational Research, Kanishka Publishers, New Delhi.

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1. Anand S, 2002, Research Methods and Techniques in Social Science, Commonwealth Publishers, New Delhi.
2. Ahuja R, 2010, Research Methods, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
3. Anderson, D. R. (2014). Statistics for learners of Economics and Business. Boston: Cengage Learning.
4. Bryman A, 2004, Social Research Methods, Oxford University Press, New York.
5. Babbie E, 2013, The Practice of Social Research, 13th Edition Cengage Learning, USA.
6. Babbie E, Hally F, Zaino J, 2000, Adventures in Social Research, Data Analysis Using SPSS For Windows 95/98, Pine Forge Press, California.
7. Bhandari P L, Wilkinson T S, Das Lal D K, 2000, Methodology and Techniques of Social Research, 16th Edition, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
8. Bryderup M I, 2008, Evidence Based and Knowledge Based Social Work: Research Methods and Approaches in Social Work Research, Aarhus University Press, Denmark.

9. Chhapekar R, 2004, A Textbook of Social Research, Dominant Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi.
10. Corby B, 2006, Applying Research in Social work Practice, Tata McGraw Hill Education, New Delhi.
11. Cohen L, Manion Land Morrison K, 2007, Research Methods in Education (6th Edition), Routledge, London, UK.
12. Dawson C, 2010, Introduction to Research Methods, A practical guide for anyone undertaking a Research Project, Viva Books, New Delhi.
13. Das Lal, 2008, Research Methods for Social work, Rawat Publications, New Delhi.
14. Deshprihu S, 2000, Sociological Research, Kanishka Publishers & Distributors, New Delhi.
15. Garg, Renu, Slochana, Umesh, 2002, An Introduction to Research Methodology, RBSA Publishers, Jaipur.
16. Gupta BL, 2010, Research studies in Staff Development, Mahamaya Publishing house, New Delhi.
17. Gupta, S. P., & Gupta, A. (2014). Business Statistics: Statistical Methods. New Delhi: S. Chand Publishing.
18. Gopalan R, 2005, Thesis Writing, Vijay Nicole imprints Pvt. Ltd. Chennai.
19. .
20. Kumar R, 2005, Research Methodology, SAGE Publications, London.
21. Mukherji PN, 2000, Methodology in Social Research, Dilemmas and Perspectives, SAGE Publications, New Delhi.
22. Majumdar P K, 2005, Research Methods in Social Science, Viva Books Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.
23. Pawar B S, 2009, Theory building for Hypothesis Specification in Organizational Studies, Response Books, New Delhi.
24. Rajathi A, Chandran P, 2010, SPSS for you, MJ Publications, Chennai
25. Ruane JM, 2005, Essentials of Research Methods, Blackwell Publishing, Australia.
26. Ravilochanan P, 2002, Research Methodology, Margham Publications, Chennai.
27. Singh SP 2002, Research Methods in Social Sciences, A Manual for Designing Questionnaires, Kanishka Publishers, New Delhi
28. Tripathi PC, 2010, Research Methodology in Social Sciences, Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi.
29. Uwe Flick, 2009, An Introduction to Qualitative Research, 4th Edition, SAGE Publications, New Delhi.
30. Vijayalakshmi G, Sivapragasam C, 2008, Research Methods, Tips and Techniques, MJP Publishers, Chennai.

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2. www.cochrane.org
3. www.rip.org.uk
4. [https://abhatt@usf.edu](mailto:abhatt@usf.edu)
5. <https://www.cengage.com>
6. <https://oxfordbibliographies.com>
7. <https://www.ignou.ac.in>
8. <https://www.jsscacs.edu.in>

CO – PO – PSO Mapping (Course Articulation Matrix)

CO	Pos							PSOs						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	1
CO2	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	2	2
CO3	2	3	2	3	1	2	1	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO4	2	3	3	3	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Total Score	9	11	9	10	4	6	5	12	10	9	9	7	9	8

Level of Correlation between COs and POs, COs and POs

0 – No Correlation

1 – Low

2 – Medium

3 – High

SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION, SOCIAL POLICIES AND

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

Course Code	CourseName	Cate gory	L	T	P	S	Credits	Inst. Hrs	Marks		
									CIA	External	Total
	SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRAT ION, SOCIAL	Core Course -VII	Y	-	-	-	4	6	25	75	100
	POLICIESAND SOCIAL LEGISLATION S										
Year		I									
Semester		II									
Prerequisites		BasicUnderstanding ofsocialpolicies&legislations									
LearningObjectives											
1	Tounderstandthebasicconcepts ofsocial welfare administration.										
2	Tomakeawareoftheregistration ofNGOS										
3	Toacquireknowledge about socialworkagencies										
4	Todescribesocialpolicy,planningandprogrammes										
5	Toknowthesocial legislation										

Course Outcomes

On the successful completion of the course, student will be able to:

CO1: Acquire knowledge about social welfare administration and structure of social welfare administration in India.

CO2: Acquire application knowledge of the basic process of registering, managing and administering Welfare Agencies in the context of social work profession

CO3: Describe the structure of social welfare administration in India and social welfare programmes and policies.

CO4: Describe the understanding of the nature of social policy, planning and development in India

SYLLABUS

UNIT- I

(12 HOURS)

Social Welfare Administration: Meaning and definition of Social Welfare Administration and Social Work administration; Purpose and historical development. Principles and functions of administration. Areas of administration: Policy making, planning, personnel management, supervision, office administration, budgeting and finance, fund raising, Accounting and auditing, record maintenance, Public relations, monitoring and evaluation, research and annual report);

UNIT- II

(12 HOURS)

Social Welfare Programmes and Agencies: Evaluation of Social Welfare in India; Voluntary Social Work. Social Agencies: Meaning, definition, type and models of NGOs; Roles of NGOs in National Development. Registration of NGOs: Societies Registration Act 1860, Indian Trusts Act 1882 and Companies Act, 2013. Government Schemes for NGOs and Welfare agencies.

UNIT- III

(12 HOURS)

Social Policies: Meaning need and evolution of Social Policy-Constitutional basis of Social Policy-Sources and instruments of Social Policy-Policies and Programmes for: Women, Children, Older Persons, Persons with Disabilities, OBCs, SCs, STs and other Weaker Sections. Planning machinery at state and national levels, Social development and welfare planning.

Social Legislation: Meaning and importance of Social Legislation, Social Legislation as an instrument of social change. Constitutional provisions: Fundamental Rights-Directive Principles of State Policy. Human rights and Social justice- Personal Laws Relating to: Marriage, Divorce, Adoption, Guardianship, Succession and Inheritance.

Welfare and Labour Legislations: Minimum wages Act ,Maternity Benefit Act, Workmen's Compensation Act. Legislations related to: Child Welfare, Women Welfare, Juvenile justice, Consumer Protection, Public Interest Litigation (PIL) ,Prevention of Crime and Deviance.

CaseStudies:Somecases ofrealbusinessworldtosupplementlearningfromthecourse.

TextBooks

1. KarenM.SowersCatherineN.Dulmus(2008)ComprehensiveHandbookofSocialWork and Social Welfare, published by united states ISBN 978-0-471-76997-2
2. [PaulDChowdhry](#)(1992)SocialWelfareAdministration,AtmaRam&Sons,ISBN-13: 978-8170431145.
3. [Sachdeva](#),D.R.socialwelfareadministrationinIndia(2018)KitabMahal;Standard Edition , ISBN-13:978-8122500851
4. SanjayBhattacharya(2006)SocialWorkAdministrationandDevelopmentRawat Publication, ISBN-13: 978-8170339267
5. ShunmugavelayuthamK(1998)SocialLegislationsandSocialChange,ValgaValamudan pub, Chennai.

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1. Choudry,Paul (1979),SocialWelfareAdministration,AtmaRam&Sons,Delhi.
2. ChoudryPaul,(1979)Handbookonsocial welfareinIndia,SterlingPub,NewDelhi.
3. Dennison.D&Chepman, Valeries Social policy and Administration, George A and Unwin,London.
4. Dubey S.N. (1973) Administration of social welfare programmes inIndia, Somaiya Pub, Bombay.
5. DubeyS.N.&Murdia(1976)AdministrationofpolicyandprogrammesforBackwardclassess in India, Somaiya Pub, Bombay.
6. Gangrade, K.D(2011) Social legislation in India Vol.I&II, New Delhi: Concept publishing Company
7. Goel.SL & R K Jain (2000) Social Welfare Administration (Vol.I& II); Deep & Deep Publications
8. Jagadeesan.P.(1990)MarriageandSociallegislationsinTamilNadu,ElachiapenPub, Chennai.

WebResources

1. <https://socialjustice.gov.in/>
2. <https://vikaspedia.in/social-welfare>
3. <https://rtuassam.ac.in/online/staff/classnotes/files/1624631410.pdf>
4. <https://wcd.nic.in/>
5. <https://main.mohfw.gov.in/>

CO – PO – PSO Mapping (Course Articulation Matrix)

CO	Pos							PSOs						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	1
CO2	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	2	2
CO3	2	3	2	3	1	2	1	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO4	2	3	3	3	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Total Score	9	11	9	10	4	6	5	12	10	9	9	7	9	8

Level of Correlation between COs and POs, COs and POs

0 – No Correlation

1 – Low

2 – Medium

3 – High

Course Code	CourseName	Category	L	T	P	S	Credits	Inst. Hrs	Marks		
									CI A	External	Total
	FIELDWORK-II	Core Course -VIII	Y	-	-	-	4	6	50	50	100
Year		I									
Semester		II									
Prerequisites		BasicUnderstandingofNonGovernmentalOrganizations									
LearningObjectives											
1	Toobserveandunderstandthedynamics ofsettingupasocial welfareOrganisation										
2	Toobservethe natureoftheirfunctioningandfundingresources										
3	Tolearnabout thestafffunctioningandofapplicationofSocialWork methods										
4	Todocumentandlearntheprocess ofrecording										
5	ToUnderstandbasicskills requiredtopracticeSocialWork										

Course Outcomes

On the successful completion of the course, student will be able:

CO1: To integrate the classroom learning with field practice - the knowledge related to different field settings- establishment of NGO'S and its work with the beneficiaries

CO2: To understand the nature of the NGO'S functioning and funding resources

CO3: To apply, evaluate and follow up appropriate methods of Social Work in the field

CO4: To apply and practice skills acquired in the process of dealing with clients and establish rapport

SYLLABUS

UNIT- I

(12 HOURS)

Organizational Profile: History of the Agency, Vision, Mission, Organization Chart, funding resources, different types of beneficiaries, its work in the field, networking agencies

UNIT- II

(12 HOURS)

Various Methods of Social Work – Skills required in the practice of Case work, Group Work, community organization and Social Research. Evaluation of the effectiveness of methods and critical review.

UNIT- III

(12 HOURS)

Expertise of the Agency – Agency's success story, challenges faced, SWOT analysis, vision and mission

UNIT- IV

(12 HOURS)

Services provided by the agency to the beneficiaries- Follow up and termination of services, adherence to professional ethics.

UNIT-V

(12 HOURS)

Social Legislation : Legislations applicable to the Organization, functioning of free legal aid clinics, legal support services to clients

Field Work – III Instruction

General Instruction for students

☞ The trainees should be followed the agency timing and should be punctual

☞ Action plans should be framed by the trainee with the help of the supervisor within a week duration

The trainees should get the signature from the agency supervisor in the Fieldwork Diary everyday

The trainees should be participated in all the activities carried out by the agency

Daily reports should be submitted by the trainee to the agency supervisor and to the faculty in-charge

Each student has to undertake one Community Organization programme.

The trainee should get the field work certificate from the agency after the completion of the field work.

The students has to submit a final consolidated report to the department after the completion of all visits

100% attendance of the students is mandatory. In case of absenteeism on any count, additional field work needs to be planned and scheduled. Work hours should be completed.

Details for Implementation of Community Programme

Under the guidance and supervision of the faculty supervisor, Students can be divided into

small groups. Each group has to select any social issue for the project and has to organize seminar / Campaign / awareness program / Rally / Street play / Theatre workshop and the like. The group has to mobilize the resources and to execute the event / community program with the guidance of the faculty supervisor. After completion of the

programs / activities, the group has to submit a detailed report to the department. The students will be evaluated on the basis of the record. Skills to be developed

Basic skills necessary for social work practice such as, community interaction skills,

Communication skills, Presentation skills, analytical skills, Teamwork, Project planning and implementation; Leadership, initiative and motivation; Coordination and cooperation; Identification and mobilization of resources; Implementation and evaluation; Communication, Public relations and Liaison; Documentation and presentation Norms for

Field Work Evaluation

The 100 marks will have external and internal in the ratio of 50:50. While the External

50 marks will be awarded jointly by the concerned supervisor and one more External faculty.

The Internal 50 marks will be awarded by the concerned supervisor in accordance with the guidelines given below:

For External Evaluation:

Quality and Content of the Report	-	15 Marks
Presentation in Viva-voce	-	10 Marks
Observation and Suggestions	-	10 Marks
Professionalism in Development and Values	-	15 Marks

TOTAL	-	50 MARKS
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For Internal Evaluation:

Regularity in field Visits	-	10 Marks
Regularity in Submission of Reports	-	10 Marks
Maintenance of Communication Skill Record	-	10 Marks

Observation and Suggestions	- 10Marks
Subject Knowledge & Field Work Knowledge	- 10marks
Total	- 50Marks

Field work Evaluation and Viva Voce will be conducted by concerned faculty Supervisor and one more faculty member. Students should submit weekly reports to the faculty supervisor and weekly field work conference is compulsory. At the end of the semester students should submit consolidated fieldwork report.

CO – PO – PSO Mapping (Course Articulation Matrix)

CO	Pos							PSOs						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	1
CO2	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	2	2
CO3	2	3	2	3	1	2	1	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO4	2	3	3	3	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Total Score	9	11	9	10	4	6	5	12	10	9	9	7	9	8

Level of Correlation between COs and POs, COs and POs

0 – No Correlation

1 – Low

2 – Medium

3 – High

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ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT

Course Code	CourseName	Category	L	T	P	S	Credits	Inst. Hrs	Marks		
									CIA	External	Total
	ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT	Elective Course - II	Y	-	-	-	3	4	25	75	100
Year		I									
Semester		II									
Prerequisites		InterestandBasicUnderstandinginbusiness									
LearningObjectives											
1	TounderstandtheconceptofEntrepreneurandEntrepreneurshipdevelopmentinIndia.										
2	Toacquireskills andtechniquesrequiredforsuccessfulentrepreneur.										
3	Todevelop theabilitytocriticallyanalysescopeand challenges of entrepreneurship.										
4	Todevelopandunderstandingaboutdifferentschemesandprogramrelatedto entrepreneurship in India.										
5	Toidentifythesettingsandfieldstostartupasocialenterpriseforsocialchange.										

Course Outcomes

On the successful completion of the course, student will be able:

CO1: To be aware about the concept, Entrepreneur and Entrepreneurship development in India.

CO2: To bring a change in the society by applying entrepreneurial tool.

CO3: To relate to theories of entrepreneurship development.

CO4: To apply the competencies and skills of an entrepreneur in the field

SYLLABUS

UNIT– I

(9 HOURS)

Introduction to Entrepreneurship: Meaning and concept of Entrepreneurship, Types of Entrepreneurships – creative entrepreneurship, inclusive entrepreneurship, knowledge entrepreneurship. Evolution of term 'Entrepreneurship, Factors influencing entrepreneurship'. Entrepreneurship development in India. Scope of entrepreneur development. Barriers to entrepreneurship

UNIT– II

(9 HOURS)

Entrepreneur types and characteristics: Entrepreneur- definition, Types of Entrepreneurs – Social entrepreneur, Serial entrepreneur, Life style entrepreneur. Entrepreneurial characteristics. Stages in Entrepreneurial process. The changing role of the entrepreneur;

UNIT– III

(9 HOURS)

Theories of Entrepreneurship: Influences on entrepreneurship development; External influences on entrepreneurship development; Women entrepreneurs: Challenges and achievements of women entrepreneurs.

UNIT– IV

(9 HOURS)

Social Entrepreneurship: Meaning, definition: Social entrepreneur, social entrepreneurship, social enterprises. Characteristics of Social Entrepreneur- social catalysts, socially aware, opportunity seeking, innovative, resourceful, accountable. Differences between Business and Social entrepreneur, Entrepreneurship and Social Entrepreneurship. Social Entrepreneurship in developing countries and in India.

Entrepreneurship Development and Government: Entrepreneurship as a tool for social change, Innovation and inventions, Skills of an entrepreneur Role of Central Government and State Government in promoting entrepreneurship with various incentives, subsidies, grants, programs, schemes and challenges. Government initiatives and inclusive entrepreneurial Growth.

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TEXTBOOKS

1. Khanna,S.S.,EntrepreneurialDevelopment,S.Chand,NewDelhi.
2. Kuratko, F. Donald, Richard M. Hodgetts, Entrepreneurship: Theory, Process, Practice, Thomson, 7th edition.
3. Robert A. Philips Margret BonefielRitesh Sharma, Social entrepreneurship, the next big business opportunity Global Vision Publishing House, NewDelhi, 2011
4. S.S.Khanka, Entrepreneurship in India, perspective and practice, Akansha publishing house, New Delhi, 2009
5. Vasanth Desai, Entrepreneurial development, Himalaya PublishingHouse, 2008, web resources

BOOKS FOR REFERENCES

1. Desai, Vasant, Dynamics of Entrepreneurship: New Venture Creation, Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi, Latest edition.
2. Holt H. David, Entrepreneurship: New Venture Creation, Prentice- Hall of India, New Delhi, Latest edition. Bornstein, David, how to change the world: social entrepreneurs and the power of new ideas New York, Ny: oxford university press, 2004
3. Patel, V. G., The Seven Business Crises and How to Beat Them, Tata McGraw-Hill, New Delhi, 1995.
4. Roberts, Edward B.(ed 2002.), Innovation: Driving Product, Process,and Market Change, San Francisco: Jossey Bass,
5. Zimmerer W. Thomas, Norman M. Scarborough (2007), Essentials of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management, PHI,4 ed.

WebResources

1. <https://www.iare.ac.in/>
2. <https://www.creditmantri.com/>
3. <https://startuptalky.com/>
4. <https://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/>
5. <https://openstax.org/books/entrepreneurship/pages/14-1-types-of-resources>

CO – PO – PSO Mapping (Course Articulation Matrix)

CO	Pos							PSOs						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	1
CO2	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	2	2
CO3	2	3	2	3	1	2	1	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO4	2	3	3	3	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Total Score	9	11	9	10	4	6	5	12	10	9	9	7	9	8

Level of Correlation between COs and POs, COs and POs

0 – No Correlation

1 – Low

2 – Medium

3 – High

Course Code	CourseName	Category	L	T	P	S	Credits	Inst. Hrs	Marks		
									CIA	External	Total
	GREEN SOCIAL WORK	Elective Course -II	Y	-	-	-	3	4	25	75	100
Year		I									
Semester		II									
Prerequisites		BasicUnderstandingofRoleof SocialWorkerinEnvironment									
LearningObjectives											
1	To understand the concepts of Green Social Work, Ecology, Environment, and Energy resources.										
2	ToanalysetheimpactofGlobalisation, Industrialization,andUrbanization										
3	Toenhancetheknowledgeonvariousissuesontheenvironment										
4	To enable the professional social workers to understand the roles and responsibilities to protect the Environment.										

5	To gain knowledge about Environment and Management.
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Course Outcomes

On the successful completion of the course, student will be able to:

CO1: To be aware of the concepts of Ecology, Environment and Green Social Work

CO2: To understand the causes of environmental issues and its adverse effects.

CO3: To apply the appropriate measures to control and reduce the issues.

CO4: To analyze the Environmental management systems and justice.

SYLLABUS

UNIT– I

(9 HOURS)

Basic Concepts: Ecology, Environment, Sustainability, Environmental Justice, Climate change, Global warming, Green Transition, Ozone Depletion, biodiversity, deforestation & desertification – Meaning & Concept. Natural Resources- concept and types. Ecosystem-concept, functions and types. Green Social Work - Definition, Importance, Challenges in implementing Green Social Work & GSWN (Green Social Work Network). Natural resources - Concept and types. Ecosystem – Concept, Functions & Types.

UNIT– II

(9 HOURS)

Development, Environment and Displacement: Technology, Industrialization, SEZ Urbanization and Globalization, Commercialization of Agriculture – changing land use patterns and the rural society. Construction of Dams and its consequences - Displacement, relocation and rehabilitation, Deforestation and Ecological Imbalance. Environmental impact Assessment (EIA), climate-induced Displacement and migration.

UNIT– III

(9 HOURS)

Environmental Issues and Control measures: Environmental Pollution: Causes, effects and control of pollutions: – Air, Water, Soil, Noise, Radioactive. Waste Management; Pollution - Air, Water, Soil, Noise and Solid waste Management. Waste Management and sustainable waste practices.

Use of Non-conventional sources of Energy. The Environment Protection Act 1986 - Air Pollution Act 1987 – Water Pollution Act 1974, Wildlife Protection Act, Forest Conservation Act. National Environment policies, National green tribunal, Environment Issues in India.

UNIT– IV

(9 HOURS)

Environment Action and Management: Environmental conservation and preservation: sustainable development goals (SDGs 6,7,11,12,13 and 15). Rio+20 and Paris climate agreement : Environment Management System: Traditional ecological knowledge and practice: Environmental justice. Community-based environmental management and Disaster Risk Reduction.

UNIT– V

(9 HOURS)

Green Social Work Practice:

Environment Ethics. Environmental Management: Role of Worker in Environmental production, Climate justice, Disaster Response, Sustainable development and community resilience. Role of Government and NGOs in environment protection and development. Green protocol, Green Social Work Initiatives. Environmental Movements in India-The Chipko Movement, Narmada Bachao Andolan, Silent Valley Movement and Contemporary Climate action movements.

TextBooks

1. Kaushik&Kaushik(2004)PerspectiveinEnvironmentalStudies,2ed.NewAge International PLtd.
2. AgarwalS.K.1993.Environmentalprotection,HimalayaPublishers,New Delhi.
3. AradhanaP.S.1998.EnvironmentalManagement.RajatPublishers.New Delhi.
4. SusilaAppadurai. 2004. Environmental Studies. New CenturyBook House Publishers. Chennai.
5. Kannan 1991. Fundamentals of Environmentalpollution.S.Chand.NewDelhi.

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1. Alka Verma (2015) Green Social Work Environmental Protection, Pentagon Press.
2. Andromeda. 1995. New Science encyclopedia: Ecology and environment. Oxford Publishers. London
3. Aravind Kumar. 2008. Environmental Resource Management. Daya Publishers. New Delhi:
4. Aray and Abbasi 1995. Urbanisation and its Environmental Impacts. New Delhi: Discovery
5. Asthana. D.K. 2001. Environmental Problems and solutions. S. Chand publishers. New Delhi.
6. Barrow CJ (2006) Environmental Management for Sustainable Development, Routledge Taylor & Francis Group
7. Dash Sharma P. 1998. Environment Health and development. Anmol Publishers. New Delhi.
8. Dominelli L (2012) Green Social Work: From Environmental Crisis to Environmental Justice, Polity Press
9. Guha Ramchandra, 1991 The Unquiet Woods, Ecological Change and Peasant Resistance in the Himalayas, New Delhi: Oxford University Press
10. Luoma Samuel N. 1984. Introduction to environmental Issues. Macmillan Publishers. Calcutta.
11. Maharajan V.S. 1986. Environment protection: challenges and Issues. Deep and Deep Publishers. New Delhi
12. Mohan I. 2002. Environmental Problems in 21st Century. Anmol Publishers. New Delhi
13. Mohanty. S.K. 1997. Environment and pollution Law Manual. Universal Publishers. New Delhi.
14. Ravichand. M. 2007. Environmental Management. Concept Publishers. New Delhi.

WebResources

1. <https://www.india.gov.in/official-website-ministry-environment-and-forests-0>
2. <https://moef.gov.in/en/rules-and-regulations/environment-protection/>
3. <http://www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/>
4. <http://www.envis.nic.in/>
5. <https://cpcb.nic.in/>
6. <https://www.aasw.asn.au/victoria/green-social-work-network>

CO – PO – PSO Mapping (Course Articulation Matrix)

CO	Pos							PSOs						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	1
CO2	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	2	2
CO3	2	3	2	3	1	2	1	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO4	2	3	3	3	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Total Score	9	11	9	10	4	6	5	12	10	9	9	7	9	8

Level of Correlation between COs and POs, COs and POs

0 – No Correlation

1 – Low

2 – Medium

3 – High

SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE (SEC-1)

ALTERNATE MEDIA / THEATRE FOR TRANSFORMATION

Course Code	Course Name	Category	L	T	P	S	Credits	Inst. Hrs	Marks		
									CIA	External	Total
	Alternate Media / Theatre for Transformation	Skill Enhancement Course (SEC) – 1 (Practical)	Y	-	-	-	1	2			100
Year		I									
Semester		II									
Prerequisites		Basic Understanding of Alternate Media and Theatre									
Learning Objectives											
LO1	To learn about appropriate Programme as a tool										
LO2	To understand the importance of communication in the art form.										
LO3	To equip the student with higher skills in programme planning										
LO4	To help the student to perform in any stage										
LO5	To make the students to address social issues with alternate media										

Course Outcomes

CO1: To understand the appropriate Programme as a tool.

CO2: To be a socially competent person.

CO3: To apply creative skills in the art form.

CO4: To develop more media and theatrical skills.

Unit– I

Alternate Media / Theatre for Transformation: Creation of memes, production of short films, Street theatre presentations, composing awareness songs, Folk Dance programmes, Outdoor Awareness Programmes.

CO – PO – PSO Mapping (Course Articulation Matrix)

CO	Pos							PSOs						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CO1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	1
CO2	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	2	2
CO3	2	3	2	3	1	2	1	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
CO4	2	3	3	3	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Total Score	9	11	9	10	4	6	5	12	10	9	9	7	9	8

Level of Correlation between COs and POs, COs and PSOs

0 – No Correlation

1 – Low

2 – Medium

3 – High

General Instructions for Students

- Students can organize awareness programs based on contemporary issues.
- Students can participate in training programs related to alternative media.
- Students can participate in street theatre presentations, compose awareness songs, and participate in outdoor awareness programs that collaborate with other agencies.
- The students have to submit a final, consolidated report to the department after the completion of all

Details for Implementation

Under the guidance and supervision of the faculty supervisor, students can be divided into small groups or individuals depending on their interests. Each group or individual has to select any social issue for the project and has to submit the project in the form of creating memes, producing short films, composing street theatre presentations, composing awareness songs, folk dance programs, outdoor awareness programs such as participation in rallies, street plays, campaigns, theatre workshops, competitions, volunteer work, and the like. It can be done with the collaboration of other agencies as well. The group or individual has to mobilize the resources and execute the program with the guidance of the faculty supervisor. After the completion of the programs and activities, the group has to submit a detailed report to the department. The students will be evaluated on the basis of their records.

Skills to be developed

Basic skills necessary for social work practice, such as community interaction skills, communication skills, presentation skills, analytical skills, teamwork, program planning, and implementation, Leadership, initiative, and

motivation Coordination and cooperation; Identification and mobilization of resources; implementation and evaluation; communication, public relations, and liaison; Documentation and presentation.

Norms for FieldWork Evaluation

The 100 marks will have internals in the ratio of 50:50. It will be evaluated by the two internal faculty members. 50 marks will be awarded by the concerned supervisor, and another 50 marks will be awarded by one more internal faculty member.

For internal faculty Evaluation.

Quality and Content of the Report	-	15 Marks
Presentation in Viva –voce	-	10Marks Creativity
and Utilisation of skills	-	25Marks

For concerned Supervisor Evaluation

Regularity in Discussion	-	10 Marks
Regularity in Submission of Reports	-	10 Marks
Innovation and Execution	-	10 Marks
Community interaction skills	-	10 Marks

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