

## **Bachelor of Arts in Social Work Part-III Syllabus**

(New) REVISED SYLLABUS 2009

**Year of implementation:** The revised syllabus will be implemented from June 2009 onwards.

**Pattern:**

Pattern of examination will be Annual.

**Eligibility for Admission:** A candidate who has passed B. A. part II of this University or an examination of any other statutory university or an examining body, recognized as equivalent thereto.

**Medium of instruction:** The medium of instruction shall be in English/Marathi.

**Structure of course:** Social Work Papers

Sr. No.	Subject/paper	Teaching Scheme (Hr/Week)	Examination scheme (Marks)
1)	Compulsory English.	4Hr/Week	100
2)	Introduction to the methods of Social work and Social welfare administration	do---	100
3)	FIELDS OF SOCIAL WORK.	--do---	100
4)	Social Research and Social Problems	--do---	100
5)	COMMUNICATION SKILLS FOR SOCIAL WORKERS	--do---	100
6)	Fieldwork practicum	--do---	100

**Scheme of Examination:**

The examination shall be conducted at the end of each academic year.

The theory paper shall carry 100 marks.

The evaluation of the performance of the students in theory papers shall be on the basis of annual examination of 100 marks

Question paper will be set in view of the /in accordance with the entire syllabus and preferably covering each unit of syllabi.

**Standard of passing:** To pass B.A. in social work part III examination, a candidate must obtain: a) 35 per cent of full marks in each paper.

**Paper II**

Introduction to the methods of Social work and Social welfare administration  
Section I

Methods of Social work

Unit I: Work with Communities: Concept of Community, Definition, meaning and concept of Community organization, Values and principles of Community organization, Community organization and Community Development, Role of social worker.

Unit II: Work with Groups: Definition, meaning and concept of Groups Work, Evolution of Groups Work as a method. Values and principles of group work , Characteristics and purpose of groups work, Role of social worker.

Unit III: Work with Individuals: Definition, meaning and concept of case work, Evolution of case Work as a method. Values and principles of casework, Characteristics and purpose of casework, Role of social worker.

Unit IV: Social Action: Definition, meaning and concept of social action, scope of social action.

## Section II

### Social welfare administration

Unit V: Definition, Concept and nature of social welfare administration, Definition, concept and nature of public administration.

Unit VI: Functions and structure of Central and state welfare boards.

Unit VII: Establishment of human service organization: registration, different types of legislations, legal status, constitution, rules and procedure, goals.

Unit VIII: Management of human service organization, organizing, directing, cooperation, monitoring, evaluation.

### References:

- 1) Louise C. Johnson., Charles L. Schwartz.: Social Welfare A Response to Human Need (Allyn and Bacon, London, 1994.)
- 2) Louise C. Johnson: Social Work Practice: A Generalist Approach. , (4<sup>th</sup> Edn Allyn and Bacon, London, 1994.)
- 3) Karla, K. M.: Michael O'Melia: Brenda L. DuBois Generalist Social Work Practice (An Empowering Approach) (Allyn and Bacon, London, 1995.)
- 4) Specht, Harry and Anne Vickery: Integrating Social Work Methods (George Allen and Unwin, 1977)
  
- 5) Gupta, N.S.,Principles and Practice of Management, New Delhi: Light and Life Publications. (1979)
- 6) Kabra, K.N. Planning Process in a District. New Delhi: India Institute of Public Administration. (1977).
- 7) Moser, Caroline O.N., Gender Planning and Development: Theory, Practice and Training, London: Routledge. (1994)
- 8) Planning Commission.Report of the Working Group on District Planning, Vol.1. New Delhi: Government of India (1984)
- 9) Planning Commission:Report of the Working Group on District Planning, Vol.2. New Delhi: Government of India (1985)
- 10) Rondinelli, Dennis S.,Planning Development Projects. Pennsylvania: Dowden, Hutchinson and Ross, Inc. (1977)

Paper III  
FIELDS OF SOCIAL WORK.

Unit I: Child Welfare : Need and importance of child welfare, History of Child Welfare Services, efforts taken by Govt., Role of voluntary organization, Role of NGO's in rendering Child Welfare Services.

Unit II: Definition of Youth, Problems of Youth in India (Rural, Urban and Tribal). Youth Welfare Services at central and State level, Administrative structure and functions of Youth Ministry.

Unit III: Women Welfare: Status of Women in India, concept and meaning of Women Welfare, Women Welfare Programmes at Central and State level, Role of Women Welfare Ministry and its structure. Women Welfare Policies – 33% reservation bill, Domestic violence Act.

Unit IV: Family Welfare – Definition of Family, Salient features of Indian family and its types. Family services in India, Administrative structure and functions of Family Welfare Ministry.

SECTION II

Unit V: Rural Community Development: Definition of Rural Community, Characteristics and problems of Rural community, Definition, meaning and importance of Rural community development, Administrative structure and functions of Rural Ministry.

Unit VI: Urban Community Welfare- Definition and meaning of Urban Community, Characteristics and problems of Urban community, Urban Welfare Programmes – UBSP, Slum improvement, slum clearance, Administration of Municipality/Municipal Corporation.

Unit VII: Tribal Community Development: Definition of Tribal Community, Characteristics and problems of Tribal community, meaning and importance of Tribal community development, Administrative structure and functions of Tribal Ministry, Agencies for Tribal Welfare Work by the Government.

Unit VIII: Labour Welfare – Definition and meaning of L.W, Importance of Welfare Work, Administrative structure and functions of Labour Welfare Ministry, Agencies for Labour Welfare Work by the Government.

References:

- 1) Jain, M.P.: Indian Constitutional Law (Tripathi, Bombay, 1974.)
- 2) Singh, D. K.: V. N. Shukla--- The Constitution of India (6th Edn. Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 1975)
- 3) Seervai, H.M.: Constitutional Law of India (2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., Tripathi, Bombay, 1976).
- 4) Social Legislation in India.

- 5) Arun Kumar Palai: National Human Rights Commission of India (Atlantic publishers and distributor, New Delhi, 1998)
- 6) Aswini Kant Gautam: Human rights and Justice System (A. P. H. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 2001)
- 7) Government of India: National Commission for the SCs and STs - A Handbook, New Delhi. (1992-2000)

Paper IV  
Social Research and Social Problems.

Unit I: Meaning and definition of research, nature and significance of research, Characteristics of research, Criteria of good research.

Unit II: Characteristics of social research, Importance of social research, Limitation of social research, Problems encountered by researchers in India.

Unit III: Research process an introduction: 1) Formulating the research problem, 2) Literature review, 3) Development of working hypothesis, 4) Determining sample,

Unit IV: 5) Data collection, 6) Analysis of data, 7) Hypothesis testing, 8) Interpretation and generalization, 9) Preparation of the report.

SECTION II

Unit V: Social Problems: Definition and meaning of Social Problems, Characteristics of Social Problems, Causes of Social Problems, Social Problems and social change in India.

Unit VI: Social tensions and national Integration: Regionalism, Linguism, and Communalism.

Unit VII: Terrorism: Concept, Origin and development, Characteristics and objectives, Terrorism in India, Terrorists and Disruptive activities prevention Act. (TADA)

Unit VIII: Gerontology: Ageing and Social Work, Historical norms in different cultures: rural, urban, tribal, and in present context, Problems of Aged, Policy and schemes/ programmes for aged.

References:

- 1) Jacob, K., Social Work Education in India: Retrospect and Prospect (1994)
- 2) Bagchi, A.K., Political Economy of Underdevelopment, Cambridge, London (1982)
- 3) Bardhan, P., Political Economy of Development in India, OUP, Bombay (1984)
- 4) Hogan, Christine, Facilitating Empowerment: A Handbook for Facilitators, Trainer & Individuals.
- 5) Borale, D. T., Politics of Segregation and Desegregation in India.

6) Raj, K. N.: Inclusive Growth, K. N. Raj on Economic Development. (Sametsha Trust, Mumbai. 2006)

7) Prof. Sukhadev Thorat, (ed.) Dalit Development Report.

Paper V  
COMMUNICATION SKILLS FOR SOCIAL WORKERS  
Section I

Unit I: Definition, concept, meaning, objectives, characteristics and functions of communication. Relationship of Media and Development. Concept, meaning and importance of Development communication.

Unit II: Communication process, various models of communication. Barriers in communication, and removal of communication barriers.

Unit III: Organizational Communication: Meaning and importance, types of organizational communication.

Unit IV: Concept and various types of Mass media. Role of Mass media: audio, visual, print media in developing societies. Role of alternative media and its importance.

Section II

Unit V: Concept and meaning of folk Media. Various folk Medias and its role in development.

Unit VI: Advocacy and Networking: Introduction to Advocacy, Advocacy in Indian context, Elements of Advocacy, People-centred Advocacy, Bureaucracy and Advocacy, Media and Advocacy. Meaning and importance of Networking.

Unit VII: Rethinking Communication: Communication as transmission, Communication as representation, Communication as cultural reproduction. (The students can be asked to prepare seminar, posters on this unit.)

Unit VIII: Gender and media. Concept of gender. Impact of the media on women, and children. Right to information bill. Its importance and process.

References:

- 1) Kumar, K: Mass Communication in India. (Jai Publishing House. Mumbai 1981)
- 2) Gandhi, V.P: Media and Communication Today, Vol.1, 2 and 3 ( Kanishka Publishers. New Delhi.1995)
- 3) Melkote, Srinivas R.: Communication for development in the Third World (Sage. Delhi 1991.)
- 4) Goffman Erwing: Gender Advertisements (Macmillan. 1979)
- 5) Mody, Bella: Designing Messages for Development Communication. (Sage. New Delhi 1991)

Paper VI  
Fieldwork practicum

Objectives:

1. To develop knowledge of systems affecting the functions of individuals, groups and communities.
2. To participate in the process of networking with other organizations/agencies working on related social issues/problems.
3. To identify and selectively utilize community resources and services.
4. To internalize professional attitudes and values and manifest the same in practice.

Fieldwork practicum will be the integral part of the BA part III social work course. As Social work is a practice profession the content offered has the vital component of practice learning opportunities.

Fieldwork practicum has three sets of activities:

- A) Orientation visits (20 Marks): Orientation visits provide an exposure and understanding of the services provided in response to peoples needs. Minimum of five (5) orientation visits to various setting is must.
- B) Concurrent practice learning (40 Marks): On going learning (Concurrent practice learning) is an opportunity to develop intervention skills in reality situation. The learners may be placed in agencies or in communities to initiate and participate in direct service delivery. Concurrent practice learning is for (15 hours) fifteen hours per week.
- C) Study tour (20 Marks): Study tour, provides an experience to study and appreciate innovative efforts by individuals and groups towards meeting peoples core needs, and initiate development. During second term of academic year 10 days study tour (including traveling days) should be arranged in renowned organizations. The expected tour should provide good exposure in various types of organizations, movements, etc.
- D) Viva-voce: (20 Marks): A committee duly formulated by the university will conduct the viva-voce at the end of the academic year.

The fieldwork practicum is compulsory.

The students should maintain diaries and fieldwork journals for the practical work they have accomplished and submit the same to the concerned fieldwork supervisor every week.

The students should obtain minimum (50%) fifty per-cent of marks in fieldwork for passing in fieldwork paper.