MASTER OF ARTS
SOCIAL WORK

SYLLABUS & REGULATIONS

WITH EFFECT FROM 2024-2025

M.A. Social Work
P.G. Degree Programme (CBCS) Regulations-2016

Amended as per NEP-2020

(with effect from the batch admitted in the academic year 2024-25)

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)

CENTRE FOR DISTANCE AND ONLINE EDUCATION (CDOE)

SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY

Accredited by **"NAAC"** with A[+] Grade

Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh - 517502

M.A Social Work Course Structure and Syllabus as per NEP 2020 (Choice Based Credit System)

	Course Code	Title of the Course	No. of Credits	Internal Assessment	Semester End Exams	Total Marks
Semester – 1	MSW 101	Sociological Analysis	4	25	75	100
	MSW 102	Social Science for Social Works	4	25	75	100
	MSW 103	Psychology of Social Works	4	25	75	100
	MSW 104	Social Case Work	4	25	75	100
	MSW 105	Human Resource Development	4	25	75	100
Total			20	125	375	500
Semester – 2	MSW 201	Social Group Work	4	25	75	100
	MSW 202	Community Organisation and Social Action	4	25	75	100
	MSW 203	Social Work Research and Statistics	4	25	75	100
	MSW 204	Social Welfare Administration and Legislations	4	25	75	100
	MSW 205	Social Work with Weaker Sections	4	25	75	100
Total			20	125	375	500
Semester – 3	MSW 301	Social Work Intervention With Families	4	25	75	100
	MSW 302	Social Work in the Field of Health	4	25	75	100
	MSW 303	Social Policy and Planning	4	25	75	100
	MSW 304	Soft and Employability Skills	4	25	75	100
	MSW 305	Social Work and Disaster Management	4	25	75	100
	MSW 306	Generic Elective - I	4	25	75	100
	MSW 307	Generic Elective - II	4	25	75	100
Total			28	175	525	700
Semester – 4	MSW 401	Social Work Intervention With Children	4	25	75	100
	MSW 402	Rural, Urban, Tribal Development and Empowerment	4	25	75	100
	MSW 403	Social Work in the Field of Mental Health	4	25	75	100
	MSW 404	Fundamentals of Health Education	4	25	75	100
	MSW 405	Generic Elective - III	4	25	75	100
	MSW 406	Open Elective	4	25	75	100
	MSW 407	Social Work Project and Viva-Voce	4	-	100	100
Sub Total			28	175	525	700
Grand Total			96	575	1825	2400

CENTRE FOR DISTANCE AND ONLINE EDUCATION (CDOE)
SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY : : TIRUPATI

M.A. Social Work
**(Revised Scheme of Instruction and Examination, Syllabus etc., under
CBCS Regulations -2016 is Amended as per NEP-2020)
(With effect from the batch admitted in the academic year 2024-25)**

FIRST SEMESTER

MSW 101: Sociological Analysis

BLOCK I: Concept and Definition of Social Work, Historical Development of Social Work

Unit I :Social Work: Concept, Definition, Objectives, Principles and Philosophy.

Unit II: Key Concepts of Social Work: Social Service, Social welfare, Social Security, Social

Defense, Social Justice, Social Legislation, Social Development, and Social Reform.

Unit III: Historical development of Social Work in United Kingdom, United States of America -

Emergence of Functions and Scope of Social Work in India.

BLOCK II: Social Work as a Profession, Methods

Unit IV: Social Work as a Profession: Traits, Values, Ethics, Objectives, Goals, Nature, Scope,

Philosophy, Principles and Functions.

Unit V: Social Work Education: as a Profession, Professional Values – Training; Skills, Tools and

Techniques - Professional Social Work and Voluntary Social Work.

Unit VI :Methods of Social Work: Social Case work – Social Group Work – Community Organization

– Social Work Research – Social Welfare Administration – Social Action.

BLOCK III: Reform Movement in India and Theories and Approaches of Social Work

Unit VII :Social Reform movements in India- Concepts, Definitions, Importance - Impacts and Role of

Theosophical society, Bakthi movements, Dalit movements, Naxalbari movements and D.K. Movement.

Major Contribution of Social Reformers: Buddha, Gurunanak, Iyyankali, Jothiba Phule, Swami

Vivekananda, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Gandhi, Dr. B.R.Ambedkar and E.V. Ramaswamy.

Unit VIII :Theories & Approaches: Role Theory, Problem Solving Theory, Gestalt Theory, Systems Theory, Ecological Theory, Communication Theory and Existential Approach.

Unit IX: Radical and Marxist perspectives of Social Work, Feminist Approach; Relevance and Scope of eclectic/integrated approach to social work practice

BLOCK IV: Models and Trends of Social Work Profession in India

Unit X: Models of Social Work: Relief model, Welfare model, Clinical model, Systems model, Radical model, Remedial model, Preventive model and Developmental model

Unit XI: Social Work Profession: Trends in Social Work Profession in India - Development of Social Work Education in India. Integrated perspectives of International Social Work – Global Perspective, Human Rights Perspective, Ecological Perspective, and Social Development Perspective.

BLOCK V: Field Work Training, Fields of Social Work and Social Work Association

Unit XII :Field Work Training: Importance of Field Work and Supervision for Trained Social Workers - Problems faced by the Social Work Trainees in field work agencies - Need for Social Science knowledge for Professional Social Workers.

Unit XIII : Fields of Social Work: Family and Child Welfare, Women Welfare, Youth Welfare, School Social Work - Community Development (Rural, Urban & Tribal), Dalit Welfare, - Medical and Psychiatric Social Work, Correctional Social Work Geriatric Social Work, Persons with Disabilities, Industrial Social Work and Human Resource Management.

Unit XIV : Professional Associations in Social Work: Needs and Importance - National and International Professional Organizations: NASW, IASW, IFSW, ASSWI, ISPSW, NAPSWI, And PSWA - Problems faced by social work professionals in India.

MSW 102: Social Science for Social Works

BLOCK I: Introduction of Social Thought and Sociological Theory

UNIT I: Introduction of Social Thought and Sociological Theory- Central Problems of Sociological Theory

UNIT II: Levels of Theorization in Sociology - Empirical Generalization - Middle Range Theories - Grand Theories - Theoretical Perspectives.

BLOCK II: Origin and Development of Functionalism

UNIT III: Origin and Development Functionalism.

UNIT IV: Analytical Functionalism: Talcott Parsons: Structure of Social Action

UNIT V: Social System - Functional Pre-requisites - Pattern Variables.

UNIT VI: Empirical Functionalism: Robert K. Merton: Theory of Social Structure

UNIT VII: Manifest and Latent Functions. Reference Group - Relative Deprivation

BLOCK III: Conflict and Dialectical Conflict Theory

UNIT VIII: Conflict Theory: Marxism and Conflict Tradition - Simmel's Conflict Theory

UNIT IX: Dialectical Conflict Theory of Dahrendorf - Conflict Functionalism: Social Functions of Conflict - Louis A. Coser.

UNIT X: Habermas -Theory of Communicative Action-Public sphere - Life world L.Althusser - Structural Marxism -Epistemological break- Structural Causality - Structure of dominance

BLOCK IV: Symbolic Interactionism, Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology

UNIT XI: Symbolic Interactionism: Historical Background - C.H. Cooley - George H. Mead - Herbert Blumer.

UNIT XII: Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology - A. Schutz, Peter Berger, Gluckmann and H. Garfinkel. Exchange Theory - Peter.M.Blau - Process of Exchange- Values, Norms - Social.

BLOCK V: Exchange of Power and Theory of Structuration

UNIT XIII: Exchange-Power - Study of Small Groups. George Homans: Elements of Behavior - The External System - Internal System.

UNIT XIV: Theory of Structuration M. Facoult's Postmodernism- Derrida, Post-structurlism and Post - Post Marxist Theories.

MSW 103: Psychology of Social Works

BLOCK I:

PSYCHOLOGY: DEFINITION, CONCEPTS, RECENT TRENDS, EVOLUTION OF HUMAN LIFE

UNIT - 1: Psychology: Definition, Nature and Scope - Concept of Human Behavior - Normality and Abnormality - Application in Various Fields - Introduction to Schools of Psychology: Structuralism, Functionalism, and Gestalt

UNIT - 2: Recent Trends: 1. Biological, 2. Psychodynamics, 3. Cognitive, 4. Behavioral, 5. Humanistic

UNIT - 3: Evolution of Human Life: Conception - Stages of Prenatal Development (a) Period of Ovum (b) Period of Embryo (c) Period of Fetus - Birth and its Types - Pre and Post Natal Care.

BLOCK II:

HUMAN GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT: CONCEPT AND STAGES, LEARNING

UNIT - 4: Human Growth and Development: Concept, Meaning, Nature and Importance - Developmental Task, Hazardous, Physical, Social, Emotional, and Cognitive Development - Physical and Psychological Aspects of Various Stages - Stages of Development: Pregnancy and Child Birth - Infancy - Babyhood - Childhood - Puberty - Adolescent - Adulthood - Middle Age - Old Age.

UNIT - 5: Learning: Concept, Nature, Definition - Types of Learning: Cognitive, Sensory, Motion and Verbal Learning - Theories: (a) Trial and Error, (b) Classical Conditioning, (c) Operant Conditioning, (d) Insightful - Transfer of Learning - Aproches of Pavlov and Skinner - Remembering and Forgetting.

BLOCK III:

MOTIVATION, ADJUSTMENT AND PERCEPTION

UNIT - 6: Motivation: Concept, Meaning, Definition, - Motives for Survival - Human Needs and Motivation - Types and Characteristics of Motives - Interaction of Motivation - Social Motives - Theories of Motivation: (a) Instinct, (b) Drive Reduction, (c) Arousal, (d) Incentive, (e) Cognitive, (f) Maslow's Hierarchy - Conscious and Unconscious Motivation.

UNIT - 7:Adjustment: Concepts of Adjustment and Maladjustment - Stress; Frustration; Conflict - Nature and Types - Coping Mechanisms: Nature and Types - Mental Health and Community Mental Health.

UNIT - 8: Perception: Concept, Definition, Characteristics and Nature, Types - Perceptual Processes - Errors in Perception - Perception Space, Depth Perception, Motion Perception, Auditory, and Visual Attention – Perception Illusion - Subliminal Perception and Extra Sensory Perception – Factors Influencing Perception.

BLOCK IV:

ATTITUDE, INTELLIGENCE AND STRESS

UNIT - 9: Attitude: Concept and Nature of Attitudes, Stereotypes, and Prejudices - Components of Attitude and their Consistency - Formation of Attitudes - Process of Attitude Change in Individuals and Groups – Collective / Crowed Behavior, Adjustment.

UNIT - 10: Intelligence: Definition - Theories of Intelligence: (a) Unitary, (b) Multi-faction, (c) Two Factor, (d) Group Factor, (e) Hierarchical - Types of Intelligence - Measurement of Intelligence - Classification of I.Q – Mentally Retarded.

UNIT - 11: Stress: Meaning, Causes and Effects - Conflict: Meaning, Types, Coping Drives, Factors Influencing Stress - Stress Reduction Strategies - Defense Mechanism - A Brief Idea on Major Psychiatric Illness – Mental Illness / Health: Concept and Definition, Types - Significance of Mental Health - Mental Retardation.

BLOCK V:

PERSONALITY, SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY AND APPLICATION OF PSYCHOLOGY FOR SOCIAL WORKS

UNIT - 12: Personality: Definition, Structure, Nature, Characteristics and Theories of Personality - Trait and Type of Theories - A Brief Overview of Psychodynamic and Humanistic Theories - Important Concepts of the Contributions of Freud, Jung, Adler, Maslow, and Ericson – Factors Influencing Personality Development - Influence of Heredity and Environment - Emotions - Development of Emotions - Individual and Group Emotions - Socialization Process.

UNIT - 13: Social Psychology and its Applications: Collective Behavior - Nature and Reasons for Collective Behavior - Manifestations of Collective Behavior.

UNIT - 14: Application of Psychology for Social Workers - Role of Social Workers in Promoting Mental Health - Importance and Demands for Psychiatric Social Workers.

MSW 104: Social Case Work

BLOCK I: SOCIAL CASE WORK: DEFINITION AND CONCEPT, NATURE AND SCOPE

Unit I

To understand case work as method of Social Work and to understand values and principles of working with individuals and families. To develop the ability to critically analyse problems of individuals and families and factors affecting them. To enhance the understanding of the basic concepts, tools, and techniques in working with individuals and families in problem solving and in developmental work. Develop appropriate skills and attitudes to work with individuals and families.

Develop the ability to reflect on „self as person and grow as a professional social worker Social Case Work: Concepts, Definition, meaning, Objectives, Purpose, Importance, Nature and Scope - Historical development –components of social case work: person, problem, place, and process - values and principles of case work practice.

Unit II

Socio-cultural factors affecting the case work practice in India - Skills of Social Case Worker - Impact of Social, Cultural factors on individual and families - relationship with other methods of social work - skills in social case work practice

BLOCK II: CASE WORK PROCESS AND EVALUATION TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES OF SOCIAL CASE WORK

Unit III

Case work process: Intake: meaning, steps, referral- types, and stages. Study: Meaning, tools used/procedure followed in the study process: interviewing: types, purpose, skills, techniques, and principles of interviewing; home visits & reaching out, collateral contacts & relationship. Assessment: Social Diagnosis: meaning, types, and models. Treatment/Intervention: meaning, objectives, goals and goals setting & treatment planning, principles, models, types, and techniques (supportive/environmental manipulation, reflective/ practical help or material help & direct treatment/ counseling).

Unit IV

Evaluation: meaning, purpose/objectives, types, methods/techniques/ instruments, difference between appraisal, monitoring, and evaluation; Termination: meaning, reaction to termination, decision to terminate, and planning for termination. Follow-up- meaning, purpose, and types.

Unit V

Tools of techniques of social case work: interview, observation, home visits and collateral contacts – social case work intervention: direct and indirect multi-dimensional intervention

BLOCK III: CASE WORKER – CLIENT RELATIONSHIP AND CASE WORK AND COMMUNICATION

Unit VI

Case Worker-Client Relationship: meaning, purpose, needs, significance, and elements, components - characteristics of professional relationship: empathy, transference and counter transference, resistance, sustaining the relationship, non-possessive warmth, genuineness and self-disclosure - principles of client-worker relationship; obstacles in client worker relationship.

Unit VII

Case Work and Communication: meaning, purpose, importance, principles, elements in communication process - types, importance of listening, observing and feedback, communication barriers and ways to overcome them - importance of interpersonal communication in case work.

BLOCK IV: APPROACHES AND THEORIES TO PRACTICE, RECORDING AND APPLICATION OF SOCIAL CASEWORK

Unit VIII

Approaches and theories to Practice: psychosocial approach, functional approach, diagnostic approach, problem solving model, crisis intervention; behavior modification, functional and development of an eclectic model for practice. Family therapy and counseling in the Indian context: similarities and differences.

Unit IX

Recording in Case Work: meaning, sources and types - process record person oriented and problem oriented records and its components -summative record, etc - principles of recording – needs and importance of recording - uses and maintenance of record.

Unit X

Application of Social Case Work in different settings and Clientele groups: medical and psychiatric settings- mentally retarded shelter homes – mental rehabilitation center - de-

addiction and detoxification centers - mental health and community based rehabilitation - role of social workers in hospital settings

BLOCK V: SOCIAL CASE WORK WITH VARIOUS SETTINGS AND ROLE OF SOCIAL CASE WORK AND RESEARCH IN SOCIAL CASE WORK

Unit XI

Social case work with Family and child welfare settings: family, child guidance clinic, schools, geriatric care of aged and the terminally ill – foster home

Unit XII

Case work practice in community settings: self-help groups, schools, industries and correctional institutions

Unit XIII

Role of case worker in various settings: enabler, facilitator, guide, resource mobilize - use of professional self - conflict and dilemmas in working with individuals and family - Problems and limitations of social case worker in different settings.

Unit XIV

Practice and Research in Social Case Work - Use of Single case evaluation and Ethnography as Research methods in Social Case Work.

MSW 105: Human Resource Development

BLOCK I: HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT: DEFINITION - ORIGIN, APPROACHES TO HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND CHALLENGES OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

UNIT I

Human Resource Development: Definition - Origin and Development of HRD.

UNIT II

Approaches to HRD: Human Capital Approach - Social Psychological Approach - The Poverty Alleviation approach - The World Development Context

UNIT III

Challenges of Human Resource Development: Employee Obsolescence - Socio technical Changes

BLOCK II: DEVELOPMENT AND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION, CAREER PLANNING, CAREER EDUCATION AND CAREER DEVELOPMENT

UNIT IV

Development and Affirmative Action and Employee turnover

UNIT V

Career Planning: Definition - Career Planning and Employee Needs - Personnel Departments and Career Planning

UNIT VI

Career Education, Information on career planning and career counseling

UNIT VII

Career Development: Definition - Individual Career development - Personnel supported career development

BLOCK III: HUMAN RESOURCE PLANNING, ESTIMATES OF INTERNAL SUPPLY AND ESTIMATES OF EXTERNAL SUPPLY IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES PLANS AND RECRUITMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

UNIT VIII

Human Resource Planning: The demand for Human Resources - The Supply of Human Resources.

UNIT IX

Estimates of Internal supply and Estimates of External supply Implementation of Human Resources Plans

BLOCK IV: HUMAN RESOURCE PLANS AND CHANNELS OF RECRUITMENT

UNIT XI

Human Resource Plans - Affirmation Action Plans - Recruiter habits - Environmental Conditions - Job Requirements

UNIT XII

Channels of Recruitment: Walk-inns and Write-ins - Employee referrals - Advertising.

BLOCK IV: STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCIES, PRIVATE PLACEMENT AGENCIES AND QUALITY OF WORK LIFE

UNIT XIII

State Employment Security agencies - Private Placement Agencies - Professional Search firms - Educational Institutions - Professional Associations, Government funded training programs - Temporary help agencies - Departing employees - Open house

UNIT XIV

Quality of Work Life: Definition - QWL through employee involvement.

M.A. Social Work
SECOND SEMESTER

MSW 201: Social Group Work

BLOCK I: SOCIAL GROUP WORK: CONCEPT AND DEFINITION, PHASES OF GROUP INFORMATION

Unit 1: Social group: concept, definition, meaning, objectives, purpose, characteristics, nature and scope - types of groups-social group and social group work group - functions of a group.

Unit 2: Phases of group formation: forming, storming, norming, performing, adjourning, mourning/grieving - basic human needs met by groups at different stages of group development - group goals.

BLOCK II: GROUP PROCESS AND INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL GROUP WORK

Unit 3: Group process: bond, acceptance, isolation and rejection - sub-group formation - newcomers in the group, expectation, withdrawal, behavior contagion, conflict and control - classification of group process: basic, structural, locomotive, and molar - Group dynamics: meaning, definition, functions, and basic assumptions of group dynamics.

Unit 4: Social group work: concepts, definition, assumptions, purpose, goals, principles, and values of group work - historical development of group work - group work as a method of social work – group work relation to other methods of social work.

BLOCK III GROUP WORK PROCESS, ASSESSMENT, INTERVENTION, SUPERVISION

Unit 5: Group work process: Intake and study - selection of members, composing group, orienting the members, preparing the environment, goal setting, motivation, use of home visits, and collateral contacts.

Unit 6: Assessment: preparing for group work, first meetings – interviewing - ground rules for group work meetings - group roles and responsibilities – group meetings,

Unit 7: Intervention/treatment: problem identification - making them work – dealing with difficulties within the group - group presentations - group work evaluation meaning and its place in group work - Evaluation: steps in group work evaluation - criteria for good group work - checklist for group work evaluation- Termination - reaction to termination - Follow up.

Unit 8: Group work supervision: concepts, need, tasks, types, purpose, and functions, techniques - conditions for good supervision.

BLOCK IV: LEADERSHIP IN GROUP, MODELS AND APPROACHES AND GROUP WORK RECORDING

Unit 9: Leadership in group: concepts, definition, characteristics, functions, qualities of leader - types and theories of leadership - training for leadership - sociometry and sociogram - Group work for team building: meaning, purpose, situational leadership in team building

Unit 10: Models and approaches: social goal model, remedial and reciprocal model - group therapy -group psychotherapy - therapeutic - social treatment - development group - task-oriented group, etc.

Unit 11: Group work recording: meaning, purpose, types - principles of group work recording - scope, problems, and limitations of group work practice in Indian settings - role of group worker in various settings.

BLOCK V: PROGRAMME PLANNING, PROGRAMME LABORATORY GROUP WORK SETTINGS AND PRACTICE

Unit 12: Programme planning: meaning and definition of programme – principles and process of programme planning - place of agency in programme planning.

Unit 13: Programme laboratory- values and techniques: games, singing, dancing, dramatics, street play, puppetry, group discussions, parties, excursion, psychodrama, socio-drama, role play, brain storming, camping- planning and conducting camps - stages of group development - use of programme for group development: orientation stage, working stage, termination stage, programme planning, implementation, and evaluation

Unit 14: Group work settings and practice: application of group work method in different settings; community settings - medical and psychiatric settings: hospitals, de-addiction, physical and visual and mentally challenged - family and child welfare settings - the aged homes, schools, correctional institutions, and industries - skills of a group worker.

MSW 202: Community Organisation and Social Action

BLOCK I: COMMUNITY, COMMUNITY DYNAMICS AND COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP: CONCEPT AND DEFINITION

UNIT 1: Community: concept, definition, meaning, types, and characteristics - community power - structure - minority groups.

UNIT 2: Community dynamics: integrative and disintegrative processes in the community.

UNIT 3: Leadership: definitions, characteristics, types and qualities - leadership in different types of communities - theories of leadership - symbols, rituals, apathy, prejudice and individual predisposition - community power structure and political organizations in the community - factions and sub-groups - minority groups.

BLOCK II: COMMUNITY ORGANISATION, COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND MODELS OF COMMUNITY ORGANISATION

UNIT 4: Community Organization: concept, definition, objectives, philosophy, approaches, principles and skills – community organization as method of social work - community welfare councils and community chests - models of community organization

UNIT 5: Community Participation: concept, imperatives, types, constraints, methods and techniques; components of community work and community relation.

UNIT 6: Methods of community organization: Planning, education, communication, community participation, collective decision making, involvement of groups and organizations, resource mobilization, community action, legislative and non-legislative promotion, coordination - community organization as an approach to community development.

BLOCK III: PHASES OF COMMUNITY ORGANISATION, INTERVENTION AND APPLICATION OF COMMUNITY SETTINGS

UNIT 7: Phases of community organization: study, assessment, discussion, organization, action, evaluation, modification, continuation and community study

UNIT 8: Intervention strategies in community settings: awareness building, organizing, activating, people's participation, negotiating, lobbying, and resource mobilization, resolving group conflicts, programme planning and service delivery, developing human resource, and monitoring and evaluation.

BLOCK IV: SOCIAL ACTION: DEFINITION, CONCEPT AND STRATEGIES

UNIT 9: Application of community organization in different settings: rural, urban, tribal - target groups: children, youth, women, aged, Dalits - community organization in emergencies: fire, flood, drought, famine, earthquake, and war - community organization at local, state, and national level.

UNIT 10: Roles of the Community Organizer: Models of Community Organization as practiced - Local department, Social Planning, Social Action and Community Liason - Methods and skills in Community Organization - Use of Social Work methods in Community Organization.

UNIT 11: Social Action: Concept, meaning, definition, objectives, characteristics, principles, methods and techniques - social action as a method of social work - social action and social reform – scope of social action in India - enforcement of social legislation through social action. Approaches: rights based approach - advocacy based approach

UNIT 12: Strategies: preparation of carefully worded statement of policies - preparation of carefully analysis of pending legislations - individual consultation with key legislators on the implication of pending measures - persuasion of influential organization to support or oppose pending legislation - creation of ad hoc citizens committee composed of people of great influence or prestige.

BLOCK V: RADICAL SOCIAL WORK AND APPLICATIONS OF COMMUNITY ORGANISATION

UNIT 13: Radical Social Work: meaning, techniques - role of Paulo Freire and Saul Alinsky, Marx, Gandhi, Jayaprakash Narayan, and Vinoba Bhave - community organization as a Para-political process and role of social worker in community organization and social action.

UNIT 14: Application of Community Organization in different fields: Health, Correctional, Educational, Rural and Urban, Industrial, Community Welfare Councils and Community Chest - Strategies of community organization: Advocacy, Campaigning, Lobbying and Networking.

MSW 203: Social Work Research and Statistics

BLOCK I: INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH AND SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH, SCIENTIFIC METHOD AND RESEARCH APPROACHES

Unit 1: Research: concept, objectives, characteristics, ethics, and qualities of good researcher; social research: meaning and objectives; social work research: meaning, scope, importance, limitations in social work research, and difference between social research and social work research;

Unit 2: Scientific method: meaning, characteristics, and process of scientific inquiry; relationship between theory method & fact; types of research: pure, applied, and action research; participatory and evaluation research.

Unit 3: Research approaches: qualitative research: meaning, scope, characteristics, strategies, sampling and design, types of qualitative research: ethnography, focus group discussion, life history and content analysis; use, limitations, and obstacles in qualitative research, quantitative research: meaning, type, difference between qualitative and quantitative research.

BLOCK II: SELECTION OF THE PROBLEM, THEORY AND HYPOTHESIS

Unit 4: Selection of problem: criteria and sources; surveying the field; literature review and developing the bibliography: purpose; using library and internet, library ethics, abstracting and plagiarism; defining the problem: need and significance of the problem; basic research questions: meaning and importance; research objectives.

Unit 5: Theory: meaning and use; inductive and deductive theory construction; concepts, indicators, and variables: meaning; types of variables; formal and operational definitions; measurement: meaning, levels of measurement; nominal ordinal, interval, and ratio

Unit 6: Hypothesis: meaning, sources, characteristics, functions and types; assumptions and limitations; attributes of a sound hypothesis; hypothesis testing; level of significance; critical region; Type-I and Type-II errors.

BLOCK III: RESEARCH DESIGN, TOOLS AND METHODS OF RESEARCH

Unit 7: Research design: meaning and types- exploratory, descriptive, diagnostic, experimental, and single subject research designs; universe and sampling: meaning, need, principles, types and techniques, and advantages and disadvantages.

Unit 8: Tools/instrument: steps involved in tool construction; validity and reliability: meaning and types; use of scales (developed by WHO/ILO, etc.), scaling procedures (Thurston, likert, bogardus, and semantic differentials): interview guide, code book, pilot study, and pre-test; sources of data: primary and secondary data.

Unit 9: Methods: quantitative- interview- meaning and types; questioners: meaning and types; participatory and rapid appraisal techniques; qualitative- in-depth interview, observation and types and document review; mixed and multi method & triangulation/

BLOCK IV: DATA PROCESSING, REPORT WRITING IN RESEARCH

Unit 10: Data processing; transcription, data processing; presentation of data: tabular and graphical presentation; data analysis: univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analysis; interpretation: meaning, techniques, and precautions. Unit 11: Report writing: content and format; mechanics of writing research reports and precautions; research abstracts; footnotes, referencing, and bibliography: meaning and differences; methods of referencing; preparation of research project proposal; agencies involved in social work research.

BLOCK V: STATISTICS, DISPERSION AND COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

Unit 12: Statistics- meaning, use, and its limitations in social work research; measures of central tendency: arithmetic mean, median, and mode

Unit 13: Dispersion: range, quartile deviation, standard deviation and co-efficient of variation; tests of significance: "t" test, f test and chi-square test; correlation: meaning, types, and uses; Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation and rank correlation;

Unit 14: Computer applications: use and application of computer in social work research with special reference to excel, etc.

T. Chandrasekarayya

HEAD & Bos member

Department of Population Studies

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