



**VIJAYANAGARA SRI KRISHNADEVARAYA UNIVERSITY,
BALLARI**

**PROGRAM STRUCTURE AND SYLLABUS
as per the Choice-Based Credit System (CBCS)
designed in accordance with
Learning Outcomes-based Curriculum Framework (LOCF)
for
BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK (B.S.W)**

w.e.f

Academic Year 2024-25 and onwards

Department Name: Social Work
Semester - I

Course Title: Fundamentals of Social Work	Course Code: 24MJBSW1L1
Total Contact Hours: 56	No. of Credits: 04
L:T:P	4:0:0
Internal Assessment Marks: 20	Duration of SEE: 03 Hours
Semester End Exam Marks: 80	

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the basic concepts of the Social Work profession;
2. Interpret the context and reasons for the origin and development of social work in India and the West; and
3. Analyse the rationale, goals, ideals, methods and ethical standards for bringing about desired social change/development through professional services of Social Work.

Unit	Description	Hours
1	Introduction to Social Work: Meaning, Definitions, and Scope of Social Work - Relation and distinction between Social Work and related concepts such as Social Service, Social Reform, Social Welfare, Social Development and Social Justice - Brief overview of Methods of Social Work.	14
2	Historical Development of Social Work in the UK, USA and India: The Elizabethan Poor Law 1601, Charity Organisation Society 1869, Settlement House Movement, The Poor Law Commission of 1905, The Beveridge Report 1941, Efforts for social change in India through Śramaṇa tradition, Vedism, Sikhism, Islam in India, Christianity in India and Hindu Reform Movements. Post-Independence efforts in India; Community Development Programmes.	14
3	Social Work in Modern India: Micro, mezzo, and macro social work practices. Impact of globalization on social work in India. Ideologies of Gandhi, Ambedkar, and the Indian Constitution. The interface between Voluntary and Professional Social Work. Emerging Trends in Social Work.	14
4	Social Work Profession: Profession: Meaning, Definitions, and Attributes; Professional values, principles, code of ethics, and skills needed for social workers. Social work education: Growth of social work education, components of social work curriculum, objectives of Social Work Practicum. Professional organizations: NASW, IFSW, NAPSWI, ISPSW, AIAMSWP, etc., Current status and Challenges of social work profession.	14

References:

1. Desai, M. 2000. *Curriculum Development on History of Ideologies for Social Change and Social Work*. Mumbai: Social Work Education and Practice, TISS.
2. Desai, M. 2002. *Ideologies and Social Work: Historical and Contemporary Analysis*. Mumbai: Social Work Education and Practice, TISS.
3. Diwakar, V. D. (Ed.) 1991. *Social Reform Movements in India: A Historical Perspective*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
4. Dominelli, Lena. 2004. *Social Work: Theory and Practice for a Changing*

- Profession*. New Delhi: Rawat.
5. *Encyclopaedia of Social Work India*. 1987. New Delhi: Ministry of Welfare.
 6. Feibleman, J.K. 1986. *Understanding Philosophy - Popular History of Ideas*. New York: Souvenir Press.
 7. Gray, Mel and Webb, S.A. 2009. *Social Work: Theories and Methods*. New Delhi: Sage.
 8. Gunjal, B.S. and Moolenkal, G. 2012. *Social Work Education in India*. Bangalore: IBH Prakashana.
 9. Jacob, K.K. (Ed). 1991. *Social Work Education in India – Retrospective and Prospect*. Udaipur: Himansu Publications.
 10. Jirimat, S. 2014. *Samajakaryada Parichaya* (Kannada). Belagavi: BIRDS.
 11. Joseph, Sherry (Ed.) 2000, *Social Work: In the Third Millennium* (Some Concerns and Challenges), Sriniketan, Department of Social Work, Visva-Bharati.
 12. Marulasiddaiah, H.M. (ed.). 1994. *Bharata Samajakarya Vishwakosha*, Vol. I. Hampi: Kannada Visvavidyalaya. Panikkar, K. N. 1995. *Culture, Ideology Hegemony: Intellectual and Social Consciousness in Colonial India*, New Delhi: Tulika.
 13. Thomas, Gracious. 2015. *Code of Ethics for Social Workers*. New Delhi: IGNOU.
 14. Tejappa, U. 2015. *Vrittipara Samjakarya: Itihaasa mattu Vicharadharegalu* (Kannada). Belagavi: Pranati Publications.
 15. Sunil Kumar, B.N., 2016, *Samajakarya Mula Parikalpanegalu*, (Kannada). Janaspandana Trust, Shikaripura
 16. University Grants Commission. 1978. *Review of Social Work Education in India: Retrospect and Prospect*. New Delhi: UGC.
 17. Wood Safe. K. 1962. *From Charity to Social Work*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.

Journals:

Indian Journal of Social Work, and Journal of Social Work.

Digital Resources:

USC Suzanne Dworak-Peck School of Social Work (2014), Introduction to Social Work: Available at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?=:jXRB1V5eVw&t=5s>

UH Class OET (2016) Introduction to Social Work, University of Houtson: Available at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?=:LtaCmORiP9A>

The Audiopedia (2017), What is SOCIAL WORK? What does SOCIAL WORK mean? SOCIAL WORK meaning, definition and explanation: Available at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xj5-Vdh1B3E>

USC Suzanne Dworak-Peck School of Social Work (2017), Legacies of Social Change.

100 years of Professional Social Work in the United States:

Available at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a4VzRSnksmA>

Department Name: Social Work
Semester - I

Course Title: Social Sciences Concepts for Social Work Practice	Course Code: 24MJBSW1L2
Total Contact Hours: 56	No. of Credits: 04
L:T:P	4:0:0
Internal Assessment Marks: 20	Duration of SEE: 03 Hours
Semester End Exam Marks: 80	

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of the course the student should be able to:

- 1) Understand the Elements of Social Sciences;
- 2) Understand the correlation and significance of Social Sciences with Social Work; and
- 3) Understand Society, culture, Social Issues and Social Development.

Unit	Description	Hours
1	Introduction to Social Sciences: Meaning and definition of Social Sciences and its differences with other streams of knowledge. Knowledge of Anthropology for Social Work: Anthropology: Meaning, Definitions, Nature and Scope. Relationship of Anthropology with Social Work. Importance of Socio-Cultural Anthropology. Overview of various Tribes in Karnataka.	14
2	Knowledge of Sociology for Social Work: Society: Meaning, Definitions, and Characteristics. Social Stratifications: Meaning, nature and types. Socialization: Meaning, Nature, Agencies and Importance. Social Change: Concept, Nature, Types, and Factors. Social Control: Meaning, Nature, Types and Factors. Relationship of Sociology with Social Work.	14
3	Knowledge of Economics for Social Work: Economics: Meaning, Definitions, and Characteristics. Basic Concepts of Economics: Types of Economy (Capitalism, Socialism & Mixed Economy); Per Capita Income, National Income, and Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Economic Planning in India. NITI Aayog and New Economic Policy (LPG). Relationship of Economics with Social Work.	14
4	Knowledge of Political Science for Social Work: State: Meaning and definition, Origin, Elements and functions of modern state. Government: Meaning, Definition and forms of government. Good Governance: Meaning and Definitions, Features, Hindrances and challenges to Good Governance. Relationship of Political Science with Social Work.	14

References:**Print Resources**

1. Ahuja, Ram: Society in India, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 1999.
2. Bagchi, A.K.: The Political Economy of Underdevelopment, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1982.
3. Bardhan, P: The Political Economy of Development in India, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1984.

4. Bhatnagar, S: Political Theory: An Introduction, Meerut, Meenakshi Prakashan, 1985.
5. Bhushan, Vidya and Sachdev, D.R. 1999. An Introduction to Sociology, Allhabad, Kitab Mahal.
6. Brahmananda, P.R and Panchaucki, V.R.: The Development Process of the Indian Economy, Bombay, Himalaya Publishing House 1987. Page 19 of 57
7. Fredrich, C.J: An Introduction to Political Theory, Bombay, Jaico Publishing House, 1967.
8. Harris, Peter B: Foundations of Political Science, London, Hutchinson 1976. JoKolb,
9. Eugene: A Framework for Political analysis, Englewood Cliffs, Prentice Hall, 1978.
10. Keesing, R.M: Cultural Anthropology: A Contemporary Perspective, New York: Holt,
11. Rinehart and Winston, 1975. Kothari, Rajni: Politics in India, New Delhi, Orient Longman, 1982.
12. McIver, K.B. and Page, C.H: Society: An Introductory Analysis, Madras, Macmillan India Limited, 1985.
13. Rao, Shankar C. N: Sociology- Primary Principles, S.Chand and Company Ltd., New Delhi, 2002.
14. Samuelson, P.A.: Economics: An Introductory Analysis, New York, Mc Graw Hill Book Co. Inc., 1961.
15. Srinivas M.N: Social Change in Modern India, Bombay allied Publishers, 1966.
16. Srinivas, M. N. 1996. Village, Caste, Gender and Method (Essay in Indian Social Anthropology), Delhi: Oxford University Press.
17. Srinivas, M.N: Caste in Modern India and other Essays, Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1962.

Digital Resources:

1. [https://www.nios.ac.in/online-course-material/sr-secondary-courses/political-science-\(317\)/english-medium.aspx](https://www.nios.ac.in/online-course-material/sr-secondary-courses/political-science-(317)/english-medium.aspx)
2. <https://www.toppr.com/guides/civics/what-is-government/meaning-of-government/>
3. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government>
4. <https://www.nios.ac.in/media/documents/srsec317newE/317EL24.pdf>
5. <https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/good-governance.pdf>
6. <https://www.drishtiiias.com/to-the-points/paper4/good-governance-2>

Department Name: Social Work
Semester - I

Course Title: Contemporary Social problems in India	Course Code: 24MJBSW1L3
Total Contact Hours: 56	No. of Credits: 04
L:T:P	4:0:0
Internal Assessment Marks: 20	Duration of SEE: 03 Hours
Semester End Exam Marks: 80	

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of the course the student should be able to:

1. Gain realistic understanding of different social problems in India;
2. Develop ability to analysis the causes, consequences and possible solutions to different social problems; and
3. Understand the interrelationship among various social problems and socio-economic development.

Unit	Description	Hours
1	Concept of Social Problem: Meaning and definitions of social problem - Classification of social problems - Causes and consequences of social problems. Need for studying social problems.	14
2	Structural Problems: Meaning and definitions and characteristics of poverty, inequality of caste and gender, beggary, commercial sex, corruption, communalism.	14
3	Familial Problems: Meaning, Definitions and Characteristics of Dowry, Divorce, Domestic violence, Child abuse, Female foeticide, child labour, population explosion.	14
4	Developmental Problems: Meaning, definitions and characteristics of regional disparities, displacement, migration and terrorism. Problems of social and human development in India. Social Work interventions for preventing and containing social problems.	14

References:**Print Resources:**

1. Ahuja, Ram. 1992. *Social Problems in India*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
2. Becker, H.S. 1996. *Social Problems: A Modern Approach*. New York: John Wiley and Sons.
3. D'Souza, Ashok. A. 2015. *Social Development through Social Work*. Bangalore: Niruta Publications.
4. Dantwala, M.L. 1973. *Poverty in India: Then and Now*. Delhi: Macmillan Company of India.
5. Fisher, H.J(Ed). 1971. *Problems of Urbanization*. Bombay: Leslie Sawhny Programme of Training and Democracy.
6. Gangrade, K.D. 1973. *Social Legislation in India*, Vol.1 and II. Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.
7. Gore, M.S. 1973. *Some Aspects of Social Development*. Bombay: Tata Institute of Social Sciences.
8. Government of India: *Five Year Plan Documents*, New Delhi.

9. Habibur Rahman, M. 2001. *Social Development*. New Delhi: Northern Book Centre.
10. Jacob, K.K. 1980. *Social Development Perspectives*. Udaipur: Himanshu Publications.
11. Madan, G.R. 2002. *Indian Social Problems – Vol.I* Seventh Edition. New Delhi: Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
12. Merton & Nisbet. *Contemporary Social Problems* New York: Harcourt Brace Javanovich.
13. Thomas, Gracious (ed.). 2010. *Social Work Intervention with Individuals and Groups (Vol. II)*. New Delhi: School of Social Work, IGNOU.
14. Veena Das. 1990. *Mirrors of Violence: Communities, Riots and Survivors in South Asia*.
15. World Bank (OUP): *World Development Reports, (Annual)*.

Department Name: Social Work
Semester – I

Course Title: Social Work Practicum – I	Course Code: 24MJBSW1P4
Total Contact Hours: 8 per week	No. of Credits: 04
L:T:P	0:0:8 (8 per week)
Internal Assessment Marks: 20	Duration of SEE: NA (Viva)
Semester End Exam Marks: 80	

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of the course the student should be able to:

1. Obtain conceptual clarity regarding different approaches of providing help to people in need;
2. Get acquainted with the professional role of social workers;
3. Develop self-awareness and orientation to teamwork;
4. Acquire introductory skills in the use of programme media; and
5. Develop skills in report writing and use of supervision.

Course Content

This Course comprises:

A minimum of 10 **Orientation Lectures** given by the faculty on topics such as:

- Concept, purpose, and importance of Field Work Practice in Social Work Education;
- Different components of Social Work Practicum from the first to final semester of the BSW Course;
- Roles and responsibilities of the Student / Social Work Trainee, Faculty Supervisor, and Agency Supervisor;
- Need and significance of Orientation Visits;
- Purpose and types recording in Field Work Practice;
- Understanding self-awareness and self-management, time management, and goal setting for effective Field Work Practice;
- Ethical principles in Field Work Practice; and
- Techniques like rapport building, observation and analysis, advocacy, and networking with individuals, group, and communities.

A minimum of 10 **Orientation Visits** to various governmental and non-governmental settings of Social Work Practice organized by the Faculty at the beginning of the Course.

A minimum of 10 **Structured Experiences Laboratory (SEL)** to help students understand and acquire the knowledge and skills by covering the following topics through various program media such as role plays, group games, etc.:

- Becoming a Professional Social Worker (Exploring Why You Are Here);
- Teambuilding
- Self-Awareness & Understanding Its Importance in Social Work Practice
- Values Identification & Understanding Its Importance in Social Work Practice
- Developing Professional Behaviour: What it is and what it is not, including behaviour with other professionals
- Defining Professional Boundaries: Boundary Violation/Boundary Crossing

- Exploring Ethical Challenges

The stipulated hours for a Social Work Practicum are eight hours per week.

Guidelines for Orientation Visits

A minimum of four (4) hours is expected to be spent by the students in each and every organization. The chief functionary or the chief executive of the organization or his nominee is expected to share the details on all the relevant aspects of the organization. The social work faculty who accompany the students has to encourage, stimulate and also facilitate the students to gather more information on the clientele, services, societal reactions, outcome of the process, etc. Each and every student shall submit an individual handwritten report in detail in the common format prepared and approved by the Head of the Department. A classroom discussion is to be organized immediately on the following day of each and every visit to have more clarity on all the aspects of the organization visited. The orientation visits are expected to be organized periodically at the rate of not more than two organizations in a week on the field work days throughout the semester.

Soon after the completion of “orientation visits to fields of social work”, a student conference shall be conducted to share the orientation visit experiences and learning.

Note on the Calculation of Workload for Social Work Practicum

The workload for Social Work Practicum shall strictly be calculated as per the guidelines given in the Course Structure of the BSW Course, worked out in keeping with the *UGC Model Curriculum for Social Work Education* (2001, p. 14).

The *UGC Model Curriculum for Social Work Education* (2001, p. 14) states that “... each learner should get about forty-five to sixty minutes of individual instruction...” and that “hence teacher-learner ratio suggested is 1:8...” (enclosed as “Annexure 1”). Thus, it may be noted that the instructional hours for “Social Work Practicum” vary depending on the number of students allocated for supervision to each of the faculty. In keeping with the guidelines given in the *UGC Model Curriculum for Social Work Education*, for a batch of eight students, the faculty is expected to provide eight hours of individual and group instruction as is specified in the syllabus. Since the Paper is of Practical nature, the total workload for the faculty for a batch of eight students is 4 hours per week (i.e. 8 hrs./2 = 4). Hence, **the workload for Social Work Practicum per week will be four hours for a batch of eight students.** Further, the workload for each of the faculty proportionately increases with the increase in the number of students allocated under his/her guidance for Social Work Practicum.

Note on the Assessment of Social Work Practicum

The assessment of Social Work Practicum shall strictly be as per the guidelines given at the beginning of this curriculum.

References:

Print Resources:

1. Columbia University. 2015. *Hand book for Student Social Work Recording*. School of Social Work.
2. Kadushin, Alfred Harkness, Daniel. 2005. *Supervision in Social Work*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
3. Kohli, A.S. 2004. *Field Instruction and Social Work: Issues, Challenges and Response*. Delhi: Kanishka.
4. Lawani, B.T. 2009. *Social Work Education and Field Instructions*. Agra: Current Publications.
5. Mathew, G. *Supervision in Social Work*. Mumbai: TISS.
6. Sajid, S.M. 1999. *Fieldwork Manual*. New Delhi: Department of Social Work, Jamia Milia Islamia.
7. Roy, Sanjoy. 2012. *Field Work in Social Work*. Rawat Publication: Jaipur.

8. Subedhar, I.S. 2001. *Fieldwork Training in Social Work*. New Delhi: Rawat.
9. Tata Institute of Social Sciences. 1998. *Field Work Manual for First Year Social Work*. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai.
10. University Grants Commission. 1978. *Review of Social Work Education in India: Retrospect and Prospect*. New Delhi: UGC.

Digital Resources:

1. IGNOU School of Social Work (2013), Field Work Practicum in Social Work, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a6u_YBsoKCs
2. The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda (2019), [https:// www.msubaroda.ac.in/ asset/storage/ admission/FSW Prospectus 2019.pdf](https://www.msubaroda.ac.in/asset/storage/admission/FSW_Prospectus_2019.pdf)
3. Learning Outcomes based Curriculum Frame work (LOCF) for Bachelor of Social Work (BSW) (2019), https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/1366718_Social_Work.pdf

Department Name: Social Work
Semester - II

Course Title: Fields of Social Work Practice	Course Code: 24MJBSW2L1
Total Contact Hours: 56	No. of Credits: 04
L:T:P	4:0:0
Internal Assessment Marks: 20	Duration of SEE: 03 Hours
Semester End Exam Marks: 80	

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Gain an overview of contemporary fields of Social Work profession;
2. Develop understanding of different areas of social work practice like correctional social Work, medical, psychiatric and school social work etc.,
3. Understand the role and functions of social workers in different settings; and
4. Be motivated to practice, analyze and evaluate social work interventions.

Unit	Description	Hours
1	Social Work with Families: Meaning, Definition, Characteristics, Functions and types of Families; Changing scenario of Indian Families, Problems in Contemporary Families; Role of Social Worker in Family-centered Social Work. Social Work with Youth: Meaning, Definitions and Importance, Needs and Problems of Youth; Profile of Youth in India; and Role of Social Worker in Mitigating the Issues of Youth.	16
2	Occupational Social Work. Organized and Unorganized Labour: Meaning Definition, Characteristics and Issues of Labourers in India; Meaning of Labour Welfare, Industrial Relations and Human Resource Management; Social Work Practice in Occupational Setting. Correctional Social Work: Meaning, Definition, Characteristics and Problems. Social Work Practice in Correctional Setting.	14
3	Social Work in Community Development: Concept and Evolution of Community Development in India; Social Work Practice with different communities. Medical and Psychiatric Social Work: Meaning, Definitions and Scope. Role and Functions of Medical and Psychiatric Social Workers.	12
4	Social Work with Sexual Minorities: Differences between Sex and Gender; Sexual Minorities: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, and Asexual (LGBTQIA+) Advocacy, Legal and Human Rights Campaign. Role of Social Workers. Ecology and Development: Concept, Inter linkages and Environmental Issues and solutions. Role of Social Workers in attaining Sustainable Development Goals.	14

References:

1. Chakraborty Krishna (2002), Family in India, Jaipur, Rawat Publication.
2. Charles ES and Theresa FD (2000), Ages and Stages: A parent's Guide to Normal Child

- development, New York, Wiley.
3. D'Souza PR, Kumar S and Shastri S (2009), Indian Youth in Transforming World, New Delhi, Sage.
 4. Dandekar K (1996), The Elderly in India, New Delhi, Sage.
 5. Desai M(ed) (1994), Family and Intervention: A Course Compendium, Mumbai, TISS.
 6. Dhar, Chowdhury, Rajgopal (2004), The Graying of India; Population of Ageing in the Context of Asia, New Delhi, Sage.
 7. Bajpai, A. (2003). Child Rights in India – Law, Policy and Practice, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
 8. Bhattacharya, S.K. (2003): Social Defence: An Indian Perspective. New Delhi: Regency Publications.
 9. Colin Pritchard (2006), Mental Health Social Work, USA: Routledge.
 10. Desai, Arvind (1988): Psychiatric and Modern Life, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd.

Department Name: Social Work
Semester - II

Course Title: Human Growth and Development	Course Code: 24MJBSW2L2
Total Contact Hours: 56	No. of Credits: 04
L:T:P	4:0:0
Internal Assessment Marks: 20	Duration of SEE: 03 Hours
Semester End Exam Marks: 80	

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. To understand the Fundamentals of Psychology and Human Behaviour.
2. To understand the significance of Social Psychology and Behavioural Adjustment.
3. To understand various psychological situations.

Unit	Description	Hours
1	Introduction to Psychology: Meaning and definitions of psychology; Branches of Psychology; Need for knowledge of psychology for Social Workers. Understanding Human Behavior: Heredity and Environment - Concept and Mechanisms, its influence on human growth and behaviour.	14
2	Basic Concepts: Motivation, Perception, Cognition, Emotion, Attitude and Learning - Meaning, Definitions and Factors affecting on these Concepts. Social Behaviour: Meaning and significance of Social Psychology - Concepts, Meaning, Definitions and Characteristics of Group, Mob, Leadership, Public Opinion, and Propaganda.	14
3	Personality: Meaning, definitions and types of Personality; Erikson's Theory of Personality Development. Adjustment: Definition, meaning, types, and importance in the context of Frustration, Conflict and Stress; Meaning, Definitions and Types of Defense and Adjustment Mechanisms.	14
4	Abnormal Behaviour: Meaning, definition, scope of Abnormal Psychology; Causes (Biogenic, psychogenic and socio-genetic) and types (psychogenic, personality, organic and psycho-somatic) of Abnormal Behaviour; Treatment for Abnormal Behaviour (Medical Therapy and Psycho-therapy).	14

References:

1. Bhatia, Hansraj. 1970. Elements of Psychology. Mumbai: Somayya Publications.
2. Hurlock. E.B. 1995. Child Growth and Development. New York: Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Ltd.
3. Kuppaswam, B. 1980. An Introduction to Social Psychology. Mumbai: Media Promoters and Publishers.
4. Misra, G. (Ed.) 1990. Social Psychology in India. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
5. Morgan, C.T. et al. 1993. Introduction to Psychology. 7th Edition. Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Ltd.
6. Prabhu, V. Vinay. 1999. A Student's Handbook of General Psychology. Vinay Publication.

7. Coleman, James C. 1976. Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life. Forman and Co, 5th edition.
8. Kaur, Rajpaul. 2005. Abnormal Psychology. New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications.

Digital Resources:

1. Current Opinion in Psychology: <http://bit.ly/2DWs5VT>
2. Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology: <http://bit.ly/2nG9mTI>
3. Journal of Education Psychology: <http://bit.ly/2FI9Gs3>
4. Journal of Experimental Psychology: <http://bit.ly/2nHuVmO>
5. Carlo W (2011), Stages of Human Development, Available at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ld8GLIzIWKU>
6. Leisure Information Network (2014), Ages and Stages of Middle Childhood 6 to 12 Year Olds, Available at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OtpiBtL_7zc
7. Michelle Hancock(2016), Middle Childhood Social Emotional Development, Available at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PR-7SM2a_7g
8. Amanda Price (2012), Adolescence & Young Adulthood, Available at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n5ERlf-4f_c
9. Learning Outcomes based Curriculum Framework (LOCF) for Bachelor of Social Work (BSW)(2019) https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/1366718_Social_Work.pdf

Department Name: Social Work
Semester - II

Course Title: Local Self-Governance in India	Course Code: 24BSW2L3
Total Contact Hours: 56	No. of Credits: 04
L:T:P	4:0:0
Internal Assessment Marks: 20	Duration of SEE: 03 Hours
Semester End Exam Marks: 80	

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the philosophy of Panchayati Raj System in India;
2. Understand the origin and development of Panchayati Raj System in India; and
3. Understand the legislations and mechanism of Panchayati Raj System in India.

Unit	Description	Hours
1	The interrelationship between Decentralization and Democracy; Evolution of Local Self Governance in India– Constitutional Dimensions of Local Self Governance – Salient features of 73 rd and 74 th Constitutional Amendments - Devolution of Administrative, Legislative, and Financial Powers to the Local Bodies.	14
2	Rural Local Bodies: Panchayat Raj Institutions- Basic features of Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993: Ward Sabha and Grama Sabha; Composition, Powers and Functions of Zila Panchayath, Taluk Panchayath, Gram Panchayath; Constitution of Panchayat; Structural issues of Panchayath Raj institutions - Election, finance, Reservation, and Staff.	14
3	Urban Local Bodies: Urban Self Governance- Basic features of the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964, Corporation Act 1976- Basic features; Composition, Powers and Functions of Corporation, City Municipalities, Town Municipalities and Town Panchayats; Structural issues of Urban Local Bodies- Election, Finance, Reservation, and Staff.	14
4	Empowerment Socially Excluded Communities through PRIs - Women Empowerment through PRIs: some Experiments. Role of PRIs in Rural Development; Overview of national and state level development programmes implemented through PRIs; and Role of the Social Workers in Strengthening Local Self-Governance.	14

References:

1. Anil Datta Mishra and Mihadev Shivappa Dadage (2002), Panchayati Raj: Gandhian Perspective, Mithal Publications, New Delhi.
2. Bakshi P.M. (Ed.), (2004), The constitution of India, Universal Law Publishing Company, Delhi.
3. Bhaviskar, B.S. and Metthew, George. (2009). Inclusion and Exclusion in Local Governance, Sage Publications.
4. Debroy, Bibek. & Kaushik, P.D. (2005). Energizing Rural Development through 'Panchayats', Academic Foundation.
5. Ghosh, Budhadeb and Girish Kumar, State Politics and Panchayaths in India, (New Delhi: Manohar Publications, 2003).
6. Jean Jacques Dethier (Ed) (2000), Governance, Decentralization and Reform in China, India and

- Russia, Kluwer Academic Publishers, Netherlands.
7. Kuldeep Mathur, From the Government to Governance, (New Delhi: National Book Trust, 2009).
 8. Mathew J and Jain L.C. (Eds), Decentralization and Local Governance, (New Delhi: Blackswan, 2005).
 9. Menon, Sudha V. (2007). Panchayati Raj: Perspectives and Experiences, ICFAI Publications.
 10. The Constitution of India.
 11. The Karnataka Corporation Act 1976.
 12. The Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964.
 13. The Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993.
 14. The Panchayath (Extension to Scheduled Area) Act, 1996.
 15. UNDP Policy papers on Decentralization.

**Department Name: Social Work
Semester – II**

Course Title: Social Work Practicum – II	Course Code: 24MJBSW1P
Total Contact Hours: 8 per week	No. of Credits: 04
L:T:P	0:0:4 (8 per week)
Internal Assessment Marks: 20	Duration of SEE: NA (Viva)
Semester End Exam Marks: 80	

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of the course the student should be able to:

1. Have an understanding of different approaches to providing help to people in need;
2. Be acquainted with the professional role of social workers;
3. Develop self-awareness and orientation to teamwork;
4. Acquire introductory skills in the use of programme media; and
5. Develop skills in report writing and use of supervision.

Course Content

This Course comprises:

- **Observation Visits** to welfare, educational, developmental, industrial, and allied agencies – 6-8;
- **Social Case Works** - at least one or two guided case works; and
- A minimum of 10 **Structured Experiences Laboratory (SEL)** to help students understand and acquire the knowledge and skills by covering the following topics through various program media such as role plays, group games, etc.:
 - Identifying Basic Key Communication Skill Sets
 - Talking, Listening, & Active Listening
 - Verbal, Non-Verbal Communication
 - Written Communication
 - Exploring the Cultural Make-Up of the Field Agency
 - Exploring the Role of Culture as a Key Factor
 - Setting the Stage for an Effective Social Work Interview
 - Exploring the Preparatory Phases of Social Work
 - Essential Factors in Data Gathering & Social Work

The stipulated hours for Social Work Practicum are eight hours per week.

Guidelines for Orientation Visits

A minimum of four (4) hours is expected to be spent by the students in each and every organization. The chief functionary or the chief executive of the organization or his nominee is expected to share the details on all the relevant aspects of the organization. The social work faculty who accompany the students has to encourage, stimulate and also facilitate the students to gather more information on the clientele, services, societal reactions, outcome of the process, etc. Each and every student shall submit an individual handwritten report in detail in the common format prepared and approved by the Head of the Department. A classroom discussion is to be organized immediately on the following day of each and every visit to have more clarity on all the aspects of the organization visited. The orientation visits are expected to be organized periodically at the rate of not more than two organizations in a week on the field work days throughout the semester.

Soon after the completion of “orientation visits to fields of social work”, a student conference shall be conducted to share the orientation visit experiences and learning.

Note on the Calculation of Workload for Social Work Practicum

The workload for Social Work Practicum shall strictly be calculated as per the guidelines given in the Course Structure of the BSW Course, worked out in keeping with the *UGC Model Curriculum for Social Work Education* (2001, p. 14).

The *UGC Model Curriculum for Social Work Education* (2001, p. 14) states that “... each learner should get about forty-five to sixty minutes of individual instruction...” and that “hence teacher-learner ratio suggested is 1:8...” (enclosed as “Annexure 1”). Thus, it may be noted that the instructional hours for “Social Work Practicum” vary depending on the number of students allocated for supervision to each of the faculty. In keeping with the guidelines given in the *UGC Model Curriculum for Social Work Education*, for a batch of eight students, the faculty is expected to provide eight hours of individual and group instruction as is specified in the syllabus. Since the Paper is of Practical nature, the total workload for the faculty for a batch of eight students is 4 hours per week (i.e. 8 hrs./2 = 4). Hence, **the workload for Social Work Practicum per week will be four hours for a batch of eight students.** Further, the workload for each of the faculty proportionately increases with the increase in the number of students allocated under his/her guidance for Social Work Practicum.

Note on the Assessment of Social Work Practicum

The assessment of Social Work Practicum shall strictly be as per the guidelines given at the beginning of this curriculum.

References:

Print Resources:

1. Columbia University. 2015. *Hand book for Student Social Work Recording*. School of Social Work.
2. Kadushin, Alfred Harkness, Daniel. 2005. *Supervision in Social Work*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
3. Kohli, A.S. 2004. *Field Instruction and Social Work: Issues, Challenges and Response*. Delhi: Kanishka.
4. Lawani, B.T. 2009. *Social Work Education and Field Instructions*. Agra: Current Publications.
5. Mathew, G. *Supervision in Social Work*. Mumbai: TISS.
6. Sajid, S.M. 1999. *Fieldwork Manual*. New Delhi: Department of Social Work, Jamia Milia Islamia.
7. Roy, Sanjoy. 2012. *Field Work in Social Work*. Rawat Publication: Jaipur.
8. Subedhar, I.S. 2001. *Fieldwork Training in Social Work*. New Delhi: Rawat.
9. Tata Institute of Social Sciences. 1998. *Field Work Manual for First Year Social Work*. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai.
10. University Grants Commission. 1978. *Review of Social Work Education in India: Retrospect and Prospect*. New Delhi: UGC.

Digital Resources:

4. IGNOU School of Social Work (2013), Field Work Practicum in Social Work, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a6u_YBsoKCs
5. The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda (2019), [https:// www.msubaroda.ac.in/ asset/storage/ admission/FSW Prospectus 2019.pdf](https://www.msubaroda.ac.in/asset/storage/admission/FSW_Prospectus_2019.pdf)
6. Learning Outcomes based Curriculum Frame work (LOCF) for Bachelor of Social Work (BSW) (2019), https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/1366718_Social_Work.pdf