

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK
Course Code -10326

Year/ Semester	Category	Paper Code	Title of the Paper	Max. Marks
I Year /1 st Semester	Core	1310326101	History and Field of Social Work	100
	Core	1310326102	Man and Society	100
	Core	1310326103	Human Growth and Development- Developmental Psychology	100
	Core	1310326104	Social Work Research and Statistics	100
I Year /2 nd Semester	Core	1310326105	Social Work Methods	100
	Core	1310326106	Social Work Administration	100
	Core	1310326107	Social Problems, Social Policy, Social Legislation and Social Development	100
	Core	1310326108	Social Work with Weaker Section	100
	Core	1310326109	Concurrent field work	100
II Year 3rd Semester	Elective Discipline Specific	1310326201	Labour Welfare	100
		1310326202	Correctional Social Work	100
		1310326203	Basic concept of Management	100
		1310326204	History of Depressed Class Movement	100
	Any Three	1310326205	Indian Public Administration	100
		1310326206	Organizational Behavior	100
		1310326207	Family and Child welfare	100
		1310326208	Indian Society	100
		1310326209	Women In India	100
		1310326210	Odishan Society	100
		1310326211	Basic of Urban Studies	100
		1310326208	Basic of Population Studies	100
		1310326209	Community Development	100
Discipline Free Any two			Society and Polity in India	
			Development Administration	
			Culture, Politics and Society in India	
			Disaster Management	
			Nationalist Movement in India	
II Year/ 4 th Semester	Core	1310326107	Studies in Rural Development	100
	Core	1310326108	Human Right and duties	100
	Core	1310326109	Dissertation-I	200
			Total	1800

1ST SEMESTER

Paper-1 History and Field of Social Work

UNIT-I Basic Concept

Social Work-definition and scope, objectives, functions and methods, social- welfare meaning, scope and objectives: residual, institutional concepts of social welfare, distinction between social work and social welfare, social action- meaning, process, social work and social action and social reform. Social security: meaning, methods, Social Security in India, Social Justice: Definition and scope, Human right, Social development-meaning and objectives.

UNIT-II Evaluation of professional Social Work in India

Indian religious and social work practice, state and social work through ages till date: contribution of socio religious reform movements and reformers-Bhakti Movement, Christian Missionaries, National Movement and Social Welfare, Rural reconstruction programmes, the professionalization of social work in India

UNIT-III Social Work Profession in India

Characteristics of a profession- Philosophical foundations of social work professional values and skill of social work, growth of social work theory and contributions of social science, professional organisation in India, professional social work in relation to voluntary social work and constructive social work, integration of professional and voluntary social work.

UNIT-IV Social Work Education

Its objectives and implications, methods of teaching social work, indigenous teaching materials different levels of education. Family and child welfare, youth welfare, women welfare, labour welfare, welfare of the weaker section, welfare of the Physically and mentally Handicapped, Social defense, Medical and Psychological Social Work and Community Development.

UNIT-V Social Work and Social Change

Planned development and social change, relationship between social change and social work, role of the social workers in promoting social change. Social Movement, concept, types and implications, study of selected social movements in India with specific reference to the conditions for success and causes of failure of social movements.

Paper-2 Man and Society

Unit-I- Concept of society, community, Associations and institutions, and man as social animal. Social process- types of social processes. Culture, Society and Culture, Culture and Civilisation, characteristics of Indian culture, cultural processes, acculturation, cultural conflict, cultural lag, culture and personality.

Unit -II Social organisation and social group-meaning, forms-nature and types of groups-primary, secondary, reference, in groups, out-groups, group dynamics, social stratification -basis of stratification status and rank, class, caste and estate-changing features of caste and theories of social stratification.

Unit- III Major Religions in India and their basic tenets, India as a secular state.

Unit-IV Social Change and Social Control Meaning-Agencies of Social Control- Custom, tradition and law, factors of social change- social change process in India Sanskritisation, Westernisation, Secularisation, Modernisation- Problems of Modernisation. Socialization- the nature of socialization, stages and agents of socialization

Paper-3 Human Growth and Development- Developmental Psychology

Unit-I- Growth and Development

Psychology: Relevance of Psychology for social work practice, Meaning of growth and Development, Approaches to study of Human Development, Principles of Human Development, Biological influences of Human Growth and Behaviours, Personality Theories, Psychodynamic and Behavioural Theories.

Unit II-Development Stages:

Physical, Social and Educational Aspects of the following developmental stages with special reference to Indian conditions (a) infancy (b) Babyhood (c) Early Childhood (d) Late childhood (e) Adolescence (f) Early Adulthood (h) Middle Age (i) Old Age.

Unit III-Medical and psychiatric Information.

Concept of health and Hygiene. Communicable and deficiency diseases.

Unit IV-Concept of normality and abnormality.

Symptoms, causes and treatment of the following Neurosis Psychopathic disorders and Mental retardation.

Role of Social Worker in promoting health.

Paper-4 Social Work Research and Statistics

Unit I-Social work research; Meaning, definition, purpose of research, Social research and social work research. Scientific Method; Nature, Characteristics, purpose and steps in research process; concepts: operationalization of concepts, variable and its types, Hypothesis: Sources, Formulation, Attributes of hypothesis and types

Unit II-Research design and Sampling: Research design: Exploratory, Descriptive, Diagnostic and Experimental. Formulation of research problem. Sampling: Definition, principles, Types and procedures; population and Universe, sampling Name measurement: Meaning, levels of measurement: Nominal, ordinal, interval and ratio; validity and reliability: meaning and types.

Unit III- Sources and methods of data collection: Sources: Primary and Secondary, Research tools Observation and Survey methods, Interview: interview guide, interview schedule, questionnaire: construction of questionnaire, Concept, types of question, question format and sequence of questions; Personals Interview and mailed questionnaire: Advantages and disadvantages, Electronic resource and its usage.

Unit IV-Preparation of Research proposal: financial, time and personnel budgeting; processing; and analysis coding scheme. Code book, tabulation; Diagrammatic representation of data: Types; Report writing and referencing; Agencies involved in social research; Ethical considerations of social work research; limitations of research.

Unit V-Social statistics: Statistics: Meaning, use and its limitations in social work research measures of central tendency: Arithmetic mean, median and mode. Dispersion: range, quartile deviation, standard deviation and coefficient of variation. Tests of significance: T test and chi-square test., correlation: meaning types and uses, Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation and V.Rank correlation. Computer Applications: Use and application of computer in Social Work Research with special to statistical package for social science (SPSS).

2nd Semester

Paper-5 Social Work Method

Unit I-Social Case work

Meaning, Definition, Objectives and Nature of Social Case work. Components of Social Case work; The person, The problem, The place, The process. Phases of Case work; Intake, Study, Diagnosis, Treatment. Principles of Social case work. Case work relationship. Role of Social case worker.

Unit II-Social Group Work

Concepts, Definition, Objectives and Scope of Social Group work. Historical development of Group work. Group work process: Approaches of group work. Principles of group work. Values of group work. Group work skills. Role of group worker. Importance of group work in the society.

Unit III-Community Organisation

Meaning, Definitions, objectives and Nature of Community organization. Historical development of Community organization. Principles of Community Organization. Skills and techniques of Community Organization. Community Organization and Community development.

Unit IV-Social Welfare Administration & Social Action

Concept of Social Welfare Administration. Principles Social Welfare Administration. Tasks of Social Welfare Administration. Essentials of Social Welfare Administration. Concept of Social Action. Principles of Social Action. Strategy of Social Action. Models of Social Action. Role of Social Worker in Social Action.

Unit V-Social Work Research

Concept of Social work Research. Social Work Research and Social Research. Classification of Social Work Research. Research Methods. Limitations of Social work research.

Paper-6 Social Welfare Administration

Unit I-Concept of administration, Scope of Social Welfare Administration, Need of Social Welfare Administration .Evolution of Social Policy. Social Welfare Administration and Socio-Economic Policy. Approaches to administration, Social work administration and management .Bureaucratic Human Relations .Importance of Administration in Social Work.

Unit II-Applications of Administrative Principles and Techniques to Social Work Administration.

Social Problems, Social Action and need of Administration. **Planning** ,Organizing ,Staffing, directing budgeting and controlling ,Planning ; Meaning, types and process ,problems involved in planning ,Decision making meaning ,process types and administrative problems in decision making .**Organizing:** Meaning ,theories of organizations and organizational structure ,authority and span of control ,delegation and decentralization ,staffing ,meaning ,staff and staffing ,logic of staffing in social welfare administration ,appraisal and development of staff ,general problems of staff .**Staffing** ;Recruitment and Selection Process, Personal Policy of organization ,Orientation ,motivation and training ,Terms and conditions of service ,Probation ,promotion and conformation ,personal records and personal evolution .**Budgeting:** Meaning, types functions, formulating budgets, the problems of budgeting in social welfare agencies, controlling meaning ,need type and characteristics of a good control system, controlling as the linking pin of principles of administration ,projects formulation ,projects management and project ,evaluation ,Corruption

Unit-III Welfare Organizations

Social Welfare and Governmental and Voluntary Agencies. Meaning ,Development and role of voluntary agency in social welfare ,Administrative structure , General Body, Executive Committee, Board of Management, Directors ,Secretary ,Policy formulation in voluntary agencies and public agencies, fund raising ,public relations, problems of voluntary agencies .

Unit IV- Social Welfare Administration and its application in Centre and State Level :

Administration of Central Social Welfare Board, Department of Social Welfare at the Centre and in the state, Orissa State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Commissioner for Schedules Tribes, National Institute of Social Defense ,National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) etc, Welfare schemes of Orissa, State Department of Harijans and Tribal Welfare and Community Development and Rural Reconstruction .

Paper-7 Social Problems, Social Policy, Social Legislation and Social Development

Unit I Social Problems: Social Problems: Concept and meaning, the problems of poverty, the nature and extent of poverty in India literacy. The problems of casteism, communalism, regionalism, minorities and untouchability. The problem of population, factors causing population explosion. Social Deviances- characteristics and causes of social deviance Juvenile delinquency. Prostitution, Alcoholism, Drug Addiction, Family Disorganisation, Crime, Beggary, Old Age, destitution.

Unit II Social Policy: Concept of Social Policy: objectives of social policy, the need for social policy resolution. Model of social policy- individual welfare model achievement, performance model, institutional redistribution model, social policy issues distributive justice, population, health and education. Social policy in India- Directive Principles of State Policy, India as a welfare State, Social Policy, its integration with planning and administration. Role of Social Workers in the formulation and implementation of social justice

Unit III Social Legislation-I. Social legislation as an instrument of social change, social welfare and social policy. Salient Features of the Legislation Relating to 1. Marriage, Divorce, Succession, Adoption, Maintenance guardianship among the Hindus and Muslim. 2. Legislation regarding Children, Juvenile Justice Act-1986,- The Employment of children Act, 1938- Young Person Harmful Act, 1956.

Unit IV-Social Legislation-II. Legislation regarding the Handicapped. Social Defence. Legislation. Legislation regarding under privileged. Urban Community Development Legislation Social Assistance Legislation Other Social Legislation. Legislation relating to licensing and recognition of welfare Institution Legal aid Movement in India.

Unit V Social development. Concept of Social Development, Modernization and Social Development, Indicators of social Development. Models of Social Development, Socialistic Capitalistic and mixed economy, voluntary sector, people's participation. Human Resource Development- Social infrastructure- Social Cost benefit analysis and opportunity cost. Approaches to social Development Sarvodaya and Antodaya: Strategies and Alternatives. Role of Social Worker in Social development. Social Justice- Ideology and social Justice, Evolution of social Service, search for an Alternative Model.

Paper-8 Social Work with Weaker Section

Unit I Definition and Classification: Definition and meaning, criteria and classification of scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes and other backward classes, socio-demographic and economic, educational characteristics of the weaker section population, nature of social disabilities and injustices suffered.

Unit II Untouchability: Historical analysis of caste system and untouchability, sociological and psychological perspectives, constitutional provisions and legislative measures to indicate untouchability.

Unit III Tribal Development. Concept, origin, characteristics, classification, culture and economy, problems of the tribes and their rehabilitation and development-constitutional provisions regarding scheduled tribes and areas..

Unit IV Problems of weaker section. Problems relating to economic upliftment education employment, health, housing, indebtedness and bonded and child labour among Harijans, Tribes and Backward classes.

Unit V Administrative setup and programme. Administrative set up at the centre and state for weaker section. Need, Importance and details of special welfare programs for Harijans, tribes and Backward Classes.

Paper-9 Concurrent field work

3rd Semester

Discipline Specific Electives

Labour Welfare

Unit I Concept and Philosophy : Concept of labour - characteristics of Indian labour- labour in unorganized sector - recommendations of national commission on labour on various issues, absenteeism and labour turnover - factors Influencing productivity. Development of labour welfare in India. Modern approach to labour welfare social work methodology application to labour.

Unit II Labour welfare-I: Welfare work within the factory and community housekeeping in industry, Organisation and administration of creches, canteens, credit and consumer cooperatives, industries housing, educational, recreational and transport services.

UNIT III Labour welfare-II Health in Industry, Industrial hygiene, occupational diseases, their treatment and prevention, safety administration. Industrial accidents, cause and prevention, Agencies of labour welfare management, union and state labour welfare officer status ad functions, social security definition and scope need importance of social security measures in India.

UNIT IV Labour Legislation-I Introduction to labour legislation, history and evolution of labour welfare legislation in India. Labour Welfare Legislation(i) Factory Act, 1948 (ii) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (iii) The Maternity Benefit Act., 1930

UNIT V Labour Legislation-II: The Employee State Insurance Act, 1948. The Employee Provident Fund Act, 1952. The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 The Payment of Wages Act, 1936. The Minimum wages Act, 1948. The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

Correctional Social Work

Unit I- Basic concepts and definitions/meaning Juvenile Delinquency, Juvenile Justice, Truancy and Vagrancy, Causes and extent of Juvenile Delinquency. 10/3

Unit II- Nature and functions of Observation Homes, Industrial School, Certified School and Juvenile Homes.

Unit III- Definition, causes and theories of Crime, Institutional and non-institutional services in India. Open Jail, Jails, Probation, After Care and preventive services.

Unit IV- Role of Social Worker in correction.

Basic concept of Management

UNIT-I : Nature and scope of management process - Management science of Development of Scientific Management and other schools of thought. Function of the manager.

UNIT-II : Planning: The meaning and purpose of planning- Steps in Planning- Types of plan. Objectives and Policies: Objectives, policies, procedures and methods - Nature and types of policies. Decision making: Process of decision making - Type of decision - Problems involved in decision making - Quantitative techniques.

UNIT-III: Organization: Types of organization structure - Span of control - Uses of staff units and committees

UNIT-IV: Delegation and decentralization - Line and staff relationship - Staffing - Sources of recruitment - Selection process - Training.

UNIT-V: Directing: Nature and purpose of direction - Controlling - Need for coordination - Meaning and importance of control - Control process - Budgetary and non - budgetary controls.

History of Depressed Class Movement

Unit-I: Historical Background

1. Buddha's humanitarian Synthesis of Mind and Matter.
2. Social Dimensions of Medieval Mukti Movements- Kabir, Ravidas, Chokhamela, Sarala Dasa to Achyutananda Dasa.
3. Impact of the Ideologies of American Revolution (1776) and French Revolution (1789).

4. Impact of the Abolition of Slavery in U.S.A. (1865).
5. Global Theory of Slavery and Oppression - Theories of Rousseau's "Chained Man" , Marx's "Alienated Man" and Ambedkar's "Broken Man".

Unit-II: Dynamics of Social Radicalism

1. Jotiba Phule: His Ideology and Programmes - "*Satyasodhak Samaj*", Education as Emancipation and Empowerment-Rewriting of History and Mythology.
2. Bhima Bhoi's Ideology and Programme- His Writings and Perspectives of Social Protest.
3. Jyoti Thass: Ideology and Programmes of the Justice Party.
4. Periyar and the Self-Respect Movement in South.

Unit-III: Nationalist Power Politics and the Excluded Masses

1. The Depressed Classes' Revolt for Human Rights: The Mahad Satyagraha (1927).
2. Demand of 'Political Right' for the Depressed Classes - Gandhi and Ambedkar at the Round Table Conferences (1930-1932) - The Poona Pact (1932): Its Implications and Consequences.
3. Gandhian Ideology and Programmes for Eradication of Untouchability.
4. Social Democracy as a Vision of the Nation - State Socialism - Constitutional Safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Unit-IV: The Depressed Classes in India after Independence

1. The Hindu Code Bill (1954) and the Women's Empowerment.
2. Emergence of the *Navayan* or the Neo-Buddhism.
3. Ram Manohar Lohiya on Caste and Class.
4. The Past and Present of Dalit Movements - A Review of Institutions, Literatures, Experiences and Achievements.

14 Indian Public Administration

UNIT-I: Kautilya's administrative State, Mughal Administration, Administration under British Rule

UNIT-II: Union Administration, President Prime Minister's office, Cabinet Secretariat, Central Secretariat, Organization of Ministries

UNIT-III: State Administration : Governor Chief Minister's office, Office of the Chief Secretary State Secretariat Organization of Ministries

UNIT-IV: District Administration: Collector, District Collectorate, District Superintendent of Police, Tahsildar, Block Development Officer

UNIT-V: All India Services: Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service, Indian Forest Service, Central Services and State Services

Organisational Behaviour

Unit-I The Study of Organizational Behaviour: Focus and Purpose, Nature, Scope and Development, OB Models and Models of Man.

Unit-II Personality: Determinants of Personality, Theories of Personality, Individual Difference, Matching Personality and Jobs, Personality and Organization, Perception: Meaning, Perceptual process, perception and O B

Unit-III Learning and Behaviour Modification: Learning process, Theories of Learning, Attitude - Characteristics and Components of Attitude, Attitude and Behaviour, Attitude Formation, Measurement of Attitude, Attitude and Productivity

Unit-IV Motivation: Nature of Motivation, Motivation Process, Theories of motivation; Need Priority Theory, Theory X and Theory Y, Two Factor Theory, E R G Model, Limitations and Criticisms of Motivation Theories.

Unit-V Leadership: Importance, Functions, Style, Theories of Leadership, Types. Communication: Importance of communication, communication Process, Barriers to Communication, Steps for improving Communication, Transactional Analysis.

Family and Child Welfare

UNIT-I Family as an Institution its function and importance, impact of urbanization on family, Changing functions of family, problems related to family. Philosophy, objectives and scope of family welfare Historical development of services for the family, women and children.

UNIT-II Family welfare programmes in the areas of health education housing and employment. Development services to strengthen the family, socio-economic programmes; applied nutrition etc. family welfare agencies, counseling and guidance institutional services for the aged destitute and handicapped. Demographic problems and population control Family planning Programmes, aims and objectives, methods of family planning, current family planning programmes, role of social worker in relation to family planning.

UNIT-III Problems of woman in Indian context. Factors affecting the status of women's welfare. Legislation relating to family, marriage, divorce, employment, immoral trafficking etc.

UNIT-IV Child welfare, concept and principles evolution of child welfare service in India. Programmes and services for children, creches, day care centers, health education, current policies and trends regarding child welfare.

UNIT-V Integrated child welfare scheme: its aims, objectives and programme services for handicapped children, institutional services, adoption, foster care, sponsorship, juvenile court, child welfare board, child guidance centers and school social work. Special aspects of care of the institutional child, policies regarding intake, treatment, discharge and rehabilitation. Use of social work methods in non-correctional and correctional institutions for children National and international agencies for child welfare.

Indian Society

UNIT-I Society and Culture: Concept of Society - Definition - Major Elements of Society - Individuals, groups, association and Institutions; Culture - Characteristics - Elements - Function of Culture - Cultural Lag and Ethnocentrism

UNIT-II Social Institutions and Social Control: Structure and functions, Marriage, Family, Religion, Education, Economics, Politics, Patterns of interactions and interdependence. Social Control: Concepts, Types, Functions, major agencies of social control - Kinship, Religion, Law, Education, Traditions and Customs.

UNIT-III Social Change in India: Concept, the factors and process of social change. Urbanization, Industrialization, Westernization, Sanskritization, Secularization, Resistance to Change.

UNIT-IV Social Problems: Causes and consequences - Major social problems - Poverty, Population growth, Unemployment, Beggary, Drug Addiction, Alcoholism, Prostitution, Crime, Delinquency, Corruption and Ecological problems. Approaches to the study of Indian Society: The Indological Approach, Structural- Functional approach, Dialectical approach & Subaltern approach.

Women in India

Unit-I: Women in India-A Historical Perspective

1. Ancient India and Medieval India: Position
2. Modern India: Status
3. Reform movements in pre-independence India-Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, Aligarh Movement and self respect movement.

Unit-II: Theories of Feminism

1. Meaning and Definition on theories of feminism
2. Liberal Feminism, Marxist Feminism and Post Modern Feminism
3. Indian Thinking on Feminism

Unit-III: Women and Law

1. Customary Legal status of women: Status of Women in Post Independent India
2. Women and Personal Law (Hindu/ Muslim/ Christian) and Women in Tribal Societies.
3. Women and Property Right.

Unit-IV: Women and Work

1. Women and Work (Household, Agriculture, Industry, Profession)
2. Education and Women: Primary and Secondary Education, higher Education and Professional Education
3. Women Movement in post independent India

19 Odishan Society

UNIT-I Origin of Odisha Society and Culture: A brief history of Odisha from 3rd century B.C to Modern time, Composition of Odishan Society: Social Structure, Ethnic composition, Tribals and Tribal cultures.

UNIT-II Social Institutions and Social Control: Structure and functions, Marriage, Family, Education, Economics, Politics, Patterns of interactions and interdependence. Social Control: Concepts, Types, Functions, major agencies of social control - Kinship, Religion, Law, Education, Traditions and Customs, Religion of Odisha- Buddhism, Jainism, Hinduism, Tantrism and Mahima Cult etc.

UNIT-III Social Change in Odisha: the factors and process of social change: Urbanization, Industrialization, Westernization, Sanskritization, Secularization, Resistance to Change, The Cult of Jagannath-Origin, development and impact on Odishan Society, Sri Chaitanya Faith in Odisha- its impact on Art and literature. Panchasakha and Bhakti Movements in Odisha. Interaction of Odisha with islam- its influence on Odia language and literature.

UNIT-IV Odishan Social Problems: Causes and consequences - Major social problems - Poverty, Population growth, Communalism, Unemployment, Beggary, Drug Addiction, Alcoholism, Prostitution, Crime, bonded labour, terrorism and naxalites problems, Corruption and Ecological problems.

Basic of Urban Studies

Unit I Urban Community: Meaning, Characteristics, Rural - Urban Contrast. City Meaning, Classification. Trends in Urbanization Process.

Unit II Urbanization & Urbanism: Meaning, theories of Urbanization, Characteristics of Urbanism, Slums - definition, approaches, theories and Classification and Culture of Slums; Urban Problems: Housing, drug addiction, juvenile delinquency, Prostitution.

Unit III Urban Community Development: Definition, Concepts, Objectives and historical background; approaches, principle, process and methods of Urban Community Development, Welfare Extension Projects of Central Social Board, Urban Development Planning: Town and Country Planning Act, 1971; Community Planning and Community Participation; Role of Community Development Worker; - Application of Social Work methods in urban development.

Unit IV Urban development administration: National, State and Local level; structure and function of Urban development Agencies; Urban services and Urban deficiencies; Nagarpalika Act; functions of officials and non-officials in Urban Self Government Metropolitan Development Authorities, Housing and Urban Board, Role of Voluntary Agencies in Urban development

Unit V Urban development Programmes: Five Year Plans and Urban development: Urban Basic

Services Programmes (UBSP), Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Problems in Implementation of Urban Community development Programmes.

Basic of Population Studies

Unit I Nature and Scope of Population Studies Demography and Population Studies. Nature and Scope. Development of Population Studies and its interdisciplinary nature. Population Studies and Other Sciences.

Population Theories: A Historical Survey Early thinking of Population Issues: Confucius and other Chinese writers, Greek thought, Indian (Kautilya's writings) and Roman thought. Religion and Population Issues: Hinduism, Judaism, Christianity and Islam. Pre- Malthusian theories on population, mercantilist and physiocratic schools of thought, political arithmetic. Malthusian Theory: Theme and Criticism. The classical and the neo-classical schools of thought, Optimum population theory, socialist writings (Marx and Engels); Mathematical and Biological theories, Demographic Transition.

Unit- II Components of Population Change: Fertility, Mortality and Migration, and their interrelationships. World Population: Growth and Distribution History of World population growth, population growth in developed and developing countries, World population prospects.

Unit-III Population Growth in India: Trends in India's population growth in the States and Union Territories. Factors responsible for the growth of population. Prospects for population growth in India.

Unit-IV Population Composition in India: Age and Sex structure: measures, Factors affecting age and sex structure. Marital Status: measures and analysis of change, Socio-economic Characteristics: literacy and educational attainment, religion, language, and mother tongue, rural or urban residence, labour force participation, employment and occupation.

Community Development

Unit I Concept and Scope: The concepts and characteristics of rural and urban community development.

Nature and Scope of community development. Historical review of rural and urban development in India before independence.

Unit II Nature of the Rural economy, Society and polity the Indian rural problem- Nature assumption and philosophy.

Unit III Methods and programmes of CD and NES, Panchayatiraj and CD. Area project planning for integrated rural development, Communication in rural India.

Unit IV Urban development in India: Nature of urban society, economy and polity. The growth of cities, causes and consequences- slums, their identification, causes, effects and remedies- urban community development, concept aims and objectives, approaches, methods and programmes.

Unit V Role of voluntary organisation in community development at local, state and national levels, Role of the UNICEF. Management and evolution of rural and urban project, problems related to rural and urban areas.

FREE ELECTIVES

Society and Polity in India

Unit I Society in India: Elements of Diversity; Problems of National Integration

Unit II Social Stratification In India: Caste and Class; The Backward Classes, Reservation Issue

Unit III Social Change in India: Factors and Areas of Change; Processes of Change; Sanskritization, Westernization.

UNIT IV Modernization in India: Features; Major sources and means of Modernization: Industrialization, urbanization, Mass Media and Education, Political Change in India: Crisis of Govern ability

Development Administration

Unit-I Development Administration: Conceptual Analysis, Scope, Growth and Significance Development. Development Strategy and Planning: Mixed Economy Model; Goals of Development, National Planning, State Planning, and District Planning.

Unit-II Decentralization and Development: Concept of Decentralization, Decentralized Planning, Role of Voluntary Agencies, Cooperative and Specialized Development Agencies.

Unit-III Citizens participation in Development, Peoples Empowerment, Women Empowerment, Welfare Administration of Scheduled Caste, Schedule Tribe.

Unit-IV Bureaucracy and Development, Changing role of block Development Officer, Other Development Officials at District and Block Level.

Culture, Politics and Society in India

Unit-I Pre-Colonial and Colonial conception of Society

Unit-II The Modern Self

Unit-III Cultural Nationalism: Conceptions of Identity, Past and Violence

Unit-IV Culture and Subaltern Resistance, Literature, Cinema and Nationalism , Urban Cultures

Disaster Management

Unit-I Disaster and its type, Flood Draught, Cyclone, Geographical Disaster, Earthquake Landslide, Avalanches, Volcanic Eruptions, Climatic Disaster-Heat and Cold Wave Climate Change, Global Warming, Sea level Rise, Ozone Depletion

Unit-II Manmade Disaster- Nuclear Disaster, Chemical Disaster, Biological Disaster, building Fire, Coal Fire, Oil Fire, Air Pollution, Water Pollution, Industrial Pollution, Deforestation, Rail & Road Accidents, Air & Sea Accidents.

Unit-III Disaster Preparedness, Disaster Prevention, Preparation and Mitigation, Disaster Information, System, Megha Satellite, Role of Various Agencies in Disaster Mitigation- National level and State levels.

Unit- IV Disaster Response: Disaster Medicine, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Recovery.

Freedom Struggle/ Nationalist Movements

Unit-I British Imperialism in India a Theoretical Perspective, Stages of Colonialism and Changes in Administrative Structure and Policies, effects of Colonialism. Approaches to Nationalism: Conceptual debates, The Revolt of 1857: Causes Nature and Results, Growth of National Consciousness and political Associations before 1885.

Unit- II Formation of Congress: Its Ideology and propaganda in early phase, Rise and growth of Extremism and Revolutionary Terrorism (Early Phase till 1918), Swadeshi Movement in Bengal and Extremist Moderate Conflict and the Surat Split, 1907, Home Rule Movement and Ghadar Movement, Non - Cooperation and Khilafat Movements.

Unit.III Swaraj Party, Civil Disobedience Movement, Revolutionary Terrorism (after 1919), Rise and Growth of Left Movement: Congress Socialist Party and Communist party of India. Growth of Communalism (1906-1937), Elections- Congress Ministry in Provinces.

Unit-IV Growth of Communalism: Pakistan Movement, Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha, State People' s Movement, Outbreak of the Second World War and Nationalist Movement: Individual Civil Disobedience Movement, Cripps's Proposal, Quit India Movement, INA and Subash Chandra Bose, End of Second World War and Elections, Simla Conference and Cabinet Mission Plan, Partition and Independence

4th SEMESTER

Paper-23 Studies in Rural Development

Unit-I Nature, Scope, Objectives and Need of Rural Development. Basic needs of Rural India. Approaches to Rural Development: Gandhian approach, community development approach.

Unit-IIMajor Problems of Rural India: Rural Unemployment, Rural Migration, Rural Economy, Rural Communication, Rural Health, Rural water supply, Rural Education.

Unit-III Development Strategies: Five year plans, Rural Development Administration and Panchayat Raj Institutions. Rural Co-operatives, Rural industries. Importance of people's Participation.

Unit-IV Schemes of Rural Development: NRHM, NRLM, SSA, SGSY, PMGSY, IAY, Skill Development programmes, Role of Voluntary Organizations, Importance of Voluntary Organization, Measures to strengthen Voluntary Organizations.

Paper-24 Human Rights and duties

UNIT-I Definition of Human Rights - Nature, Content, Legitimacy and Priority - Theories on Human Rights - Historical Development of Human Rights.

Unit-II International Human Rights - Prescription and Enforcement up to World War II - Human Rights and the U.N.O. - Universal Declaration of Human Rights - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights - International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and Optional Protocol.

UNIT-III Human Rights Declarations - U.N. Human Rights Declarations - U.N. Human Commissioner.

UNIT-IV Amnesty International - Human Rights and Helsinki Process - Regional Developments - European Human Rights System - African Human Rights System - International Human Rights in Domestic courts.

UNIT-V Contemporary Issues on Human Rights: Children's Rights - Women's Rights - Dalit's Rights - Bonded Labour and Wages - Refugees - Capital Punishment. Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution - Directive Principles of State Policy - Fundamental Duties - National Human Rights Commission.

Paper-25

Dissertation and Viva (200 Marks)