PERIYAR UNIVERSITY
PERIYAR PALKALAI NAGAR
SALEM – 636 011.

PERIYAR INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
(PRIDE)

MASTER OF ARTS IN SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

REGULATIONS AND SYLLABUS
(Effective from the Calendar Year 2015 and thereafter)
Paper I
INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION


Unit II: Basic Administration Process: Organization, planning, policy formulation, personnel administration, communication, decision making, authority, coordination, budgeting, office management, community interpretation, education and evaluation.


Unit V: Social Administration at District and Panchayat level: District Administration, Municipal Corporation, Municipality, Block, Panchayat: Structure, Functions and Role. NGOs.

References:
Paper II

INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY

Unit I: Society: Meaning; characteristics; functions; types of societies – Tribal, rural, urban – characteristics, individual and society – relationship. Social structure, social organisation.


References:

Paper III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

UNIT: I - Introduction to Social Welfare Administration Research: Meaning, Definitions and objectives of Social Science Research. Need and Importance of Social Science Research - Steps in scientific investigation. Facts, Concepts and Theory. Social welfare administration research, meaning, objectives, functions and limitations, scope of social welfare administration research in India.


Unit IV: Data Collection and Processing: Sources and Types of Data – Primary and Secondary, Objective and Subjective, Qualitative and Quantitative. Quantitative Methods: Interview, Questionnaire – Qualitative Methods: Observation, Focus Group Interviews, Oral History, Narratives, Content Analysis, Case Study – Triangulation – Data Processing: Coding, Data entry, Editing and Tabulation – Data Analysis, Interpretation and Drawing Inferences.


References:
Paper IV
SOCIAL POLICY AND PLANNING

Unit 1: Basic concepts of Social Policy: Concept, nature, scope, principles of social policy. Sources of socials policy: ideology, public opinion, constitution, Social policy, welfare policy and economic policy similarities, and differences. Social policy and Constitutional Provisions, i.e. directive principles of state policy and fundamental rights.

Unit 2: Process and Social Policy: Social policy formulation structure and processes, major determinants in social policy formulation, Social policy implementation-Role of different agencies and major problems of implementation, remedies, Policy implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Process of social policy formulation, contribution of research, role of interest groups, problem of conflict of interests and its solution.

Unit 3: Approaches and Models of Social Policy: Approaches to social policy- unified, integrated and sectoral; different models of social policy and their applicability to the Indian situation: individual welfare model, achievement performance model, institutional redistributive model. Relationship between Social policy and social development.

Unit 4: Social Planning: Definition, nature, scope, principles, process and models of social planning, Indian federal structure and social planning. Social policy and welfare planning centralization, decentralization. Inter-relationship between social and economic planning; linkage between social policy and planning – planning as an instrument and source of policy.

Unit 5: Machinery and Process of Planning: Levels of social planning- centre, state, district and block levels; Planning Commission (Niti Aayog) and State Planning Boards- organization, structure and functions; coordination between centre and state. Monitoring and evaluation of planning; the problems of co-ordination, centralization and needs for decentralization; Panchayat Raj and people participation. Social planning in Five Year Plans.

References:
Paper V
SOCIAL LEGISLATION

Unit I: Social legislation: concept, meaning, definition, needs and scope. Social legislation as an instrument for social control, social change, social justice, social defense and social reform. Historical account of social legislation in India. Indian constitution: importance, fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy, Indian constitution and social legislation.


Unit V: Legal aid for poor and disempowered: Concept, legal provisions and programmes for legal aid. Lok Adalat. Judicial activism and Public Interest Litigation (PIL): problems related to legal aid programme and PIL.

References:
2. Ahuja, Ram: Criminology, Jaipur : Rawat Publications
Paper VI
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT


Unit II: Development and its Models: The historical and social context of development, before and after independence, Development under five year plans. Ideologies and Models of social development: Charity Oriented model, Institutional model, Push model, Input model, Gandhian and Nehruian model.


References
Paper VII
WELFARE OF VULNERABLE GROUPS IN INDIA


Unit III: The Problems and issues associated with Youth, People with Disability and Elderly: Youth: unemployment, unrest and crime. People with Disability: Discrimination and Exploitation. Elderly: problems of the aged in relation to family, social relations, employment, retirement, monetary, health and use of free time.


References:

WELFARE OF MARGINALIZED AND UNDER PRIVILEGED PEOPLE IN INDIA


References:


Unit-III Common Diseases in India: Communicable diseases, Symptoms Preventions and Management of T.B, Leprosy, Malaria, STD and AIDS. Non Communicable diseases, Symptoms Preventions and Management of Diabetic Cancer, Hypertension and Cardiac Diseases Epilepsy – Causes, Types and Treatment, Social Factors in Epilepsy. Health scenario of India: epidemiology and etiology of major communicable and non communicable diseases.

Unit IV: Healthcare Services and Community Health: Structure of healthcare services in India: Primary, secondary and tertiary level healthcare structure and their functions. Primary healthcare: Availability, affordability and accessibility of healthcare services. Role of Voluntary Organizations in Primary Health Care. Community Health: Meaning, relevance, needs assessment, developing mechanisms for people’s participation. Health Education: Meaning, Objectives, Principles and methods of Health Education


References:
8. QUESTION PAPER PATTERN FOR ALL PG COURSES

Time : 3 Hours

max. Marks – 100

PART A – 5 X 5 = 25

(Answer all questions)

(Two questions from each unit with internal choice)

PART B -5 X 15 =75

(Answer all questions)

(Two questions from each unit with internal choice)