COURSE OUTLINE BRIEFS

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

SARGODHA UNIVERSITY
Pathway to Progress

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

OVERVIEW

Social work is a practice-based profession and an academic discipline that promotes social change and development, social cohesion, and the empowerment and liberation of people. Principles of social justice, human rights, collective responsibility and respect for diversities are central to social work. Underpinned by theories of social work, social sciences, humanities and indigenous knowledge, social work engages people and structures to address life challenges and enhance wellbeing.

The Department of Social Work was established in 2003 to push the boundaries of knowledge on. The Department is offering BS, MA and MPhil programs to produce graduates who can delve deep into the recesses of the social issues being confronted by the society at large through their spectrum of knowledge and can contribute to improve the quality of life of individuals, families, groups, organizations and communities through social intervention across the region, nation and the world. The Department urges graduates to envision ways that they can help solve or prevent social problems.

The Department has seven PhD and two MPhil qualified faculty members and is one of the leading departments of the University having rich faculty with diversified scholarship in the field of social gerontology, human rights, child labor, social welfare, feminization of poverty and aging, mental health, feminist social work practice, spirituality & social work practice and many new emerging trends. The Department is committed to challenge students intellectually through dynamic classes and exciting hand-on experience in the fieldwork and preparing them to listen the voices of margins.

Academic Programs Offered

1. BS Social Work
2. MA Social Work
3. MPhil Social Work

BS Social Work

Eligibility: At least 45% marks in intermediate or equivalent.
Duration: 04 Year Program (08 Semesters)
Degree Requirements: 127 Credit Hours

Semester-1

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
URCE-5101	Grammar	3(3+0)
URCP-5106	Pakistan Studies	2(2+0)
SOWK-5101	Pakistani Society, its Needs and Problems	3(3+0)
SOWK-5102	Social Psychology	3(3+0)
SOWK-5103	Foundation of Education	3(3+0)

Semester-2

URCE-5102	Language Comprehension & Presentation Skills	3(3+0)
URCI-5105	Islamic Studies	2(2+0)
SOWK-5104	Social Work theory and Practice-I	3(3+0)
SOWK-5105	Everyday Science	3(3+0)
SOWK-5106	Logic and Reasoning	3(3+0)

Semester-3

URCE-5103	Academic Writing	3(3+0)
ICTC-5201	Computer Studies	3(3+0)
SOWK-5107	Social Work Theory and Practice-II	3(3+0)
SOWK-5108	Introduction to Management	3(3+0)
SOWK-5109	Introduction to Human Rights	3(3+0)

Semester-4

URCE-5104	Introduction to English Literature	3(3+0)
SOWK-5110	Developmental Economics	3(3+0)
SOWK-5111	Social Work Theory & Practice-III	3(3+0)
SOWK-5112	Introduction to Statistics	3(3+0)
SOWK-5113	International relations	3(3+0)

Semester-5

SOWK-6114	History and Philosophy of Social Work	3(3+0)
SOWK-6115	Social Case Work	3(3+0)
SOWK-6116	General Sociology	3(3+0)
SOWK-6117	Social Problems	3(3+0)
SOWK-6118	Human Growth and Behavior	3(3+0)

Semester-6

SOWK-6119	Community Organization & Development	3(3+0)
SOWK-6120	Social Policy	3(3+0)
SOWK-6121	Social Research-I	3(3+0)
SOWK-6122	Social Group Work	3(3+0)
SOWK-6123	Field Work in Casework and Community Development (UCD & RCD Project) Settings	6(0+6)

Semester-7

SOWK-6124	Social Welfare Administration	3(3+0)
SOWK-6125	Social Research-II	3(3+0)
SOWK-6126	Field Work in Casework and Community Development (UCD & RCD Project) Settings	6(0+6)
SOWK-6127	Demography	3(3+0)
	Optional Course-I	3(3+0)

Semester-8

SOWK-6128	Social Legislation	3(3+0)
SOWK-6129	Human Resource Development and Management	3(3+0)
SOWK-6130	Research Thesis	6(6+0)
SOWK-6131	NGO Management	3(3+0)
	Optional Course-II	3(3+0)

Optional Course-I
(List A)

SOWK-6132	Women Development	3(3+0)
SOWK-6133	Medical and Psychiatric Social Work	3(3+0)
SOWK-6134	Criminology	3(3+0)
SOWK-6135	Child Rights	3(3+0)
SOWK-6136	Labor Welfare and Industrial Relations	3(3+0)

Optional Course-II
(List B)

SOWK-6137	Scholl Social Work	3(3+0)
SOWK-6138	Rural Development and Local Government	3(3+0)
SOWK-6139	Important Philosophical Thoughts	3(3+0)
SOWK-6140	Human Rights	3(3+0)

MA Social Work

Eligibility: At least 45% marks in BA and 50% marks in the subject of Social Work Elective.
Duration: 02 Year Program (04 Semesters)
Degree Requirements: 75 Credit Hours

Semester-1

SOWK-6201	History and Philosophy of Social Work	3(3+0)
SOWK-6202	Social Case Work	3(3+0)
SOWK-6203	General Sociology	3(3+0)
SOWK-6204	Social Problems	3(3+0)
SOWK-6205	Human Growth and Behavior	3(3+0)
SOWK-6206	Communication Skills	3(3+0)

Semester-2

SOWK-6207	Community Organization & Development	3(3+0)
SOWK-6208	Social Policy	3(3+0)
SOWK-6209	Social Research-I	3(3+0)
SOWK-6210	Field Work in Casework and Community Development (UCD & RCD Project) Settings	6(0+6)
SOWK-6211	Computer Applications	3(3+0)

Semester-3

SOWK-6212	Social Statistics	3(3+0)
SOWK-6213	Social Welfare Administration	3(3+0)
SOWK-6214	Social Research-II	3(3+0)
SOWK-6215	Field Work in Casework and Community Development (UCD & RCD Project) Settings	6(0+6)
	Optional Course--I	3(3+0)

Semester-4

SOWK-6216	Social Legislation	3(3+0)
SOWK-6217	Human Resource Development and Management	3(3+0)
SOWK-6218	Research Thesis	6(6+0)
SOWK-6219	NGO Management	3(3+0)
SOWK-6220	Modern Techniques of Social Group Work	3(3+0)
	Optional Course-II	3(3+0)

Optional Course-I
(List A)

SOWK-6221	Population Dynamics	3(3+0)
SOWK-6222	Medical and Psychiatric Social Work	3(3+0)
SOWK-6223	Criminology	3(3+0)
SOWK-6224	Child Rights	3(3+0)
SOWK-6225	Gender and Development	3(3+0)

Optional Course-II
(List B)

SOWK-6226	School Social Work	3(3+0)
SOWK-6227	Human Rights	3(3+0)
SOWK-6228	Rural Development and Local Government	3(3+0)
SOWK-6229	Important Philosophical Thoughts	3(3+0)
SOWK-6230	Social Gerontology	3(3+0)

MPhil Social Work

Eligibility: MA/MSc/BS 4-Year or equivalent (16 years of Education) in the relevant field or equivalent degree from HEC recognized institution with at least second Division or CGPA 2.00 out of 4.00.

Duration: 02 Year Program (04 Semesters)
Degree Requirements: 30 Credit Hours

SOWK-7101	Philosophy of Social Science	3(3+0)
SOWK-7102	Social Work Treatment: Interlocking Theoretical Approaches	3(3+0)
SOWK-7103	Social Work Practice with Groups	3(3+0)
SOWK-7104	Dynamics of Organizations and Communities	3(3+0)
SOWK-7105	Social Development and Social Policy	3(3+0)
SOWK-7106	Forensic Social Work	3(3+0)
SOWK-7107	Feminist Social Work Practice	3(3+0)
SOWK-7108	Social Justice and Social Work	3(3+0)
SOWK-7109	Research Methods for Social Work	3(3+0)
MINOR COURSES		
SOWK-7110	Social Statistics and Quantitative Data Analysis	3(3+0)
SOWK-7111	Qualitative Research: Design and Methods	3(3+0)
SOWK-7112	Spirituality and Social Work Practice	3(3+0)
SOWK-7113	Economies of Anticipation	3(3+0)
SOWK-7114	Direct Social Work Practice: Theories and Skills	3(3+0)
SOWK-7115	Social Gerontology	3(3+0)
SOWK-7116	Gender, Violence and Justice	3(3+0)
SOWK-7117	Human Rights and Social Work: Towards Rights–Based Practice	3(3+0)
SOWK-7118	Social Welfare in a Postwelfare Era	3(3+0)
SOWK-7119	Mental Health and Social Work	3(3+0)
SOWK-7120	The Government of Life: Foucault, Biopolitics, and Neoliberalism	3(3+0)
SOWK-7121	Thesis/Dissertation (Semester 3 & 4)	6(6+0)

BS

SOCIAL

WORK

URCE-5101   **Grammar**   **3(3+0)**

The course introduces the students to the underlying rules to acquire and use language in academic context. The course aims at developing grammatical competence of the learners to use grammatical structures in context in order to make the experience of learning English more meaningful enabling the students to meet their real life communication needs. The objectives of the course are to, reinforce the basics of grammar, understand the basic meaningful units of language, and introduce the functional aspects of grammatical categories and to comprehend language use by practically working on the grammatical aspects of language in academic settings. After studying the course, students would be able to use the language efficiently in academic and real life situations and integrate the basic language skills in speaking and writing. The students would be able to work in a competitive environment at higher education level to cater with the long term learners' needs.

Contents

1. Parts of speech
2. Noun and its types
3. Pronoun and its types
4. Adjective and its types
5. Verb and its types
6. Adverb and its types
7. Prepositions and its types
8. Conjunction and its types
9. Phrases and its different types
10. Clauses and its different types
11. Sentence, parts of sentence and types of sentence
12. Synthesis of sentence
13. Conditional sentences
14. Voices
15. Narration
16. Punctuation
17. Common grammatical errors and their corrections

Recommended Texts

1. Eastwood, J. (2011). *A basic English grammar*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
2. Swan, M. (2018). *Practical English usage* (8thed.). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Thomson, A. J., & Martinet, A. V. (1986). *A practical English grammar.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.
2. Biber, D., Johansson, S., Leech, G., Conrad, S., Finegan, E., & Quirk, R. (1999). *Longman grammar of spoken and written English*. Harlow Essex: MIT Press.
3. Hunston, S., & Francis, G. (2000). *Pattern grammar: A corpus-driven approach to the lexical grammar of English*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

The course is designed to acquaint the students of BS Programs with the rationale of the creation of Pakistan. The students would be apprised of the emergence, growth and development of Muslim nationalism in South Asia and the struggle for freedom, which eventually led to the establishment of Pakistan. While highlighting the main objectives of national life, the course explains further the socio-economic, political and cultural aspects of Pakistan's endeavors to develop and progress in the contemporary world. For this purpose, the foreign policy objectives and Pakistan's foreign relations with neighboring and other countries are also included. This curriculum has been developed to help students analyze the socio-political problems of Pakistan while highlighting various phases of its history before and after the partition and to develop a vision in them to become knowledgeable citizens of their homeland.

Contents

1.   Contextualizing Pakistan Studies
2.   Geography of Pakistan: Geo-Strategic Importance of Pakistan
3.   Freedom Movement (1857-1947)
4.   Pakistan Movement (1940-47)
5.   Muslim Nationalism in South Asia
6.   Two Nations Theory
7.   Ideology of Pakistan
8.   Initial Problems of Pakistan
9.   Political and Constitutional Developments in Pakistan
10.   Economy of Pakistan: Problems and Prospects
11.   Society and Culture of Pakistan
12.   Foreign Policy Objectives of Pakistan and Diplomatic Relations
13.   Current and Contemporary Issues of Pakistan
14.   Human Rights: Issues of Human Rights in Pakistan

Recommended Texts

1.   Kazimi, M. R. (2007). *Pakistan studies.* Karachi: Oxford University Press.
2.   Sheikh, J. A. (2004). *Pakistan's political economic and diplomatic dynamics.* Lahore: Kitabistan Paper Products.

Suggested Readings

1.   Hayat, S. (2016). *Aspects of Pakistan movement.* Islamabad: National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research.
2.   Kazimi, M. R (2009). *A concise history of Pakistan* .Karachi: Oxford University Press.
3.   Talbot, I. (1998). *Pakistan: a modern history.* London: Hurst and Company.

SOWK-5101 **Pakistani Society, its Needs and Problems** **3(3+0)**

With the fusion of several communities, a society is formed which possesses a unique culture. Culture consists of the beliefs, behaviors, objects, and other characteristics common to the members of a particular group or society. Through culture, people and groups define themselves, conform to society's shared values, and contribute to society. Thus, culture includes many societal aspects: language, customs, values, norms, mores, rules, tools, technologies, products, organizations, and institutes. Similarly Pakistani society has several communities, groups, sub-cultures and social institutions. The course is designed to acquaint the students of BS Program to have a deeper knowledge of Pakistani society including comparison of urban and rural communities, groups, sub-cultures and social institutions of family, religion, educational institution, economic institution, political institution, & recreational institution and its dynamics and to unfold social problems prevalent in Pakistani society. It will be also helpful in developing an insight into socio-economic needs of the Pakistani society.

Contents

1. Pakistani Society: Definition and explanation of the term Society,
2. Characteristics of Pakistani Society.
3. Comparison of urban and rural communities.
4. Elements of social structure
5. Culture:Definition and explanation of the term Culture and its importance
6. Characteristics of Pakistani culture and influence of allied cultures on Pakistani culture
7. Components of culture-symbols, language, social norms, social sanctions, values
8. Socialization
9. Definition, explanation and importance of Social institutions
10. Social Change
11. Concept and theories of social change: Factors which promote and hinder social change.
12. Effects of Social Change.
13. Socio-economic Needs of Pakistan
14. Agricultural development – its importance, hurdles and remedies.
15. Industrial development – its importance, hurdles and remedies.
16. Problems arising out of industrialization and urbanization and its remedies.
17. Education-its importance needs and problems – their remedies.
18. Needs of Special Groups
19. Introduction to the needs, problems and remedial measures of disables
20. Social Problems of Pakistan
21. Definition, explanation and their causative factors and remedial measures.
22. Major social problems of Pakistan

Recommended Texts

1. Schaefer, R. T. (2012). *Sociology: a brief introduction*. New York: Mc Graw Hill.
2. Horton,P. B.& Hunt, C. L. (2003). *Sociology*. New York: MC Graw-Hill.

Suggested Readings

1. Chaudary, M. I. (2002). *Sociology*. Lahore: Aziz Publishers.
2. Chaudary, M. I. (2000). *Pakistani society*. Lahore: Aziz Publishers.

This course offers to review theory and research in social psychology and to apply its major principles to situations encountered in everyday life. Objectives of this course are: To investigate dynamics of social interaction across various situations, to make students understand the influence of individual differences in social interactions. This course also advances the understanding of major principles and findings of social psychology. This course will specifically discuss four main areas: the science of social psychology; the individual within the social world; the impact individuals have on another individual or group; and social relationships. After learning this course student will be able to understand the interplay of social theories and research, how these theoretical concepts are applicable on individual and group behaviors? Describe, explain and evaluate research studies examining core areas of social psychology; they will be able to recognize and evaluate social, cultural, spiritual and other types of diversity; types and ways of social change and to apply psychological concepts, theories along with research findings to solve problems in everyday life.

Contents

1. Introduction: Nature and Scope of Psychology & Social Psychology
2. Understanding Social Behavior; Social Psychology: A Working Definition; Origins & Development of Social Psychology; How Social Psychology Attains Knowledge?
3. Social Perceptions: Knowing Others
4. Nonverbal Communication: The Unspoken Language; Attribution: Understanding the Causes of Others' Behavior; Impression Formation and Impression Management: Combining and Using Social Information
5. Social Cognition: Understanding The Social World
6. Schemas and Their Effects; Heuristics: Mental Shortcuts; Potential Sources of Error: Why Total Rationality Is So Rare? The Interplay of Affect and Cognition
7. Attitudes: Evaluating The Social World
8. Forming Attitudes: How Do We Develop the Views We Hold? Persuasion: Using Messages to Change Attitudes; Cognitive Dissonance: When Our Behavior Affects Our Attitudes?
9. Social Influence: Changing Others Behavior
10. Conformity: Group Influence in Action; Compliance; Obedience: Social Influence by Demand
11. Groups and Individuals: The Consequences of Belonging
12. Groups: Their Nature and Function; Groups and Task Performance; Decision Making by Groups; Leadership: Patterns of Influence within Groups

Recommended Texts

1. Myers, G. R. (2003). *Social psychology. (6th ed.)*. New York: Prentice Hall.

Suggested Readings

1. Baron, R. A., Byrene, D., & Johnson, B. T. (1998). *Exploring social psychology. (4th ed.)*. London: Ayllon& Bacon.
2. Callon, V. J., Gallois, C., Noller.,& Kashima, Y. (1991). *Social psychology. (2nd ed.)*. Melbourne: Harcourt.

SOWK-5103   **Foundation of Education**   **3(3+0)**

The focus of this course will be on developing an understanding of the major concepts and terminologies used in education. Emphasis will be given on analyzing various sociological, psychological, political, economic and ideological forces that influence the process of education in a society. Curriculum and instructions are yet other factors in understanding educational phenomenon in a better way. The course also equips learners with guidance and counseling techniques to enhance their professional practices through teaching learners to play the role of teacher as counsellor. It also encompasses the basic concept of assessment to understand how academic aptitude and achievements be quantified with minimum error of measurement. As exhaustive changes have been taking place around the world at higher education, therefore, the course takes a helicopter view of higher education developments at global level while knitting existing issues involved from policy to practices in education.

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Foundations of education at a glance
3. Islamic foundation
4. Philosophical foundation
5. Sociological foundation
6. Psychological foundation
7. Economic foundation
8. Historical foundation
9. Philosophy of Education
10. Islamic Foundation of Education
11. Ontology & Epistemology of Islam
12. Sociological foundation of Education
13. Interaction of institutions
14. Psychological foundation
15. Needs of the students: developmental tasks and needs.
16. Nature of developmental Basic concepts (growth, maturation, development, learning)
17. The nature of the learner Intelligence and mental development
18. Psychology and selection of contents
19. Principles for selecting curriculum content, Criteria for Content selection.
20. Teacher's awareness about students' needs and problems.
21. Economic foundation
22. Economics of education – The concept
23. Source of Educational finance in Pakistan.
24. Historical Foundation: Education in Pakistan

Recommended Texts

1. Muhammad, R. (2000). *Allied material of foundations of education.* Islamabad: AIOU press.
2. Hemlata, T. (2002). *Sociological foundation of education.* New Delhi: Kanishka publishers.

Suggested Readings

1. Shahid, S. M. (2005). *Foundations of education.* Islamabad: AIOU.

The course aims at developing linguistic competence by focusing on basic language skills in integration to make the use of language in context. It also aims at developing students' skills in reading and reading comprehension of written texts in various contexts. The course also provides assistance in developing students' vocabulary building skills as well as their critical thinking skills. The contents of the course are designed on the basis of these language skills: listening skills, pronunciation skills, comprehension skills and presentation skills. The course provides practice in accurate pronunciation, stress and intonation patterns and critical listening skills for different contexts. The students require a grasp of English language to comprehend texts as organic whole, to interact with reasonable ease in structured situations, and to comprehend and construct academic discourse. The course objectives are to enhance students' language skill management capacity, to comprehend text(s) in context, to respond to language in context, and to write structured response(s).

Contents

1. Listening skills
2. Listening to isolated sentences and speech extracts
3. Managing listening and overcoming barriers to listening
4. Expressing opinions (debating current events) and oral synthesis of thoughts and ideas
5. Pronunciation skills
6. Recognizing phonemes, phonemic symbols and syllables, pronouncing words correctly
7. Understanding and practicing stress patterns and intonation patterns in simple sentences
8. Comprehension skills
9. Reading strategies, summarizing, sequencing, inferencing, comparing and contrasting
10. Drawing conclusions, self-questioning, problem-solving, relating background knowledge
11. Distinguishing between fact and opinion, finding the main idea, and supporting details
12. Text organizational patterns, investigating implied ideas, purpose and tone of the text
13. Critical reading, SQ3R method
14. Presentation skills, features of good presentations, different types of presentations
15. Different patterns of introducing a presentation, organizing arguments in a presentation
16. Tactics of maintaining interest of the audience, dealing with the questions of audience
17. Concluding a presentation, giving suggestions and recommendations

Recommended Texts

1. Mikulecky, B. S., & Jeffries, L. (2007). *Advanced reading power: extensive reading, vocabulary building, comprehension skills, reading faster*. New York: Pearson.
2. Helgesen, M., & Brown, S. (2004). *Active listening: building skills for understanding*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Roach, C. A., & Wyatt, N. (1988). *Successful listening*. New York: Harper & Row.
2. Horowitz, R., & Samuels, S. J. (1987). *Comprehending oral and written language*. San Diego: Academic Press.

URCI-5105   **Islamic Studies**   **2(2+0)**

Islamic Studies engages in the study of Islam as a textual tradition inscribed in the fundamental sources of Islam; Qur'an and Hadith, history and particular cultural contexts. The area seeks to provide an introduction to and a specialization in Islam through a large variety of expressions literary, poetic, social, and political and through a variety of methods literary criticism, hermeneutics, history, sociology, and anthropology. It offers opportunities to get fully introductory foundational bases of Islam in fields that include Qur'anic studies, Hadith and Seerah of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), Islamic philosophy, and Islamic law, culture and theology through the textual study of Qur'an and Sunnah. Islamic Studies is the academic study of Islam and Islamic culture. It majorly comprises of the importance of life and that after death. It is one of the best systems of education, which makes an ethical groomed person with the qualities which he/she should have as a human being. The basic sources of the Islamic Studies are the Holy Qur'an and Sunnah or Hadith of the Holy Prophet Muhammadﷺ. The learning of the Qur'an and Sunnah guides the Muslims to live peacefully.

Contents

1. Study of the Qur'an (Introduction to the Qur'an, Selected verses from *Surah Al-Baqarah, Al-Furqan, Al-Ahzab, Al-Mu'minoon, Al-An'am, Al-Hujurat, Al-Saff*)
2. Study of the Hadith (Introduction to Hadith literature, Selected Ahadith (Text and Translation)
3. Introduction to Qur'anic Studies
4. Basic Concepts of Qur'an
5. History of Quran
6. Basic Concepts of Hadith
7. History of Hadith
8. Kinds of Hadith
9. Uloom –ul-Hadith
10. Sunnah & Hadith
11. Seeratul-Nabi (PBUH), necessity and importance of Seerat, role of Seerah in the development of personality, Pact of Madinah, KhutbahHajjat al-Wada' and ethical teachings of Prophet (PBUH).
12. Legal Position of Sunnah
13. Islamic Culture & Civilization
14. Characteristics of Islamic Culture & Civilization
15. Historical Development of Islamic Culture & Civilization
16. Comparative Religions and Contemporary Issues
17. Impact of Islamic civilization

Recommended Books

1. Hassan, A. (1990). *Principles of Islamic jurisprudence*. New Dehli: Adam Publishers.
2. Zia-ul-Haq, M. (2001). *Introduction to al-Sharia al-Islamia*. Lahore: Aziz Publication.

Suggested Readings

1. Hameedullah, M. (1957). *Introduction to Islam*. Lahore: Sh M Ashraf Publisher.
2. Hameedullah, M. (1980). *Emergence of Islam*. New Dehli: Adam Publishers.
3. Hameedullah, M. (1942). *Muslim conduct of state*. Lahore: Sh M Ashraf Publisher.

SOWK-5104   **Social Work Theory and Practice- I**   **3(3+0)**

Social work theory and practice consists of the professional application of social work values, principles, ethics and techniques to one or more of the following ends: helping people obtain tangible services; counseling and psychotherapy with individuals, families, and groups; helping communities or groups provide or improve social and health services; and participating in legislative processes. The practice of social work requires knowledge of human development and behavior of social and economic, and cultural institutions; and of the interaction of all these factors. The designed course is the first part of Social Work Theory and Practice. This course is designed to acquaint students the basic knowledge of Social Work values along with the concept of social welfare and social services. It will provide them a deeper understanding of Religious Concepts of Social Work. It will also help students in understanding one of the primary methods of Social Work i.e. Social Casework.

Contents

1. Introduction to Social Work and Social Welfare
2. Concept of social welfare, social services and social work.
3. Objectives of social work.
4. Philosophical base of social work: Fields of practice, scope and limitations.
5. Basic principles of Social work.
6. Professional and voluntary social work.
7. Historical perspective of social work and social welfare in Pakistan.
8. Relationship of social work with other social sciences.
9. Role of professional social worker.
10. Social Work Values and Traditions: Trends and issues in social work.
11. Religious Concepts of Social Work: Buddhism, Christianity, Islam
12. Primary Methods of Social Work
13. Social Case Work: Definition of Social Case Work
14. Elements/ Components & Principles of Social Case Work.
15. Role of professional worker in case work practice
16. Field Work Orientation
17. Practice of Social Work in Case Work and Community Development Setting
18. Processes of community development and Case work
19. Interviewing in Social Case Work
20. Study of different cases regarding social issues or social problems of our society

Recommended Texts

1. Kirst-Ashman, K. K. (2017). *Introduction to social work and social welfare: critical thinking perspectives.* Boston: Cengage learning.
2. Zastrow, C. H. (2013). *The practice of social work: a comprehensive worktext.* Belmont: Cengage learning.

Suggested Readings

1. Birkenmaier, J & Berg-Weger, M. (2017). *The practice of generalist social work.* New York: Taylor & Francis.
2. Wilson, K, et al. (2008). *Social work: an introduction to contemporary practice*. London: Pearson Education Limited.

Everyday Science is an interdisciplinary subject covering various disciplines of the science like chemistry, biology, geology, astronomy, computer science, physiology, food nutrition etc. This subject is for those students who have not a scientific background. Students should be aware of the global dimension of science, as a universal activity with consequences for our lives and subject to social, economic, political, environmental, cultural and ethical factors. This course offers to familiarize students with essentials of physical and biological sciences. The main purpose of the teaching and study of sciences are to encourage and enable students to: develop analytical minds and curiosity about science and the natural world, get knowledge, conceptual understanding and skills to solve problems and make informed decisions in scientific and other contexts. The main objectives of this subject are to orient students towards the significance of science in everyday life, to understand the nature of science and the interdependence of science, technology and society including the benefits, limitations and implications and to appreciate the benefits and limitations of science and its applications in technological developments with essentials of physical and biological sciences.

Contents

1. Introduction :Nature of Science; Brief History of Science with special reference to contribution of Muslims in the evolution and development of science; Impact of science on society
2. The Physical Sciences
3. *Constituents & Structure*: Universe, Galaxy, Solar System, Sun, Earth, Minerals
4. *Processes of Nature:* Solar & Lunar Eclipses; Day & Night & their variation
5. *Energy*—sources and resources of Energy; Energy conservation
6. Ceramics, Plastics, Semiconductors
7. Radio, Television, Telephones, Camera, Laser, Microscope
8. Computers, Satellites
9. Antibiotics, Vaccines, Fertilizers, Pesticides
10. Biological Sciences
11. The basis of life—the cell, chromosomes, genes, nucleic acids
12. The building blocks—Proteins. Hormones and other nutrients
13. Concept of balanced diet Metabolism
14. Survey of Plant and Animal Kingdom: A brief survey of plant and animal kingdom to pinpoint similarities and diversities in Nature
15. The Human body—A brief account of Human Physiology
16. Human Behavior

Recommended Texts

1. Daniel, H. P. (2018). *When: the scientific secrets of perfect timing.* New York: Riverhead Books.
2. Zimmer, C. (2018). *She has her mother's laugh: The powers, perversions, and potential of heredity.* New York: Dutton.

Suggested Readings

1. Gleick, J. (1987). *Chaos: making a new science*. New York: Viking press.
2. Shippey, T. (1992). *The oxford book of science fiction stories*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Logic and reasoning is one of the fundamental skills of effective thinking. It is one of the main pillars of critical thinking and there's no question that critical thinking would be impossible without some understanding of logical reasoning. The course is designed to give the students the background of philosophical thinking, to make them aware of logical thinking and clear communication, to acquaint them with the fountain head of all sciences and give them the insight and vision to understand the human wisdom. This course will provide an introduction to logic and philosophical reasoning. It will cover a number of basic issues and questions, such as the standards that make an argument a good argument, what constitutes a proof and the relationship of logical reasoning to philosophical questioning-or problematizing. Moreover it will help students in gaining knowledge of laws of logic, inductive reasoning, deductive reasoning, scientific generalization, hypothesis and inference.

Contents

1. What philosophy is and why it is worth studying.
2. Logic
3. Definition and scope of logic.
4. Proposition.
5. The Laws of Logic
6. The law of identity.
7. The Law of non-contradiction.
8. The law of Excluded Middle.
9. The law of Sufficient Reason.
10. Deductive Reasoning
11. Inference
12. Immediate inference.
13. Mediate inference (syllogism).
14. Inductive Reasoning
15. Kinds of Induction
16. Enumeration.
17. Analogy.
18. Parity of reasoning.
19. Colligation of facts.
20. Generalization
21. Scientific generalization.
22. Empirical generalization.
23. The basis of generalization.
24. Hypothesis

Recommended Texts

1. Weber, E, Wouters, D, and Meheus J. (2014). *Logic, reasoning, and rationality*. New York: Springer.

Suggested Readings

1.   Dowden, B. H. (1993). *Logical reasoning*. Belmont: Wadsworth Publishing Company.

Academic writing is a formal, structured and sophisticated writing to fulfill the requirements for a particular field of study. The course aims at providing understanding of writer's goal of writing i.e. clear, organized and effective content and to use that understanding and awareness for academic reading and writing. The objectives of the course are to make the students acquire and master the academic writing skills. The course would enable the students to develop argumentative writing techniques. The students would be able to the content logically to add specific details on the topics such as facts, examples and statistical or numerical values. The course will also provide insight to convey the knowledge and ideas in objective and persuasive manner. Furthermore, the course will also enhance the students' understanding of ethical considerations in writing academic assignments and topics including citation, plagiarism, formatting and referencing the sources as well as the technical aspects involved in referencing.

Contents

1. Academic vocabulary
2. Quoting, summarizing and paraphrasing texts
3. Process of academic writing
4. Developing argument
5. Rhetoric: persuasion and identification
6. Elements of rhetoric: Text, author, audience, purposes, setting
7. Sentence structure: Accuracy, variation, appropriateness, and conciseness
8. Appropriate use of active and passive voice
9. Paragraph and essay writing
10. Organization and structure of paragraph and essay
11. Logical reasoning
12. Transitional devices (word, phrase and expressions)
13. Development of ideas in writing
14. Styles of documentation (MLA and APA)
15. In-text citations
16. Plagiarism and strategies for avoiding it

Recommended Texts

1. Swales, J. M., & Feak, C. B. (2012). *Academic writing for graduate students: essential tasks and skills* (3rded.). Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press.
2. Bailey, S. (2011). *Academic writing: a handbook for international students* (3rded.). New York: Routledge.

Suggested Readings

1. Craswell, G. (2004). *Writing for academic success*. London: SAGE.
2. Johnson-Sheehan, R. (2019). *Writing today*. Don Mills: Pearson.
3. Silvia, P. J. (2019). *How to write a lot: a practical guide to productive academic writing*. Washington: American Psychological Association.

The course introduces students to information and communication technologies and their current applications in their respective areas. Objectives include basic understanding of computer software, hardware, and associated technologies. They can make use of technology to get maximum benefit related to their study domain. Students can learn how the Information and Communications systems can improve their work ability and productivity. How Internet technologies, E-Commerce applications and Mobile Computing can influence the businesses and workplace. At the end of semester students will get basic understanding of Computer Systems, Storage Devices, Operating systems, E-commerce, Data Networks, Databases, and associated technologies. They will also learn Microsoft Office tools that include Word, Power Point, and Excel. They will also learn Open office being used on other operating systems and platforms. Specific software's related to specialization areas are also part of course. Course will also cover Computer Ethics and related Social media norms and cyber laws.

Contents

1. What is Computer?
2. Computer for Individual Users
3. Desktop Computers, Workstations Computers, Notebook Computers, Tablet PCs, Handheld PCs, Smart Phones,
4. Computer for Organizations
5. Parts of Computer System
6. Information Processing Cycle
7. Memory Devices
8. Types of Software: System Software, Application Software
9. Purpose of Operating Systems
10. Types of Operating Systems
11. Transforming Data into Information
12. Data Representation
13. Number systems, Bits and Bytes, Text Code
14. Data Processing
15. CPU, Control Unit, Arithmetic Logic Unit
16. Networks Basic, Types of Networks
17. Overview of Internet
18. Web Surfacing
19. E-mail: Creating E-mail Address, Composing Mails, Managing mail box
20. MS Word
21. MS Excel: Working Formulas in MS Excel, Working with Functions in MS Excel
22. Privacy and Security
23. Large Databases
24. Private Networks
25. Major Laws of Privacy
26. Threats to Computer Security
27. Measures to Protect Computer Security, Viruses

Recommended Texts

1. Vermaat, M. E. (2018). *Discovering computers: digital technology, data and devices.* Boston: Course Technology Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Timothy J. O'Leary & Linda I. (2017). *Computing essentials*, (26[th]ed.). San Francisco: McGraw Hill Higher Education.
2. Schneider, G. M., & Gersting, J. (2018). *Invitation to computer science*. Boston: Cengage Learning.

Social work theory and practice consists of the professional application of social work values, principles, ethics and techniques to one or more of the following ends: helping people obtain tangible services; counseling and psychotherapy with individuals, families, and groups; helping communities or groups provide or improve social and health services; and participating in legislative processes. The practice of social work requires knowledge of human development and behavior of social and economic, and cultural institutions; and of the interaction of all these factors. The designed course is the second part of Social Work Theory and Practice. This course is designed to acquaint Social Work students the basic knowledge of Social Group Work, community development and fundamentals of social research. It will also focus on Field Work Orientation, objectives of field work training, fields of Social Work working and registration process of NGOs, CBOs, CCBs and structure of Social Welfare Institutions in Pakistan.

Contents

1. Social Group Work
2. Definition and explanation of social groups.
3. Principle of social group work.
4. Components of social group work.
5. Fields of application of social group work.
6. Role of professional worker in group work practice.
7. Community Development
8. Definition and explanation of community development and community organization.
9. Objectives of community development.
10. Phases of community development (study of the community, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation)
11. Principles of community development.
12. Role of professional community worker in community development.
13. Social Research
14. Social welfare Administration
15. Field Work Orientation

Recommended Texts

1. Kirst-Ashman, K. K. (2017). *Introduction to social work and social welfare: critical thinking perspectives.* Boston: Cengage learning.
2. Zastrow, C. H. (2013). *The practice of social work: a comprehensive worktext.* Belmont: Cengage learning.

Suggested Readings

1. Birkenmaier, J & Berg-Weger, M. (2017). *The practice of generalist social work.* New York: Taylor & Francis.
2. Wilson, K, et al. (2008). *Social work: an introduction to contemporary practice.* London: Pearson Education Limited.

This is an introductory course about the management of organizations. It provides instructions on principles of management that have general applicability to all types of enterprises; basic management philosophy and decision making; principles involved in planning, organizing, leading, and controlling; and recent concepts in management. This course is designed as a survey course that will expose you to business terminology, concepts, and current business issues. The intent is to develop a viable business vocabulary, foster critical and analytical thinking, and refine your business decision-making skills. These skills will be acquired by the reading materials, exercises, and research assignments in this course that simulate the workplace today. The principles learned in this course will allow the student to effectively work with and through others in an organization. The course will also encourage the students to explore and inquire the applicability of western management principles and theories in local settings.

Contents

1. Introduction: Overview and scope of discipline
2. The evolution and emergence of management thought
3. Management functions
4. Planning concepts
5. Objectives
6. Strategies and policies
7. Decision making
8. Organizing: Departmentalization
9. Line/staff authority
10. Commitments and group
11. Decision making
12. Staffing
13. Principles of selection
14. Performance
15. Career planning
16. Leading
17. Motivation & Leadership
18. Communication
19. Controlling the system and process and techniques of controlling
20. Management and society
21. Future perspective

Recommended Texts

1. Robbins, S. P., Coulter, M., & Langton, N. (2007). *Fundamentals of management*. London: Pearson Prentice Hall.

Suggested Readings

1. Hannaway, J. (1989). *Managers managing: the workings of an administrative system*. New York: Oxford University Press.
2. Eccles, R. G. & Nohria, N. (1992). *Beyond the hype: rediscovering the essence of management*. Boston: The Harvard Business School Press.

This course defines and explains human rights and distinguishes between various types of human rights i.e. economic, social and cultural rights. Certain objectives of this course are: to understand how human rights are monitored and enforced, to understand the national and international legal documents of human rights and the work of various international organizations in the field of human rights & acquaint students with national and international legal documentation on human rights. The course examines and raises a number of challenging questions for students: the implementation of human rights, the universality and cultural debate etc. The focus of the course would be on Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the enforcement mechanism both under the UN Chartered based bodies and the treaty based system. National Human Rights Law as contained in the Constitution and other statutes and its enforcement mechanisms. The course will also examine major human rights issues in Pakistan and the region.

Contents

1. Theoretical and Historical Development of Concept
2. Types of Human Rights
3. Globalization of Human Rights.
4. Conceptual & Institutional Foundation of H.R Law
5. Role of NGO's and Democracy
6. Role of League of Nations & United Nations
7. Geneva Convention and Hague Convention
8. The European Convention of Human Rights
9. The Human Rights Act 1998
10. Human Rights of Vulnerable Persons & Groups
11. Fundamental Rights under Constitution of Pakistan
12. Remedies for violation of H.R.
13. Vienna Declaration & Programme of Action 1993
14. Institutional Performance & Modes of Implementation under Local Judiciary
15. International Organizations & Law
16. The Future, Perspectives & Prospects

Recommended Texts

1. Shelton, D. (2015). *Remedies in international human rights law*. New York: Oxford University Press.
2. Loveland, I. (2018). *Constitutional law, administrative law, and human rights: a critical introduction*. London: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Books

1. Ghandhi, P. R., & Ghandhi, S. (2012). *Blackstone's international human rights documents*. London: Oxford University Press.
2. Smith, R. K. (2013). *Texts and materials on international human rights*. London: Routledge-Cavendish.

The course is designed to provide the familiarity and comprehension of English literary pieces. The students may not be familiar or well-versed in the various genres of literature prior to taking this course. The course provides straining and skills necessary to engage, understand, critically analyze, and enjoy the literary genres of literature: short story, poetry, novel and drama. The students will explore the basic concepts of literary technique, narrative, poetic, and dramatic structures and innovations to engage with the more advanced cognitive aspects of literature. In addition to these theoretical skills, students will also read below the surface of the texts for their historical, ethical, psychological, social, and philosophical value by developing insights in how literature gives us a window into both the experiences of others and wider appreciation for the human condition. The course explores literary production in English against local context in particular, by emphasizing shifts in thought as well as genre innovation, i.e. medieval to modern. It provides an introduction to key texts, authors and literary periods, exploring the relationship of texts to their contexts and considering multiple perspectives in the different literary genres.

Contents

1. Poems, Milton: *Book IX*, lines 897–959.
2. Shakespeare: All the World is a Stage.
3. Browning: My Last Duchess
4. Wordsworth: The Leech Gatherer
5. Keats: Ode to Autumn
6. Walter De La Mare: Tartary
7. Short Stories, *The Necklace*
8. The Woman Who had Imagination
9. Shadow in the Rose Garden
10. Essays, *My Tailor*
11. Whistling of the Birds
12. One Act Play, *Riders to the Sea*
13. Novel, *Animal Farm*

Recommended Texts

1. Kennedy, X.J. & Gioia, D. (2014). *Literature: an introduction to fiction, poetry, drama, and writing*. Boston: Pearson.
2. Mays, K. J. (2014). *The Norton introduction to literature*. New York: Norton.

Suggested Readings

1. Bausch, R & Cassill, R.V. (2006). *The Norton anthology of short fiction*. New York: Norton & Company.
2. Gardner, J. E., Lawn, B., Ridl, J., & Schakel, p. (2016). *Literature: a portable anthology*. Boston: Bedford St. Martins.

SOWK-5110   **Developmental Economics**   **3(3+0)**

Development economics is a branch of economics that focuses on improving fiscal, economic, and social conditions in developing countries. Development economics considers factors such as health, education, working conditions, domestic and international policies, and market condition with a focus on improving conditions in the world's poorest countries. Development economics studies the transformation of emerging nations into more prosperous nations. Strategies for transforming a developing economy tend to be unique because the social and political backgrounds of countries can vary dramatically. Students of economics and professional economists create theories and methods that guide practitioners in determining practices and policies that can be used and implemented at the domestic and international policy level. This course is designed for BS students to make students aware of basic concepts of development. Tit will impart basic knowledge about national and international developmental strategies and theories as well as the knowledge and importance of poverty and income distribution and Measurement of Poverty.

Contents

1. Scope and New Developments
2. Definitions: Economic Development and Growth, Identification of Development variables. Scope and Significance of Development Economics. Characteristics of LDC's. Measurement of Economic Development and Growth. Per Capita Income approach, Quality of Life Index / HDI etc. Historical overview of world development and emerging major issues pertaining to Less Developed Countries (LDC's). Why the whole world is not developed?
3. Major Theories of Development
4. Classical and Neo-classical Theories, Adam Smith and Competitive Capitalism, Vicious Circle of Poverty, Stages of Economic Growth, Balanced and Unbalanced Growth, New growth Theory.
5. Agriculture and Industry
6. Agriculture vs. Industry: Development Debate. Lewis' Model of surplus Labor. Underemployment problem. Green Revolution and its Performance. Need for Industrialization.
7. Poverty and Income Distribution
8. Definitions and Measurement of Poverty/Poverty and Line.
9. Poverty concepts/definitions. Absolute Poverty, Relative Poverty, Income approach, Expenditure approach, Basic needs approach, Poverty of Opportunities Index (POPI) and Calorie-based approach etc. Poverty Indicators. Poverty by socio-economic groups. Sources, impacts and policies to combat poverty. Strategies and tools to combat poverty. How to combat income inequality. Basic Needs, Social Action Programs and Poverty alleviation.

Recommended Texts

1. Aslam, C. M. and Eatzaz, A. (2004), *Globalization: WTO, trade and economic liberalization in Pakistan.* Lahore: Ferozsons.
2. Cypher J. M. and Dietz James L. (2004). *The process of economic development*. London: Routledge.

Suggested Readings

1. Subarta, G. (2003). *Introduction to development economics*. London: Routledge.

SOWK-5111　　　　　**Social Work Theory and Practice- III**　　　　　**3(3+0)**

Social work theory and practice consists of the professional application of social work values, principles, ethics and techniques to one or more of the following ends: helping people obtain tangible services; counseling and psychotherapy with individuals, families, and groups; helping communities or groups provide or improve social and health services; and participating in legislative processes. The practice of social work requires knowledge of human development and behavior of social and economic, and cultural institutions; and of the interaction of all these factors. The designed course is the third part of Social Work Theory and Practice. This course is designed to acquaint students the basic knowledge of secondary methods of Social Work which includes social action, School social work, medical social work, psychiatric social work, child welfare, youth welfare, women welfare, welfare of aged and welfare of the handicaps. Moreover it will also focus on Field Work Orientation, objectives of field work training, and structure of Social Welfare Institutions in Pakistan.

Contents

1. Social Action
2. Definition, explanation and importance of Social Action.
3. Steps in social action process.
4. Strategies of social action.
5. Fields/ Areas of Social Work:
6. School social work.
7. Medical social work.
8. Psychiatric social work.
9. Child & youth welfare.
10. Women welfare.
11. Welfare of aged.
12. Welfare of the physically handicaps(blind, deaf and dumb, and crippled)
13. Welfare of the mentally handicapped
14. Welfare of the socially handicapped(e-g widows, destitute women, beggars)
15. Welfare of juvenile delinquents and adult criminals.
16. Social Security & Development
17. Definition, explanation of social development.
18. Definition and explanation of social welfare agency.
19. Registration of voluntary social welfare agencies.
20. Role of voluntary social welfare agency in socio economic development.
21. Field Work Orientation
22. Objectives of field work training
23. Fields of Social Work
24. NGOs, CBOs, CCBs (working and registration process)
25. Structure of Social Welfare Institutions in Pakistan

Recommended Texts

1. Kirst-Ashman, K. K. (2017). *Introduction to social work and social welfare: critical thinking perspectives.* Boston: Cengage learning.
2. Zastrow, C. H. (2013). *The practice of social work: a comprehensive worktext.* Belmont: Cengage learning.

Suggested Readings

1. Birkenmaier, J & Berg-Weger, M. (2017). *The practice of generalist social work.* New York: Taylor & Francis.
2. Wilson, K, et al. (2008). *Social work: an introduction to contemporary practice*. London: Pearson Education Limited.

Statistics is an integral part of arts and social science research. We live in a world where there is no shortage of numerical data and there is increasing demand for people who know how to make sense of it independent of the field of work. The goal of this course is to turn the students into one of such category. In this course, students will learn the basics of descriptive and inferential statistics and the most commonly used statistical techniques found in arts and social science research. The course is designed to give the students an in depth understanding of descriptive and inferential statistics. It will include the mean, the Median, the Mode, the mean deviation, The Variance and Standard Deviation, coefficient of Variation. Moreover it will acquaint students with simple linear regression model, correlation co efficient, statistical hypothesis, level of significance and estimation and testing of mean, median and mode proportion and variance.

Contents

1. Description of statistics: descriptive statistics: what is statistics?   Importance of statistics.
2. Organizing and displaying data: variables, Quantitative and Qualitative variables Underrate Data, Bivariate Data. Random variables. Frequency table. Diagrams, pictograms, simple Bar Charts, Multiple Bar Charts, Histograms.
3. Summarizing Data And Variation: The mean, The Median, The Mode, The mean Deviation, The Variance and Standard Deviation, coefficient of Variation.
4. Probability: Definitions. Probability Rules. Probability Distributions (Binomial & Normal Distributions).
5. Simple Regression and Correlation: Introduction. Simple Linear Regression Model. Correlation co efficient.
6. Test Of Hypothesis And Significance: Statistical hypothesis and level of significance.
7. Inferential Statistics
8. Estimation and Testing of mean, median and mode proportion and variance.
9. Comparison of two means, two proportions and two variances.
10. Analysis of variance.

Recommended Texts

1. Weiss, N. A. (2017). *Introductory statistics* (10[th]ed.). London: Pearson Education.
2. Mann, P. S. (2016). *Introductory statistics* (9[th]ed.). New York: John Wiley & Sons.

Suggested Readings

1. Ross, S. M. (2010). *Introductory statistics* (3[rd]ed.). New York: Academic Press.
2. Dunn, D. S. (2001). *Statistics and data analysis for the behavioral sciences.* New York: McGraw Hill
3. Chaudhry, S. M. & Kamal, S. (2010). *Introduction to statistical theory part I & II*. Lahore: Ilmi Kitab Khana.

SOWK-5113   **International Relations**   **3(3+0)**

The study and practice of international relations is interdisciplinary in nature, blending the fields of economics, history, and political science to examine topics such as human rights, global poverty, the environment, economics, globalization, security, global ethics, and the political environment. Historically, the establishment of treaties between nations served as the earliest form of international relations. International relations allows nations to cooperate with one another, pool resources, and share information as a way to face global issues that go beyond any particular country or region.This course provides a comprehensive introduction to international relations, focusing in particular on its origins and historical evolution, its key concepts, major theoretical frameworks, main actors and institutions, the global architecture of power, and its dynamic nature in the process of globalization. More specifically, this course introduces concepts of power, statecraft, diplomacy, foreign policy, political economy and international security, and examines the evolution of international relations as a subject.

Contents

1. Introduction to International Relations
2. Meaning, Definition and Scope of International Relations
3. Nature, Evolution and Significance of International Relations' Concepts and Ideas:
4. Nation State: Sovereignty and Security
5. System and Sub-Systems
6. Foreign Policy and Diplomacy
7. Power and Balance of Power
8. National Interest
9. Regionalism
10. Globalization
11. State and Non State Actors
12. Human Rights and International Relations.
13. Religion, Ethics, Morality and Justice in International Relations

Recommended Texts

1. Devetak, R., George, J. & Percy, S., (2017). *An introduction to international relations*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
2. Baylis, J., Smith, S., & Owens, P. (2004). *The globalization of world politics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Jackson, R. & Sorensen, G., (2016). *Introduction to international relations*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
2. Carlsnaes, W., Carlsnaes, W., Risse-Kappen, T., & Simmons, B. (2013). *Handbook of international relations*. London: SAGE Publications.

SOWK-6114   **History and Philosophy of Social Work**   **3(3+0)**

Social work has always been a complex profession. Throughout its history awareness of human need has consistently exceeded available resources for providing help. Modern manifestations of this dilemma can be seen in the suffering of the homeless and the mentally ill on our streets and in other public places, in the pain of neglected and abused children, and in the distress of so many other people in trouble of one kind or another. The course is designed to enable the students to review the historical development of Social Work and to see current issues with implication for welfare and development. It involves and analyzes various periods of social work history in terms of the socio-economic, political and cultural conditions of the periods to the stage of development of Social Work as developing profession with a body of knowledge and its own methods. The course is further aimed to impart knowledge about modern issues and trends in Social Work at national as well as international level; Social Work Ethics; the role and place of Social Work profession in promotion of Social Welfare in Pakistan; and integration of Islamic concept; Work practice in contemporary Social Welfare programs of Pakistan.

Contents

1. Introduction: History and philosophy of social work. Development of Social Welfare in Western world and in Sub-continent.
2. Analysis of Social welfare as a Society's institutionalized response to individual, group and community needs.
3. Need of Social Work in developed, developing and under developed countries.
4. Working Definition of Social Work
5. Knowledge, Skills and attitudes.
6. Principles, Processes and Stages of Social Work.
7. Methods and Techniques.
8. Social Work as a Profession
9. The need and emergence of social work as a profession.
10. Development of social work profession in Pakistan.
11. Ethics in social work profession.
12. Social work education in Pakistan
13. Social Work and other Disciplines
14. Relationship of Social work with social Science
15. Directorate General of Special Education and Directorate of Social Welfare, NPA (5 year), and Zakat Foundation.
16. Concept of Social Welfare in Muslim Society
17. The individual, group and community in Islam.
18. Components of Social Work
19. Interaction of components for the effective provision of social service.
20. Issues in Social Work
21. Recognition, Sanctions and Training of Social Work Practice.
22. Status of Social Worker: Knowledge, Skills and experience.
23. Evaluation of welfare Services.
24. Trends in Social Work and Its Future Prospects

Recommended Texts

1. Kirst-Ashman, K. K. (2017). *Introduction to social work and social welfare: critical thinking perspectives.* Boston: Cengage learning.
2. Zastrow, C. H. (2013). *The practice of social work: a comprehensive worktext.* Belmont: Cengage learning.

Suggested Readings

1. Rehmatullah, S. (2002). *Social welfare in Pakistan.* Karachi: Oxford University Press.

SOWK-6115   **Social Casework**   **(3+0)**

Social case work is one of the primary methods of Social Work which enables social workers to help individuals find a solution to problems of social adjustment which they are unable to handle in a satisfactory way by their own effort. The course is designed to give the student information on Social Casework process, basic concepts involved and its scientific basis. It will acquaint students in getting knowledge of casework components, process, identification of social economic and behavioral factors influencing the client and their counseling and guidance. There will be discussion on client-case workers relationship diagnosis and Treatment process interviewing techniques and tools like recording and its Types. Describing the field of practice of Casework like Medical Social Work, School Social Work, Social Work and Mental Health, Social Work with drug addicts, Social Work with aged, Social Work with Migrants, Social work with disabled and Social Work with Prisoners: it will emphasize on trends and issues in Social Case Work in Pakistan. It also involves discussion on authority and its use in Social Casework, the Phenomena of transference and types of treatment etc.

Contents

1. Introduction: Definition and description of casework.
2. Basic concepts in Social Work and general Principles of Social Case Work practice.
3. Components of Social Case Work
4. Processes and techniques of social case work
5. Study, Diagnosis & Treatment (Strategies and Intervention techniques).
6. Evaluation.
7. Identification of Social economic and behavioral factors influencing the client.
8. Management of worker-client relationship.
9. Counseling & Guidance
10. Concepts, principles, technique and skills of counseling and guidance.
11. Recording in Social Case Work
12. Role of Social Case Worker in different fields of Practice and in various settings
13. Medical Social Work & School Social Work
14. Social Work and Mental Health
15. Social Work with Drug Addicts, Aged, Migrants, Disabled, & Prisoners
16. Trends and issues in Social Case Work in Pakistan.
17. Interviewing in Social Case Work
18. Communication Skills in social Case Work

Recommended Texts

1. Perlman, H. H. (1957). *Social casework: a problem-solving process*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Kirst-Ashman, K. K. (2017). *Introduction to social work and social welfare: critical thinking perspectives.* Boston: Cengage learning.

Sociology is the study of society, patterns of social relationships, social interaction, and culture that surrounds everyday life. It is a social science that uses various methods of empirical investigation and critical analysis to develop a body of knowledge about social order and social change. Sociology can also be defined as the general science of society. While some sociologists conduct research that may be applied directly to social policy and welfare, others focus primarily on refining the theoretical understanding of social processes. Subject matter can range from micro-level analyses of society (i.e., of individual interaction and agency) to macro-level analyses. This general Sociology course is designed to acquaint the students with the Sociological Perspectives, origin of Sociology, culture and theoretical analysis of Culture. It will enhance student's knowledge by adding Theories of Personality development , Social Stratification & Mobility, Social Mobility, Deviance & Social Control, Theories of Deviance, Biological Theory, Psychological theory, Socialization theory, Cultural Transmission theory, Differential Association theory, Anomie theory, Labeling theory, Cultural – Conflict theory, Class conflict theory and Theoretical analysis of gender in the syllabus.

Contents

1. The Sociological Perspectives
2. Sociology as a Science
3. The Structural-functional paradigm
4. The Social- conflict paradigm
5. The Symbolic – interaction paradigm
6. Culture
7. Socialization & Personality
8. The meaning of Personality
9. Factors in the Development of Personality
10. Socialization & the self
11. Theories of Personality development
12. Social Stratification & Mobility
13. Social Mobility
14. Deviance & Social Control
15. Theories of Deviance
16. Biological Theory
17. Psychological theory
18. Socialization theory
19. Cultural Transmission theory
20. Differential Association theory
21. Anomie theory
22. Labeling theory
23. Cultural – Conflict theory
24. Class conflict theory
25. Theoretical analysis of gender
26. Social Institutions
27. Theories of Social Change (Evolutionary Theories, Conflict Theories, Functional Theories)

Recommended Texts

1. Schaefer, R. T. (2002). *Sociology: a brief introduction.* New York: Mc Graw Hill Higher Education.

Suggested Readings

1. Horton. P. B. & Hunt, C.L. (2004). *Sociology.* New York: Mc Graw Hill Higher Education.

Social problems are found in the social structure and social functioning of a society which brings hindrances in the normal and smooth functioning of society. Social problems are studied through social pathology, social disorganization, value conflict, deviant behavior, labeling, the critical perspective, and social constructionism. Unlike most introductory texts, which are organized topically around issues such as drug abuse, racial violence, and juvenile delinquency, this anthology focuses on the major theoretical perspectives used to examine social problems. Each chapter will give an overview of the perspective, its history, and an outline of its major characteristics, and closes with a critique of the perspective and questions for discussion. It will also acquaint student with the basic knowledge of personal problems, social disorganization, natural disasters and major problems of Pakistani society like poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, child labor, beggary, crimes, drugs addiction, Juvenile Delinquency, over population, child abuse, corruption and problems of aging.

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Contents

1. Definition and explanation of social Problems
2. Etiology of Social Problems
3. Problems inherent in Social Structure and Individual Personality.
4. Concepts of Inter –relatedness and multiple causes of Social Problems
5. Changes on concepts of human needs and dependency
6. Trends and issue of social problems in Pakistan
7. Social Disorganization   .
8. Concept of social disorganization.
9. Forms of disorganization Individual, community and national level.
10. Emergence of social problems in different situations
11. Emergency: Diseases and malnutrition, drug dependency, and accidental situation.
12. Demographic: High Population growth. Migration rural and urban and immigration.
13. Economic: Poverty, the Profound and Fundamental Conceptual approaches to the definition of poverty; sources and measurement. Ignorance and illiteracy, Low agricultural and industrial output causes and effects Unemployment and under employment.
14. Social Stratification
15. Industrialization and urbanization
16. Major Social Problems of Pakistan

Recommended Texts

1. Rubington, E & Weinberg, M. S. (2002). *The study of social problems: seven perspectives.* London: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Horton. P. B. & Hunt, C.L. (2004). *Sociology.* New York: Mc Graw Hill Higher Education.

Human growth and behavior means the potential and expressed capacity for physical, mental, and social activity during the phases of human life. Individuals, like other animal species, have a typical life course that consists of successive phases of growth, each of which is characterized by a distinct set of physical, physiological, and behavioral features. Social workers work with people so understanding, human behavior is essential to be an effective social worker. Human growth and behavior course is designed to acquaint the students with developing concepts in psychology and to give them an understanding of the basic dynamics, which underlie human behavior at various stages in the lifespan. The knowledge of human behavior will contribute to the students as a future practitioner. They will understand their clients and translate into better assessment of their client's needs. Moreover, it helps social workers to understand that every person is a little bit different, thus human development tends to follow a remarkably predictable pattern, and hence they will know what's typical at certain ages and stages.

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Meaning and Significance of the study of human growth for effective Social work practice.
3. Basic Assumptions Of Human Behaviour
4. Approaches to the study of human development.
5. Principles of human Development.
6. Fundamental influences; Family, Peers, school and Society.
7. The Biological And Psychological Development Of The Individual
8. Pre-natal and post-natal development
9. Infancy, Pre-School Child, School Child, Puberty, Adulthood, & Old Age
10. Theories Of Personality Development
11. Freud's Psycho Analytic Theory
12. Jung's Analytical Theory
13. Psychosocial theory of Erikson
14. Rogers, Skinner, Elder's Theory
15. Concept Of Abnormal Behavior
16. Psychotic Disorder
17. Neurotic Disorder
18. Psychosomatic Disorder
19. Defense Mechanism
20. Concepts utilities and various defense mechanisms.

Recommended Texts

1. Schultz, D. & Schultz, S. (2004). *Theories of personality*. London: Thomson.

Suggested Readings

1. Cozolino, L. (2002). *The neuroscience of psychotherapy: Building and rebuilding the human brain.* New York: W. W. Norton & Company.

Community development seeks to empower individuals and groups of people with the skills they need to effect change within their communities. These skills are often created through the formation of social groups working for a common agenda. Community workers must understand both how to work with individuals and how to affect communities' positions within the context of larger social institutions. The course is aimed to help the students critically analyze the socioeconomic and cultural set up of the community. By utilizing the professional knowledge of principles, techniques, process of community development, it will help the students to develop the ability to identify problem areas and apply community development approaches to mobilize the communities. By focusing on essential elements in community Development, students will be able to learn practice of community development. It will also focus on the knowledge of community organization in order to acquaint students with the concepts and goals of community organization.

Contents

1. Community
2. Community Development
3. Steps, Principles and Techniques of Community Development
4. Community Planing for Social Welfare
5. Practice of Community Development
6. Community Development at Local and National Level
7. Role of Provincial and national COURSE of social Welfare
8. Non-Governmental organizations; the structures and functions.
9. Rural community development programs of Pakistan.
10. Community Organization
11. Concept of Community Organization
12. Definition Scope and Purpose of Community Organization..
13. Human Factors in Community Organization
14. Social Mobilization definition & description.
15. Motivation for Social change.
16. Project Proposal
17. Role of Social Worker in guiding the community in project Planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
18. Model of Community Development

Recommended Texts

1. Craig, G., et al. (2011). *The Community development reader: history, themes and issues*. Bristol: Policy Press.
2. Gilchrist, A. & Taylor, M. (2011). *The Short Guide to community development*. Bristol: Policy Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Gilchrist, A. (2009). *The Well-connected community: a networking approach to community development*. Bristol: Policy Press.
2.   Glisson, C. A., Dulmus, C. N. & Sowers, K. M. (2012). *Social work practice with groups, communities, and organizations*. Hoboken: Wiley.

SOWK-6120   **Social Policy**   **3(3+0)**

Social policy refers to governmental and legislative efforts to implement changes to benefit society or a particular segment of society and, in this sense, is a social intervention and involves growing recognition that government needs to work with other groups in order to achieve social development. The subject has become more international in scope, recognizing that different countries adopt very different solutions to common problems, as an academic subject, social policy gained prominence in British universities after the Second World War when the rapid expansion of key public services prompted interest in the emerging 'welfare state'. Studying Social Policy will enable you to understand the causes of social problems and what governments attempt to do about them. This course is designed to make students able to understand the contemporary concept of SocialWelfare and Social Policy. It will help them in understanding social development in historical context, theoretical debates in social development and strategies for social development. It will enable them to have deeper insight of Social Protection Nets with reference to the Welfare States as well as the current situation of Pakistan.

Contents

1. Social Policy: Definition, meaning, scope, and nature of Social Policy and Social development.
2. Objectives of Islamic Social Policy.
3. Affirmation, restoration, and consolidation of the dignity, integrity, and honor of the individual.
4. Protection and strengthening of the family as the basic unit of society with particular emphasis on kindness and respect to parents.
5. Ensuring that women availing legal rights in social, cultural, and economic aspects of life.
6. Social Policy, Social Legislation.
7. Importance of socio-economic and political factors in social policy formation.
8. Social policy and its implementation.
9. Analysis of social policy.
10. study and analysis of national policies in the field of education, health, housing, industrial relations, Population, Rural Development, Social security and Social Welfare.
11. Concept of Social welfare & Social development.
12. The concepts of social planning, National development, and Social progress.
13. Interdependence of economical, physical, and social planning.
14. Processes and methods in Social Planning,
15. The phases of social Planning; identification of the problem and setting of objectives; development of the plan implementation and its evaluation.
16. Inter-disciplinary approach in social planning and the role of Social worker.
17. Analysis of five year plans in Social Welfare.

Recommended Texts

1. Blau, J & Abromovitz, M. (2010). *Dynamics of social welfare policy.* New York: Oxford University Press.
2. Baldock, J. et al. (2003). *Social policy.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Berg-Weger, Marla. (2013). *Social Work and social welfare: an invitation.* New York: Routledge.
2. Blakemore, K. (2003). *Social policy.* Berkshire: Open University Press.

Social research provides accurate and timely information on the needs, attitudes and motivations of a population: It plays a vital social role, assisting our government and businesses to develop services, policies, and products that are responsive to an identified need. This course will help students to understand research, types of research, its importance and steps involved in research process. Social Research-I will also enable students to know social research, its types, steps in social research and data collection methods. This course will enable them to develop skills in the practice of researches. Through social work research, the professional can assess the needs and resources of people in their environments and may evaluate the effectiveness of social work services in meeting people's needs in a more comprehensive way. This Course is designed to impart knowledge about Social research, its scope, nature and importance in Social Work Practice as well as the formulation of research design, conducting research and social surveys.

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Definition and Scope of social Research.
3. History and Development of Social Research.
4. Science, kinds of science, bases for scientific knowledge.
5. Scientific Method and its characteristics.
6. Meaning of Scientific Research and Social Research.
7. Problems in Social Research.
8. Hypothesis, definition, description and kinds of hypothesis.
9. Research process (Hypothesis, Theory, Law)
10. Measurement in Social Sciences, its use and limitation.
11. Types of research
12. Exploratory
13. Descriptive
14. Experimental
15. Operational and action.
16. Comparative and others.
17. Social Research & Social Survey
18. Steps in Social Research
19. Identification and formation of a research problem.
20. Formulation research problem process; Objectives and hypothesis.
21. Sampling Technique: Probability and Non-probability.
22. Data Collection Methods & Techniques: Observation, Interview, Questionnaire, Interview schedule, interview guide. Case study and relevant literature. (Secondary Data)
23. Analysis of data and its interpretation. Categorization, Coding, tabulation, Qualitative and quantitative interpretation.
24. Scientific generalization of research findings.

Recommended Texts

1. Anastas, J. W. (2013). *Research design for social work and human services*. New York: Columbia University Press.
2. Blaikie, N. (2009). *Designing social research.* Cambridge: Polity Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Brian, C. (2006). *Applying research in social work practice*. London: McGraw-Hill Education.
2. Creswell, J. W. (2013). *Research design: qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods approach*. London: Sage Publications.

SOWK-6122   **Social Group Work**   **3(3+0)**

Social group work represents a broad domain of direct Social Work practice. Social workers work with a variety of groups in all settings in which social work is practiced. While some have proposed that social work practice with groups reflects any and all groups within which social workers participate, other definitional parameters have been established. The course will familiarize the students with the concept and methods of group work, its purpose, principles, group dynamics, group developmental stages and important elements of group dynamics like group structure, group members, and group leaders. It will also enable the students to practically observe the functioning of groups being administered for different age groups in different social welfare agencies during their field work. It will help the students to understand the workers and group relationship and dynamics of group life. Moreover, it will acquaint the students to understand the techniques and skills to meet the needs of individuals and groups and apply their knowledge in-group situations.

Contents

1. Definition, characteristics and objectives of social group work.
2. Stages of group development: Forming, Storming, Norming, Performing, & Adjourning
3. Group Structure
4. Formal leadership
5. Roles: Role identity, Role perception, Role expectation, & Role conflict
6. Norms: Common class of norms, & Conformity
7. Status: Status Norms, Status equity, Status & culture,
8. Size
9. Composition
10. Coherences
11. Theories, Principles and processes of Social Group Work
12. Group Work Process: Diagnosis, treatment plan and evaluation
13. Programme planning in social group work. Elements and techniques of programme planning. Role of Social Group Worker in programme planning.
14. Social Group work agencies and group work practice within various delinquents, medical and psychiatric settings.
15. Group decision making:
16. Group Work Counseling Services with family adoption, separation, divorce, broken families and with disabilities.
17. Role of Social Group Worker.
18. Functions of Social Group Work: Preventive, curative, rehabilitative, educational, promotional and developmental situation.
19. Recording in Social Group Work.
20. Leadership in Group Work
21. Issues and trends in Social Group Work in Pakistan
22. Program development in Social Group Work

Recommended Texts

1. Lindsay, T. & Orton, S. (2011). *Group work practice in social work*. London: Sage.
2. Glisson, C. A., Dulmus, C. N. & Sowers, K. M. (2012). *Social work practice with groups, communities, and organizations*. New Jersey: Wiley.

Suggested Readings

1. Alissi, A. S. (2008). *Perspectives on social group work practice*. New York: Simon and Schuster.
2. Cohen, C. S. (2009). *Strength and diversity in social work with groups*. New York: Routledge.

SOWK-6123 **Field Work in Casework and Community**
6(0+6)
Development (UCD & RCD Projects) Settings

Social Work is a practice based discipline which provides an opportunity to its students to have a practice based experience by utilizing the knowledge of Social Work theory. There are various practice contexts that address diversified populations, study their unmet needs & social problems and require a special knowledge and skill base for effective work. Each field of practice involves a labyrinth of typical human problems and the services attempting to address them. Different fields of Social Work practice in Pakistan include child welfare, women welfare, welfare of senior citizens, disabilities, health, mental health, substance abuse, NGO management, and community organization. Students of Social Work are placed in Social Welfare agencies where, under supervision, they demonstrate the generalist skills of engagement, assessment, intervention, and evaluation of practice. They apply ethical principles in interactions with clients demonstrate, critical thinking, engage and embrace diversity, demonstrate and apply the Social Work theoretical knowledge.

Social welfare administration is a process through which social policy is transformed into social services. It involves the administration of government and non- government agencies. Social welfare administration refers to the process of applying professional competence to implementing certain program of social welfare through social agencies in fulfillment objects and policy of the agency. Welfare Administration as a part of governance is as old as society itself. It focusses on helping the students to understand basic concepts and principles of social welfare administration, Administration process including Planning, Organizing, Leading, Co-ordination, Controlling and, Decision Making, introduce them with supervision, theories of leadership and administrative structures and functions of a social services unit and map out Pakistan's social welfare administration. It will also acquaint the student with the concept of Social welfare Administration. Moreover it will give knowledge of the importance of administration and enable them to learn skills and techniques of administration and supervisory roles.

Contents

1. Social Welfare Administration
2. Administration process (Planning, Organizing, Leading, Co-ordination, Controlling and, Decision Making.
3. Planning
4. Why plan
5. Planning process
6. Types of plans
7. Objective setting
8. Organizing: Definition nature and purpose of organizing.
9. Process of organizing, Steps for organizing, Principles of organizing.
10. Meaning & definition of authority.
11. Leading
12. Definition, meaning, importance
13. Administrator versus leader.
14. Theories of leadership (Trait Theories, Behavioral Theories, Contingency Theories).
15. Supervision (Definitions, goal, aspects, and functions of supervision, supervision vs inspections).
16. Motivation, definition, motivation theories (Hierarchy of needs theory, ERC Theory, and Reinforcement theory).
17. Definition of power, bases of power i-e legitimate coercive power, reward power, legitimate power, expert power and referent power.
18. Controlling
19. Controlling process (Establishment of standard, measurements of performance, Analysis of deviation, correction of deviation from standards of plans).
20. Decision Making

Recommended Texts

1. Weinbach, R. W. & Taylor, L. M. (2014). *The social worker as manager: a practical guide to success.* Boston: Pearson Education, Inc.
2. Lohmann, R. A. & Lohmann, N. (2013). *Social administration.* New York: Columbia University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Murugan, S. (2013). *Social welfare administration.* Coimbatore: Department of Social Work.
2. Oxford University Press (2010). *Management and administration in social work: oxford bibliographiesonline research guide.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Social research provides accurate and timely information on the needs, attitudes and motivations of a population: It plays a vital social role, assisting our government and businesses to develop services, policies, and products that are responsive to an identified need. This course will help students to understand research, types of research, its importance and steps involved in research process. Social Research-II will also enable students to know about research design, universe, sampling, tool of data collection, data collection, data analysis and report writing. This course will enable them to develop skills in the practice of researches. Through social work research, the professional can assess the needs and resources of people in their environments and may evaluate the effectiveness of social work services in meeting people's needs in a more comprehensive way. This Course is designed to impart knowledge about Social research, its scope, nature and importance in Social Work Practice as well as the formulation of research design, conducting research and social surveys.

Contents

1. Methodology.
2. Sampling procedures.
3. Types of samples: Stratified and non-Stratified, Measures of sampling errors.
4. Sample size technique.
5. Rating Scales/Developing Questionnaire
6. Social distance.
7. Socio-metric scales.
8. Rating scales.
9. Ranking.
10. Internal consistency,
11. Scalogram scales.
12. Research Presentation.
13. Style
14. Outline
15. Executive Summery
16. Body of the report:
17. Introduction
18. Literature review
19. Methodology
20. Data Analysis
21. Findings
22. Recommendation
23. Appendix:
24. Questionnaire
25. References

Recommended Texts

1. Anastas, J. W. (2013). *Research design for social work and human services*. New York: Columbia University Press.
2. Blaikie, N. (2009). *Designing social research.* Cambridge: Polity Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Brian, C. (2006). *Applying research in social work practice*. London: McGraw-Hill Education.
2. Creswell, J. W. (2013). *Research design: qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods approach*. London: Sage Publications.

SOWK-6126   **Field Work in Casework and Community**
  6(0+6)
                              Development (UCD & RCD Projects) Settings

Social Work is a practice based discipline which provides an opportunity to its students to have a practice based experience by utilizing the knowledge of Social Work theory. There are various practice contexts that address diversified populations, study their unmet needs & social problems and require a special knowledge and skill base for effective work. Each field of practice involves a labyrinth of typical human problems and the services attempting to address them. Different fields of Social Work practice in Pakistan include child welfare, women welfare, welfare of senior citizens, disabilities, health, mental health, substance abuse, NGO management, and community organization. Students of Social Work are placed in Social Welfare agencies where, under supervision, they demonstrate the generalist skills of engagement, assessment, intervention, and evaluation of practice. They apply ethical principles in interactions with clients demonstrate, critical thinking, engage and embrace diversity, demonstrate and apply the Social Work theoretical knowledge.

Demography is the study of human populations – their size, composition and distribution across space – and the process through which populations change. Births, deaths and migration are the 'big three' of demography, jointly producing population stability or change. Demography is the science of populations. Demographers seek to understand population dynamics by investigating three main demographic processes: birth, migration, and aging (including death). All three of these processes contribute to changes in populations, including how people inhabit the earth, form nations and societies, and develop culture. The course is designed to help the students to understand that social work has a significant responsibility to contribute to population planning activities. It is further to help the students to recognize that the problem of population planning require entire professional activity or approach. The emphasis in this course is on the population planning policies, implementation of and programs, especially in Pakistan. The course also includes information about education and motivation in family planning, techniques and skills of motivation and other important areas.

Contents

1. Population Planning as a humanitarian Response to social problems.
2. Need for new values and Behavior regarding Family size in Pakistan.
3. Population Problems as a concern to Social Workers.
4. Impact of excessive fertility on society.
5. Role of Social Work profession in Population Planning.
6. Population Growth Consequences of Society.
7. Effects on the Economy, resources, environment and human services including housing, transportation, education, food supplies, health, and welfare services.
8. Comparative study of population planning at national and international level.
9. Excessive Fertility Consequences on Individuals and Families.
10. Demographic Processes, Concepts and Terms.
11. Demographic concepts: Birth Rate, Death Rate and Fertility Rate.
12. The composition of population: Age, Sex, Urban Rural Economic conditions, Education, Race Ethnicity, Religion, and Marriage.
13. Principles of Population Dynamics.
14. Human Reproduction and methods of fertility control.
15. History and current status of various methods of fertility control.
16. Legal considerations concerning use of certain fertility control methods.
17. Family and personal factors related to utilization of fertility control methods.
18. Family Planning Prorgamme.
19. Employing motivational, educational, and communication techniques to promote population planning.
20. Use of Community Institutions: Active participations of the community through location leadership.
21. Prospects and problems of population welfare planning.

Recommended Texts

1. Poston, D. L. & Bouvier, L. F. (2010). *Population and society: an introduction to demography.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Polambha, R. & Righi, A. (1993). *Information and education in demography*. London: Council of Europe.

SOWK-6128   **Social Legislation**   **3(3+0)**

Social legislation seeks to promote, protect and assist the weaker members of society. Such legislation includes laws assisting oppressed groups of the society, the unemployed, the infirm, the disabled, and the elderly. Social workers professional roles are destined to help individuals, families and communities in order to mobilize their resources. Social legislation can be used by professional Social Workers as tool for social advocacy, empowerment and provision of human rights, thus social legislation works an important tool. The purpose of this course is to give an understanding about the legislation process, its functioning and effectiveness. This course also orients students with various social legislations, laws and process of NGOs registration and functioning in Pakistan. It will enable students in understanding the Social legislation regarding registration and functioning of CBOs and NGOs, methods of legislation and role of the legislatures, function of judicial system and Acts and Ordinances relevant to social work practice.

Contents

1. Law
2. definition and concepts of social legislation.
3. Why social legislation is needed and its contribution to social welfare and development.
4. Social legislation as an instrument of social change and social policy.
5. Sources of law-social control system.
6. Methods of legislation
7. Role of the legislatures.
8. Function of judicial system.
9. Structure and jurisdiction of courts.
10. Influence of social institution in shaping social legislation.
11. Social legislation regarding registration and functioning of CBOs and NGOs.
12. Voluntary social welfare agencies registrations and   control ordinance 1961.
13. Trust Act 1982.
14. Societies registration Act 1860.
15. Charitable Endowments Act 1890.
16. Companies ordinance 1984 (only relating to Non-profit organization)
17. Contemporary acts and ordinances relevant to social work practice.

Recommended Texts

1. Brayne, H. & Helen, C. (2010). *Law for social workers*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Khalid, M. (2014). *Social work theory and practice.* Karachi: Kifayat Academy.
2. Long, L., Roche, J. & Stringer, D. (2010). *The Law and social work*. New York: Palgrave.

Human resource management (HRM&D) refers to the design of formal systems that ensure the effective and efficient use of human talent and serves as a vehicle to accomplish organizational goals. Human resources management and development is important because it results in a stronger and more effective workforce. When an organization develops their employees, they are strengthening their assets and making these employees even more valuable. Social work organizations depend on a well-trained and responsive workforce to provide quality services. This course is designed keeping in view the fact that Human resource development leads to efficiency on the job, decreases employee turnover and promotes increased productivity for the students in the market. It will make the students, well trained, competitive and will equip them with the needed knowledge and skills, so that they can perform a variety of roles in a human resources setting, such as working as a human resources coordinator, assisting with the hiring and training of new employees, or as a human resources manager, providing direction to staff and coordinating administrative tasks in a company.

Contents

1. Human Resource Development.
2. Meaning and need of human resource development.
3. Formal and informal organizations involved in human resource development.
4. Meaning and inter-relationship of organization structure and human resource development.
5. Meaning and types of human resource development activities.
6. Organizational processes involved in human resource development.
7. Motivation, Power and Authority, Leadership
8. Communication, Conflict, Decision Making
9. Human Resource Management
10. Meaning and importance of human resource management.
11. Human resource administration in management.
12. Career planning and human resource development.
13. Basic tools of human resource management (Impact of human resource management on individual and family).
14. Importance of human resource management in national development and community development.
15. Techniques of human resource management in social welfare institutions.
16. Physical Resources
17. Financial Resource Mobilization

Recommended Texts

1. Ahuja, K. K. (1993). *Management and organization.* Delhi: CBS Publishers and Distributors.
2. Davis, N. (1992*). Organizational behavior: human behavior at work.* New York: MacGraw-Hill, Inc.

Suggested Readings

1. Weihrich and Koontz. (1993). *Management: a global perspective* (10[th]ed.). New York: MacGraw-Hill, Inc.
2. Werther, W. B. and Davis K. (1993). *Human resources and personnel management* (4[th]ed.). New York: Macgraw-Hill, Inc.

SOWK-6130   **Research Thesis**   **6(6+0)**

The students have to conduct a comprehensive research having social implication with regard to their own society which will contribute in social work literature and submit a report within the stipulated period. The students during this semester will have to write a report on; selection and justification of research topic, propose methodology, study of relevant literature, etc.

SOWK-6131 **NGO Management** **3(3+0)**

The growth in non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that started in the latter part of the 20th century has, despite some early concerns, continued into the 21st century, in almost all parts of the globe and in all spheres of human activity. NGOs have become highly visible components of civil society and are recognized as significant players in the fields of human rights, the environment and social development at local, national and international levels; although they share some characteristics with state and private sector organizations. This course has been designed to give the students the introduction and background knowledge NGOs working at local, regional, national and International level. Due emphasizes is also given on the working of NGOs in Pakistan. This specialization course further gives an insight to the students into the management of NGOs. Students will be well equipped with the knowledge of tools and techniques adopted by NGOs and will also be able to prepare project proposal.

Contents

1. Definitions and meaning of NGOs
2. Historical development of NGOs
3. Types of NGOs (International organizations, National organizations, Regional organizations)
4. NGOs management and the concept of third sector/NGOs management
5. NGO Leadership and NGO Governance
6. Role of NGOs in development
7. Capacity Building of NGOs
8. Monitoring &Project evaluation; stages in the process of programming, preparation and execution of evaluation; guide to procedures and methodology of evaluation
9. NGO Approach to Solving Community Problems
10. Building a sustainable community organization
11. Project designing; Community needs assessment; developing a conceptual model; developing a logical framework; project goals; project objectives; project activities; project indicators Writing Concept Papers, Proposal writing; Project budgeting and accounting.
12. Introduction to Fund Raising -Types of Funds (Donors Management, Membership, Donations, Grants), Techniques, & sources of fundraising
13. NGOs in Pakistan: Case studies
14. NGO Registration process (VSWA Ordinance,1961)
15. Limitations of NGOs in Pakistan
16. Role of NGOs in Social Welfare

Recommended Texts

1. Davies, T. (2014). *NGOs: a new history of transnational civil society*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
2. Hulme, D. & Edwards, M. (2013). *Making a difference: NGO's and development in a changing world*. New York: Routledge.

Suggested Readings

1. Abraham, A. (2011). *Formation and management of NGO's: nongovernmental organizations.* New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing.

2. Ben-Ari, R. H. (2012). *The Normative position of international nongovernmental organization sunders international law: an analytical framework*. Leiden: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers.

SOWK- 6132   **Women Development**   **3(3+0)**

Women and development is an interdisciplinary field of research and applied study that implements a feminist approach to understanding and addressing the disparate impact that economic development and globalization have on people based upon their location, gender, class background, and other socio-political identities. In the early 1970s a general disenchantment with development efforts in Third World countries led to a search for alternative development strategies and a growing awareness that women, like the poor, were peripheral to the development efforts of major aid donors. In 1972 the United Nations designated 1975 as International Women's Year, highlighting the need to involve women in issues of economic development. During the past 20 years the 'women in development' approach, which seeks to recognize and integrate women in aid policies and program, has been incorporated into the aid practice of most development. This course is designed to impart knowledge about: Meaning, scope and objectives of women development in Pakistan. It will help the students in understanding the problems of women, their role, status, problems and involvement in family, community and national development.

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Definition, meaning concept and importance of women development.
3. Status of women in western and Pakistani Society.
4. Status of rural and urban women at regional level.
5. Gender and Historical Development
6. Historical perspective of women development and institutional program in Pakistan.
7. Islamic concept of women development and their rights.
8. Socio-cultural impact on the role of women.
9. Role of women in family and society.
10. Economic contribution of women.
11. Establishment of women ministry and various institutions: Women Studies Centre, Women Bank, Women Police Stations and others.
12. Women participation in politics.
13. Problems and Issues in the Field of:
14. Educational, health, employment, marriage, transportation, inheritance and decision making.
15. Women Development and the Role of Social Workers.
16. Knowledge of the Institutional Structures of major agencies functioning in the field of women development.
17. Role of social work in women development: case work, group work, community development, social welfare administration, social research, social action.
18. New Challenges in the field of women development.

Recommended Books

1. Butler- Mokoro, S., & Grant, L. (Eds.). (2018). *Feminist perspectives on social work practice: the intersecting lives of women in the twenty-first century*. New York: Oxford University Press.
2. Ross, L. E. (2018). *Domestic violence and criminal justice*. New York: Routledge.

Suggested Books

1. Valentich, M., & Gripton, J. (Eds.). (2016). *Feminist perspectives on social work and human sexuality*. Oxon: Routledge.
2. Wahab, S., Anderson-Nathe, B., & Gringeri, C. (Eds.). (2015). *Feminisms in social work research: promise and possibilities for justice-based knowledge*. New York: Routledge.

SOWK – 6133　　　　**Medical and Psychiatric Social Work**　　　　**3(3+0)**

Medical social work is a sub-discipline of social work. Medical social workers typically work in a hospital, outpatient clinic, community health agency, skilled nursing facility, long-term care facility or hospice. Medical social workers work with patients and their families in need of psychosocial help. Medical social workers specialize in public health, geriatric, palliative, and inpatient medical or mental health care. They work in hospitals or other specialized medical settings like nursing homes, rehabilitative care centers, or related home-care services (i.e. hospice).This course is designed to help the students to understand the importance of Medical and Psychiatric Social Work and analyses its implication as preventive and curative program and to enable the students to understand the nature and dynamics of illness and get familiar with the different ways in order to help the patients to deal with stress situations. It will develop an understanding of multi-disciplinary approach in medical and psychiatric settings.

Contents

1. Introduction
2. The need for Social Work in Medical and Psychiatric settings.
3. History and Development
4. The role and functions of social workers as a member of the team.
5. Bio-Psycho-Social Factors of Diseases
6. Definition of illness and its components: biological, social and emotional.
7. Study of common prevalent diseases, such as Tuberculosis, Malaria, Typhoid, Cholera, Small pox, Leprosy, Rheumatic and Urinal diseases, Hepatitis, AIDS and others.
8. Who list approach in treatment of a patient?
9. Mental Health
10. Nervous system: Sensory and motor nerves and their functions.
11. Definition and scope of mental health.
12. Mental Retardation
13. Rehabilitation
14. Physically handicapped
15. Mentally retarded
16. Guidance and counseling: patient and care giver
17. Vocational training
18. Community based approaches
19. Methods and Practices
20. Use of Social casework, social group work, community development and organization, administration, research methods and social action in medical and psychiatric settings.
21. Social services in medical and psychiatric setting, their nature and extent.
22. Major issues and trends in medical and psychiatric social work.

Recommended Texts

1. Bedar, J. (2013). *Hospital social work: the interface of medicine and caring*. New York: Routledge.
2. Carter, C. S. (2006). *Social work and women's health: resources on health, empowerment, advocacy, and literacy (HEAL)*. Alexandria, VA: Council on Social Work Education.

Suggested Readings

1. Davidson, K. (2014). *Social work in health care: a handbook for practice*. New York: Routledge.
2. Gehlert, S., & Browne, T. (2011). *Handbook of health social work*. New Jersey: Wiley.

SOWK - 6134   **Criminology**   **3(3+0)**

Criminology scientific study of the non-legal aspects of crime and delinquency, including its causes, correction, and prevention, from the viewpoints of such diverse disciplines as social sciences. Criminologists have also examined and attempted to explain differences in crime rates and the criminal code between societies and changes in rates and laws over time. Many criminologists consider themselves to be neutral public policy experts, gathering facts for various governmental officials responsible for drawing policy conclusions. In this course students will begin to consider what criminology is and what criminologists 'do'. One of the aspects of criminology that this course focuses on is the importance of learning to question ideas about crime. In particular, students will be acquainted to question things that might be taken for granted in relation to crime, the law, criminal justice, and what dangers people in society find most threatening This course is designed to acquaint the students to develop understanding of the dynamics, origins and cause of Social Deviation, Delinquency and Crime especially among adolescents and youth. It will import knowledge about the increasing incidence of Crime with in the context of our socio-economic and cultural environment.

Contents

1. Crime and Criminology
2. Definition, mean9ing and concept of crime and criminology.
3. Criminology, its importance and scope.
4. Social defense and correctional services.
5. Crime and society.
6. History and Organization
7. Correctional institutions-history and development
8. Welfare services and program for prisoners
9. Organizational set up of correctional services, like Directorate of Reclamation, Probation and Parole, with reference to Pakistan.
10. Crime
11. Theories related to crime, delinquency and socio-psychological behaviors
12. Sutherland' s theory of Differential Association
13. Cesare Lombroso's Biological Theory/Born Criminal Theory
14. Crime and Social Control
15. Role of social institutions in preventing crime like:
16. Role of formal institutions in the prevention of crime like:
17. Role of social worker in the prevention of crime
18. Various Theories of Punishment
19. Retribution, Deterrence
20. Reformation, Social Solidarity, Rehabilitation of Offenders
21. Islamic Concept of Crime and Punishment

Recommended Texts

1. Duff, R. A. & Garland, D. (2004). *A reader on punishment.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.
2. Garland, D. (2006). *Punishment and modern society: a study in social theory.* Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Jillani, A. (2007). *Cries unheard; juvenile justice in Pakistan.* Islamabad: Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child.
2. Lilly, J. R., Cullen, F. T. & Ball, R. A. (2007). *Criminological theory: context and consequences.* London: Sage Publications.

Children's rights are a subset of human rights with particular attention to the rights of special protection and care afforded to minors. The 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) defines a child as "any human being below the age of eighteen years, unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier. Children's rights includes their right to association with both parents, human identity as well as the basic needs for physical protection, food, universal state-paid education, health care, and criminal laws appropriate for the age and development of the child, equal protection of the child's civil rights, and freedom from discrimination on the basis of the child's race, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, religion, disability, color, ethnicity, or other characteristics. Interpretations of children's rights range from allowing children the capacity for autonomous action to the enforcement of children being physically, mentally and emotionally free from abuse, though what constitutes "abuse" is a matter of debate. This course is designed to acquaint the students with issue concerning family and child welfare with particular reference to conditions prevalent locally. It will help the students understand the nature and intensity of problems and role of the social workers to alleviate the problems of family and children.

Contents

1. Introduction.
2. Child welfare its concept, meaning, nature and scope, aims and goals.
3. Need and importance of child welfare services in Pakistan.
4. History of Child Welfare Services
5. Child welfare services in Pakistan, their organization and functioning.
6. Child welfare services and their development in allied societies and a
7. Child welfare role of united nation agencies.
8. Family as an Institution with Reference to Child Rights.
9. Sociological significance of family in personality development of a child.
10. Parenthood and role of parents in child rearing.
11. Psychological Factors
12. Personality growth of a child in unhappy homes, broken families, suffering with illness, and constraints.
13. Family relationship and emotional development.
14. The family cycle with reference to child's life.
15. Personality development in the extended family as compared to the nuclear family.
16. Problems of the Children.
17. Social, psychological, emotional problems of the children.
18. Child Rights Convention (CRC).
19. Child rights in Islam.
20. Child Welfare Services.
21. Child health services.
22. Agencies and the role of social workers:
23. Knowledge of the functioning and structures of all major agencies in the filed of child welfare in Pakistan, both Government and voluntary organizations and the role of social workers in the welfare services for children.

Recommended Texts

1. Bhatacharyya, S. K. (2002). *Juvenile justice.* Delhi: Sage Publications.
2. Mishara, L. (2002). *Child labour in India.* Delhi: Sage Publications.

Suggested Readings

1. Thomas, K. (1998). *An Introduction to child development.* Delhi: Sage Publications.

Labour welfare implies the setting up of minimum desirable standards of the provision of facilities like health, food, clothing, housing, medical assistance, education, insurance, job security, recreation etc. Such facilities enable the worker and his family to lead a good working life, family life and social life.

Labour Welfare thus embraces in its fold all efforts which have their object of improvement of health, safety welfare and general well-being of the workers. It is confined to those activities which are undertaken statutorily or otherwise, inside the industrial premises or outside by any agency, government, employers which do not come under social insurance conditions, and which lead to improvement in health, efficiency and happiness of industrial workers and their families e.g. recreational, medical, educational, washing, bathing, transport facilities canteens and crèches, etc. Thus, the term labour welfare covers not only the workers but also their families. This course is designed to understand labour policy of the Government and to know labour laws and industrial relations system and role of social work profession in labour welfare.

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Islamic view point in respect of employee relationship: (1) Dignity of labor, (2) Rights of working class and its duties, (3) Rights and obligations of employee, (4) Concept of ownership and its effectiveness.
3. Concept, definition and need of labor relation, Industrial disputes and their cusses.
4. Labor Economics
5. Industrial revolution. Industrial development in Pakistan. Role of industry in National Development. Major Industries in Pakistan. Socio – economic problems as a result of industrialization in Pakistan. Discussion of topic such as wages, labour m, employment and unemployment.
6. Labour Administration and Legislation
7. Ministry of labour, its organization and functions.
8. Government department related with labour of National provincial levels, their organization and functions.
9. International labour organization establishment, development and working of lLO office, conventions and recommendation. Contribution of ILO evolution of national labour policies and practices.
10. Labor legislation, provisions in constitution relation to labour laws, their salient features and implementation,
11. Personnel Management.
12. Community leaning for environment conservation.
13. Programme development and project planning to overcome pollution and environment conservation.
14. Programme development and project planning to overcome pollution and environment conservation.
15. Role and function of social worker in creating awareness for environment conservation.
16. Labour welfare and Social Work:
17. Role and function of social work in Labour welfare and use of Social work methods.
18. Social Security Programme and Labour Welfare:
19. Hospital background and benefits.
20. Critical Issues Related to Labor Welfare
21. Problem related to labour welfare.

Recommended Texts

1. Gallenson, W. (1960). *Labour and trade unionism.* New York: John Wiley.
2. Nasir, M. S. and Hyder, S. K. (1988). *Economic problems of Pakistan.* Lahore: Ilmi Book House.

Suggested Readings

1. Ahmed, H. (1972). *New labour laws and labour policy.* Lahore: M. Sulman Qureshi & Sons.

School social work as a discipline continues to develop in relation to social issues, needs of the school systems, continuing education, and evolving research, perhaps more so than other school-based disciplines. Statistics indicate a recent upswing in the number of school social workers or social-work services in schools. School Social Work is a specialized field of practice of Social Work devoted to school-age children and families in an educational host environment. School social workers wear many hats including truancy officer, case manager, student and parent advocate, student mediator, counselor, and distributor of resources. As school social work evolved, so too did different practice models. Social workers working within school systems provide services to students to enhance their emotional well-being and improve their academic performance. The course aims to impart knowledge about the role of school as an agency outside home, its role in personality development and socialization. It will promote social work in School as an inter-professional approach and its significance in dealing with the problems of the children.

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Concept, meaning and scope of social work in educational institutions.
3. History and development of social work services in educational institution in Pakistan and abroad.
4. Concept and Methods
5. Information about educational institution: Regular education, Special education and integrated education.
6. Consolation theories: theories of dealing with child, like behaviour modification, cognitive and learning theories.
7. Knowledge and understanding of learning disabilities.
8. Knowledge of community resources, and role of school in socialization.
9. Services and Organization
10. Guidance and counseling with children.
11. Tutorial system.
12. Parent teacher associations.
13. Government and non-Government agencies related to child welfare.
14. Social Work Methods and Role of Social Worker
15. Use of social work methods in dealing with individual and groups in Educational institutions.
16. Services and special programmes rendered to students by social workers.
17. Mobilization and utilization of community resources for student's welfare, development of parent-teacher rapport.
18. Role of social worker in helping to solve the psyco-social and economic problems of students (individual and groups).

Recommended Texts

1. National Association of Social Workers. (2002). *NASW standards for school social work services.* Washington, DC: NASW.
2. Kelly, M., et al. (2010). School social work practice and response to intervention. *Children &schools*, 32 (4), 201–210.

Suggested Readings

1. Kottha, C. (2015). School social workers help students and parents. Cleveland Heights: Heights observer.

Rural development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural areas, often relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. Rural development has traditionally centered on the exploitation of land-intensive natural resources such as agriculture and forestry. However, changes in global production networks and increased urbanization have changed the character of rural areas. Increasingly tourism, niche manufacturers, and recreation have replaced resource extraction and agriculture as dominant economic drivers.[2] The need for rural communities to approach development from a wider perspective has created more focus on a broad range of development goals rather than merely creating incentive for agricultural or resource based businesses. Education, entrepreneurship, physical infrastructure, and social infrastructure all play an important role in developing rural regions. This course is designed to know the characteristics of rural life in Pakistan and to examine the farming system, owner and tenant relationship and its manifestations. It will also acquaint the students in understanding the role of local government and to comprehend social stratification and analytical study of rural urban migration.

Contents

1. Concept, nature and scope of Rural Development and Local Government.
2. Rural Development and Local Government in historical perspective.
3. Socio-economic characteristics of rural areas. Village as a social structure.
4. Problems of rural communities.
5. Politics, programmes and strategies for rural development.
6. 5 year development plans.
7. London reforms.
8. Village Aid, Rural Works, Basic Democracy, Integrated Rural Development, Rural work programme, TaamerWaten, Social Action programme, Khushal Pakistan.
9. Organization, Administration of Rural Development and Local Government at the Federal and Provincial level.
10. Legislative with regard to rural development and local government.
11. Practice of Social Work methods and role of social worker in the field of Rural Development and Local Government.
12. Importance of Social Research and Social Surveys in Rural Development.

Recommended Texts

1 Bertrand, A. (1982). *Rural sociology.* New York: Mc-Graw Hill.

Suggested Readings

1. Haidere, S. M. (1981). *Social change and development in Pakistan.* Lahore: Progressive Publishers.

SOWK - 6139   **Important**   **Philosophical**   **Thoughts**
3(3+0)

Philosophy is a way of thinking about the world, the universe, and society. It works by asking very basic questions about the nature of human thought, the nature of the universe, and the connections between them. The ideas in philosophy are often general and abstract. Philosophy as a process functions as an activity which responds to society's demand for wisdom, which is bringing together all that we know in order to obtain what we value. Viewed in this way Philosophy is part of the activity of human growth and thus an integral, essential part of the process of education. Philosophy and education have as a common goal the development of the total intellect of a person, the realization of the human potential. The course is designed to give the students the background of philosophical thinking and to familiarize them with the key concepts of philosophy. It will make them aware of logical thinking and clear communication and will acquaint them with the fountain head of all sciences. It will provide them the insight and vision to understand the human wisdom. The course is also oriented to solve the problem of reconciliation between Philosophy and Religion (Muslim Thought).

Contents

1. Introduction
2. What Philosophy is and why it is worth studying.
3. The Origin and development of Greek Thought
4. Socrates's Methodology
5. Plato's Theory of Ideas
6. Aristotle's Metaphysics
7. Modern Thought
8. Descartes' skeptical method
9. John Lock's Empirical Theory
10. Hegel's Idealism
11. Karl Marx's Dialectical Materialism
12. Logic and Critical Thinking
13. Deductive method
14. Inductive method
15. Rapprochement between Philosophy and Religion (Muslim Thought)
16. Arguments for Divine Existence
17. Nature of Prophetic Consciousness

Recommended Texts

1. Cartwright, N., & Montuschi, E. (Eds.). (2014). *Philosophy of social science: a new introduction*. New York: Oxford University Press.
2. Rosenberg, A. (2015). *Philosophy of social science*. Colorado: Westview Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Benton, T., & Craib, I. (2010). *Philosophy of social science: The philosophical foundations of social thought*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

2. Lawson, T. (Ed.). (2006). *Reason and inspiration in Islam: theology, philosophy and mysticism in Muslim thought*. London: I. B. Tauris.

This course defines and explains human rights and distinguishes between various types of human rights i.e. economic, social and cultural rights. Certain objectives of this course are: to understand how human rights are monitored and enforced, to understand the national and international legal documents of human rights and the work of various international organizations in the field of human rights & acquaint students with national and international legal documentation on human rights. The course examines and raises a number of challenging questions for students: the implementation of human rights, the universality and cultural debate etc. The focus of the course would be on Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the enforcement mechanism both under the UN Chartered based bodies and the treaty based system. National Human Rights Law as contained in the Constitution and other statutes and its enforcement mechanisms. The course will also examine major human rights issues in Pakistan and the region.

Contents

1. Conceptual framework of human rights
2. Theories of human rights
3. Theory of natural rights
4. Legal theory of rights
5. Moral and legal rights
6. The legal and moral foundations of human rights in Islamic and International law
7. Concept of justice in Islam.
8. Protection of minorities in Islam, Islamic charter and declarations
9. The official basis of democracy and human rights in Islam
10. Human rights and culture relativism: the sources and significance of human rights, moral diversity religion and ideology
11. Rights of the people under International Law
12. The rights to development
13. Rights to conflict and harmony
14. The world institutions and human rights
15. The league of Nation and United Nations, Human Rights Convention
16. Human Rights of the Refugees and Immigrant Laws
17. Human Rights and Politics
18. The Code of Ethics of Human Rights

Recommended Books

1. Shelton, D. (2015). *Remedies in international human rights law*. New York: Oxford University Press.
2. Loveland, I. (2018). *Constitutional law, administrative law, and human rights: a critical introduction*. London: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Books

1. Ghandhi, P. R., & Ghandhi, S. (2012). *Blackstone's international human rights documents*. London: Oxford University Press.
2. Smith, R. K. (2013). *Texts and materials on international human rights*. London: Routledge-Cavendish.

MA

SOCIAL

WORK

Social work has always been a complex profession. Throughout its history awareness of human need has consistently exceeded available resources for providing help. Modern manifestations of this dilemma can be seen in the suffering of the homeless and the mentally ill on our streets and in other public places, in the pain of neglected and abused children, and in the distress of so many other people in trouble of one kind or another. The course is designed to enable the students to review the historical development of Social Work and to see current issues with implication for welfare and development. It involves and analyzes various periods of social work history in terms of the socio-economic, political and cultural conditions of the periods to the stage of development of Social Work as developing profession with a body of knowledge and its own methods. The course is further aimed to impart knowledge about modern issues and trends in Social Work at national as well as international level; Social Work Ethics; the role and place of Social Work profession in promotion of Social Welfare in Pakistan; and integration of Islamic concept; Work practice in contemporary Social Welfare programs of Pakistan.

Contents

1. Introduction: History and philosophy of social work. Development of Social Welfare in Western world and in Sub-continent.
2. Analysis of Social welfare as a Society's institutionalized response to individual, group and community needs.
3. Need of Social Work in developed, developing and under developed countries.
4. Working Definition of Social Work
5. Knowledge, Skills and attitudes.
6. Principles, Processes and Stages of Social Work.
7. Methods and Techniques.
8. Social Work as a Profession
9. The need and emergence of social work as a profession.
10. Development of social work profession in Pakistan.
11. Ethics in social work profession.
12. Social work education in Pakistan, and other Disciplines
13. Relationship of Social work with social Science
14. Directorate General of Special Education and Directorate of Social Welfare, NPA (5 year), and Zakat Foundation.
15. Concept of Social Welfare in Muslim Society
16. The individual, group and community in Islam.
17. Components of Social Work: Society, Agency, Social Worker, Beneficiaries and Methods as components of social work.
18. Interaction of these components for the effective provision of social service.
19. Issues in Social Work:Recognition, Sanctions and Training of Social Work Practice.
20. Status of Social Worker: Knowledge, Skills and experience.
21. Evaluation of welfare Services.
22. Trends in Social Work and Its Future Prospects

Recommended Texts

1. Kirst-Ashman, K. K. (2017). *Introduction to social work and social welfare: critical thinking perspectives.* Boston: Cengage learning.
2. Zastrow, C. H. (2013). *The practice of social work: a comprehensive worktext.* Belmont: Cengage learning.

Suggested Readings

1. Rehmatullah, S. (2002). *Social welfare in Pakistan.* Karachi: Oxford University Press.

SOWK-6202   **Social Casework**   **3(3+0)**

Social case work is one of the primary methods of Social Work which enables social workers to help individuals find a solution to problems of social adjustment which they are unable to handle in a satisfactory way by their own effort. The course is designed to give the student information on Social Casework process, basic concepts involved and its scientific basis. It will acquaint students in getting knowledge of casework components, process, identification of social economic and behavioral factors influencing the client and their counselling and guidance. There will be discussion on client-case workers relationship diagnosis and Treatment process interviewing techniques and tools like recording and its Types. Describing the field of practice of Casework like Medical Social Work, School Social Work, Social Work and Mental Health, Social Work with drug addicts, Social Work with aged, Social Work with Migrants, Social work with disabled and Social Work with Prisoners: it will emphasize on trends and issues in Social Case Work in Pakistan. It also involves discussion on authority and its use in Social Casework, the Phenomena of transference and types of treatment etc.

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Definition and description of casework.
3. Basic concepts in Social Work and general Principles of Social Case Work practice.
4. Components of Social Case Work
5. Processes and techniques of social case work
6. Study.
7. Diagnosis.
8. Treatment (Strategies and Intervention techniques).
9. Evaluation.
10. Identification of Social economic and behavioral factors influencing the client.
11. Management of worker-client relationship.
12. Counseling & Guidance
13. Concepts, principles, technique and skills of counseling and guidance.
14. Recording in Social Case Work
15. Role of Social Case Worker in different fields of Practice and in various settings
16. Medical Social Work
17. School Social Work
18. Social Work and Mental Health
19. Social Work with drug addicts
20. Social Work with aged
21. Social Work with Migrants
22. Social work with disabled
23. Social Work with Prisoners
24. Trends and issues in Social Case Work in Pakistan.
25. Interviewing in Social Case Work
26. Communication Skills in social Case Work

Recommended Texts

1. Perlman, H. H. (1957). *Social casework: a problem-solving process*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Kirst-Ashman, K. K. (2017). *Introduction to social work and social welfare: critical thinking perspectives.* Boston: Cengage learning.

Sociology is the study of society, patterns of social relationships, social interaction, and culture that surrounds everyday life. It is a social science that uses various methods of empirical investigation and critical analysis to develop a body of knowledge about social order and social change. Sociology can also be defined as the general science of society. While some sociologists conduct research that may be applied directly to social policy and welfare, others focus primarily on refining the theoretical understanding of social processes. Subject matter can range from micro-level analyses of society (i.e., of individual interaction and agency) to macro-level analyses. This general Sociology course is designed to acquaint the students with the Sociological Perspectives, origin of Sociology, culture and theoretical analysis of Culture. It will enhance student's knowledge by adding Theories of Personality development , Social Stratification & Mobility , Social Mobility, Deviance & Social Control , Theories of Deviance ,Biological Theory , Psychological theory, Socialization theory, Cultural Transmission theory ,Differential Association theory, Anomie theory, Labeling theory, Cultural – Conflict theory, Class conflict theory and Theoretical analysis of gender in the syllabus.

Contents

1. The Sociological Perspectives
2. Sociology as a Science
3. The Structural-functional paradigm
4. The Social- conflict paradigm
5. The Symbolic – interaction paradigm
6. Culture
7. Socialization & Personality
8. The meaning of Personality
9. Factors in the Development of Personality
10. Socialization & the self
11. Theories of Personality development
12. Social Stratification & Mobility
13. Social Mobility
14. Deviance & Social Control
15. Theories of Deviance
16. Biological Theory
17. Psychological theory
18. Socialization theory
19. Cultural Transmission theory
20. Differential Association theory
21. Anomie theory
22. Labeling theory
23. Cultural – Conflict theory
24. Class conflict theory
25. Theoretical analysis of gender
26. Social Institutions
27. Theories of Social Change (Evolutionary Theories, Conflict Theories, Functional Theories)

Recommended Texts

1. Schaefer, R. T. (2002). *Sociology: a brief introduction.* New York: Mc Graw Hill Higher Education.

Suggested Readings

1. Horton. P. B. & Hunt, C.L. (2004). *Sociology.* New York: Mc Graw Hill Higher Education.

Social problems are found in the social structure and social functioning of a society which brings hindrances in the normal and smooth functioning of society. Social problem are studied through social pathology, social disorganization, value conflict, deviant behavior, labeling, the critical perspective, and social constructionism. Unlike most introductory texts, which are organized topically around issues such as drug abuse, racial violence, and juvenile delinquency, this anthology focuses on the major theoretical perspectives used to examine social problems. Each chapter will give an overview of the perspective, its history, and an outline of its major characteristics, and closes with a critique of the perspective and questions for discussion. It will also acquaint student with the basic knowledge of personal problems, social disorganization, natural disasters and major problems of Pakistani society like poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, child labor, beggary, crimes, drugs addiction, Juvenile Delinquency, over population, child abuse, corruption and problems of aging.
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Contents

1. Definition and explanation of social Problems
2. Etiology of Social Problems
3. Problems inherent in Social Structure and Individual Personality.
4. Concepts of Inter –relatedness and multiple causes of Social Problems
5. Changes on concepts of human needs and dependency
6. Trends and issue of social problems in Pakistan
7. Social Disorganization .
8. Concept of social disorganization.
9. Forms of disorganization Individual, community and national level.
10. Emergency of social problems in different situations
11. Emergency: Diseases and malnutrition, drug dependency, and accidental situation.
12. Demographic: High Population growth. Migration rural and urban and immigration.
13. Economic: Poverty, the Profound and Fundamental Conceptual approaches to the definition of poverty; sources and measurement. Ignorance and illiteracy, Low agricultural and industrial out put causes and effects Unemployment and under employment.
14. Social Stratification
15. Industrialization and urbanization
16. Major Social Problems of Pakistan

Recommended Texts

2. Rubington, E & Weinberg, M. S. (2002). *The study of social problems: seven perspectives.* London: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Horton. P. B. & Hunt, C.L. (2004). *Sociology.* New York: Mc Graw Hill Higher Education.

SOWK-6205   **Human Growth and Behavior**   **3(3+0)**

Human growth and behavior means the potential and expressed capacity for physical, mental, and social activity during the phases of human life. Individuals, like other animal species, have a typical life course that consists of successive phases of growth, each of which is characterized by a distinct set of physical, physiological, and behavioral features. Social workers work with people so understanding, human behavior is essential to be an effective social worker. Human growth and behavior course is designed to acquaint the students with developing concepts in psychology and to give them an understanding of the basic dynamics, which underlie human behavior at various stages in the lifespan. The knowledge of human behavior will contribute to the students as a future practitioner. They will understand their clients and translate into better assessment of their client's needs. Moreover, it helps social workers to understand that every person is a little bit different, thus human development tends to follow a remarkably predictable pattern, and hence they will know what's typical at certain ages and stages.

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Meaning and Significance of the study of human growth for effective Social work practice.
3. Basic Assumptions Of Human Behaviour
4. Approaches to the study of human development.
5. Principles of human Development.
6. Fundamental influences; Family, Peers, school and Society.
7. The Biological And Psychological Development Of The Individual
8. Pre-natal and post-natal development
9. infancy
10. Pre-School Child
11. School Child
12. Puberty
13. Adulthood
14. Old Age
15. Theories Of Personality Development
16. Freud's Psycho Analytic Theory
17. Jung's Analytical Theory
18. Psychosocial theory of Erikson
19. Rogers
20. Skiner
21. Elder's Theory
22. Concept Of Abnormal Rehaviour
23. Psychotic Disorder
24. Neurotic Disorder
25. Psychosomatic Disorder
26. Defence Mechanism
27. Concepts utilities and various defense mechanisms.

Recommended Texts

1. Schultz, D. & Schultz, S. (2004). *Theories of personality*. London: Thomson.

Suggested Readings

1. Cozolino, L. (2002). *The neuroscience of psychotherapy: Building and rebuilding the human brain.* New York: W. W. Norton & Company.

SOWK-6206   **Communication Skills**   **3(3+0)**

In-order to become a well-rounded communicator one needs to be proficient in each of the four language skills. These four skills give learners opportunities to create contexts in which to use the language for exchange of real information, evidence of their own ability (proof of learning) and, most important, confidence. Listening and reading are the receptive skills because learners do not need to produce language, they receive and understand it. These communication skills are sometimes known as passive skills. The productive skills are speaking and writing because learners are applying these skills in a need to produce language. This course aims at familiarizing the students with the essential concepts of communication, highlighting their relevance to their immediate as well as prospective contexts. The students will be provided hands-on practice in each aspect of theory, so that they are able to translate their knowledge of skills into best performance on their respective work place environment in future.

Contents

1. What is communication
2. Definition and scope
3. Importance of Communication
4. Process of Communication
5. Sender, message, channel, receiver, encoding, deciding, feedback
6. Kinds of communication
7. Interpersonal, Intrapersonal, Small Group, Organization, Public, Mass, International
8. Modes of communication
9. Written, Spoken, Non-verbal, Telephonic, Teleconferencing, e-mail, Fax, Computer Conferencing etc.
10. Listening
11. Barrier to effective listing
12. Listening style preference
13. Approaches to listening
14. Reasons for listening
15. Vocabulary Skills
16. Reading Skills
17. Principles of effective Communication (7Cs)
18. Six bottom line principles
19. The Techniques of Brain Storming
20. Note Taking/Note Making
21. Presentation Skills
22. Report Writing
23. Job Application/Resume
24. Essay Writing and Paragraph Writing

Recommended Texts

1. Hargie, O. (Ed.). (2019). *The handbook of communication skills* (4th ed.). Oxon: Routledge.
2. Wide, P. (2016). *Mastering technical communication skills: A Student's Handbook*. Singapore: Pan Stanford Publishing Pvt. Ltd.

Suggested Readings

1. DeVito, J. A., Shimoni, R., & Clark, D. (2015). *Messages: building interpersonal communication skills* (5th ed.). North York: Pearson Canada.
2. Garcia, H. F. (2012). *The Power of communication: skills to build trust, inspire loyalty, and lead effectively*. New Jersey: FT Press.
3. Huang, L. S. (2012). *Academic communication skills: conversation strategies for international graduate students*. Lanham: Rowman and Littlefield Publishing Group.

Community development seeks to empower individuals and groups of people with the skills they need to effect change within their communities. These skills are often created through the formation of social groups working for a common agenda. Community workers must understand both how to work with individuals and how to affect communities' positions within the context of larger social institutions. The course is aimed to help the students critically analyze the socioeconomic and cultural set up of the community. By utilizing the professional knowledge of principles, techniques, process of community development, it will help the students to develop the ability to identify problem areas and apply community development approaches to mobilize the communities. By focusing on essential elements in community Development, students will be able to learn practice of community development. It will also focus on the knowledge of community organization in order to acquaint students with the concepts and goals of community organization.

Contents

1. Community
2. Community Development
3. Steps, Principles and Techniques of Community Development
4. Community Planning for Social Welfare
5. Practice of Community Development
6. Community Development at Local and National Level
7. Role of Provincial and national COURSE of social Welfare
8. Non-Governmental organizations; the structures and functions.
9. Rural community development programs of Pakistan.
10. Community Organization
11. Concept of Community Organization
12. Definition Scope and Purpose of Community Organization..
13. Human Factors in Community Organization
14. Social Mobilization definition & description.
15. Motivation for Social change.
16. Project Proposal
17. Role of Social Worker in guiding the community in project Planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
18. Model of Community Development

Recommended Texts

1. Craig, G., et al. (2011). *The Community development reader: history, themes and issues*. Bristol: Policy Press.
2. Gilchrist, A. & Taylor, M. (2011). *The short guide to community development*. Bristol: Policy Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Gilchrist, A. (2009). *The well-connected community: a networking approach to community development*. Bristol: Policy Press.
2. Glisson, C. A., Dulmus, C. N. & Sowers, K. M. (2012). *Social work practice with groups, communities, and organizations*. New Jersey: Wiley.

Social policy refers to governmental and legislative efforts to implement changes to benefit society or a particular segment of society and, in this sense, is a social intervention and involves growing recognition that government needs to work with other groups in order to achieve social development. The subject has become more international in scope, recognizing that different countries adopt very different solutions to common problems, as an academic subject, social policy gained prominence in British universities after the Second World War when the rapid expansion of key public services prompted interest in the emerging 'welfare state'. Studying Social Policy will enable you to understand the causes of social problems and what governments attempt to do about them. This course is designed to make students able to understand the contemporary concept of Social Welfare and Social Policy. It will help them in understanding social development in historical context, theoretical debates in social development and strategies for social development. It will enable them to have deeper insight of Social Protection Nets with reference to the Welfare States as well as the current situation of Pakistan.

Contents

1. Social Policy
2. Definition, meaning, scope, and nature of Social Policy and Social development.
3. Objectives of Islamic Social Policy.
4. Affirmation, restoration, and consolidation of the dignity, integrity, and honor of the individual.
5. Protection and strengthening of the family as the basic unit of society with particular emphasis on kindness and respect to parents.
6. Ensuring that women availing legal rights in social, cultural, and economic aspects of life.
7. Social Policy, Social Legislation.
8. Importance of socio-economic and political factors in social policy formation.
9. Social policy and its implementation.
10. Analysis of social policy.
11. study and analysis of national policies in the field of education, health, housing, industrial relations, Population, Rural Development, Social security and Social Welfare.
12. Concept of Social welfare & Social development.
13. Social Planning
14. The concepts of social planning, National development, and Social progress.
15. Interdependence of economical, physical, and social planning.
16. Processes and methods in Social Planning,
17. The phases of social Planning; identification of the problem and setting of objectives; development of the plan implementation and its evaluation.
18. Inter-disciplinary approach in social planning and the role of Social worker.
19. Analysis of five year plans in Social Welfare.

Recommended Texts

1. Blau, J & Abromovitz, M. (2010). *Dynamics of social welfare policy.* New York: Oxford University Press.
2. Baldock, J. et al. (2003). *Social policy.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Berg-Weger, Marla. (2013). *Social work and social welfare: an invitation.* New York: Routledge.
2. Blakemore, K. (2003). *Social policy.* Berkshire: Open University Press.

SOWK-6209   **Social Research-I**   **3(3+0)**

Social research provides accurate and timely information on the needs, attitudes and motivations of a population: It plays a vital social role, assisting our government and businesses to develop services, policies, and products that are responsive to an identified need. This course will help students to understand research, types of research, its importance and steps involved in research process. Social Research-I will also enable students to know social research, its types, steps in social research and data collection methods. This course will enable them to develop skills in the practice of researches. Through social work research, the professional can assess the needs and resources of people in their environments and may evaluate the effectiveness of social work services in meeting people's needs in a more comprehensive way. This Course is designed to impart knowledge about Social research, its scope, nature and importance in Social Work Practice as well as the formulation of research design, conducting research and social surveys.

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Definition and Scope of social Research.
3. History and Development of Social Research.
4. Science, kinds of science, bases for scientific knowledge.
5. Scientific Method and its characteristics.
6. Meaning of Scientific Research and Social Research.
7. Problems in Social Research.
8. Hypothesis, definition, description and kinds of hypothesis.
9. Research process (Hypothesis, Theory, Law)
10. Measurement in Social Sciences, its use and limitation.
11. Types of research
12. Exploratory
13. Descriptive
14. Experimental
15. Operational and action.
16. Comparative and others.
17. Social Research & Social Survey
18. Steps in Social Research
19. Identification and formation of a research problem.
20. Formulation research problem process; Objectives and hypothesis.
21. Sampling Technique: Probability and Non-probability.
22. Data Collection Methods & Techniques: Observation, Interview, Questionnaire, Interview schedule, interview guide. Case study and relevant literature. (Secondary Data)
23. Analysis of data and its interpretation. Categorization, Coding, tabulation, Qualitative and quantitative interpretation.
24. Scientific generalization of research findings.

Recommended Texts

1. Anastas, J. W. (2013). *Research design for social work and human services*. New York: Columbia University Press.
2. Blaikie, N. (2009). *Designing social research.* Cambridge: Polity Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Brian, C. (2006). *Applying research in social work practice*. London: McGraw-Hill Education.
2. Creswell, J. W. (2013). *Research design: qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods approach*. London: Sage Publications.

SOWK-6210	**Field Work in Casework & Community Development**	**6(0+6)**
(UCD & RCD Projects)Settings

Social Work is a practice based discipline which provides an opportunity to its students to have a practice based experience by utilizing the knowledge of Social Work theory. There are various practice contexts that address diversified populations, study their unmet needs & social problems and require a special knowledge and skill base for effective work. Each field of practice involves a labyrinth of typical human problems and the services attempting to address them. Different fields of Social Work practice in Pakistan include child welfare, women welfare, welfare of senior citizens, disabilities, health, mental health, substance abuse, NGO management, and community organization. Students of Social Work are placed in Social Welfare agencies where, under supervision, they demonstrate the generalist skills of engagement, assessment, intervention, and evaluation of practice. They apply ethical principles in interactions with clients demonstrate, critical thinking, engage and embrace diversity, demonstrate and apply the Social Work theoretical knowledge.

SOWK-6211   **Computer Applications**   **3(3+0)**

The course introduces students to information and communication technologies and their current applications in their respective areas. Objectives include basic understanding of computer software, hardware, and associated technologies. They can make use of technology to get maximum benefit related to their study domain. Students can learn how the Information and Communications systems can improve their work ability and productivity. How Internet technologies, E-Commerce applications and Mobile Computing can influence the businesses and workplace. At the end of semester students will get basic understanding of Computer Systems, Storage Devices, Operating systems, E-commerce, Data Networks, Databases, and associated technologies. They will also learn Microsoft Office tools that include Word, Power Point, and Excel. They will also learn Open office being used on other operating systems and platforms. Specific software's related to specialization areas are also part of course. Course will also cover Computer Ethics and related Social media norms and cyber laws.

Contents

1. Introduction of electronic data processing (EDP)
2. General organization of computer
3. Computer languages. Compilation and execution of program/ input and output devises etc.
4. Component of computer: Input, output and CPU
5. Window operating system
6. MS. Office: MS Word. MS Excel, Power Point
7. Internet
8. Statistical Package. SPSS and Minitab
9. Use of multimedia for presentations

Recommended Texts

1. Forouzan, B. (2018). *Foundations of computer science* (4th ed.). Hampshire: Cengage Learning EMEA.
2. Mercurio, R. (2018). *Beginning office 365 collaboration apps: working in the Microsoft cloud*. New York: Apress.

Suggested Readings

1. Fomin, F. V., & Podolskii, V. V. (Eds.). (2018). *Computer science: theory and applications*. Cham: Springer International Publishing AG.
2. Forsyth, D. (2018). *Probability and statistics for computer science*. Cham: Springer International Publishing AG.
3. Lee, R. (Ed.). (2019). *Computer and information science*. Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland AG.

Statistics is an integral part of arts and social science research. We live in a world where there is no shortage of numerical data and there is increasing demand for people who know how to make sense of it independent of the field of work. The goal of this course is to turn the students into one of such categories. In this course, students will learn the basics of descriptive and inferential statistics and the most commonly used statistical techniques found in arts and social science research. The course is designed to give the students an in depth understanding of descriptive and inferential statistics. It will include the mean, the Median, the Mode, the mean deviation, The Variance and Standard Deviation, coefficient of Variation. Moreover, it will acquaint students with simple linear regression model, correlation co efficient, statistical hypothesis, level of significance and estimation and testing of mean, median and mode proportion and variance.

Contents

1. Statistics
2. Descriptive Statistics
3. Importance of statistics in social research
4. Summarization and Tabulation of data
5. Graphic presentation
6. Measures of Central Tendency, Variability and quantities
7. Percentiles
8. Regression and Correlation
9. The Normal Distribution Curve
10. Inferential Statistics
11. Estimation and Testing of mean, median and mode proportion and variance
12. Comparison of two means, two proportions and two variances
13. Analysis of variance
14. Contingency table and chi-square analysis

Recommended Texts

1. Warne, R. T. (2018). *Statistics for Social Sciences: A General Linear Model Approach*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
2. Lee, S. C., et al. (2016). *Statistics for international social* w*ork and other behavioral sciences* (1st ed.). New York: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Frankfort-Nachmias, C. & Leon-Guerrero, A. (2014). S*ocial statistics for a diverse society* (7th ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Pine Forge Press.
2. Gordon, R. A. (2015). *Regression analysis for social sciences* (2nd ed.). New York: Routledge.
3. Kraska-Miller, M. (2014). *Nonparametric statistics for social and behavioral sciences*. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press.

SOWK-6213   **Social Welfare Administration**   **3(3+0)**

Social welfare administration is a process through which *social* policy is transformed into *social* services. It involves the *administration of* government and non- government agencies. Social welfare administration refers to the process of applying professional competence to implementing certain program of social welfare through social agencies in fulfillment objects and policy of the agency. Welfare Administration as a part of governance is as old as society itself. It focusses on helping the students to understand basic concepts and principles of social welfare administration, Administration process including Planning, Organizing, Leading, Co-ordination, Controlling and, Decision Making, introduce them with supervision, theories of leadership and administrative structures and functions of a social services unit and map out Pakistan's social welfare administration. It will also acquaint the student with the concept of Social welfare Administration. Moreover it will give knowledge of the importance of administration and enable them to learn skills and techniques of administration and supervisory roles.

Contents

1. Social Welfare Administration
2. Administration process (Planning, Organizing, Leading, Co-ordination, Controlling and, Decision Making.
3. Planning
4. Why plan
5. Planning process
6. Types of plans
7. Objective setting
8. Organizing
9. Definition nature and purpose of organizing.
10. Process of organizing.
11. Steps & Principles of organizing.
12. Meaning & definition of authority.
13. Leading
14. Definition, meaning, importance
15. Administrator versus leader.
16. Theories of leadership (Trait Theories, Behavioral Theories, Contingency Theories).
17. Supervision (Definitions, goal, aspects, and functions of supervision, supervision vs inspections).
18. Motivation, definition, motivation theories (Hierarchy of needs theory, ERC Theory, and Reinforcement theory).
19. Definition of power, bases of power i-e legitimate coercive power, reward power, legitimate power, expert power and referent power.
20. Controlling
21. Controlling process (Establishment of standard, measurements of performance, Analysis of deviation, correction of deviation from standards of plans).
22. Decision Making

Recommended Texts

1. Weinbach, R. W. & Taylor, L. M. (2014). *The social worker as manager: a practical guide to success.* Boston, MA: Pearson Education, Inc.
2. Lohmann, R. A. & Lohmann, N. (2013). *Social administration.* New York: Columbia University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Murugan, S. (2013). *Social welfare administration.* Coimbatore: Department of Social Work.
2. Oxford University Press (2010). *Management and administration in social work: Oxford bibliographies online research guide.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Social research provides accurate and timely information on the needs, attitudes and motivations of a population: It plays a vital social role, assisting our government and businesses to develop services, policies, and products that are responsive to an identified need. This course will help students to understand research, types of research, its importance and steps involved in research process. Social Research-II will also enable students to know about research design, universe, sampling, tool of data collection, data collection, data analysis and report writing. This course will enable them to develop skills in the practice of researches. Through social work research, the professional can assess the needs and resources of people in their environments and may evaluate the effectiveness of social work services in meeting people's needs in a more comprehensive way. This Course is designed to impart knowledge about Social research, its scope, nature and importance in Social Work Practice as well as the formulation of research design, conducting research and social surveys.

Contents

1. Methodology.
2. Sampling procedures.
3. Types of samples: Stratified and non-Stratified.
4. Measures of sampling errors.
5. Sample size technique.
6. Rating Scales/Developing Questionnaire
7. Social distance.
8. Socio-metric scales.
9. Rating scales.
10. Ranking.
11. Internal consistency,
12. Scalogram scales.
13. Research Presentation.
14. Style
15. Outline
16. Executive Summery
17. Body of the report:
18. Introduction
19. Literature review
20. Methodology
21. Data Analysis
22. Findings
23. Recommendation
24. Appendix:
25. Questionnaire
26. References

Recommended Texts

1. Anastas, J. W. (2013). *Research design for social work and human services*. New York: Columbia University Press.
2. Blaikie, N. (2009). *Designing social research*. Cambridge: Polity Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Brian, C. (2006). *Applying research in social work practice*. London: McGraw-Hill Education.
2. Creswell, J. W. (2013). *Research design: qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods approach*. London: Sage Publications.

SOWK-6215   **Field Work in Case Work and Community**   **6(0+6)**
                   Development (UCD & RCD Projects) Settings

Social Work is a practice based discipline which provides an opportunity to its students to have a practice based experience by utilizing the knowledge of Social Work theory. There are various practice contexts that address diversified populations, study their unmet needs & social problems and require a special knowledge and skill base for effective work. Each field of practice involves a labyrinth of typical human problems and the services attempting to address them. Different fields of Social Work practice in Pakistan include child welfare, women welfare, welfare of senior citizens, disabilities, health, mental health, substance abuse, NGO management, and community organization. Students of Social Work are placed in Social Welfare agencies where, under supervision, they demonstrate the generalist skills of engagement, assessment, intervention, and evaluation of practice. They apply ethical principles in interactions with clients demonstrate, critical thinking, engage and embrace diversity, demonstrate and apply the Social Work theoretical knowledge.

Social legislation seeks to promote, protect and assist the weaker members of society. Such legislation includes laws assisting oppressed groups of the society, the unemployed, the infirm, the disabled, and the elderly. Social workers professional roles are destined to help individuals, families and communities in order to mobilize their resources. Social legislation can be used by professional Social Workers as tool for social advocacy, empowerment and provision of human rights, thus social legislation works an important tool. The purpose of this course is to give an understanding about the legislation process, its functioning and effectiveness. This course also orients students with various social legislations, laws and process of NGOs registration and functioning in Pakistan. It will enable students in understanding the Social legislation regarding registration and functioning of CBOs and NGOs, methods of legislation and role of the legislatures, function of judicial system and Acts and Ordinances relevant to social work practice.

Contents

1. Law, definition and concepts of social legislation.
2. Why social legislation is needed and its contribution to social welfare and development.
3. Social legislation as an instrument of social change and social policy.
4. Sources of law-social control system.
5. Methods of legislation and role of the legislatures.
6. Function of judicial system.
7. Structure and jurisdiction of courts.
8. Influence of social institution in shaping social legislation.
9. Social legislation regarding registration and functioning of CBOs and NGOs.
10. Voluntary social welfare agencies registrations and   control ordinance 1961.
11. Trust Act 1982.
12. Society's registration Act 1860.
13. Charitable Endowments Act 1890.
14. Companies ordinance 1984 (only relating to Non-profit organization)
15. Contemporary acts and ordinances relevant to social work practice.

Recommended Texts

1. Brayne, H & Carr, H. (2010). *Law for social workers.* Oxford University Press.
2. Brayne, H. & Helen, C. (2010). *Law for social workers*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Khalid, M. (2014). *Social work theory and practice.* Karachi: Kifayat Academy.
2. Long, L., Roche, J. & Stringer, D. (2010). *The law and social work*. New York: Palgrave.

SOWK-6217   **Human Resource Development and Management**   **3(3+0)**

Human resource management (HRM&D) refers to the design of formal systems that ensure the effective and efficient use of human talent, and serves as a vehicle to accomplish organizational goals. Human resources management and development is important because it results in a stronger and more effective workforce. When an organization develops their employees, they are strengthening their assets and making these employees even more valuable. Social work organizations depend on a well-trained and responsive workforce to provide quality services. This course is designed keeping in view the fact that Human resource development leads to efficiency on the job, decreases employee turnover and promotes increased productivity for the students in the market. It will make the students, well trained, competitive and will equip them with the needed knowledge and skills, so that they can perform a variety of roles in a human resources setting, such as working as a human resources coordinator, assisting with the hiring and training of new employees, or as a human resources manager, providing direction to staff and coordinating administrative tasks in a company.

Contents

1. Human Resource Development.
2. Meaning and need of human resource development.
3. Formal and informal organizations involved in human resource development.
4. Meaning and inter-relationship of organization structure and human resource development.
5. Meaning and types of human resource development activities.
6. Organizational processes involved in human resource development.
7. Motivation
8. Power and Authority
9. Leadership
10. Communication
11. Conflict
12. Decision Making
13. Human Resource Management
14. Meaning and importance of human resource management.
15. Human resource administration in management.
16. Career planning and human resource development.
17. Basic tools of human resource management (Impact of human resource management on individual and family).
18. Importance of human resource management in national development and community development.
19. Techniques of human resource management in social welfare institutions.
20. Physical Resources
21. Financial Resource Mobilization

Recommended Texts

1. Ahuja, K. K., (1993). *Management and organization.* Delhi: CBS Publishers and Distributors.
2. Davis, N. (1992*). Organizational behavior: human behavior at work.* New York*:* MacGraw-Hill Inc.

Suggested Readings

1. Weihrich and Koontz. (1993). *Management: a global perspective* (10th ed.). New York: MacGraw-Hill Inc.
2. Werther, W. B. and Davis K. (1993). *Human resources and personnel management* (4th ed.). New York: MacGraw-Hill Inc.

The students have to conduct a comprehensive research having social implication with regard to their own society which will contribute in social work literature and submit a report within the stipulated period. The students during this semester will have to write a report on; selection and justification of research topic, propose methodology, study of relevant literature, etc.

The growth in non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that started in the latter part of the 20th century has, despite some early concerns, continued into the 21st century, in almost all parts of the globe and in all spheres of human activity. NGOs have become highly visible components of civil society and are recognized as significant players in the fields of human rights, the environment and social development at local, national and international levels; although they share some characteristics with state and private sector organizations. This course has been designed to give the students the introduction and background knowledge NGOs working at local, regional, national and International level. Due emphasizes is also given on the working of NGOs in Pakistan. This specialization course further gives an insight to the students into the management of NGOs. Students will be well equipped with the knowledge of tools and techniques adopted by NGOs and will also be able to prepare project proposal.

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Contents

1. Definitions and meaning of NGOs
2. Historical development of NGOs
3. Types of NGOs (International organizations, National organizations, Regional organizations)
4. NGOs management and the concept of third sector/NGOs management
5. NGO Leadership and NGO Governance
6. Role of NGOs in development
7. Capacity Building of NGOs
8. Monitoring &Project evaluation; stages in the process of programming, preparation and execution of evaluation; guide to procedures and methodology of evaluation.
9. NGO Approach to Solving Community Problems
10. Building a sustainable community organization.
11. Project designing; Community needs assessment; developing a conceptual model; developing a logical framework; project goals; project objectives; project activities; project indicators Writing Concept Papers, Proposal writing; Project budgeting and accounting.
12. Introduction to Fund Raising -Types of Funds (Donors Management, Membership, Donations, Grants), Techniques, & sources of fundraising
13. NGOs in Pakistan: Case studies
14. NGO Registration process (VSWA Ordinance,1961)
15. Limitations of NGOs in Pakistan
16. Role of NGOs in Social Welfare

Recommended Texts

1. Davies, T. (2014). *NGOs: a new history of transnational civil society*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
2. Hulme, D. & Edwards, M. (2013). *Making a difference: NGO's and development in a changing world*. New York: Routledge.

Suggested Readings

1. Abraham, A. (2011). *Formation and management of NGO's: nongovernmental organizations.* New Dehli: Universal Law Publishing.

2. Ben-Ari, R. H. (2012). *The Normative position of international nongovernmental organization sunders international law: an analytical framework*. Leiden: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers.

Social group work represents a broad domain of direct Social Work practice. Social workers work with a variety of groups in all settings in which social work is practiced. While some have proposed that social work practice with groups reflects any and all groups within which social workers participate, other definitional parameters have been established. The course will familiarize the students with the concept and methods of group work, its purpose, principles, group dynamics, group developmental stages and important elements of group dynamics like group structure, group members, and group leaders. It will also enable the students to practically observe the functioning of groups being administered for different age groups in different social welfare agencies during their field work. It will help the students to understand the workers and group relationship and dynamics of group life. Moreover it will acquaint students to understand the techniques and skills to meet the needs of individuals and groups and apply their knowledge in-group situations.

Contents

1. Definition, characteristics and objectives of social group work.
2. Stages of group development, (i) Forming (ii) Storming (iii) Norming (iv) Performing (v) Adjourning
3. Group Structure
4. Formal leadership
5. Roles (a) Role identity (b) Role perception, (c) Role expectation   (d) Role conflict
6. Norms (a) common class of norms (b) conformity
7. status (a) Status & norms (b) status equity (c) status & culture,
8. Size
9. Composition
10. Coherences
11. Theories, Principles and processes of Social Group Work
12. Group Work Process: Diagnosis, treatment plan and evaluation
13. Programme planning in social group work. Elements and techniques of programme planning. Role of Social Group Worker in programme planning.
14. Social Group work agencies and group work practice within various delinquents, medical and psychiatric settings.
15. Group decision making:
16. Group Work Counseling Services with family adoption, separation, divorce, broken families and with disabilities.
17. Role of Social Group Worker.
18. Functions of Social Group Work: Preventive, curative, rehabilitative, educational, promotional and developmental situation.
19. Recording in Social Group Work.
20. Leadership in Group Work
21. Issues and trends in Social Group Work in Pakistan
22. Program development in Social Group Work

Recommended Texts

3. Lindsay, T. & Orton, S. (2011). *Group work practice in social work*. London: Sage.
4. Glisson, C. A., Dulmus, C. N. & Sowers, K. M. (2012). *Social work practice with groups, communities, and organizations*. New Jersey: Wiley.

Suggested Readings

3. Alissi, A. S. (2008). *Perspectives on social group work practice*. New York: Simon and Schuster.
4. Cohen, C. S. (2009). *Strength and diversity in social work with groups*. New York: Routledge.

Demography is the study of human populations – their size, composition and distribution across space – and the process through which populations change. Births, deaths and migration are the 'big three' of *demography*, jointly producing population stability or change. Demography is the science of populations. Demographers seek to understand population dynamics by investigating three main demographic processes: birth, migration, and aging (including death). All three of these processes contribute to changes in populations, including how people inhabit the earth, form nations and societies, and develop culture. The course is designed to help the students to understand that social work has a significant responsibility to contribute to population planning activities. It is further to help the students to recognize that the problem of population planning require entire professional activity or approach. The emphasis in this course is on the population planning policies, implementation of and programs, especially in Pakistan. The course also includes information about education and motivation in family planning, techniques and skills of motivation and other important areas.

Contents

1. Population planning as a humanitarian Response to social problems.
2. Need for new values and Behavior regarding Family size in Pakistan.
3. Population Problems as a concern to Social Workers.
4. Impact of excessive fertility on society.
5. Role of Social Work profession in Population Planning.
6. Population Growth Consequences of Society.
7. Effects on the Economy, resources, environment and human services including housing, transportation, education, food supplies, health, and welfare services.
8. Comparative study of population planning at national and international level.
9. Excessive Fertility Consequences on Individuals and Families.
10. Demographic Processes, Concepts and Terms.
11. Demographic concepts: Birth Rate, Death Rate and Fertility Rate.
12. The composition of population: Age, Sex, Urban Rural Economic conditions, Education, Race Ethnicity, Religion, and Marriage.
13. Principles of Population Dynamics.
14. Human Reproduction and methods of fertility control.
15. History and current status of various methods of fertility control.
16. Legal considerations concerning use of certain fertility control methods.
17. Family and personal factors related to utilization of fertility control methods.
18. Family Planning Prorgamme.
19. Employing motivational, educational, and communication techniques to promote population planning.
20. Use of Community Institutions
21. Active participations of the community through location leadership.
22. Prospects and problems of population welfare planning.

Recommended Texts

1. Poston, D. L. & Bouvier, L. F. (2010). *Population and society: an introduction to demography.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Polambha, R. & Righi, A. (1993). *Information and education in demography*. London: Council of Europe.

Medical social work is a sub-discipline of social work. Medical social workers typically work in a hospital, outpatient clinic, community health agency, skilled nursing facility, long-term care facility or hospice. Medical social workers work with patients and their families in need of psychosocial help. *Medical social workers* specialize in public health, geriatric, palliative, and inpatient *medical* or mental health *care*. They *work* in hospitals or other specialized *medical* settings like nursing homes, rehabilitative *care* centers, or related home-*care services* (i.e. hospice).This course is designed to help the students to understand the importance of Medical and Psychiatric Social Work and analyses its implication as preventive and curative program and to enable the students to understand the nature and dynamics of illness and get familiar with the different ways in order to help the patients to deal with stress situations. It will develop an understanding of multi-disciplinary approach in medical and psychiatric settings.

Contents

1. Introduction
2. The need for Social Work in Medical and Psychiatric settings.
3. History and Development
4. The role and functions of social workers as a member of the team.
5. Bio-Psycho-Social Factors of Diseases
6. Definition of illness and its components: biological, social and emotional.
7. Study of common prevalent diseases, such as Tuberculosis, Malaria, Typhoid, Cholera, Small pox, Leprosy, Rheumatic and Urinal diseases, Hepatitis, AIDS and others.
8. Who list approach in treatment of a patient.
9. Mental Health
10. Nervous system: Sensory and motor nerves and their functions.
11. Definition and scope of mental health.
12. Mental Retardation
13. Rehabilitation
14. Physically handicapped
15. Mentally retarded
16. Guidance and counseling: patient and care giver
17. Vocational training
18. Community based approaches
19. Methods and Practices
20. Use of Social casework, social group work, community development and organization, administration, research methods and social action in medical and psychiatric settings.
21. Social services in medical and psychiatric setting, their nature and extent.
22. Major issues and trends in medical and psychiatric social work.

Recommended Texts

1. Bedar, J. (2013). *Hospital social work: the interface of medicine and caring*. New York: Routledge.
2. Carter, C. S. (2006). *Social work and women's health: resources on health, empowerment, advocacy, and literacy (HEAL)*. Alexandria, VA: Council on Social Work Education.

Suggested Readings

1. Davidson, K. (2014). *Social work in health care: a handbook for practice*. New York: Routledge.
2. Gehlert, S., & Browne, T. (2011). *Handbook of health social work*. New Jersey: Wiley.

Criminology scientific study of the non-legal aspects of crime and delinquency, including its causes, correction, and prevention, from the viewpoints of such diverse disciplines as social sciences. Criminologists have also examined and attempted to explain differences in crime rates and the criminal code between societies and changes in rates and laws over time. Many criminologists consider themselves to be neutral public policy experts, gathering facts for various governmental officials responsible for drawing policy conclusions. In this course students will begin to consider what criminology is and what criminologists 'do'. One of the aspects of criminology that this course focuses on is the importance of learning to question ideas about crime. In particular, students will be acquainted to question things that might be taken for granted in relation to crime, the law, criminal justice, and what dangers people in society find most threatening This course is designed to acquaint the students to develop understanding of the dynamics, origins and cause of Social Deviation, Delinquency and Crime especially among adolescents and youth. It will import knowledge about the increasing incidence of Crime with in the context of our socio-economic and cultural environment.

Contents

1. Crime and Criminology
2. Definition, mean9ing and concept of crime and criminology.
3. Criminology, its importance and scope.
4. Social defense and correctional services.
5. Crime and society.
6. History and Organization
7. Correctional institutions-history and development
8. Welfare services and program for prisoners
9. Organizational set up of correctional services, like Directorate of Reclamation, Probation and Parole, with reference to Pakistan.
10. Crime
11. Theories related to crime, delinquency and socio-psychological behaviors
12. Sutherland' s theory of Differential Association
13. Cesare Lombroso's Biological Theory/Born Criminal Theory
14. Crime and Social Control
15. Role of social institutions in preventing crime like:
16. Role of formal institutions in the prevention of crime like:
17. Role of social worker in the prevention of crime
18. Various Theories of Punishment
19. Retribution, Deterrence, & Reformation
20. Social Solidarity
21. Rehabilitation of Offenders
22. Islamic Concept of Crime and Punishment

Recommended Texts

1. Duff, R. A. & Garland, D. (2004). *A reader on punishment.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.
2. Garland, D. (2006) *Punishment and modern society: a study in social theory.* Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Jillani, A. (2007). *Cries unheard; juvenile justice in Pakistan.* Islamabad: Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child.
2. Lilly, J. R., Cullen, F. T. & Ball, R. A. (2007). *Criminological theory: context and consequences.* London: Sage Publications.

Children's rights are a subset of human rights with particular attention to the rights of special protection and care afforded to minors. The 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) defines a child as "any human being below the age of eighteen years, unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier. Children's rights includes their right to association with both parents, human identity as well as the basic needs for physical protection, food, universal state-paid education, health care, and criminal laws appropriate for the age and development of the child, equal protection of the child's civil rights, and freedom from discrimination on the basis of the child's race gender, gender identity, national origin, religion, disability, color, ethnicity, or other characteristics. Interpretations of children's rights range from allowing children the capacity for autonomous action to the enforcement of children being physically, mentally and emotionally free from abuse, though what constitutes "abuse" is a matter of debate. This course is designed to acquaint the students with issue concerning family and child welfare with particular reference to conditions prevalent locally. It will help the students understand the nature and intensity of problems and role of the social workers to alleviate the problems of family and children.

Contents

1. Introduction.
2. Child welfare its concept, meaning, nature and scope, aims and goals.
3. Need and importance of child welfare services in Pakistan.
4. History of Child Welfare Services
5. Child welfare services in Pakistan, their organization and functioning.
6. Child welfare services and their development in allied societies and a
7. Child welfare role of united nation agencies.
8. Family as an Institution with Reference to Child Rights.
9. Sociological significance of family in personality development of a child.
10. Parenthood and role of parents in child rearing.
11. Psychological Factors
12. Personality growth of a child in unhappy homes, broken families, suffering with illness, and constraints.
13. Family relationship and emotional development.
14. The family cycle with reference to child's life.
15. Personality development in the extended family as compared to the nuclear family.
16. Problems of the Children.
17. Social, psychological, emotional problems of the children.
18. Child Rights Convention (CRC).
19. Child rights in Islam.
20. Child Welfare Services.
21. Child health services.
22. Agencies and the Role of Social Workers:
23. Knowledge of the functioning and structures of all major agencies in the filed of child welfare in Pakistan, both Government and voluntary organizations and the role of social workers in the welfare services for children.

Recommended Texts

1. Bhatacharyya, S. K. (2002). *Juvenile justice.* Delhi: Sage Publications.
2. Mishara, L. (2002). *Child labour in India.* Delhi: Sage Publications.

Suggested Readings

1. Thomas, K. (1998). *An introduction to child development.* Delhi: Sage Publications.

SOWK-6225   **Gender & Development**   **3(3+0)**

Gender and development is an interdisciplinary field of research and applied study that implement a feminist approach to understanding and addressing the disparate impact that economic development and globalization have on people based upon their location, gender, class background, and other socio-political identities. In the early 1970s a general disenchantment with development efforts in Third World countries led to a search for alternative development strategies and a growing awareness that women, like the poor, were peripheral to the development efforts of major aid donors. In 1972 the United Nations designated 1975 as International Women's Year, highlighting the need to involve women in issues of economic development. During the past 20 years the 'women in development' approach, which seeks to recognize and integrate women in aid policies and program, has been incorporated into the aid practice of most development. This course is designed to impart knowledge about meaning, scope and objectives of women development in Pakistan to help the students in understanding the problems of women, their role, status, problems and involvement in family, community and national development.

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Definition, meaning concept and importance of women development.
3. Status of women in western and Pakistani Society.
4. Status of rural and urban women at regional level.
5. Gender and development.
6. Historical Development
7. Historical perspective of women development and institutional program in Pakistan.
8. Islamic concept of women development and their rights.
9. Socio-cultural impact on the role of women.
10. Role of women in family and society.
11. Economic contribution of women.
12. Establishment of women ministry and various institutions: Women Studies Centre, Women Bank, Women Police Stations and others.
13. Women participation in politics.
14. Problems and Issues in the Field of:
15. Educational, health, employment, marriage, transportation, inheritance and decision making.
16. Women Development and the Role of Social Workers.
17. Knowledge of the Institutional Structures of major agencies functioning in the field of women development.
18. Role of social work in women development: case work, group work, community development, social welfare administration, social research, social action.
19. New Challenges in the field of women development.

Recommended Texts

1. Butler- Mokoro, S., & Grant, L. (Eds.). (2018). *Feminist perspectives on Social Work practice: the intersecting lives of women in the twenty-first century*. New York: Oxford University Press.
2. Ross, L. E. (2018). *Domestic violence and criminal justice*. New York: Routledge.

Suggested Readings

1. Valentich, M., & Gripton, J. (Eds.). (2016). *Feminist perspectives on social work and human sexuality*. Oxon: Routledge.
2. Wahab, S., Anderson-Nathe, B., & Gringeri, C. (Eds.). (2015). *Feminisms in social work research: promise and possibilities for justice-based knowledge*. New York: Routledge.

SOWK- 6226 **School Social Work** **3(3+0)**

School social work as a discipline continues to develop in relation to social issues, needs of the school systems, continuing education, and evolving research, perhaps more so than other school-based disciplines. Statistics indicate a recent upswing in the number of school social workers or social-work services in schools. School Social Work is a specialized field of practice of Social Work devoted to school-age children and families in an educational host environment. School social workers wear many hats including truancy officer, case manager, student and parent advocate, student mediator, counselor, and distributor of resources. As school social work evolved, so too did different practice models. *Social workers* working within *school* systems provide services to students to enhance their emotional well-being and improve their academic performance. The course aims to impart knowledge about the role of school as an agency outside home, its role in personality development and socialization. It will promote social work in School as an inter-professional approach and its significance in dealing with the problems of the children.

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Concept, meaning and scope of social work in educational institutions.
3. History and development of social work services in educational institution in Pakistan and abroad.
4. Concept and Methods
5. Information about educational institution: Regular education, Special education and integrated education.
6. Consolation theories: theories of dealing with child, like behaviour modification, cognitive and learning theories.
7. Knowledge and understanding of learning disabilities.
8. Knowledge of community resources, and role of school in socialization.
9. Services and Organization
10. Guidance and counseling with children.
11. Tutorial system.
12. Parent teacher associations.
13. Government and non-Government agencies related to child welfare.
14. Social Work Methods and Role of Social Worker
15. Use of social work methods in dealing with individual and groups in Educational institutions.
16. Services and special programmes rendered to students by social workers.
17. Mobilization and utilization of community resources for student's welfare, development of parent-teacher rapport.
18. Role of social worker in helping to solve the psyco-social and economic problems of students (individual and groups).

Recommended Texts

1. National Association of Social Workers. (2002). *NASW standards for school social work services.* Washington, DC: NASW.
2. Kelly, M. et al. (2010). School social work practice and response to intervention. *Children & schools.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Kottha, C. (2015). School social workers help students and parents. *Heights observer*, 8(8)

This course defines and explains human rights and distinguishes between various types of human rights i.e. economic, social and cultural rights. Certain objectives of this course are: to understand how human rights are monitored and enforced, to understand the national and international legal documents of human rights and the work of various international organizations in the field of human rights & acquaint students with national and international legal documentation on human rights. The course examines and raises a number of challenging questions for students: the implementation of human rights, the universality and cultural debate etc. The focus of the course would be on Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the enforcement mechanism both under the UN Chartered based bodies and the treaty based system. National Human Rights Law as contained in the Constitution and other statutes and its enforcement mechanisms. The course will also examine major human rights issues in Pakistan and the region.

Contents

1. Conceptual framework of human rights.
2. Theories of human rights.
3. Theory of natural rights.
4. Legal theory of rights.
5. Moral and legal rights.
6. The legal and moral foundations of human rights in Islamic and International law.
7. Concept of justice in Islam.
8. Protection of minorities in Islam, Islamic charter and declarations.
9. The official basis of democracy and human rights in Islam.
10. Human rights and culture relativism: the sources and significance of human rights, moral diversity religion and ideology.
11. Rights of the people under International Law.
12. The rights to development.
13. Rights to conflict and harmony.
14. The world institutions and human rights.
15. The league of Nation and United Nations, Human Rights Convention.
16. Human Rights of the Refugees and Immigrant Laws.
17. Human Rights and Politics.
18. The Code of Ethics of Human Rights.

Recommended Texts

1. Shelton, D. (2015). *Remedies in international human rights law*. New York: Oxford University Press.
2. Loveland, I. (2018). *Constitutional law, administrative law, and human rights: a critical introduction.*
3. London: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Ghandhi, P. R., & Ghandhi, S. (2012). *Blackstone's international human rights documents.* London: Oxford University Press.
2. Smith, R. K. (2013). *Texts and materials on international human rights*. London: Routledge-Cavendish.

Rural development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural areas, often relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. Rural development has traditionally centered on the exploitation of land – intensive natural resources such as agriculture and forestry. However, changes in global production networks and increased urbanization have changed the character of rural areas. Increasingly tourism, niche manufacturers, and recreation have replaced resource extraction and agriculture as dominant economic drivers.[2] The need for rural communities to approach development from a wider perspective has created more focus on a broad range of development goals rather than merely creating incentive for agricultural or resource based businesses. Education, entrepreneurship, physical infrastructure, and social infrastructure all play an important role in developing rural regions. This course is designed to know the characteristics of rural life in Pakistan and to examine the farming system, owner and tenant relationship and its manifestations. It will also acquaint the students in understanding the role of local government and to comprehend social stratification and analytical study of rural urban migration.

Contents

1. Concept, nature and scope of Rural Development and Local Government.
2. Rural Development and Local Government in historical perspective.
3. Socio-economic characteristics of rural areas. Village as a social structure.
4. Problems of rural communities.
5. Politics, programmes and strategies for rural development.
6. 5 year development plans.
7. London reforms.
8. Village Aid, Rural Works, Basic Democracy, Integrated Rural Development, Rural work programme, TaamerWaten, Social Action programme, Khushal Pakistan.
9. Organization, Administration of Rural Development and Local Government at the Federal and Provincial level.
10. Legislative with regard to rural development and local government.
11. Practice of Social Work methods and role of social worker in the field of Rural Development and Local Government.
12. Importance of Social Research and Social Surveys in Rural Development.

Recommended Texts

1. Bertrand, A. (1982). *Rural sociology*. New York: Mc-Graw Hill.

Suggested Readings

1. Haidere, S.M. (1981). *Social change and development in Pakistan*. Lahore: Progressive Publishers.

Philosophy is a way of thinking about the world, the universe, and society. It works by asking very basic questions about the nature of human thought, the nature of the universe, and the connections between them. The ideas in philosophy are often general and abstract. Philosophy as a process functions as an activity which responds to society's demand for wisdom, which is bringing together all that we know in order to obtain what we value. Viewed in this way Philosophy is part of the activity of human growth and thus an integral, essential part of the process of education. Philosophy and education have as a common goal the development of the total intellect of a person, the realization of the human potential. The course is designed to give the students the background of philosophical thinking and to familiarize them with the key concepts of philosophy. It will make them aware of logical thinking and clear communication and will acquaint them with the fountain head of all sciences. It will provide them the insight and vision to understand the human wisdom. The course is also oriented to solve the problem of reconciliation between Philosophy and Religion (Muslim Thought).

Contents

1. Introduction
2. What Philosophy is and why it is worth studying?
3. The Origin and development of Greek Thought
4. Socrates's Methodology
5. Plato's Theory of Ideas
6. Aristotle's Metaphysics
7. Modern Thought
8. Descartes' skeptical method
9. John Lock's Empirical Theory
10. Hegel's Idealism
11. Karl Marx's Dialectical Materialism
12. Logic and Critical Thinking
13. Deductive method
14. Inductive method
15. Rapprochement between Philosophy and Religion (Muslim Thought)
16. Arguments for Divine Existence
17. Nature of Prophetic Consciousness

Recommended Texts

1. Cartwright, N., & Montuschi, E. (Eds.). (2014). *Philosophy of social science: a new introduction.* New York: Oxford University Press.
2. Rosenberg, A. (2015). *Philosophy of social science.* Colorado: Westview Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Benton, T., & Craib, I. (2010). *Philosophy of social science: The philosophical foundations of social thought.* New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2. Lawson, T. (Ed.). (2006). *Reason and inspiration in Islam: theology, philosophy and mysticism in Muslim thought.* London: I. B. Tauris & Co Ltd.

Aging process begins the moment when we born. *Social gerontology* is a specialization that centers on the *social* aspects of growing old. The goal of *social gerontologists* is to help older adults improve their communication and interactions with others. Ideally, they will be able to help older adults live active, independent lifestyles. Social gerontology is seen as a science-based but application-oriented sub discipline of gerontology. It focuses particularly on social relationships in old age, social participation of elderly and old people and the protection of their individual needs. Self-determination and autonomy are important value orientations. This course is designed to acquaint the students to understand the diversity of elderly population including variations in age, gender, ethnicity, family structure and other factors those are particularly relevant for this population. It also shed light about the problems of older adults uncover the welfare services available them and the role of Social Works in the field of aging.

Contents

1. Introduction and Importance of Social Gerontology: Meaning, definition, & Scope.
2. The Biology of Aging and Psychology of Aging and Problems of Aging
3. The myths and facts of aging: Social theories of aging-The activity theory, The disengagement theory and Continuity theory, Aging in domains of everyday life-family, friends and social support
4. Mental health problems among elderly; Depression, Dementia, Delirium, Anxiety Disorders, stress incontinence, impaired concentration, alcohol abuse, loneliness, withdrawal, apathy and short attentions span
5. Employment and retirement of elderly-employment problems of elderly, age discrimination, attitude towards retirement, retirement preparation, retirement as an event, retirement as role and phases of retirement
6. Religion and spirituality-concepts and language, organized religion, attending religious services, subjective element of religion and spirituality and effects of religion and spirituality
7. Adaptation to aging- what is adaptation and coping, general adaptations for coping, adaptation in case of change of job, less income, chronic illness, threats to self-concept and self-esteem and in case of change of role and status
8. The last stage of life- Process of Dying, Bereavement and Grief, Ethical issues and social worker role
9. Aging in Pakistan. Social analysis and Services for aged in Pakistan
10. Social Policy on the elderly: Examples of USA, UK and Pakistan

Recommended Texts

1. Erber, J. T. (2013). *Aging and older adulthood*. Singapore: John Wiley & Son Inc.
2. Waite, L. J. & Plewes, T. J. (2013). *New directions in the sociology of aging*. Washington, DC: The National Academic Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Cox, H. G. (2001). *Later life: the realities of aging (3rd ed.)*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
2. Hilier, S. M. & Barrow, G. M. (2011). *Aging, the individual and society* (9th ed.). Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.
3. Mufti, K. (2010) Implementation of mental health policy in Pakistan. *Journal of the postgraduate medical institute*, 24, 246.

MPhil
SOCIAL
WORK

The philosophy of social science is consequently a meta-theoretical endeavor—a theory about theories of social life. To achieve their end, philosophers of social science investigate both the practice of the social sciences and the nature of the entities that the social sciences study—namely, human beings themselves. The philosophy of social science can be broadly descriptive (unearthing the fundamental conceptual tools in social science and relating them to the tools employed in other human endeavors), prescriptive (recommending that a certain approach be adopted by the social sciences so that they can accomplish what the recommender thinks social science ought to accomplish), or some combination of the two. This course has been developed to provide philosophical bases to the students who want to make lucid knowledge about the philosophies of social sciences. The course has been crafted in a way that it will address all the relevant branches of knowledge that directly or indirectly relates to social work in general.

Contents

1. Sociality and Social Science
2. The Rise of the Age of Science
3. Social Laws
4. Political Theory and Political Philosophy
5. Progress and Perfection
6. The Idea of Harmonious Order
7. Utilitarianism
8. French Positivism and the Beginnings of Sociology
9. The Marxian Theory of Society
10. The Methodology of History
11. The Development of Sociological Theory
12. Biology, Social Science, and Social Policy
13. The Foundations of Science
14. The Tradition of Hermeneutics
15. The Tradition of Genealogy
16. Critical Theory

Recommended Texts

1. McIntyre, L., & Rosenberg, A. (Eds.). (2017*). The Routledge companion to philosophy of social science*. New York: Routledge.
2. Cartwright, N., & Montuschi, E. (Eds.). (2014). *Philosophy of social science: a new introduction.* New York: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Books

1. Risjord, M. (2014). *Philosophy of social science: a contemporary introduction.* New York: Routledge.
2. Rosenberg, A. (2015). *Philosophy of social science*. Colorado: Westview Press.

SOWK – 7102   Social Work Treatment: Interlocking Theoretical Approaches   3(3+0)

A theory is a logical system of concepts that helps to explain why something happens in a particular way and to predict outcomes. By grounding their practice in theory, social workers can better understand client's task, orient goal setting, and anticipate outcomes. Social Work theories describe and explain behavior, particularly when it comes to how problems develop. Orienting theories also attempt to explain large-scale societal problems such as poverty, mental illness, crime, and racial discrimination. By focusing on understanding the human condition and consideration of cross-cultural elements, these theories will help drive social work's understanding of human behavior in the social environment. This course is designed to equip students with a broad array of theoretical approaches, each of which shine a spotlight on a different aspect of the human condition. Emphasizing the importance of a broad-based theoretical approach to practice, it helps them avoid the pitfalls of becoming overly identified with a narrow focus that limits their understanding of clients and their contexts.

Contents

1. Attachment Theory and Social Work Treatment
2. Chaos Theory and Social Work Treatment
3. Client- Centered Theory and the Person- Centered Approach: Values- Based, Evidence- Supported
4. Cognitive Behavior Theory and Social Work Treatment
5. Cognitive Theory and Social Work Treatment
6. Social Work Theory and Practice for Crisis, Disaster, and Trauma
7. Empowerment Approach to Social Work Treatment
8. Feminist Theory and Social Work Practice
9. Functional Theory and Social Work Practice
10. General Systems Theory
11. Gestalt Theory and Social Work Treatment
12. Hope Theory and Social Work Treatment
13. Life Model of Social Work Practice
14. Meditation and Social Work Practice
15. Mindfulness and Social Work
16. Narrative Theory and Social Work Treatment
17. Neurolinguistics Programming Theory and Social Work Treatment
18. Resilience Theory and Social Work Practice
19. Role Theory and Concepts Applied to Personal and Social Change in Social Work Treatment
20. Social Learning Theory and Social Work Treatment
21. Solution- Focused Theory
22. Emerging Theories: Electronic Exchanges

Recommended Texts

1. Healy, K. (2014). *Social work theories in context: creating frameworks for practice*. London: Palgrave Macmillan.
2. Howe, D. (2009). *A brief introduction to social work theory.* London: Palgrave Macmillan.

Suggested Readings

1. Fook, J. (2002). *Social work: critical theory and practice*. London: Sage.
2. McTighe, J. P. (2018). *Narrative theory in clinical social work practice.* Cham: Springer International Publishing AG.

SOWK-7103   **Social Work Practice with Groups**   **3(3+0)**

Social work with groups represents a broad domain of direct social work practice. Social workers work with a variety of groups in all settings in which social work is practiced. While some have proposed that social work practice with groups reflects any and all groups within which social workers participate, other definitional parameters have been established. Experts have proposed that for practice to qualify as social work with groups' four conditions must be met: the worker should focus attention on helping the group members become a system of mutual aid; the group worker must understand the role of the group process itself as the primary force responsible for individual and collective change. This course presents major theoretical and philosophical foundations of social work practice with groups and explores group practice models, group work approaches in terms of purpose and setting. It also helps students understand group mechanics in organizational and community settings.

Contents

1. Theoretical and Philosophical Foundations
2. Social Group Work in a Global Context
3. An Empowerment Perspective
4. Ethics and Values in Group Work
5. Group Practice Models: Principal Foundations
6. The Mutual Aid Model
7. Cognitive-Behavioral Group Work
8. Group Work Approaches Related to Purpose
9. Support and Self-Help Groups
10. Psycho-educational Groups
11. Prevention Groups
12. Group Work Approaches Related to Setting
13. Groups for Reducing Intergroup Conflict
14. Group Work in Organizational and Community Settings
15. Assessing and Strengthening Characteristics of Effective Groups in Community-Based
16. Accessing Resources, Transforming Systems: Group Work with Poor and Homeless People
17. Group Process Dynamics and Skills in Interdisciplinary Teamwork
18. Consumer-Led Group in Child Welfare
19. Group Work Research and Evaluation
20. The Uses of Technology to Create Groups

Recommended Texts

1. Greif, G. L., & Knight, C. (Eds.). (2017). *Group work with populations at risk* (4th ed.). New York: Oxford University Press.
2. Brondler, S. & Roman, C. (2016). *Group work: Skills and strategies for effective interventions*. New York: Routledge.

Suggested Readings

1. Conye, R. K. (2014). *Group work leadership: An introduction for helpers*. Los Angeles, CA: Sage.
2. Grobman, L.M., Clements, J. (Eds.). (2013). *Riding the mutual aid bus and other adventures in group work*. Harrisburg, PA.: White Hat Communications.

SOWK – 7104 **Dynamics of Organizations and Communities** **3(3+0)**

Community practice also known as macro practice or community work is a branch of social work in the United States of America that focuses on larger social systems and social change, and is tied to the historical roots of United States social work. The field of community practice social work encompasses community organizing/community organization, community building, social planning, human service management, community development, policy analysis, policy advocacy, evaluation, mediation, electronic advocacy and other larger systems interventions. This course familiarizes students with the macro context of social work practice. It examines the reciprocal relationship between human behavior and social environments. It emphasizes the interlocking and complex nature of culture and personal identity with content on populations at risk, examining the factors that contribute to and constitute being at risk. It introduces the students to the obligation that social services meet the needs of groups served and are culturally relevant. This includes equipping students with skills to recognize diversity within and between groups that may influence assessment, planning, intervention, and research. Students learn how to define, design and implement strategies for effective practice with persons from diverse backgrounds.

Contents

1. Community Practice: An Introduction
2. Theory-Based, Model-Based Community Practice
3. The Nature of Social and Community Problems
4. The Concept of Community in Social Work Practice
5. Assessment: Discovering and Documenting the Life of a Community
6. The Landscape of Our Lives
7. Assessment
8. Philosophies of Assessment
9. Forms of Community Assessment
10. Community Assessment Applications to Our Own Work
11. Community Reengagement: Hitting the Bricks
12. Conclusion: Unpretentious but Necessary Outings
13. Using Assessment in Community Practice
14. Assertiveness: Using Self in Community Practice
15. Using Your Agency
16. Using Work Groups: Committees, Teams, and Boards
17. Using Networks and Networking
18. Using Marketing
19. Using the Advocacy Spectrum
20. Using Organizing: Acting in Concert
21. Community Social Casework

Recommended Texts

1. Boggs, G. L. (2011). *The Next American revolution: sustainable activism for the twenty-first century*. LA: University of California Press.
2. Block, P. (2009). *Community: the structure of belonging*. San Francisco: Berrett-Koehler.

Suggested Readings

1. Gamble, D. N. & Weil, M. (2010). *Community practice skills: Local to Global Perspectives*. New York: Columbia University Press.
2. O'Connor, M. K. & Netting, F. E. (2009). *Organization practice: a guide to understanding human service organizations (2nd ed.)*. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons.

Social policy refers to governmental and legislative efforts to implement changes to benefit society or a particular segment of society and, in this sense, is a social intervention. It has gained growing recognition that government needs to work with other groups in order to achieve social development. The subject has become more international in scope too, recognizing that different countries adopt very different solutions to common problems, as an academic subject, social policy gained prominence in British universities after the Second World War when the rapid expansion of key public services prompted interest in the emerging 'welfare state'. Studying Social Policy will enable you to understand the causes of social problems and what governments attempt to do about them. This course is designed to make students able to understand the contemporary concept of Social Welfare and Social Policy. It will help them in understanding social development in historical context, theoretical debates in social development and strategies for social development. It will enable them to have deeper insight of Social Protection Nets with reference to the Welfare States as well as the current situation of Pakistan.

Contents

1. Contemporary Social Welfare
2. The Historical Context
3. Theoretical Debates
4. Strategies for Social Development
5. Achieving Social Development: The Institutional Perspective
6. Social Policy for Development: Local, National and Global Dimensions
7. Approaches and Concepts within contemporary Social Policy
8. Social Policy Analysis
9. Influences on Social Policy Development
10. Policies and Programs to Combat Poverty
11. Poverty, Inequality and Development: The Challenge for Social Policy
12. Basic Education for Social Development
13. Health systems for Social Development
14. Social Security, Poverty and Development
15. Social Policy in Pakistan: Development and Well-being
16. National Social Welfare Policies of Pakistan
17. Provincial Social Welfare Policies of Pakistan
18. Contemporary Social Problems and Social Policy Issues of Pakistan
19. Contemporary Social Protection Nets in Pakistan
20. Social Protection Programs at Federal and Provincial level in Pakistan

Recommended Texts

1. Midgley, J., & Pawar, M. (Eds.). (2017). *Future directions in social development*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2. Mohan, B. (2011). *Development, poverty of culture, and social policy.* New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
3. Popple, P. R. (2018). *Social work practice and social welfare policy in the United States: a history.* New York: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Kirst-Ashman, K. K. (2010). *Introduction to social work &social welfare: critical thinking perspectives*. Belmont: Cengage leaning.
2. Birkland, T. A. (2011). *Introduction to the policy process: theories, concepts, and models of public policy making (3rd ed.).* Armonk, NY: M. E. Sharpe.

Forensic social work is broadly defined as the application of social work to questions and issues relating to law and legal systems (www.nofsw.org). Forensic social workers function in diverse practice settings that may include the provision of mental health services to correctional populations, conducting risk assessments, developing mitigation evidence, providing expert witness testimony, conducting custody evaluations, or administering victim or offender services. Forensic social work has been evolving for the last century but has only been officially recognized in the last 30 years as a specialty within the social work profession. Foundational to forensic social work is the contextual nature of the individual and the importance of social justice. This course fills a critical gap in social work education. Interdisciplinary practice and legal knowledge are essential for social workers to ensure that clients are effectively served. Yet the implications of legal issues are rarely addressed and/or integrated in social work education in a meaningful and practical way. It will enable students to integrate legal issues in social work practice.

Contents

1. Overview of Collaborative Forensic Practice
2. Defining Collaborative Forensic Social Work with Diverse Populations
3. A History of Forensic Social Work in the United States
4. From Intervention Roles to Multidisciplinary
5. Forensic Practice in Family and Social Services
6. Social Services: Meeting Basic Human Needs of Income, Food, and Shelter
7. Assisting Female Victims of Intimate Partner Violence: The Role of Victim Advocates
8. Forensic Practice with Older Adult Victims of Abuse
9. Forensic Practice in Education
10. Education, Social Work, and the Law
11. Forensic Practice in Child Welfare
12. Forensic Practice in Mental Health and Substance Abuse
13. Mental Health and Addictions: Legal and Ethical Issues for Practice
14. Order in the Drug Court: Understanding the Intersection of Substance Abuse and Law
15. Forensic Practice in Juvenile and Criminal Justice
16. Prisons as a Practice Setting
17. Reentry in the Twenty-First Century
18. Restorative Justice: What Social Workers Need to Know
19. Human Rights: Some Implications for Social Work
20. Human Rights Issues and Research with Prisoners and Other Vulnerable Populations:

Recommended Texts

1. Barker, R. L., & Branson, D. M. (2014). *Forensic social work: legal aspects of professional practice.* London: Routledge.
2. Maschi, T., Bradley, C., & Ward, K. (Eds.). (2009). *Forensic social work: psychosocial and legal issues in diverse practice settings*. New York: Springer Publishing Company, LLC.

Suggested Readings

1. Rome, S. H. (2013). *Social Work and the Law: Judicial Policy and Forensic Practice*. Boston: Pearson Education.

Feminist social work practice is based on principles derived from the political and social analyses of the women's movement. As a practice approach, feminism emphasizes gendered analyses and solutions, democratized structures and processes, diversity and inclusivity, linking personal situations with political solutions, and transformation at all levels of intervention. Feminist practice is in concert with a multisystem approach; it complements and extends strength-based social work. It requires of the practitioner, regardless of method, to be relational and open to other ways of knowing and understanding. Feminist social workers have been first to root women's troubles in their social positions and roles as women. Feminist social work have woven feminist insights into their own unique patterns of theory and practice, thereby setting up an interactive relationship by which feminist social work also contributes to feminist scholarship, research and practice. This course is designed to acquaint students with feminist social work theory and practice.

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Feminists Envisage the Creation of Egalitarian Social Relations
3. Feminist Theory and Practice: Implications for women Men and Children
4. Feminist Social Work: Relocating Social Work
5. Researching Feminist Social Work Practice
6. Theorizing Feminist Social Work Practice
7. Creating New Understandings of Women's Lives
8. Feminist Theories Encompass a Range of Positions
9. Re-conceptualizing Feminist Social Work Theory and Practice
10. Contextualizing Feminist Social Work Theory and Practice
11. Redefining Professionalism
12. Working with Men
13. The Complexities of Sexual Politics
14. Men in Social Work
15. The Men's Movement
16. Problematizing Masculinity
17. Working with Men
18. The Relevance of Feminist Social Work Theory to Working with Men
19. Gendered Social Relations in Social Work
20. Working with Children and Families
21. Working with Adults
22. Working with Offenders

Recommended Texts

1. Butler- Mokoro, S., & Grant, L. (Eds.). (2018). *Feminist perspectives on social work practice: the intersecting lives of women in the twenty-first century*. New York: Oxford University Press.
2. Ross, L. E. (2018). *Domestic violence and criminal justice*. New York: Routledge.

Suggested Readings

1. Valentich, M., & Gripton, J. (Eds.). (2016). *Feminist perspectives on social work and human sexuality*. Oxon: Routledge.
2. Wahab, S., Anderson-Nathe, B., & Gringeri, C. (Eds.). (2015). *Feminisms in social work research: promise and possibilities for justice-based knowledge*. New York: Routledge.

SOWK- 7108 **Social Justice and Social Work** **3(3+0)**

Social justice has a rich conceptual genealogy in critical theory and political philosophy. For students, teachers and social workers concerned with justice, empowerment, social change and human rights, this course provides a guide to the key ideas and thinkers, crucial historical developments and contemporary debates about social justice. Ever since its formal inauguration in the late 19th century, social work has always paid attention to social justice issues. Although Social Work's involvement in social justice issues and related social action has waxed and waned since the profession's early years, social work has sustained its ideological commitment to social justice. This course is designed to orient students with the historical and cultural concepts of social justice across different cultures, theories and conceptual frameworks, Social justice in an era of globalization and cultural reflections on social justice. It will also help students to uncover the interrelationship between social work and social justice.

Contents

1. Introduction: Social Justice, The Norms and Ideological Formulations of Social Justice
2. Historical and Cultural Concepts of Social Justice
3. The emergence of social justice in the West
4. The Gandhian concept of social justice
5. Social justice in an era of globalization
6. Social justice in the Middle East
7. Decolonizing livelihoods, decolonizing the will: solidarity economy as a social justice paradigm in Latin America
8. Social justice, transitional justice, and political transformation in South Africa
9. Indigenous struggles for justice: restoring balance within the context of Anglo settler societies
10. Theories and Conceptual Frameworks
11. Liberalism, Conservatism and social justice
12. Social justice and critical theory: feminism, Postmodern perspectives on social justice
13. The capability approach and social justice
14. Human rights as pillars of social justice
15. Cultural Reflections on Social Justice
16. Justice, culture and human rights
17. The use of the arts in promoting social justice
18. By its absence: literature and the attainment of social justice consciousness
19. Music Cinema & Social justice
20. Social Work and Social Justice
21. Conceptualizing Social Justice in Social Work
22. Social Welfare Policy as a Form of Social Justice
23. Social Justice for Marginalized and Disadvantaged Groups: Issues and Challenges for Social Policies in Asia
24. Social Justice in a World of Anywhere Access

Recommended Texts

1. Harris, D. L., & Bordere, T. C. (Eds.). (2016). *Handbook of social justice in loss and grief: exploring diversity, equity, and inclusion.* New York: Routledge.
2. Hoefer, R. (2015). *Advocacy practice for social justice (3rd ed.).* Chicago: Lyceum.

Suggested Readings

1. Sue, D. W., et al. (2016). *Multicultural social work practice: competency-based approach to diversity and social justice*. New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons.
2. Thompson, S. (Ed.). (2015). *Encyclopedia of diversity and social justice*. London: Rowman & Littlefield.

Social research provides accurate and timely information on the needs, attitudes and motivations of a population: It plays a vital social role, assisting our government and businesses to develop services, policies, and products that are responsive to an identified need. The purpose of this course is to develop students' understanding and skills in the approaches, techniques and challenges of conducting social work research and to enable students to be competent and discerning consumers of social science literature. Research in social work is important for many reasons. It is used to evaluate the effectiveness of the practice in which social workers engage and the programs they implement. Development of new knowledge, policies and programs often result from research efforts. Through social work research, the professional can: Assess the needs and resources of people in their environments and may evaluate the effectiveness of social work services in meeting people's needs in a more comprehensive way.

Contents

1. An Introduction to Scientific Inquiry in Social Work
2. Philosophy and Theory in Social Work Research
3. The Ethics and Politics of Social Work Research
4. Problem Formulation
5. Conceptualization and Operationalization
6. Measurement
7. Constructing Measurement Instruments
8. Designs for Evaluating Programs and Practice
9. Data-Collection Methods with Large Sources of Data
10. Qualitative Research Methods
11. Qualitative Research: Specific Methods
12. Qualitative Data Analysis
13. Quantitative Data Analysis
14. Inferential Data Analysis
15. Writing Research Proposals and Reports

Recommended Texts

1. Babbie, E. (2013). *The practice of social research* (13th ed.). Belmont: Wadsworth, Cengage Learning.
2. Babbie, E. (2014). *The basics of social research* (6th ed.). Belmont: Wadsworth, Cengage Learning.

Suggested Readings

1. Bhattacherjee, A. (2012). *Social science research: principles, methods, and practices* (2nd ed.). Florida: Creative Commons Attribution.
2. Blaikie, N. (2010). *Designing social research: the logic of anticipation* (2nd ed.). Cambridge: Polity Press.

Social statistics and quantitative data analysis are key tools for understanding society and social change. We can try to capture people's attitudes and map patterns in behavior and circumstances using numbers and also describe how people and populations change. This course is designed to help students understand the descriptive and inferential statistics. It will also enable them to apply advanced statistical applications including parametric tests and non-parametric test to infer the quantitative data. They will learn that social statistics is the use of statistical measurement systems to study human behavior in a *social* environment. This can be accomplished through polling a group of people, evaluating a subset of data obtained about a group of people, or by observation and statistical analysis of a set of data that relates to people, *methods*, techniques and concepts used in quantitative research. It will acquaint students with the knowledge of Descriptive Statistics as well as Inferential Statistics and they will be able to apply these tests during applied research.

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Descriptive Statistics
3. Measure of Dispersion
4. Probability
5. Normal Distribution Curve
6. Tests of Significance
7. Single sample Tests involving means and proportions
8. Two Sample Tests
9. Inferential Statistics
10. Non-Parametric Tests
11. Chi- Square
12. Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test
13. Coefficient of Contingency
14. Crammer's V
15. Mann-Whitney Test
16. Parametric Tests
17. T- tests
18. One sample t-Test
19. K- independent Sample test
20. Paired-sample t-test
21. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)
22. Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA)
23. Multivariate Analysis of Covariance (MANCOVA)
24. Regression
25. Correlation

Recommended Texts

1. DeVellis, R. F. (2017). *Scale development: theory and applications* (4th ed.). California: SAGE Publications, Inc.
2. Aron, A. C. (2014). *Statistics for the behavioral and social sciences: a brief course* (5th ed.). Essex: Pearson Education Limited.

Suggested Readings

1. Healey, J. F. (2016). *The essentials of statistics: a tool for social research* (4th ed.). Boston, MA: Cengage Learning.

Qualitative methods derive from a variety of disciplines and traditions. They are used to learn directly from others what is important to them, to provide the context necessary to understand quantitative findings, and to identify variables important for future studies. It provides an in-depth understanding of the ways people come to understand, act and manage their day-to-day situations in particular settings. Qualitative research uses words and images to help us understand more about "why" and "how" something is happening and, sometimes "what" is happening. This course is designed to make students aware of the ways in which choices of methodology are closely linked to broader theoretical and conceptual issues in qualitative research. It will help students with a critical understanding of the philosophical commitments and behavioral assumptions in qualitative research; Enabling students to consider the appropriateness of different methodologies; and familiarizing students with a variety of qualitative research approaches, including narrative research, phenomenological research, grounded theory research, ethnographic research and case study research.

Contents

1. Philosophical Foundations: Qualitative Research as Paradigm
2. Qualitative Research as Paradigm
3. Philosophical assumptions underlying Qualitative Paradigms
4. Ontology
5. Epistemology
6. Methodology
7. Axiology
8. Major Research Paradigms in Qualitative Research
9. Constructivism
10. Interpretivism
11. Symbolic Interactionism
12. Pragmatism
13. Designing a Qualitative Research
14. Five Qualitative Approaches to Inquiry
15. Narrative Research
16. Phenomenological Research
17. Grounded Theory Research
18. Ethnographic Research
19. Case Study Research
20. Types of Qualitative Research Methods
21. Data Collection
22. Data Analysis, Representation and Conclusion
23. Writing a Qualitative Study
24. Standard of Validation and Evaluation

Recommended Texts

1. Creswell, J. W. (2013). *Qualitative inquiry and research design: choosing among five approaches.* London: Sage Publications.
2. Denzin, N. K., & Lincoln, Y. S. (Eds.). (2018). *The sage handbook for qualitative research (5th ed.)*London: Sage Publications

Suggested Readings

1. Leavy, P. (Ed.). (2014). *The oxford handbook of qualitative research.* New York: Oxford University Press.

2. Lune, H., & Berg, B. L. (2017). *Qualitative research methods for the social sciences (9th ed.).* Harlow: Pearson Education Limited.

SOWK-7112 **Spirituality and Social Work Practice** **3(3+0)**

Time and experience have taught social work that a person's spiritual beliefs not only help them feel whole but can be a strength. A person's spiritual beliefs may give them hope or confidence for the future. A person's spiritual beliefs might give them a sense of belonging or connection to the community. Spirituality is the heart of helping. It is the heart of empathy and care, the pulse of compassion, the vital flow of practice wisdom, and the driving energy of service. Social workers know that our professional roles, theories, and skills become rote, empty, tiresome, and finally lifeless without this heart, by whatever names we call it. This course is designed to provide a framework of values, knowledge, and skills to bring together the many religious and nonreligious forms of spirituality together in a creative helping process. This course is designed to equip students with the central values of spiritually sensitive social work.

Contents

1. Central Values and Concepts for Spiritually Sensitive Social Work
2. Exploring Spiritual Diversity for Social Work Practice
3. Human Diversity, Spirituality, and Social Work Practice
4. Religious Perspectives on Social Service and Their Insights for Social Work Practice
5. Nonsectarian Spiritual Perspectives, Comparisons, and Implications for Cooperation
6. Spiritually Sensitive Social Work in Action
7. Creating a Spiritually Sensitive Context for Practice
8. Understanding and Assessing Spiritual Development
9. Ethical Guidelines for Spiritually Sensitive and Culturally Appropriate Practice
10. Spiritually Oriented Transformational Practice
11. A Worldwide View of Spiritually Sensitive Practice

Recommended Text

1. Canda, E. R., & Furman, L. D. (2010). *Spiritual diversity in social work practice: The heart of helping* (2nd ed.). New York: Oxford University Press.
2. Coates, J., Graham, J. R., Swartzentruber, B., & Ouellette, B. (Eds.). (2007). *Spirituality and social work: selected Canadian readings.* Toronto: Canadian Scholars' Press Inc.

Suggested Readings

1. Loue, S. (2017). *Handbook of religion and spirituality in social work practice and research*. New York: Springer.
2. Mathews, I. (2009). *Social work and spirituality*. Exeter: Learning Matters ltd.

Anticipation is increasingly at the heart of urgent contemporary debates, from climate change to the economic crisis. As societies are less confident that tradition will provide an effective guide to the future, anticipatory practices are coming to the foreground of political, organizational and personal life. These dynamics are driven by economies of anticipation, fueled by expectations of future developments such as large-scale infrastructural expansion and changing institutional frameworks, and entail massive conflicts around access to and control over land. This course is an introductory exploration into the emerging worlds of multiple economies of anticipation. It is a course on contemporary capitalism looked through the temporal logic of anticipation. Furthermore to achieve a fuller understanding of the centrality of anticipation to human behaviour a research base must be developed that is capable of assessing and enhancing the potential of anticipatory practices for individuals, organizations and society while mitigating the risks of human behaviour. The students will be able to learn a general understanding of the importance of the increasing economy and economic linkages with the rest of the economy ; and improving basic health services, water supply and other social services.

Contents

1. Shifting Modernities
2. Anticipation and Political Economy
3. Beyond Biopolitics
4. Anticipation and Attrition
5. Precarity in Contemporary Capitalism
6. Crises of Capitalism: Two Views
7. Value, Dispossession and Primitive Accumulation
8. Bio-Accumulation
9. Political Economy

Recommended Texts

1. Berlant, L. (2011). *Cruel optimism.* Durham: Duke University Press.
2. Clough, P. T. (2018). *The user unconscious: on affect, media, and measure.* Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Harvey, D. (2010). *The enigma of capital: and the crises of capitalism.* New York: Oxford University Press.
2. Povinelli, E. A. (2016). *Geontologies: a requiem to late liberalism*. Durham: Duke University Press.

In direct practice, social workers help clients to enact psychological and interpersonal change, increase their access to social and economic resources, and maintain or enhance their capacities and strengths. However, a theory may explain human behavior, for example, by describing how humans interact or how humans react to certain stimuli. Theories helped social workers explain why people behave as they do, to better understand how the environment affects behavior, to guild their interventions, and to predict what is likely to be the result of a particular social work intervention. A theory helps to explain a situation and perhaps, how it came about. Theories Used in Social Work Practice & Practice Models. Social work theories are general explanations that are supported by evidence obtained through the scientific method. This course presents a variety of models, theories, and techniques chosen based on the particular mission and values of social work. The approaches selected are both evidence-based and consistent with strength and empowerment perspectives, which will enable students to be well versed in these perspectives.

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Exploring, Assessing, And Planning
3. The Change-Oriented Phase
4. Planning and Implementing Change-Oriented Strategies
5. Developing Resources, Organizing, Planning, and Advocacy as Intervention Strategies
6. Enhancing Family Relationships
7. Intervening with Families: Cultural and Ecological Perspectives
8. Intervening in Social Work Groups
9. Additive Empathy, Interpretation, and Confrontation
10. Managing Barriers to Change
11. The Termination Phase
12. The Final Phase: Evaluation and Termination

Recommended Texts

1. Corcoran, J., & Walsh, J. (2016). *Clinical assessment and diagnosis in social work practice* (3rd ed.).New York: Oxford University Press.
2. Hepworth, D. H., Rooney, R. H., Rooney, G. D., Gottfried, K. S., & Larsen, J. A. (2017). *Direct social work practice: theory and skills* (10th ed.). Belmont: Brooks/Cole, Cengage Learning.

Suggested Readings

1. Miley, K. K., O'Melia, M. W., & DuBois, B. L. (2012). *Generalist social work practice: An empowering approach*. New York: Pearson Higher Education.
2. Suppes, M. A., & Wells, C. C. (2013*). The social work experience: an introduction to social work and social welfare (6th ed.).* New York: Pearson Education, Inc.
3. Zastrow, C. (2017). *Introduction to social work and social welfare: empowering people* (12th ed.). Boston: Cengage Learning.

Social gerontology is a specialization that centers on the social aspects of growing old. The goal of social gerontologists is to help older adults improve their communication and interactions with others. Gerontological social workers provide counseling and therapy to clients to help them cope with the psychological, emotional, social, and financial challenges that come with aging. With an understanding of gerontology, an individual can make plans for her or his own life course and needs, and communities and legislators can make necessary public policy choices. Public policy decisions are critical because of the tremendous growth of our population aged 65.They also provide therapy and advising as necessary to clients' families and loved ones. This course examines a broad range of theories and contemporary issues in aging that relate to social work practice with older adults and their families. It will provide students with the knowledge and skills for application to a wide range of gerontological practice situations, using an evidence-based practice approach to understand older adults and their families. Ideally, they will be able to help older adults live active, independent lifestyles.

Contents

1. Gerontology, its nature and scope
2. Gerontology in 21st century
3. Demographic issue
4. The Biology of Aging-
5. The Psychology of Aging
6. The stereotyping of aging and myths and facts of aging
7. Theoretical perspectives on aging
8. General problem of old-age
9. Mental health problems among older Adults
10. Elderly abuse
11. Elderly Health Care services
12. Adaptation to aging
13. The last stage of life
14. Gerontological social work
15. Social work with elderly and case management for gerontological social works
16. Centrality of Social support and social ties to the health and well-being of older adults
17. Aging in Pakistan: Social analysis
18. Social Policy for Older Adults
19. Services for Older Adults in Pakistan
20. Public approach towards aging and aged: NGOs in Pakistan

Recommended Texts

1. Deluca, S., Clampet-Lundquist, S. & Edin, K. (2016). *Coming of age in the other America*. NY: Russell Sage Foundation.
2. Erber, J.T. (2013). *Aging and older adulthood*. Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell.

Suggested Readings

1. Hooyman, N. R., Kawamoto, K. Y., & Kiyak, H. A. (2015). *Aging matters: an introduction to social gerontology.* New Jersey: Pearson Education, Inc.
2. Morgan, L. A., & Kunkel, S. R. (2016). *Aging, society, and the life course*. New York: Springer Publishing Company, LLC.

This course offers an in-depth examination of the phenomenon of gender-motivated violence. Following a consideration of the prevalence and variety of types of violence around the world, we consider questions such as: How, if at all, is violence against women different from other types of violence? How effective have legal strategies to address violence against women been, and what shifts in thinking about gender-motivated violence would be necessary finally to eradicate it? How does the toleration of sexual violence shape people's expectations and sense of entitlements? What are the implications of gender-based violence for the constitutional guarantee of equal protection of the laws? Does equal protection itself have a gendered meaning and reality? Thus students will be able to learn how to Coordinate referrals and advocate with partner organizations supporting to provide confidential services to clients, in accordance with their issues keeping in view the guiding principles and informed consent.

Contents

1. Introduction
2. The problem of power and gender-power relationships
3. The pleasure-danger dichotomy
4. Notion of violence as a social phenomenon
5. Gender Violence and Domestic Violence
6. Prevalence of violence against women-definitions and findings
7. Types and Impacts of violence against women
8. Relative merits of different theoretical approaches to understand the problem of violence against women
9. Cross-cultural issues in representation of violence against women/domestic violence
10. Gendering necropolitics
11. Gender and Child Maltreatment
12. Gender, Violence and Education
13. Importance and relevance of violence in relation to gender and schools
14. Educational institutes: a site for production or prevention of violence
15. Family Violence and Elderly Abuse
16. War, Inter-Group Conflicts and Sexualized Violence
17. Criminal Justice System and Violence

Recommended Texts

1. Akgul, F. (2017). *Patriarchal theory reconsidered: torture and gender-based violence in Turkey*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2. Bahun, S., & Rajan, V. G. J. (Eds.). (2015). *Violence and gender in the globalized world: the intimate and the estimate*. Surrey: Ashgate Publishing Limited.

Suggested Readings

1. Blyth, C., Colgan, E., & Edwards, K. B. (Eds.). (2018). *Rape culture, gender violence, and religion: biblical perspectives*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2. Davies, J. M., & Lyon, E. (2014*) Domestic violence advocacy 2e: complex lives/difficult choices*. Thousand Oaks, Sage Publications.

SOWK-7117   Human Rights and Social Work: Towards Rights-Based Practice   3(3+0)

Human rights ideals are at the pinnacle of contemporary social work practice and international political discourse. Yet in recent years, with the heightened threat of terrorism, we have begun to witness an erosion of many traditional civil liberties. It covers the importance of human rights relating **to** the non-human world, as well as the consequences of political and ecological uncertainty. Human Rights and Social Work explores how the principles of human rights inform contemporary social work practice. Both human rights and social work have traditionally been understood through the lens of an Enlightenment world view. The implications of this Enlightenment heritage for social work, and the possibilities of 'post-Enlightenment' practice, in a way that is accessible, direct and engaging. This course is designed to show how an implicit understanding of human rights principles can provide a foundation for practice that is central to social work, community development and the broader human services. Human Rights and Social Work explores how the principles of human rights inform contemporary social work practice. Both human rights and social work have traditionally been understood through the lens of an Enlightenment world view.

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Thinking about human rights
3. Human Rights in a Globalized World
4. Human Rights: Beyond Traditional Formulations
5. Public and Private Human Rights
6. Culture and Human Rights
7. Human Rights and Human Needs
8. Human Rights and Obligations
9. Ethics and Human Rights
10. Participating in the Human Rights Discourse
11. Constructing Human Rights for Social Work Practice
12. Bringing human rights and community development together
13. Enacting human rights from below
14. Achieving Human Rights through Social Work Practice
15. Respecting Human Rights in Social Work Practice
16. Conclusion: Prospects for Human Rights Practice

Recommended Texts

1. López, J. J. (2018). *Human rights as political imaginary*. Cham: Palgrave Macmillan.
2. Edmunds, J. (2017). *Human rights, Islam and the failure of cosmopolitanism*. Oxon: Routledge.

Suggested Readings

1. Maschi, T. (2016). *Applying a human rights approach to social work research and evaluation: arights research manifesto.* Cham: Springer.
2. Moyn, S. (2018). *Not enough: human rights in an unequal world*. Cambridge: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press.

Welfare is a type of government support for the citizens of that society. Welfare may be provided to people of any income level, as with social security (and is then often called a social safety net), but it is usually intended to ensure that people can meet their basic human needs such as food and shelter Living in a postwelfare era whereby shrinking welfare provisions making it really very hardfor the poorest of the poor to meet their both ends meet. The welfare–era motif of parallel tracks separating government support from religious benevolence has been supplanted by the post–welfare principle of partnership. This course is designed to discuss different welfare models and their critique along with the public-private partnership for the marginalized segments of society to a more restrictive temporary relief program. The students will be able to learn that how aside from adults, social welfare can also brighten the future for poverty-stricken kids, ultimately halting the cycle of poverty in families at risk, poverty can be traumatic for children, and welfare helps the next generation become less reliant on government support.

Contents

1. Introduction and Overview
2. The Welfare State
3. Politico-Welfare Ideologies of Welfare State
4. Welfare State Models
5. Welfare States in Non-western Worlds
6. Social Welfare in Postwelfare Era
7. The Welfare Revolution and Charitable Choice
8. Human Welfare in a World of States: Reassessing the Balance of Responsibility
9. The Withering of the Welfare State
10. Is the Welfare State Justified?
11. Education in a post-welfare society
12. The Rise and Fall of the Welfare State
13. Revisiting the Welfare State

Recommended Texts

1. Engster, D. (2015). *Justice, care, and the welfare state (1st ed.).* Oxford: Oxford University Press.
2. Garland, D. (2016). *The welfare state: a very short introduction (1st ed.).* New York: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

1. Hannesson, R. (2015*). Debt, democracy and the welfare state: are modern democracies living on borrowed time and money?* New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2. Harris, K. (2017). *A social revolution: politics and the welfare state in Iran.* California: University of California Press.
3. Renwick, C. (2017). *Bread for all: the origins of welfare stat*e. London: Allen Lane.

Mental health refers to cognitive, behavioral, and emotional well-being. It is all about how people think, feel, and behave. People sometimes use the term "mental health" to mean the absence of a mental disorder. Mental health can affect daily living, relationships, and physical health. Mental health includes emotional, psychological, and social well-being. It affects how one think, feel, and act. It also helps determine how one handle stress, relate to others, and make choices. Mental health is important at every stage of life, from childhood and adolescence through adulthood. This course is designed to give an orientation about different models of mental health, mental health problems and its theoretical underpinnings. Moreover, it aims at identifying Mental Disorders in Health Care and Community settings. The students will be able to learn that how a Clinical social worker diagnose and treat mental health conditions as well, how they can provide individual, family, and couples therapy, and how they can assist individuals with depression, anxiety, family problems, and other mental health or behavioral issues.

Contents

1. Social work practice and mental health
2. Values and ethics in mental health
3. Concepts related to mental health
4. Community Mental Health
5. Impact of oppression and stigma
6. Role of social worker in mental health services
7. Stress and Coping
8. Mental health social work with children and adolescent
9. Mental health social work with adults
10. Ageing and mental health stereotypes
11. Depression and dementia in old age - signs and types
12. Recognizing and assessing dementia and Social interventions
13. Home and community base long-term care policies and programs
14. The crucial role for social work practitioners and research evaluators
15. The future of mental health social workers
16. National Mental Health Program – Mental Health Act

Recommended Texts

1. Archambeault, J. (2009*). Reflective reader: social work and mental health (1st ed.).* Exeter: Learning Matters Ltd.
2. Francis, A. P. (Ed.). (2014). *Social work in mental health: contexts and theories for practice.* New Delhi: Sage Publications India Pvt. Ltd.

Suggested Readings

1. Golightley, M. (2008). *Social work and mental health.* Trowbridge, Wiltshire: Cromwell Press Ltd.
2. Gould, N. (2010). *Mental health social work in context.* New York: Routledge.

SOWK-7120   The Government of Life: Foucault, Biopolitics, and Neoliberalism   3(3+0)

Biopolitics is an intersectional field between human biology and politics. It is a political wisdom taking into consideration the administration of life and a locality's population as its subject. In the conception of Foucault, biopower is a technology of power for managing humans in large groups; the distinctive quality of this political technology is that it allows for the control of entire populations furthermore, it is 'to ensure, sustain, and multiply life, to put this life in order. The concepts of biopower and biopolitics are now used extensively by political theorists. They refer to the broad field in which biological factors are drawn into the social domain as tar- gets of political intervention and sites of ethical contestation. biopower is a normatively complex term. This course focuses on the relation that Foucault established between the ideas of biopower and biopolitics and the studies of governmentality in his last courses and occasional writings of this period. The students will learn how, It uncovers Foucault's analysis of biopolitics as a guiding thread to understand why liberalism and neoliberalism is a "government of life."

Contents

1. The Nomos of Neoliberalism: Introduction
2. The Fourth Age of Security
3. The Law of the Household
4. The Risks of Security
5. A Genealogy of Biopolitics
6. Power over Life and Politics of Death
7. Three Biopolitical Deconstructions
8. Liberalism between Legality and Governmentality
9. From Reason of State to Liberalism
10. Government and Public Reason.
11. Republican Law
12. Liberal Civil Society
13. Philosophy as Ethics and Embodiment
14. Parrhesia between East and West
15. The Embodiment of Truth and the Politics of Community

Recommended Texts

1. Jarrín, A. (2017). *The biopolitics of beauty: cosmetic citizenship and affective capital in brazil.* California: University of California Press.
2. Kakuk, P. (Ed.). (2017). *Bioethics and biopolitics: theories, applications and connections.* Cham: Springer International Publishing AG 2017.

Suggested Readings

1. Rushing, R. A. (2016). *Descended from hercules: biopolitics and the muscled male body on screen.* Bloomington: Indiana University Press.
2. Schuller, K. (2018). *The biopolitics of feeling: race, sex, and science in the nineteenth ce*ntury. Durham: Duke University Press.