

**Maharashtra State Eligibility Test for Lectureship**  
महाराष्ट्र राज्य व्याख्यातापदासाठी राज्यस्तरीय पात्रता चाचणी (सेट) परीक्षा

**Conducted by University of Pune**  
**(AS THE STATE AGENCY)**

**SYLLABUS AND SAMPLE QUESTIONS**

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Subject</i>
<i>Code No.</i>	
<b>20</b>	<b>Social Work</b>



**UNIVERSITY OF PUNE**  
**Ganeshkhind, Pune-411007**

**Syllabus and structure for Paper II and Revised Structure for Paper III**

Paper II will consist of 50 objective type questions (multiple choice, matching type, true/false, Assertion-Reasoning type etc.) Each question will carry two marks (Total Marks 100) All questions will be compulsory. Duration for paper II will be 75 minutes during first session.

**REVISED STRUCTURE OF PAPER III**

As per the directives received from the UGC, the nature of the paper III has been revised for the Maharashtra State Eligibility Test (SET) beginning with the XIX test. The new revised structure will be applicable to all subjects except Mathematical Science, Physical Science, Chemical Science, Life Science & Earth Atmospheric Ocean & Planetary Science. For these five subjects the pattern of paper III will be as per previous examination. The syllabi for all the subjects, however, remain as earlier.

The revised structure of the paper III is as follows. The paper will have a total of 26 questions arranged in four sections.

- Section I : Candidates have to write a critique of a given para or stanza from a known thinker/writer. Five carefully considered specific questions will be asked on the given para, requiring an answer in upto 30 words each. This section shall carry  $5 \times 5 = 25$  marks. In the case of science subjects, a theoretical problem will be set for the candidates to analyse. Five questions will be asked thereon.
- Section II : Fifteen questions will be asked across the syllabus for paper III (A) wherever shown separately or on III A & B together. The questions will be definitional or seeking particular information and are to be answered in upto 30 words each. Each question will carry 5 marks ( $15 \times 5 = 75$  marks). There will be no internal choice.
- Section III : Five extended answers based on analytical/evaluative questions will be asked on each of the major specializations/electives. Questions will be asked on all major specializations/electives and the candidates will be asked to choose one specialization/elective and answer the five questions from it. The questions will be set from the syllabus for paper III (B). There will be no internal choice. Each question will be answered in upto 200 words and shall carry 12 marks ( $5 \times 12 = 60$  marks). Where there are no separate specializations/electives or separate topics in III(B) shown in the syllabus 5 questions will be set across the syllabus on entire Paper III.
- Section IV : Essay writing – One question with internal choice on general themes and contemporary, theoretical or of disciplinary relevance will be given. The candidate would answer it in up to 1000 words.

**STRUCTURE OF REVISED FORMAT FOR PAPER III**

SR.	QUESTION	TEST OF	WORDS	MARKS
Sec. I	Critique	Critical ability and ability to apply knowledge one possesses.	$30 \times 5 = 150$	$5 \times 5 = 25$
Sec. II	15 definitional specific answer questions	Ability of precise understanding and making exact statements	$30 \times 15 = 450$	$15 \times 5 = 75$
Sec. III	5 analytical/evaluative questions	Ability to reason and hold the argument over some length	$200 \times 5 = 1000$	$5 \times 12 = 60$
Sec. IV	Essay	Ability to expound critically a theme at length with discrimination	$1000 \times 1 = 1000$	$40 \times 1 = 40$
			2600 WORDS	200 MARKS

## [20] : SOCIAL WORK

### SYLLABUS AND SAMPLE QUESTIONS

**NOTE : STRUCTURE OF PAPER II AND REVISED STRUCTURE OF PAPER III PLEASE SEE PAGE NUMBER ONE.**

#### **PAPER—II & PAPER—III (A) (CORE GROUP)**

##### **Unit—I**

Evolution of Social Work Profession-Impact of Social Reform Movements; Factors that influenced the emergence of method approach in Social Work Practice; Social Work as Human Rights Profession.

Philosophy and Principles of Social Work Profession and their Application.

System Approach to Social Work Practice; Role of Social Work in the Remedial, Preventive and Developmental Models.

Definition Relevance and Scope of Integrated Approach to Social Work Practice.

Skills and Techniques.

Social Work Education-Content, Training Supervision . Problems and Challenges.

##### **Unit—II**

Meaning and Characteristics of Society, Community, Social Group and Social Institution; Social Structure and Social Stratification, Theories of Social Change and Social Disorganisation.

Tribal, Rural and Urban Communities, Weaker and Vulnerable Sections and Minority Groups.

Population, Poverty, Unemployment, Underdevelopments; Problems of Developing.

Economics and Consequences of New Economic Policy.

Concept of Welfare State, Indian Constitution-Features, Problems, Fundamental.

Rights and Directive Principles and Planning in India-Five Year Plans.

Human Behaviour, Human Needs, Human Motivation and Problems of Human Behaviour and Coping Mechanisms.

##### **Unit—III**

Human Growth and Development in the Lifespan of Individual.

Learning Socialisation and Theories of Personality.

Concept and Causative Factors of Indian Social Problems-Analysis.

Intervention of Social Problems-Government and Voluntary Efforts at Micro and Macro Levels.

Role of the Social Workers in Identifying Social Problems and Development of Appropriate Strategies.

**Unit—IV**

Case work-Concept, Objectives and Principles.  
Social Case Work Process-Intake, Study, Social Diagnosis, Treatment, Termination and Evaluation.  
Approaches in Case Work-Psychoanalytical, Psycho-social. Problem Solving, Behaviour Modification, Crisis Intervention, Eclectic Approach.  
Techniques and skills in Social Case Work :  
Interviews, Home visit, Resource Mobilisation, Referral. Environmental Modification.  
Case Work Relationship, Communication, Types of Recordings in Case Work.  
Role of Social Case Worker in Various Settings.

**Unit—V**

Concept of Group Work-Assumptions, Definition and Goals of Group Work.  
Principles, Skills and Values of Social Group Work.  
Stages of Group Development and Use of Programmes for Group Development : Orientation Stage, Working Stage, Termination Stage, Programme Planning, Implementation and Evaluation.  
Study of Group Process-Group Dynamics, Member's Behaviour. Leadership and Role of the Worker in Various Settings.  
Approaches and Models in Group Work Practice-Therapeutic/Social Treatment.  
Development Group and Task-oriented Group.

**Unit—VI**

Concept, Principles and Objectives of community Organisation.  
Approaches in Community Organisation-Models, Strategies and Role of Social Worker in Each of the Approaches.  
Community Development and Community Organisation.  
Social Action in Community Organisation-Concept, Purpose and Techniques.  
Community Organisation as a Para-political Process-Networking, Conscientisation, Planning and Organising, Roles and Strategies of Social Movements-Types and Role of NGOs.

**Unit—VII**

Definition, Nature, Scope and Purposes of Social Work Research.  
Research Designs. Types and Methods.  
Steps in Social Work Research-Problem Formulation, Operationalisation of Variables, Sampling, Tools and Techniques of Data Collection. Data Analysis and Report Writing.  
Role and Responsibilities of the Researcher.  
Statistics-its use and limitation in Social Work Research (measures of central tendency, chi-square test, t-test, correlation tests).

**Unit—VIII**

Social Policy-Concept and Scope, Distinction between Social and Economic Policies.  
Place of Ideology and Values.  
Evolution of Social Policy in India; Review of Major Policies and Programmes, viz. Education, Health, Shelter, Environment, Social Security. Employment, Family, Child, Women and Youth Welfare, Welfare of the Aged, Weaker Sections, Elderly and Disabled.  
Characteristics of Social Welfare Organisations-Size, Nature, Design, Legal Studies, Rules and Procedure and Overall Policy.

## SET (Social Work) / 5

Management of social welfare organisation (government and voluntary)-Home relation. Financial relation and Physical relation.

Programme and Project Management-Identifying Overall and Specific Needs, Project Formulations, Monitoring and Evaluation, Recording and Accountability.

### Unit—IX

Concept of Social Justice-Its Relationship with Social Legislation. Civil Rights, Human Rights and Issues of Social Justice.

Legislations Pertaining to Women and Children.

Legislations Pertaining to Social Defence, Social Security and Social Assistance.

Legislation Pertaining to people with Disability, the Underprivileged and Health related Legislations.

Role of Social Worker in Promoting Social Legislation and Social Justice.

### Unit—X

Social Development-Meaning, Concept and Indicators.

Approaches and Strategies-Growth with Equity, Minimum Needs. Quality of Life.

Global Efforts for Human Development. Concept of Sustainable Development.

Social Work and Social Development.

Problems of Social Development in India.

## PAPER—III (B) (ELECTIVE/OPTIONAL)

### Elective—I

Labour Welfare and Human Resource Management-Concept, Principles and Approaches.

Problems Concerning Industrial Labour in India-Absenteeism, Migratory Character, Indebtedness and Exploitation.

Concept of Collective Bargaining Workers' Participation in Management and HRD Sub-systems.

Legislations-Factories Act, 1948 and other Legislations relating to Trade Union.

Industrial Disputes, Employees' State Insurance, Wages, Gratuity, P.F., Bonus, Plantation, Mines and Others.

Role of welfare Officer-Use of Social Work Knowledge and Skills.

### Elective—II

Evolution of Social Work Practice in the Field of Medical and Psychiatric Social Work in India, Emerging Trends and Scope.

Health/Mental Health Care System-Policies Programmes, Analysis of Existing Health Policies, Major Health Concerns of Disadvantaged Groups.

Social and Psychological Factors and Physical and Mental Disorders.

Role of Social Work in Health Care Delivery System and in Institutions for the Disabled.

Social Work Practice in Hospitals. Specialized Medical and Mental Health Institutions.

Child Guidance Clinics. Stress. Stress and Crisis Intervention Centres.

**Elective—III**

Concepts, Goals, Process and Models of Community Development.

Needs and Problems Related to Urban, Rural and Tribal Development.

Institution of Panchayati Raj-Philosophy, Role and Functions.

Government Programmes and Service for the Development of Tribals, Schedule Caste, Women and Children in Urban, Rural and Tribal Areas.

Role of NGOs in Urban, Rural. Tribal Development.

**Elective—IV**

Changes in Demographical and Social Situations of Families. Women Youth, Aged and Children in India.

Problems of Families, Women, Youth, Aged and Children in India.

Social Legislation for Families, Women and Children.

Policies, Programmes and Services for Families, Women, Youth, Aged and Children-Government, NGO. National and International Level.

Social Work Intervention with Families, Children, Women, the Elderly and People with Special Needs.

**Elective—V**

Concepts of Crime and Deviance-Theories of Causation.

Objectives, Forms and Justification of Punishment; Limitation of Punishment.

Correctional Services-Nature and Evolution, Adult and Juvenile Correctional Programmes, Institutional and Community Based Treatment, Legal Provisions. Intervention Programmes for Victims of Violence, Neglect and Abuse.

Juvenile Delinquency-Nature and Causes, Juvenile Justice law and Organisation.

Role of Social Worker in Correctional and Intervention Services.

**SAMPLE QUESTIONS**

**PAPER—II**

1. Which of the following is not a principle of social case work ?  
(A) Individualization  
(B) Self-determination  
(C) Non-Judgemental Attitude  
(D) Transference
2. Assertion (A) : According to the Report of the National Human Rights Commission. there were 819 deaths in judicial custody in 1997-98.  
Reason (R) : The increase in deaths in judicial custody is due to the poor health conditions prevailing in the prisons of the country.  
Select the correct answer from the codes given below

*Codes :*

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) A is false but R is true.