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M.S.W.-4

Social Work and Social Development

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By: Prieti Gupta



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QUESTION PAPER

June – 2023

(Solved)

SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

M.S.W.-4

Time: 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 100

Notes: (i) Answer All the five questions. (ii) All the questions carry equal marks.

Q. 1. Describe the theories of migration and examine their relevance.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-1, Page No. 6, 'Theories of Migration'.

Or

Explain the indicators of human development.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-6, Page No. 51, 'Development Indicators'.

Q. 2. Examine sustainable development in the context of globalization.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-7, Page No. 64, 'Globalization and Sustainable Development'.

Or

Enumerate the important directive principles and their significance for us.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-11, Page No. 101, Q. No. 3.

Q. 3. Answer the following questions:

(a) Discuss the main features of urban society.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-2, Page No. 14, 'Features of Urban Society'.

(b) How has the development environment shaped the concept of sustainable development?

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-7, Page No. 58, 'Development Environment Debate'.

(c) Briefly review the constitutional provisions for protecting the rights of women.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-15, Page No. 131, 'Constitutional Provisions' and 'Legislative Provisions'.

(d) What are the legal initiatives taken by the government for the mentally ill and how have they been benefited?

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-16, Page No. 149, 'Mental Health Act, 1987'.

Q. 4. Answer the following questions:

(a) Write a brief note on the consequences of urbanization.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-3, Page No. 30, Q. No. 9.

(b) Discuss the criticisms of sustainable development.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-7, Page No. 61, 'Critiques of Sustainable Development'.

(c) Describe the shortcomings of New Welfare Economics.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-13, Page No. 114, 'New Welfare Economics' and Page No. 112, Q. No. 2.

(d) What is social disability count?

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-16, Page No. 151, 'Social Disability Count'.

(e) What is legal aid and who does deserve it?

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-18, Page No. 169, 'Concept and Objectives of Legal Aid' and 'Who Deserves Legal Aid?'

(f) Define industrialization and discuss its historical origins.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-3, Page No. 22, 'Concept and Meaning' and 'Historical Context'.

Q. 5. Write short notes on the following:

(a) Public Interest Litigation (PIL)

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-18, Page No. 177, 'Public Interest Litigation'.

(b) Law for consumer protection

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-18, Page No. 174, 'Law for Consumer Protection'.

(c) Rights of the Elderly

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-18, Page No. 183, Q. No. 7.

(d) Summons

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-14, Page No. 124, 'Summons'.

(e) Bailable and non-bailable offences

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-14, Page No. 125, 'Bailable and Non-bailable Offences'.

(f) Duties of advocates

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-4, Page No. 126, 'Duties of Advocates'.

(g) Models of development

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-8, Page No. 73, 'Models of Development'.

(h) Gender and class

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-9, Page No. 80, 'Gender and Class'.



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Sample Preview of The Chapter

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SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1

Migration

INTRODUCTION

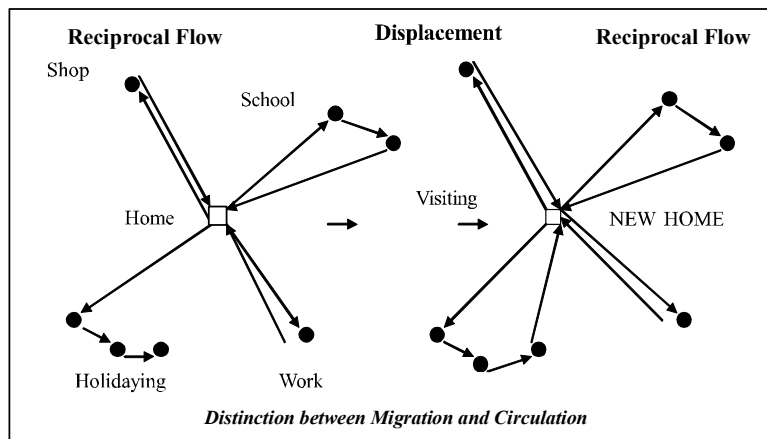
The movement of people from one place to another is called migration. The term migrant can be understood as “*Any person who lives temporarily or permanently in a country where he or she was not born, and has acquired some significant social ties to this country.*” However, this may be a too narrow definition when considering that, according to some states, policies, a person can be considered as a migrant even when he/she is born in the country. Migration is an important factor in the erosion of traditional boundaries between languages, cultures, ethnic group and nation-states. Even those who do not migrate are affected by movements of people in or out of their communities, and by the resulting changes. Migration is not a single act of crossing a border, but rather a life-long process that affects all aspects of the lives of those involved including the evolution of human society and rise of civilizations in different parts of the world. In this chapter, the concept of migration, various streams of migration, migration situation in India,

determinants of migration, consequences of migration, theories of migration and issues of international migration will be described. The chapter also puts light on various push and pull factors, which may be social, economical or environmental. The migration very much depends on these factors.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

DEFINITION AND TYPES

By definition, migration is referred as any permanent or semi-permanent change in normal place of residence from one settlement to another. Its spatial and temporal aspects include a complete shifting of location and for quite long period of time. It is different from a short-term repetitive movements such that the movement of labourers from one state to the other for a few months in a particular period of the year. This type of movement is called circulation, which is cyclical in nature. Transhumance is another kind of movement defined as seasonal movement of pastoral people up and down the hills with their herds.



Source: Witherick, 1940

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There can be various types of migration depending on motivation, distance and time. On the basis of movement, migration can be categorized into economic and social, while on the basis of distance, migration can be classified as long distance and short distance. Similarly, on the basis of period of stay, migration can be short-term and long-term migration, while depending on the location, migration can be classified as in-migration (movement *into* a particular area) and out migration (movement *out of* a particular area).

When the number of in-migrants exceeds the out-migrants, the net migration is positive, while if the number of out-migrants exceeds that of the in-migrants, then net migration is negative. In case of migration within the territorial borders of countries, it is called international migration. The term immigration is used for in-migration and emigration for out-migration with respect to international migration. The volume of migration or gross migration is the total of the arrivals of immigrants/in-migrants and departures of emigrants/out-migrants. Depending on the number, migration may be *individual* or *mass migration*, which can be *forced* or *voluntary*.

Forced migration, in a broader sense, includes not only refugees and asylum seekers but also people forced to move due to external factors, such as environmental catastrophes or development projects. Thus, migration can be internally or internationally, out of which internal migration is the main concern of this chapter.

MIGRATION STREAMS

The involvement of people in migration constitutes a migration stream which can be of four types: rural to urban, urban to urban, rural to rural, and urban to rural.

Rural to Urban

The industrialization and urbanization of developing countries attracts the people from rural areas towards the growing urban centres. The reasons are mainly economical, which could be employment with higher wages, better life and urban facilities like education and health care.

Urbanization rapidly spread across the Western world and, since the 1950s, it has begun to take hold in the developing world as well. At the turn of the 20th

century, just 15% of the world population lived in cities. According to the UN, the year 2007 witnessed the turning point when more than 50% of the world population were living in cities, for the first time in human history. Living in cities permits the advantages of the opportunities of proximity, diversity, and market place competition. However, the advantages of urbanization are weighed against alienation issues, stress, increased daily life costs, and negative social aspects that result from mass marginalization. In fact migration at large scale in cities creates problems like overcrowding, water scarcity, sanitation, housing, etc. Due to all these reasons the slum region are also became prominent particularly in developing countries.

Urban to Urban

The movement of people from one urban centre to another for better employment and earning opportunities occurs normally in highly urbanized countries. In India, the frequency is much less.

In the developing countries, urban to urban migration is known as 'step migration'. The migration of labour from rural to small urban areas is an important part of the urbanization process in developing countries. After acquiring skills, education etc, people move from small town to large cities for jobs and employment, thus, the big cities keep growing at the cost of small towns. Hence, urban to urban movement runs simultaneously with rural to urban migration.

Rural to Rural

It seems that rural to rural migration does not contribute much but in developing countries like India, it has notable contribution in internal migration. Female migrants and migration in agrarian areas is main feature of this type of migration. The migration of the rural population can be explained in three ways. *First one* is for economic reasons. Better irrigation facilities, reclamation of waste land, intensification and extension of agriculture to upland regions and marginal lands are factors that attract migrants. In such type of migration people move from populated regions with low agricultural productivity towards less dense regions as it is possessed by more developmental activities. This movement balances population-resource relationship. *Secondly*,

most of the rural migrants are women who after marriage leave their natal homes and get settled in their conjugal homes. In some societies, men move into their wife's house. Being a predominantly rural country in India, this calculation plays a significant role. *Thirdly*, a person migrates to that city, which already has his relatives, friends or contacts in order to provide him shelter on initially basis. Since the social relations of rural people normally settled in rural areas, hence it becomes easy to migrate to a rural place than to an urban one.

Urban to Rural

Movement of people from countryside to cities is called urbanization, while migration from urban areas to rural areas is called 'counter urbanization' or 'reverse migration' or 'push back migration'. The trend was first observed in the late twentieth century in the developed countries of North America and Western Europe. One of the main causes of counter-urbanization is that people want a better quality of life, they want to be able to live in a clean and quiet area without air and noise pollution, busy traffic, dirt and the crime of urban environment. They also aspire to having larger houses with more land for cheap prices compared to the large towns and cities. Another cause is that there has been a rise in demand for second homes or homes to be bought for retirees due to higher levels of affluence.

Urban to Sub-urban Areas

The intraregional migration from urban centres to the sub-urban areas is more common than that of from

urban to rural. Suburbs are the adjoining region of a city within its service area but not located inside it. These include primarily rural areas undergoing urbanization. Normally, the development began for searching the land for residential purposes to serve the rich and middle class of the city. Other factors are congestion, overcrowding, high value of land and property and health hazards inside cities that push people to move from the inner city to suburbs. This is an invariable trend of over-urbanization.

Miscellaneous Migration

This type of migration involves the movement due to government policy as in order to decongest the densely populated area, governments develop new cities and industrial centres. For example, the USSR government has encouraged people to migrate towards far eastern areas and Siberia.

MIGRATION IN INDIA

The Census of India started from 1901, is the main source for proving the data on migration pattern and trends in India on the basis of survey conducted in every ten years. It defines migration in two ways: migrants by place of birth (i.e. those who are enumerated at a village/town at the time of census other than their place of birth) and migrants by place of last residence (i.e. those who are enumerated in a place other than their place of immediate last residence). The following table provide the data of migration in 1991 and 2001:

Trends of Migration Streams, 1991 (in per cent)

Type of Migration	Intra-State Migration			Inter-State Migration		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Rural to Rural	69.33	49.67	75.77	28.40	18.02	36.71
Rural to Urban	15.74	27.27	11.95	32.83	41.42	25.95
Urban to Rural	5.84	7.68	5.23	7.17	6.67	7.58
Urban to Urban	9.10	15.38	7.04	34.6	37.90	29.75
Total	100	24.69	75.31	100	44.48	55.52

Source: Government of India, Census of India, 1991

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The above table provides the figures from Census of India, 1991 on the migration streams by inter-state and intra-state by place of last residence in the last decade and the table given below gives the figures of Census 2001.

Migrants by place of last residence indicating migrating streams (duration 0-9 years) 2001

Migration Stream	2001 (number)			2001 (per cent)		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Total Migrants	98,301,342	32,896,986	197,943	–	–	–
Intra-state Migrants						
Total	80,733,441	23,998,283	56,735,158	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural to Rural	48,880,074	9,985,581	38,894,493	60.5	41.6	68.6
Rural to Urban	14,222,276	6,503,461	7,718,815	17.6	27.1	13.6
Urban to Rural	5,213,151	2,057,789	3,155,362	6.5	8.6	5.6
Urban to Urban	9,898,294	4,387,563	5,510,731	12.3	18.3	9.7
Unclassified	2,519,646	1,063,889	1,455,757	3.1	4.4	2.6
Inter-state Migrants						
Total	16,826,879	8,512,161	8,314,718	100	100.0	100.0
Rural to Rural	4,474,302	1,759,523	2,714,779	100	20.7	32.7
Rural to Urban	6,372,955	3,803,737	2,569,218	37.9	44.7	30.9
Urban to Rural	1,053,352	522,916	530,436	6.3	6.1	6.4
Urban to Urban	4,490,480	2,201,882	2,288,598	26.7	25.9	27.5
Unclassified	435,790	224,103	211,687	2.6	2.6	2.5
International Migrants						
Total	740,867	386,461	354,406	100	100.0	100.0
To Rural areas	392,807	188,518	204,289	53.0	48.8	57.6
To Urban areas	348,060	197,943	150,117	47.0	51.2	42.4

Source: Table D-2, Census of India

The data on migration by last residence shows that the total number of migrants (314 million) (2001 Census) is more than the number of total migrants by place of birth (307 million) due to the migration of large number of people for various reasons like education, agricultural labour, seasonal migration etc. Out of 314 million migrants by last residence, 268 million migrants (85 per cent) were found to be from within the state. The rural to rural stream is quiet significant in India while the volume of migration from rural to urban areas is much smaller. Marriage is the main cause of women migration, while for men work/employment is the main reason. In case of intra-state migrants, the majority of the migration is rural to rural, due to marriage in case of females and in search of work in case of males, while in inter-state migration, the people move from rural to urban areas.

DETERMINANTS OF MIGRATION

The decision of migration taken by an individual or group is not an easy task. The factors are overlapping and complex often varying from place to place, person to person and time-to-time.

Broadly the factors determining migration can be classified as push and pull factors. Push factors are responsible for out-migration, causing people to move out of their present places of residence while the pull factors functions in areas of in-migration attracting people to migrate. It is very difficult to differentiate between push and pull factors as both varies from individual to individual. The given figure ahead put a light on the complexity involved in the decision to migrate.