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MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK

STRUCTURE AND SYLLABUS

(2014 - REGULATION)

REGULATIONS AND SYLLABUS FOR MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK – (MSW)
For the academic year 2012-2014 under Choice Based Credit System

REGULATIONS

1. Eligibility for the Course
Candidates for admission to the Master of Social Work course should posses a Bachelor's degree of this university or an examination accepted as equivalent thereto with a minimum pass.

2. Eligibility for the Degree
1) Candidates for the degree shall, besides undergoing the prescribed course of study, do field practicum (Consisting of observation visits, concurrent field work, summer placement, pre-employment training (block placement), research project work, etc, under the guidance of staff members and to the satisfaction of the department or the institute.

2) No candidates shall be eligible for the degree unless he/she has completed the prescribed course of study and has passed the prescribed examination.

3. Admission Procedure
Application for admission to the course must be made in prescribed form obtainable at the office of the institution offering the course. The minimum eligibility criteria is 55% in any recognized under graduate course and the completed application form must be submitted along with copies of all relevant certificates and other documents.

4. Duration of the Course
The course for the degree of Master of Social work shall consist of four semesters, two in the first year and two in the second year. The academic year shall be divided into two semesters, the first being from middle of June to middle of November and the second from middle of December to middle of April.

5. Course Structure:
The PG Program in Social Work consists of Major Courses (16 courses), and Non Major Subject Courses (1 course) distributed among the four semester periods. The courses include concurrent fieldwork, summer and winter internship, pre employment training (Block placement) and Research project.

6. Methods of Study
Lectures shall be supplemented by participatory methods of learning, seminars, workshops, special lectures, role plays, assignments, field visits, minor projects etc in accordance with nature of the subject with a view to enable the students to understand, analyze and solve the problems in different fields of social work.

7. Examinations
There shall be examinations at the end of each semester, for odd semesters in the month of Nov/Dec for even semesters in April / May.

A candidate who does not pass the examination in any course(s) may be permitted to appear in such failed course (s) in the subsequent examinations to be held in Nov/Dec or April / May. However

candidates who failed or asked to redo the field practicum shall be permitted to take Regular field practicum in the respective semester.

A candidate should get registered for the first semester examination. If registration is not possible owing to shortage of attendance beyond condonation limit / regulation prescribed OR belated joining OR on medical grounds, the candidates are permitted to move to the next semester. Such candidates shall re-do the missed semester after completion of the course.

8. Attendance:

Attendance is mandatory in the college. A student must obtain 80% of the attendance per semester in order to appear for the final examination. If a student does not fulfill the basic attendance requirement ,he /she will have to retake the subject when ever it is offered again in another semester.

9. Question Paper Pattern
Time. 3. hours **Max. Marks. 100**

Part A (12 X 1 =12 Marks)
Objective type questions
Questions test the concept clarity.

Part B (5 x 2=10 marks)
Objective type questions

Part C (6 X 3 = 18 Marks)
Objective type questions
Part D (4 X 5= 20 Marks)
Descriptive type questions

Part E (4 X 10= 40 Marks)
Descriptive type questions

10. Evaluation

Evaluation for each course shall be done by a continuous internal assessment by the concerned Course Teacher as well as by an end semester examination and will be consolidated at the end of the course.

11. Passing Minimum

A candidate shall be declared to have passed in each course if he/she secures not less than 50% marks (combining both internal and external marks). The minimum mark for external examination is 34 and there is no minimum mark for Internal Assessment.

12. Field Practicum

Fieldwork is a major component in Social work. The organization of field work shall be:
I Semester - Observational Visit to selected Social welfare organizations, hospitals, slums, villages, industries etc. After the completion of each visit, students shall submit a report about the visit.
II Semester –Concurrent field visits to various settings.
III Semester and IV Semester – Field visits to organizations related to field of specialization.

12. A. Summer Placement & Pre Employment Training

Field Practicum will be placed on a daily and full time basis in an agency selected to provide a satisfactory learning experience. In each year students are supposed to complete 21 days internship in any social work organization/ fields. The performance of students will be evaluated by the agency supervisor as well as concerned faculty and the marks will be included in internal assessment.

Assessment on the fieldwork visits will be done by the concerned field work supervisors. A Viva-

voce in fieldwork will be conducted at the end of the each semester

13. Norms for Field Work Evaluation

Sl. No	Norms	Marks
Internal		
1. Attendance		10
3. Report Writing		10
4. Report Submission		5
5. Concept Paper		10
6. Mini Project /Programme		5
7. Field Knowledge and Skills		10
8. Agency Feedback		
		10
Total		**60**
External		
	Viva- voce	40
Total		
		100

14. Research Project Report.

Each candidate is expected to select a research problem in the selected field of Social Work and prepare a research design by the end of III semester in consultation with the research supervisor. The project report will be submitted to the college in part fulfillment of the requirements for M.S.W. degree in Social Work. The completed project work shall be submitted according to the deadline given by the college. Three typed copies (one for candidate/ one for college library/ one for Department) of the Project Report shall be submitted on or before the date fixed by the concerned college. Evaluation will be done internally for 60 marks and by External(viva voce) for 40 marks.

15. Study Tour

Trainees are expected to participate in a study tour organized by the college. Though study tour carries no credit but it is a compulsory one whereby the trainee get an opportunity to visit the agencies engaged in activities related to his/her field of specialization in other parts of the country.

16. Failed Candidates

If a student does not meet the basic pass requirements for any semester , he /she can reappear for the final examination of the equitant paper when the college offers it next. If a student does not clear the paper within four attempts , he must re-sit for the class when the subject is next available.

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Course Structure

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Course Code	Course Title	Hrs/week	Credits	Marks		
				Internal	External	Total
FIRST SEMESTER						

20PSWC11	Professional Social Work & Social Problems	5	5	40	60	100
20PSWC12	Sociology for social work	5	5	40	60	100
20PSWC13	Social Case work	5	5	40	60	100
20PSWC14	Psychology and Human Growth and Development	5	5	40	60	100
20PSWC1X	Concurrent field work	5	5	60	40	100
SECOND SEMESTER						
14PSWC21	Social Group Work	5	5	40	60	100
14PSWC22	Community Organization and Social Action	5	5	40	60	100
14PSWC23	Social Policy and Welfare Administration	5	5	40	60	100
14PSWC24	Social Work Research & Statistics	5	5	40	60	100
14PSWC2X	Concurrent field work	5	5	60	40	100

THIRD SEMESTER Four Specializations offered in 3rd & 4th Semester						
1.Human Resource Management Specialization						
14PSWC31	Human Resource Management	5	5	40	60	100
14PSWC32	Organizational Behavior and Industrial Psychology	5	5	40	60	100
2. Community Development (Rural & Urban) Specialization						
14PSWC33	Rural and Tribal Community Development	5	5	40	60	100
14PSWC34	Urban Community Development	5	5	40	60	100
3. Medical & Psychiatric Social Work Specialization						
14PSWC35	Medical Social Work	5	5	40	60	100
14PSWC36	Introduction to Mental Health	5	5	40	60	100
4. Family & Child Welfare Specialization						
14PSWC37	Family Welfare Management	5	5	40	60	100
14PSWC38	Women & Child Welfare	5	5	40	60	100
Common to all Specializations						
14PSWC39	Counseling Skills and Techniques	3	3	60	40	100
14PSWC40	Management of NGOs	3	3	40	60	100
14PSWC3X	Concurrent Field Work	5	5	60	40	100
Non-Major Elective						
14PSWNAA	Introduction to Psychology	2	2	40	60	100

FOURTH SEMESTER						
1. Human Resource Management Specialization						
14PSWC41	Industrial Relations and Trade Union	5	5	40	60	100
14PSWC42	Labour Legislations and Labour welfare	5	5	40	60	100
2. Community Development (Rural & Urban) Specialization						
14PSWC43	Issues in Contemporary Development	5	5	40	60	100
14PSWC44	Participatory Programme Planning & Management	5	5	40	60	100
3. Medical & Psychiatric Social Work Specialization						
14PSWC45	Community Mental Health and Psychosocial Rehabilitation	5	5	40	60	100
14PSWC46	Health Care Administration	5	5	40	60	100
4. Family & Child Welfare Specialization						
14PSWC47	Social Work Intervention for families and	5	5	40	60	100

	Children					
14PSWC48	Family & Marital Counseling	5	5	40	60	100
Common to all Specializations						
14PSWC49	Human Rights, Social Justice and Social Legislation	5	5	40	60	100
14PSWC4X	Concurrent Field Work , Block Placement	5	5	60	40	100
14PSWC4P	Research Project	5	5	60	40	100

SEMESTER -I
PROFESSIONAL SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS
CODE:

Objectives
- To orient the students on the basic concepts related to professional social work
- To make the students to appreciate the professional values and ethics of social work

- To orient the students to Know about the various social problems and policy measures taken to address it

UNIT-I
Basic concepts related to Social Work - Understanding Social Welfare, Social Work, Social Policy, Social Security, Social Development,   Social Policy. Evolution of Social Welfare in U.K. U.S.A. and in India. Approaches and Models in Social Welfare and Social Work practice Professionalization of Social Work Practice.

UNIT- II
Principles, Objectives, Functions of Social Work - Components of Social Work practice -Social Work Process –Knowledge/Theoretical base-Values and ethical base-Skills base. Social work in the context of human service professions.

UNIT – III
Social problem - Concept, Causes, Characteristics and Theories - Social Pathology, Social Labeling, Social Deviance, Social Disorganization.

UNIT- IV
Major Social Problems - Poverty, Unemployment, Commercial Sex Work, Beggary, Substance Abuse, Delinquency, Problems of the people with disabilities. Social Work and legislative Interventions to combat social problems.

UNIT – V
Fields of Social Work - Community, Family, Health, School, Industry. International and National Associations for Social Work Education and Social Work Practice. Objectives and activities of IASSW, APASWE, NASW, IFSW, ASSWI. Problems and Challenges of Social Work Education in India.

References:
1.   Chowdhry, Paul, (1992), Introduction to Social Work, New Delhi, Atmaram & Sons.
2.   Cox, David & Pawar, M. (2006), International Social Work - Issues, Strategies and Programmes, New Delhi, Vistaar Publications.
3.   Friedlander, (2005), Concepts and Methods of Social Work, New Delhi, Prentice Hall.
4.   Gangarade, K. D, (2005), Gandhian Approach to Development and Social Work, New Delhi, Concept Publishers.
5.   Madan, G.R. (1981), Indian Social Problems, Calcutta, Allied Publishers

SOCIOLOGY FOR SOCIAL WORK
CODE:

Objectives
- To make the students to understand the basic concepts and theories about society
- To enable the students to understand the contributions of different sociological thinkers
- To orient the students about the changes that is happening in the society

UNIT. I:
Introduction to Social Sciences – Including its relevance to Professional Social Work. Concept of Society- Meaning, types and characteristics. Man as a Social Being. Community- Rural Urban and Tribal Communities. Social Organizations - Meaning and Forms. Concept of Associations - Difference between Society, Community and Association

UNIT. II:
Sociological Theories - August Comte, Spencer, Weber, Durkeheim, Simmel, Karl Marx.
Indian Social thinkers - Gandhi , , Vivekanda, Ambedkar and EVR Periyar.

UNIT. III:
Concept of Culture - Culture and Society. Culture and Personality. Cultural Lag. Cultural assimilation. Civilization - Customs, Mores, Folkways. Socialization - Meaning, Agencies and Functions. Social Control - Meaning and agents - its effect on individual and society
Social Processes - Co-operation, Competition, Conflict, Accommodation, and Assimilation.

UNIT. IV:
Social Stratification - Meaning and Theories. Caste, Class and Race. Changing pattern of caste system in India. Social Mobility - Concept and factors for social mobility - Types of social mobility. Social Institutions - Marriage, Family, Religion - Meaning Types, and Functions and Changing Patterns - their Influence on individual.

UNIT. V:
Social Change – Meaning, Theories, Causes and resistance. Social change in India. Group Behaviour - Social Groups- Primary groups, Secondary groups, Reference groups. Group dynamics - Crowd, Audience, Public Opinion, Propaganda and Group Morale.

References:
1.Bhusan, Vidya & Sachdev, (2006), An Introduction to Sociology, Allahabad, Kitab Mahal.
2.Harry. M. Johns, (1993), Sociology – A Systematic Introduction, Chennai, Allied
3.Horton,P.S & Hunt, C. L. (2005), Sociology, New Delhi, Tata McGraw Hill.
4. Ramasamy, P. (2008). General and Medical Sociology,Chennai, New Millennium   Publications
5. Singh, Yogendra, (1994), Modernization of Indian Society, Jaipur, Rawat Publications

SOCIAL CASE WORK
CODE:

Objectives
- To provide an orientation about Social Case Work
- To make the students to understand the Importance of social Case work in Social work practice
- To develop the various Case Work skills and techniques

UNIT. I:

History and Development of Social Casework in U.K., U.S.A and India:
The Almoners, Jane Addams, Ida Canon, Lydia Rappaport, Mary Richmond, Florence Hollis, H.H. Perlman. . Social Casework as a Method of Social Work i. Concept and Definitions ,ii. Components of casework (Perlman's model) a. Person- client, significant others and collaterals ,b. Problem- need, impaired social functioning. Place- agency, objectives, functions, policies and resources.
d. Process- casework intervention

UNIT. II:
Principles of Social Casework Practice -i. Begin where the client is, ii. Individualization,   iii. Purposeful expression of feelings , iv. Controlled emotional involvement ,v. Acceptance, vi. Non-judgmental attitude
vii. Client self determination, Confidentiality

UNIT. III:
Tools of Working With Individuals and Families-i. Intake-record/sheet and the intake interview (client engagement),ii. Casework interview, iii. Home visit- collateral contacts, iv. Recording and its types – narrative, process, problem oriented record keeping, iv. (PORK) Subjective –objective assessment plan (SOAP), use of case work records as a tool of intervention, v. Case worker –client relationship, vi. Knowledge of resources (networking), vii. Communication - verbal , non-verbal, eye contact, body language, viii. Case presentation as tool of professional development.

UNIT. IV:
The process of intervention with client system and target system -a. Study, b. Continuous assessment and analysis**,** c. Psycho-social diagnosis, d. Intervention, e. Follow-up, f. Termination,
g. Case presentation based on field work practice

UNIT. V:
Models of Casework Practice-a. Social diagnostic (Richmond), b. Supportive and modificatory (Hamilton),c. Problem solving (Perlman), d. Crisis intervention (Rappaport),e. Classified treatment method (Floence Hollies), f. Competence based approach (Elleen Grabrill), Social casework & counselling –similarities and differences

References:
1. Ronald J. Comer,1998 wh. Freeman and Company. Fundamentals of abnormal psychology
2. M.S.Bhatia 2010.CBS Publishers & Distributors Pvt, Ltd, New Delhi, Chennai- Short text book of Psychiatry V edition
3. Michael gelder 2009 Paul Harrison and Philip cown oxford University Press – Shorter Oxford text book of Psychiatry V edition
4. Jaypee Brothers 2005 Medical Publishers (P) Ltd , Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disordeers DSM – IV – TR
5. Devid H.Barlow V.Mark Durand 2008, Thomson, wadsworth, Abnormal Psychology

PSYCHOLOGY AND HUMAN GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT
CODE:

Objectives:
- To help the students understand the concepts of Psychology
- To understand the importance and application of Psychology in social work

UNIT. I:
Basics of Psychology: Psychology: definition - branches of psychology – schools and theoretical bases (Psychoanalyt Behavioural, Cognitive and Humanistic) –
Basic Concepts: Sensation, Perception, Learning, Memory Emotions, Intelligence, Personality and Behavior .

Relevance of Psychology to Social Work: Multi-dimensional Perspective - Biophysical- Psychological - Social (Support systems) - Person-in-Environment (PIE)

Unit II
Theories of Development Differentiating Growth and Development - the major psychological & social theories of development (Erik Erikson – Piaget – Kohlberg - Sigmund Freud) - Developmental Tasks (Havighurst) - developmental tasks during various stages in the lifespan
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Infancy Conception - prenatal stages - delivery - infancy - babyhood - the physiological, emotional, cognitive and social changes – socialization - hazards - social work intervention
Childhood Developmental Tasks of Early and Late Childhood - the physiological, emotional, social, personality and cognitive changes - socialization and parenting - hazards - social work interventions

UNIT III
Puberty, Adolescence and Adulthood

Puberty& Adolescence Puberty: Biophysical, cognitive, psychological and social changes and implication for social work; Adolescence - identity crisis - peer pressure - vocational planning - the Hazards - Social Work Intervention
Adulthood Developmental Tasks of Early Adulthood: vocational, marital and social adjustments - Developmental Tasks of Middle Age – physiological, social, vocational and familial adjustment- midlife crisis - developmental Tasks of Old Age - Physiological, emotional, spiritual and social implications – hazards - social work interventions

UNIT IV
Abnormal Psychology Abnormality: Concept: Normality vs. Abnormality – Biological, Psycho-social, Socio-cultural bases in abnormal behaviour - cultural-bound syndrome - faith healing – Assessment of Mental Illness - basic overview regarding classification of mental illnesses – Psychosis and Neuroses – systems of major classification of Mental Illnesses ICD -10 and DSM- Defence Mechanisms – overview of mental illnesses

UNIT V

Social Psychology: definition - scope of Social Psychology - an overview of the theoretical foundations of Social Psychology - Basic Concepts - Social Cognition - Conformity - Attitudes - Prejudice - Rumour- Propaganda

References:
1) Anastasi, A.: Psychological Testing, New York: MacMillan Co. 1990.
2) Atkinson, R.L., Atkinson, R.C., Smith, E.E., & Hilgard, E.R. : Introduction to Psychology, (Latest Edition). Harcourt Brace Java Publishers, Tokyo.
3) Baron, R.A. : Psychology: The Essential Science. Allyn and Bacon, New York, 1995.
4) Gallotti, K.M.: Cognitive Psychology – In and Out of the Laboratory. 2nd Ed, Int. Thomson Pub. Co. Bangalore, 2000.
5) Guilford, J.P. & Fruchter, B.: Fundamental Statistics in Psychology and Education, McGraw Hill New Delhi, ISE,1988.
6) Lahey, B.B.: Psychology: An Introduction, 6th Ed., Tata McGraw Hill, New York, 1965.
7) Lefton, L.A.: Psychology, Allyn and Bacon, Boston, 1985.
8) McGuigan, F.J.: Experimental Psychology: A Methodological Approach, Prentice-Hall,1990.
9) Morgan, C.T., King, R.A., Weisz, J.R., & Schopler, J: Introduction to Psychology (International Student Edition) McGraw Hill Book Co., 1986.

SEMESTER-II
SOCIAL GROUP WORK
CODE:

Objectives:

- To help the students understand the concepts, principles, process of Social Group Work and its applications.
- To develop the competence of students to practice Social Group Work.

Unit – I
Introduction: Definition, Objectives of Social Group work, Social Group work, the group and personality Development Historical development and group work – Group work as a method of social work and its relationship to the other method of social work

Unit – II
Dynamics of group work Process: Process of group formation structure and demotion of the Pattern and Process of group interaction: group clinic, group diagnosis, leadership, socio – metric pattern and their use.

Unit – III
Principles of Social group Work: Principles of planned group formation – specific objectives-purposeful worker group relationship – continuous individualization – guided group interaction – democratic group self determination – Flexible functional organization -Progressive programme experience.

Unit - IV
Group work Process: Intake – Study – diagnosis goal setting, treatment and Evaluation**.** Programme Planning: Principles of Programme Planning. Programme Laboratory: Games, Singing and dance, arts and crafts, dramatics and role play, story telling, Puppetry, Group discussion and excursion.

Unit – V
Role of Group worker- enabler, helper, supporter, therapist, resource utilization and evaluation. Skills of the social group worker.
Application of Social Group Work in different settings -Industry, Hospital, Family, educational, correctional. Preparation of group work records – guidelines for writing records – Research in social group work .

References:
1. Turner, J.F – Differential diagnosis & Treatment in Social work, Net York, the Free press
2. Heap, Ken: Group theory for Social workers, Penguman Press
3. Douglas, Tom: A Theory of Group work Practice, Macmilan press
4. Trecker Herleigh(1972),Social Group Work: Principles and Practice
5. Siddiqui,H.Y (2008),Social Group Work: Theory and Practice,New Delhi,Rawath Publication

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION AND SOCIAL ACTION
CODE:

Objectives:

- To help students understand community organization as a method of social work.
- To enable them understand the methodology of organizing the community.
- To help them develop an understanding about the application of community organization in different conditions.

UNIT -I
Community - Definition of community, characteristics and types of community (functional and geographical). Differences between rural and urban community. importance of understanding the Community Leadership and the Power structure in the community.

UNIT -II
Community Organization – Definition, Objectives, Assumptions, and Principles. Community organization as a method of social work. Approaches in community organization – General content , Specific content and Process content approaches.

UNIT -III
Models in community organization - Jack Rothmans Model - Locality Development, Social Planning and Social Action .Community organization and Community development.
Phases /Steps in community organization- study, analysis, assessment, decision making, planning, action and modification. Classification of methods /Tools (Arthur Dunham). importance of conflict resolution methods. Skills of a community organizer.

UNIT -IV
Social Action - Definition, Principles, assumptions and strategies. Advocacy and Lobbying. Contributions of Gandhiji, Saul Alinsky and Paulo Frierrie.

UNIT- V
Role of community organizer - Application of community organization method in issues related to Natural Resource Management, Public Health, Child Rights, Food Security, Civil Conflicts and Disaster Management.

References:
1. HY Siddique, (1984) Social Work and Social Action (Developmental Perspective), New Delhi, Harnam Publications.
2. Freire, Paulo, (1972) Pedagogy of the Oppressed, Penguin, Harmondsworth.
3. Anne Hope & Sally Timmel, (1984) Training for Transformation , London. Intermediate Technology Publications.
4. Mark.S.Homan, (1993) Promoting Community Change, California, Brooks/Cole Publishing Company.
5. Murray.G. Ross, (1955) Community Organization. Theory, Principles and Practice, New York, Harper

SOCIAL POLICY AND WELFARE ADMINISTRATION
CODE:

Objectives:
- To make the students to understand various social policies and social welfare administration
- To make the students to understand the administrative arrangements for social welfare administration in India
- To throw more light on various legal aspects, acts which are applicable in the field.

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UNIT-I
Administation
 Types of Administration – Social Welfare administration and Public Administration.   Social welfare Administration. Principle of Social Welfare Administration. Constitutional Base for Social Welfare Administration. Central Social Welfare board, State Social Welfare Advisory Board. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

UNIT-II
Social Policies and Registering Human Service Organization:
Social Policy – Meaning, Definition and history. Drafting of Social Policies, Steps to considered when drafting social policies. Policy issues related to Nutrition and Food Security, Education, Health, Women and Children, Backward Classes, Senior Citizens, Unorganized sector workers. Procedure for Registration of Human Service Organizations under Societies Registration Act, Trust Act.

UNIT-III
Office Administration
Memorandum of Association. Constitution and Bye - laws. Functions of Governing Board. Provisions in Income Tax Act. Overview of administrative process. POSDCORB. Planning, Organizing, Staffing, Directing, Controlling, Reporting and budgeting.

Unit-IV
Project Cycle- Project Planning
Project Problem Identification- approaches to identifying problems, generation of project ideas, elimination of non-viable project ideas and selection of project ideas- methods to project idea generation: PRA, PLA; pillars, principles, tools/ methods.
Project Design- Logical Frame Approach(LFA): concept, approach, matrix, Analysis: Stakeholder(Participation) Analysis, Problem Tree Analysis, Objective Tree analysis, Analysis of Strategies(Alternatives)- deciding on project goal, purpose, activities, assumptions, verifiable indicators and means of verification - activity plan -estimation : time estimation, cost estimation and resource estimation: budgeting, recurring and non-recurring expenses
Project Appraisal- technical appraisal, marketing appraisal, environment appraisal, management appraisal and profitability appraisal, Social Cost Benefit Analysis (SCBA) IV

Unit-V

Project Cycle- Project Management
 Project Implementation: Time-plan and inter-linkages of activities, estimation of resource estimation, Critical Path Method (CPM), Project Evaluation and Review Technique(PERT)

Project Monitoring: monitoring cycle, steps in monitoring, levels of monitoring, process monitoring and output monitoring, indicators of monitoring

Project Review- variance analysis and performance analysis; method of review analysis; Review (Progress) report

Project Report Writing – Format, Need, Importance and Steps involved in Project report writing.

References:
1. 1.Kumar Jha (2009) , Encyclopedia of Social Work, Social Welfare and Social Work, Anmol, New Delhi
2. Gautam et al, (2011), Social Work, Social Policy , Concept and Methods, Centrum Press, New Delhi
3. 3.Bhatiya & Dingh (2009), Social Policy In India, New Royal Book Company, Lucknow.
4. 4.Bose.A.B, (2001), Social Welfare Planning in India, Bangkok, United Nations.
5. 5.Chowdhry, Paul, (1993), Hand Book on Social Welfare in India, Delhi, Atmaram

SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
CODE:

Objectives:

- To enable students to understand the importance and need for Social work research and statistics.
- To help students understand the methodology of social work research and statistics and its application in the field.

UNIT I :
Basics of Social Sciences Research - Meaning, Definition, Objectives, Types, Importance, Scope and Limitations. Scientific Method- Meaning, Aim, Objectives, Assumptions, Steps and Criticisms. Social Work Research: Definition, Meaning, Present position and Agencies in India, Problems & Challenges in Social Work Research. Social Work Research and its relationship with other methods of Research.

UNIT II :
Problem Identification, Selection, Formulation, and Clarification. Formulation of Aim and Objectives for Research. Research Designs - Definition, Meaning, Types. Exploratory, Descriptive, Experimental, Case study method, Survey method. Factors influencing the choice of designs. Hypothesis – Definition, meaning, types, conditions, relevance in research. Pilot study and its importance.

UNIT III :
Universe and Sampling. Meaning, types (Probability and Non probability), advantages and limitations of various types, Factors affecting the size of samples. Sample size estimation, and sampling error. Methods and Tools for Data collection: Primary and Secondary data collection. Observations-types, usefulness, Questionnaire and interview designs- preparation and Pre testing. Introduction to the application of Qualitative Research.

UNIT IV :
Data analysis: Editing, Coding ,Sorting, Master chart, Data entry. Presentation of Data– Tabulation, Diagrams, Graphs. Statistics: Introduction, definition, meaning, history, functions, uses and misuses of Statistics. Measures of Central Tendencies (Mean, Median, Mode), Measures of Dispersions (Range, QD, MD,SD). Correlation- meaning, types and measurement (Karl Pearson's 'r', Spearman's Rho). Testing of Hypothesis. Applications of Statistical tests (only theory). Parametric('t' tests. ANOVA tests, Regression), and Non- parametric tests (Chi Square, Mann Whitney's U test).

UNIT V :

Analysis , Interpretation, and Generalization of data. Research Report writing- Introduction, need and importance, types, major components. **APA format**, Preparation of Research Proposal, Executive summary, Abstracts, Index, and Bibliography. Discussion on application of Research in Social work using previous studies.

<mark>Software used in Social Work Research: SPSS, SWOT</mark>

References:
1. Anderson et al, (1991), Thesis and Assignment Writing, New Delhi, Wiley Easton Ltd.
2. Ahuja, Ram, (2003), Research Methods, Jaipur, Rawat Publications
3. Champian, DJ. (2001), Basic Statistics, Prentice Hall
3. Goode & Hatt, Methods in Social Research, McGraw Hill
4. Gupta, S P. (2005). Statistical Methods, New Delhi, Sulthan Chand.
5. Kerlinger,FN (1983) Foundations of Behavioural Research, Delhi, Surjeet.

SEMESTER III
SPECIALIZATION : HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
CODE:

Objectives:

- To understand the basic concepts of Human Resource Management.
- To familiarize with the sub systems of Human Resource Management
- To interpret Human Resource functions with the strategic management process

UNIT I

Management: Introduction, History of Management, Schools of Management Thought, Functions of Management; Planning, Organizing, Staffing, Directing, Coordinating, Reporting and Budgeting-Human Resource Management (HRM): Importance of Human Resources in an organization, Traditional and modern approaches to managing people, Diversity of Work Force, Importance of Human Relations in organizations, Functions of HRM; Procurement, Maintenance, Development, Integration and Separation of Employees; Strategic Human Resource Management

UNIT II

Human Resource Planning: Personnel Policies, Forecast of Human Resource, Skill Inventory, Time and Motion Study, Job Analysis, Job Description, Job Specification and Composition of Personnel, Designing jobs according to skill-sets of individuals, Skill redundancy and redeployment- Recruitment: Recruitment Policies, Methods and Sources, Use of Application Blanks, Advertisements for Recruitment, On-line Recruiting and Recruitment Consultants, Cost-efficiency and Effectiveness in Recruitment, Recruitment of Part-time employees, freelancers and contract staff- Selection: Criteria for Selection, Methods of Selection, Written Tests, Interviews, Reference Checks, Verification of testimonials, Instruments for measurement; Selection-Ratio, Job Titles, Placement and Induction- Compensation: Salary Survey, Designing compensation packages- Basic, Dearness Allowance and

other allowances; Determinants of pay and perquisites, Incentives, Salary negotiations; Pay for International employment, Premium Pay, flexible pay and Employee Stock Options (ESOP).

UNIT III

Performance Appraisal: Meaning, Purpose, Methods of Appraisal and their relevance, Ranking Method, Rating Method, Paired Comparison, Free Essay, Forced Choice, Critical Incidents, Key Result Areas, Human Resource Accounting, Management By Objectives (MBO), 360* Appraisal, Process of Designing Appraisals, Problems in Performance Appraisal.

UNIT IV

Training and Development: Definition, need and Scope of Training, Training Need Analysis, Methods of training, On-the-Job Training, Coaching, Mentoring, Management Games, Case Study, Internships, Role Plays, Job Rotation, Programmed Instruction, Simulation Training, Vestibule Training, Out-Bound Training (OBT) and Computer based Training; Training for workers, supervisors and managers.

UNIT V

Retention and Separation of employees: Employee-turnover and retention, Causes of Separation, Retirement on Super-annuation, Resignation, Retrenchment, Voluntary Retirement Schemes, Dismissal, Exit Interviews and settlement of dues.

TEXT BOOKS

- V.S.P. Rao , 2000 Human Resource Management:, Sage Publications, NewDelhi.

- P.C. Tripathi , 1999 Principles of Management, Tata McGraw Hill, Mumbai.

- C.B. Mamoria, 1996 Personnel Management: Himalayan Publications, New Delhi

REFERENCES:-

- Mondy, Robert.& Shane, 1996 Human Resource Management, Prentice Hall, New Delhi

SPECIALIZATION : HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR
CODE:

Objectives

- To explain the application of theories of psychology in industrial setting
- To make the students to understand the various concepts relating to the subject.

UNIT I
Organizational Behaviour- Concepts, Definition, History, Methods. Understanding of human behavior - Process of Behaviour. Behavior Models - Individual Behaviour and Group Behaviour - influence of group behaviour in an organizational environment.

UNIT II
Group Dynamics - Formal and Informal Group - Interaction process and group standards. Leadership in industry- Functions, types, theories. Leadership skills

UNIT III
Industrial Psychology - meaning and scope. Use of psychological tests. Job Satisfaction- factors affecting job satisfaction and remedial measures. Human Engineering in Industry. Role and functions of Industrial Psychologist;

UNIT IV
Motivation – Meaning, Definition and Types. Theories of Motivation- Abraham Maslow's Need Hierarchy Theory,   Douglas McGregor's Theory X and Theory Y. Elton Mayo's Human Relations model. David McClelland's Motivational Needs Theory, Victor Vroom's Expectancy Theory of Motivation. Frederick Hertzberg's Motivation - Hygiene Theory

UNIT V
Stress – Meaning, causes and effects. Organizational, Group and Individual stresses. Coping strategies. Work – Life balance. Employee Morale - definitions, concepts and effects. Conflict Management - definition, role, goals, types and techniques. Organizational Climate – Importance, Factors affecting Organizational climate. Job Satisfaction – Determinants, Measurement - Influence on behavior.

References:
1. Aquinas, P G, (2006), Organizational Behaviour, New Delhi, Excel Books
2. Betty,Jane Punnett, (2004), International Perspectives on Organizational Behaviour, New Delhi, Prentice Hall.
3. Fred, Luthans, (1988), Organizational Behaviour, Singapore, McGraw Hill Book   company.
.
4. John W Newstron & Davis, Keith, (2002), Organizational Behaviour, New Delhi, Tata-   McGraw Hill.
5. Gerald, Greenberg & Robert A. Barren, (2005), Behaviour in Organisation, New Delhi, Prentice Hall.

SPECIALIZATION: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
RURAL AND TRIBAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
CODE:

Objectives:

- To understand the significance of rural & tribal economy and its problems.

- To understand the role of government and non-governmental in rural & tribal economy.

- To understand rational of co-operative activity and its role in promotion in development goals.

UNIT-1

Community Development - Definition, meaning, objectives and scope. Rural community development- Concept, definition, meaning, need, objectives and scope, Rural development in India- Origin and background-early experiments like Srineketthan,Sevagram, Marthandam, Etawah piolet project etc. Approaches to rural community development –Gandhian constructive programme.

UNIT-II

Problems and prospects of rural life : With reference to agriculture and allied activities. Rural backwardness – meaning, causes and the need for planned change. Poverty – meaning & impacts, Poverty alleviation Programs, 100 days program, Significance of SHGs for alleviating poverty. Five year plans and major rural community development programs.

UNIT-III

Administrative and organizational arrangement for rural development : From block to National level. Panchayati raj and constitution - 73rd amendment and its implication. Role of co operatives, Rural banks, NABARD. Agrarian relations and movements in India with special reference to Bhoodan and Gramdhan and rural development projects in Tamil Nadu like Kurnakudi, ASSEFA etc.

UNIT-IV

Scheduled Tribe : Meaning, Definition, Characteristics,. Strength, Classification. Problems of Scheduled Tribe: Economic, Social, Cultural and Religious, Exploitation and Unrest, Tribal struggles, Hill Tribes, Crimes against tribes. Changing Concept of Tribe.

UNIT-V

Concept of Tribal Community Development and Welfare - Central and State measures. Constitutional safe guards, education advancement, social upliftment, economic provisions, political representations in parliament and State Legislature. Administration in scheduled areas and tribal areas (Block). Commission for scheduled Tribes. Community Development Programme – Objectives, Activities and Outcomes.

TEXT BOOK

- Agarwal, A.N,2001 Indian Economy: Nature, Problem & Progress, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.

- Chambers.R, 1983 Rural Development: Putting the Last First, Harlow, Longman

- Bansil, P.C, 1981 Agricultural problems of India, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.

- O.P.Thama, Community Development.

REFERENCE:-

- Subramaniam et al (1998) reading in Integrated Rural Development, Oxford & IBH,New Delhi.

- Dr. A.R. Sachdev,Social Welfare Administration in India, Kitab Mahal.

- Singh R.R (1980) Social Work Perspective on poverty, Concept publishing house, Delhi.

SPECIALIZATION: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
CODE:

Objectives :

- To provide basic concepts & theories about urban community development
- To orient the students on various Govt. & Non-Govt. organization for urban community development.

UNIT I
Definition and characteristics of urban areas - town, city, metropolis, suburbs, satellite towns. Urban Sociology, Urban Ecology and Environmental Psychology – its relevance for urban community development practice. Demographic and land use pattern in Urban areas. Social Area Analysis. Urbanization and urban growth in India and in TamilNadu.

UNIT II
Problems and prospects of Urban life – Crowding, Density, Noise, Air, Solid and Liquid waste disposal, Pollution, Urban housing, Water supply, Transport, Urban public health, Urban non-formal sector.

UNIT III
Urban Community Development - meaning and scope. Urban development programs in India. Review of Indian experience in urban development with reference to Town Planning, Slum Clearance and Improvement. IDSMD (Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns etc) and JNNURM.

UNIT IV
Slums in India - Theories, Causes and Conditions. Poverty in Urban areas, Culture of Poverty in slums. Urban poverty alleviation programmes.

UNIT V
Policy arrangement and administration - Administrative and policy arrangements for urban development with reference to Municipalities, Corporations, Metropolitan Development Authorities. Constitution -74th amendment and its relevance to urban development. Municipal Administration in TamilNadu.

References:
1. Aray & Abbasi, (1995), Urbanization and its Environmental Impact, New Delhi, Discovery Publications.
2. Diddee, Jeyamala, (1993), Urbanization – Trends, Perspectives and Challenges, Jaipur, Rawat Publication
3. Gill, Rajesh, (1994), Slums as Urban Villages, Jaipur, Rawat Publishers
4. Mahesh Chand & Puri VK, (1990), Regional Planning in India, Chennai, Allied Publishers.
5. Ramachandran, (1989), Urbanization and Urban System in India, New Delhi, Oxford

University Press.

SPECIALIZATION: MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRY
MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK
CODE:

Objectives:

- To enable the students to develop appropriate values, knowledge, skills and techniques for effective Social Work practice in the field of Health.

- To acquire the knowledge with respect to the inter-disciplinary approach for persons with disease and disability.

- To acquire basic information with regard to malnutrition, common communicable and non-communicable diseases.

UNIT I

Concept of Health - Definitions, Dimensions of health, determinants of health. Holistic Health. Personal& environmental hygiene. Sanitation Community health- definition & scope, Medical Model & Social Model National Health Policy

UNIT II

Medical social work- Historical development of medical social work in western countries and in India. The concept of patient as a person- social and emotional factors involved in disease. Hospitalization and its implications on patient and the family members. Illness as a social problem and its effects on the individual, family and community. Modern trends in treatment of illness. Team work and multidisciplinary approach in the treatment of illness. Communication in medicine. Art of interviewing .Research in medical social work.

UNIT III

Concept of Disease- Epidemiology of disease, major health problems. Immunization. Communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases and life style diseases. **Public Health Administration**. Public Health programmes in India. Polio eradication programmes, T. B control programme, AIDS control programmes. Problems of public health in India.

UNIT IV

Medical Sociology:-Definition, meaning, and relevance to health and illness. Medical Camp - meaning and objectives. History of Medical Camp in Tamil Nadu. Agencies involved in medical camp. National, state, and district level. Organizational set up required for medical camp. Role of social worker in organizing medical camp in rural and urban areas.

UNIT V

Social Work interventions: Differently able: Type of disability, early diagnosis, prevention and management, Rehabilitation of the differently abled. Sexual health: Sexually transmitted diseases (STD), HIV/ AIDS, Reproductive Health. Social work with terminally ill, social work with dying and bereaved, palliative care. Social work with cancer patients, psycho oncology. Social work with neurological and degenerative disorders, social work in family welfare and family planning. Small family Norm, Sex education, Health education.

Use of methods of social work in medical settings, Role and functions of a Medical Social Worker. Medical Social Worker and public relations, staff development, training and supervision in medical social work

TEXT BOOKS

- P.K. Park, 1999, Preventive and social medicine, Bhana rsidas Bhanot, Jabalpur.

- Pomerleau and J& Mekee.M(Ed), 2006, Issues in public health, Tata. Migraw Hill,New Delhi.

REFERENCE:-

Journals:

- ☐ Health Action, CHAI, Secunderabad
- ☐ Health Care Law, ICFAI, Hyderabad
- ☐ Health for the Millions, VHAI,New Delhi
- ☐ Indian Journal of Social Work, TISS, Mumbai
- ☐ Journal of Indian Council of Medical Research
- ☐ Social Welfare, CSWB, New Delhi.

SPECIALIZATION: MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRY
INTRODUCTION TO MENTAL HEALTH
CODE:

Objectives :

- To provide the basic knowledge about various mental illnesses.
- To explain the role of social workers in understanding and dealing with mental illnesses.

UNIT-I
Mental Health - Definition and Meaning of Mental Health, Mental Illness, Mental disorder. History of Psychiatry in India and abroad. International classification of mental illness. Relevance of knowledge of Mental Health and Mental Illness to Social work.

UNIT-II
Symptoms, etiology, diagnosis, prognosis and management - a) Neuroses - Anxiety states, Depressive reaction, Obsessive compulsive reaction, Convulsive disorder, Phobic reaction, Hypochondriasis.
b) Psychosis- Functional, Affective disorders, Organic disorders.

UNIT-III
Symptoms, etiology, diagnosis, prognosis and management - a) Psychosomatic disorder, b) Personality disorders - alcoholism, substance abuse, anti social behaviour, sexual disorder, deviations, c) Psychiatric problems among children and adolescents, d) Epilepsy, e) Mental retardation.

UNIT-IV
Methods of treatment - Physical methods, Pharmacological management. Psycho- social methods, indigenous methods, Common cultural beliefs - culture bound syndromes.

UNIT-V
Community Psychiatry -History, principles and practices. Primary, Secondary and Tertiary prevention. Mental Health Act 1987 - Its implication to Professional Social Work Practice.

REFERENCE

1. Antony, D,John,(2006), Mental Disorders Encountered in Counseling, Nochiodaipatti, Anugraha Publications.
2. Gelder, M et al,(2001), Shorter Oxford Text Book of Psychiatry, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
3. Gabe, J et al,(2005), Key Concepts in Medical Sociology, New Delhi, Sage Publications.
4. Pilgrim,D, (2005), Key Concepts in Mental Health, New Delhi, Sage Publications.
5. Smith, E E et al, (2003), Introduction to Psychology, Bangalore, Thomson Asia Pvt. Ltd.

SPECIALIZATION: FAMILY & CHILD WELFARE
FAMILY WELFARE MANAGEMENT
CODE:

Objectives:

- To provide the basic concepts about family welfare management
- To make the students to understand their roles in enhancing the capacity of the family

UNIT-I
Family-definition, origin, type, values and its importance. Role of family in the development of its members. Joint and Nuclear family and its characters, strengths and weaknesses. Single parent family and its problems. Marriage and its role in the family process. Changing pattern of family.

UNIT-II
Family disorganization - causes, impact and remedies. Marital problems and ways to manage it. Dysfunctional family. Communication in families. Nature and blocks in decision making. Communication skills for day to day living. Families with problems and ways to manage them.

UNIT-III
Family welfare - Concept and programmes organized by national, international organizations. Family Court. International Year of the Family - objectives and programmes.

UNIT-IV
Family life management - Family life cycle - Growth, Needs and Development tasks for each phase. Family Life Education - meaning, objectives and its content. Sex Education. Population education and Family Health Education.

UNIT-V
Role of Social worker - in enhancing the capacity of the family to cope with the changing trends. Marital and family counseling. Family counseling center and its function. Government programmes for the welfare of the family.

References:
1. Carter Betly & Monica, M (Ed.), (1999), Expanded Family Life Cycle: Individual, Family and Social Perspectives, Allyn and Bacol.
2. Collins, Donald, et al, (1999), Introduction to Family Social Work, Peacock Publications.
3. Boss, Pauline, (1988), Family Stress Management, California, Sage Publications.
4. Desai, Murali, (1974), Marital Problems - Treatment and Legislation Analysis in India, Bombay, TISS.
5. Dulton, DG, (1988), Domestic Assault on Women, London, Allyn and Bacon Pub.

SPECIALIZATION: FAMILY & CHILD WELFARE
WOMAN AND CHILD WELFARE
CODE:

Objectives :

- To offer the basic concepts, approaches and programs for child welfare.
- To provide the basic concepts, approaches and programs for women welfare.

UNIT-I
Child: The place of child in the family and in society. Status of Children in India - Stages of child development. Child rearing pattern. Needs and behavioral problems of different types of children – Infants, Destitutes, Gifted, Neglected, Dependent, Exploited, Child labor, Street children, Sexually exploited, Dropouts, Delinquent children, Physically handicapped and Emotionally disturbed children.

UNIT-II
Child Welfare - meaning, objectives and scope. Mother and Child Health Services. Child Guidance Clinics. Importance of recreation in child development. Substitute family care - Adoption, Foster Care, Institutional care and its scope and limitations.

UNIT-III
Concept of Women's Welfare - Changing role and status of women in India with reference to religion, family economy and in the Media. Women's movement with special reference to India.

UNIT-IV
Problems of woman - Marriage, Educational backwardness, Working women, Women deprived of normal home life, Adolescent mothers, Traffic in Women and Girls. Problems of maternity, childcare, Menopause. Violence against women - infanticide, rape, Wife battering, dowry death, sexual abuse and victimization.

UNIT-V
Programs for Women and Child Welfare - Central Social Welfare Board, State Social Welfare Boards - National Council for Women, All India Women's Conference, Kasturba National Memorial Trust, National Children's Board. Rights of Children. National Policy on Children - National Institute for Public Cooperation and Child development. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), WHO, CARE, UNICEF. Legislations related to Women and Children.

References:
1. Berk, Laura, E, (1996), Child Development, New Delhi, Prentice Hall India
2. Kusuma, A, (1997), Creativity and Cognitive Styles in Children, New Delhi, Discovery Publishing House.
3. Prasath, J & Kumari Koushik Vijay, (1996), Child Education and Social Development, New Delhi, Kanishka Publishers.
4. Rattan, Vijay, (1997), Women and Child Development and Sustainable Human Development, New Delhi, Sulthan Chand & Co

COMMON FOR ALL SPECIALIZATIONS
COUNSELING SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES
CODE:

Objectives:

- To acquire knowledge of the theoretical approaches to counseling.

- To understand the process of Counseling.

- To gain knowledge of practice of Counseling in different settings

UNIT-1

Counseling: Definition, meaning, goals, principles, scope, Need and Importance of Counseling. Qualification and skills of professional counselor. Basic principles of counseling: Participators, Individualization, Confidentiality, Communication, Acceptance, Self-Confidence, Self-Awareness and other principles governing the counseling relationship. Difference between Guidance, Advise, Suggestion, Counseling.

UNIT II

Theories/ Approaches in counseling • Psycho analytical theory • Humanistic and existential theory • Client-centered theory • Gestalt theory • Behavior theory

UNIT III

Theories/ Approaches in counseling • Cognitive behavior theory • Transactional analysis • Egan's approach

• Eclectic approach • Marital and family therapy

UNIT-IV

Types of Counseling – Individual, couple, family & marital, and group, telephonic counseling (help lines), Online counseling, crisis intervention. Group counseling • Meaning, definition and goals of group counseling, • Types of groups • Group counseling skills I. Group formation skills II. Group counseling skills III. Process of group counseling

The purpose of assessment in counseling. Frame works for assessment from various counseling theories. Critique of assessment. Assessment principles, Counseling center: Structure, Functions and Management. Family courts act

UNIT V

Practice and skills required for counseling in different setting • Family: pre-marital and marital counseling. • Sex education. • Industry: Personal problems, interpersonal problems, alcoholism, chronic absenteeism, accident

proneness, retirement. • Life situation: stress management, crisis management. • De-addiction centers. • Schools and colleges: learning disability, peer group interaction, career guidance. • Counseling for HIV/AIDS victims. • Child guidance clinic.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Gerald Corey. (2009). Counseling and Psychotherapyand Function.

.

Management of NGOs

CODE:

Objectives:

- To understand the meaning of Management concepts, Principles and Process in the context of NGOs.

- To provide knowledge on Project planning, Monitoring and evaluation.

- To gain insight on the Government Programmes of various Ministries and Departments.

UNIT I

Voluntary / NGO: History and growth of NGOs, types, role and function in Social Welfare Programmes. Organizational Behaviour- Definition, Nature of Organizational Behaviour. Levels of Analysis- Organization at the individual level, Organizational at the group level and Organization at the Organizational level.

UNIT II

Management- Definition - Nature of Management, Functions of Management- a) Planning & decision making b) Organising c) Staffing d) Leading & controlling. **Organizing NGO**: Board, Trustee, Committees, executives their roles and function.

UNIT III

Registration & Laws related to NGOs: Society registration Act 1860, Trust Act of 1912, Cooperative Societies Act 1912, Companies Act, FCRA and related issues. IT Act. Wafk Act 1995, Trustees' & Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866, Charitable & Religious Trusts Act, 1920

UNIT IV

Fund Raising : Meaning & Objectives. Types of Fund raising Strategies of fund raising for Human Service Organization, Non Governmental Organization, Not Profit Organization. Using CSR as a tool of fund raising. Online fund raising strategies.

UNIT V

Resource Mobilization for NGOs: Financial and Non-Financial Resources. **Accounting for NGOs:** Basic Accounting, Principles and Policies. Income and Expenditure Accounts, Receipt and Payment Account and Treatment of special items in NGOs.

TEXTS

- Chandra, Snehalata, 2003 Guidelines for NGOs Management in India, Kanishka Publishers, New Delhi

- Chambers, R, 1994 The Origins and Practice of Participatory Rural Appraisal, World Bank

REFERENCES

- Brown, Andrew, 1970 Management Development and MBO, Sonalaya Publications, Bombay

- Keith Davis, 1964 Readings in Human Relations, Mc Grew Hill Book

- Lewis & Wallace, 2000 New roles and Relevance; Development of NGOs and Challenge of change, Kumarian press, Chennai.

- Paul Samuel, Managing Development Programmes, The Lessons of Success, Boulder Co West View Press, Washington.

- Padaki & Manjulika, 2005 Management Development in Non-Profit Organisation, Sage Publications, New Delhi

- Roy Sam, M, 2002 Project planning and Management focusing on Proposal writing, CHAI, Secunderabad.

- Sen, Amartya, 2005 Human Rights and Human Development, UNDP Human Development Report.

NON-MAJOR ELECTIVE
INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY
CODE:

Objectives:

- Understand the human behaviour, emotions, feelings & attitudes.

- Understand the basic concepts of psychology & its application in social work.

- To provide basic awareness about psychiatric disorders.

UNIT I

Psychology- Definition and Scope, Branches in psychology. Structure of Mind – Id, Ego and Super Ego. Relevance of psychology in social work. Basic psychological Concepts, their components, theories and process: Intelligence, Memory, Thinking, Emotions, Learning.

UNIT II

Social Psychology: Perception- Determinants of perception, Attitude-definition, formation of attitude, Motivation- Motivation Theories.

UNIT III

Personality – Concept and Theories, Psychoanalytic theories of personality. Defense mechanisms.

UNIT IV

Mental Health – Definition, characteristics and constituents. Mental Health Problems –A brief overview. **Childhood Disorders:** Mental Retardation, AD/HD, Autism, Pervasive Developmental Disorders, Tic Disorders.

UNIT V

Major and Minor Mental Disorders: Alcoholism, substance abuse, Psychosomatic Illnesses, Sexual deviations, Schizophrenia, Mood Disorders, Anxiety, Phobia.

TEXTS

- General Psychology: (Vol. 1 & 2) – Ramnath Sharma & S.S.Chandra
- Social Psychology: David G. Myers
- Social Psychology: Eliot Aronson, Timothy D. Wilson & Robin M. Akert
- Elements of social psychology: Kuppuswamy

- Introduction to psychology: Morgon Clifford
- Foundations in psychology: R M Verma & Shashilata Verma
- Abnormal psychology Sarason and Sarason.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS & LABOUR WELFARE
CODE:

Objectives:

- To understand the basic concepts of Industrial Relations and Labour Welfare
- To develop a holistic understanding of the functioning of the Industries
- To familiarize with the recent trends in Industrial Relations.

UNIT I

Industrial Relations: Meaning, Concepts, Historical Development, Influence of Socio-economic and political forces on Industrial Relations.

UNIT II

Industrial Relations at Shop Floor and Plant Levels, discipline, domestic enquiry, Grievance Settlement Procedure, Recognition of Trade Unions.

UNIT III

Collective Bargaining: Meaning, theories, Pre requisites, Principle, Strategies, Skills, Subject matter for Collective Bargaining, Factors influencing Collective Bargaining, Administration of Collective Agreements, Problems pertaining to Collective Bargaining in India.

UNIT IV

Industrial Relations at Government level: Role of State in regulating Industrial Relations, Government's Labor policy. Bipartite and Tripartite approaches to industrial Relations; Workers' Participation in Management – meaning – works committee – joint production committee – joint management councils.

UNIT V

Labour Movement and Trade Unionism in India: Historical development of Trade Union in India, present state of Trade Unionism in India , major central Trade Union organizations: Membership, Finance structure , Leadership , Politics, Trade Union rivalry & Violence. International Labour Organization : history, objectives, structure, functions, achievements & impact of I.L.O. on Labour Legislations & Labour Policies in India.

TEXT BOOKS

- Gupta. C.B, 2000 Industrial Relations & Labour Laws, Sultanchand, New Delhi.

- Mamoria. C.B, 2000 Dynamics of Industrial Relations, Himalaya publishers, Mumbai.

- Misra.S.N., 1986 Labour & Industrial Laws, Allahabad Book Agency, Allahabad

REFERENCE:-

- Monappa , Arun , 2005 Industrial Relations, Tata McGraw Hill Book, New Delhi.

- Sarma. A.M, 2000 Industrial Relations: Conceptual and Legal Frame work Himalaya publishers,Mumbai.

LABOUR LEGISLATIONS AND LABOUR WELFARE
CODE:

Objectives:

- To familiarize with the evolution of Labour Legislations in the context of Indian Constitution and International Conventions.

- To develop an in-depth understanding of relevant Labour Legislations.

- To understand the basic concepts of labour welfare.

UNIT I

History of labour legislations in India- Labour in the Indian Constitution - International Labour Code - (ILC) - Judicial set-up and administration of industrial and labour judiciary- Administrative set-up and functions of the factory inspectorate.

UNIT II

Labour Legislation: Factories Act, 1948.- Indian Mines Act, 1952.- Plantations labour Act, 1951.- Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.- Industrial employment (Standing orders) Act, 1946.- Apprentices Act, 1961. - Employment Exchange (Compulsory notification of vacancies) Act, 1959.- Contract labour (Regulations and Abolition) Act, 1970.

UNIT III

Labour Legislation - Payment of Wages Act, 1936.- Minimum wages Act, 1948.- Payment of Bonus Act, 1965. – Social security legislation: Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.-

Employee's State Insurance Act, 1948. - Employee's Provident Fund and

Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. - Maternity Benefit Act, 1961. Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, Trade Unions Act, 1926 - Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

UNIT IV

Labour Legislation - Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947. Tamil Nadu Catering Establishments Act, 1958. - The Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishment (conferment of permanent Status to Workmen) Act, 1981.-The Tamil Nadu Payment of Subsistence Allowance Act, 1981. - Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishment (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1951. Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972.

UNIT V

Meaning and significance of Labour Welfare – peculiarities of Labour, characteristics of Industrial Labour in India. Labour welfare: definition and scope, classification-approaches-principles-origin and Development of labour welfare in

India. Role of Government, employer and trade union in promoting labour welfare

activities. Industrial hygiene and health – Occupational diseases, industrial accidents, Worker's education, Social security.

TEXT BOOKS

- Gupta. C.B, 2000 Industrial Relations & Labour Laws, Sultanchand, New Delhi.

- Kapoor. N.D, 2006 Handbook of Industrial Laws, Sultanchand, New Delhi.

- Saxena, R.C, 2006 Labour Problems and Social Welfare, K.Nath & Co. Educational Publishers, Meerut.

REFERENCE:-

- Misra, S. L. , 1983 Labour and Industrial Laws, Pioneer publication, New Delhi.

- Srivastava,S.C, 2000 Industrial Relations and Labour Laws,Vikas publishing House, New Delhi.

- Subramaninan, 1998 Factory Laws applicable in Tamil Nadu, Madras Book agency, Chennai.

- Tripathi. PC, 1998 Industrial Relations & Labour Laws, SultanchandPublication, New Delhi.

SPECIALIZATION: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
ISSUES IN CONTEMPORARY DEVELOPMENT
CODE:

Objectives:
- To provide training students in understanding the concept of globalization and its impact on livelihood of the people and changing industrial scenario in India.
- To inform the students about the issues and problems related to women and development, issues of appropriate technology and development, consumer protection and training and development.

UNIT-1
Globalization:Concept of Globalization and its impact on livelihoods of the people, Agriculture and Allied sector. Employment Generation.
Energy and Development -types of energy and energy consumption. Energy Crisis, Alternative source of energy with reference to gobar / biogas, wind, solar and nuclear energy. Programmes to promote non - conventional sources of energy.

UNIT-II
Changing Industrial scenario in India. Problems and Prospects related to Special Economic Zones. Casualization of work force and their welfare.
Ecology and Development: Status of Environment, global environment issues, causes and strategies to maintain ecological balance.

UNIT-III
Women and Development: Problems / status of Indian Women. Women as partners in development. Programmes / Polices, organizations for women's development.
Child Welfare –status of Indian children, child protection, issues relating to protection, policies, programmes.

UNIT-IV
Health and development: Status of health in India. Burden of diseases. Issues and problems in Indian health delivery system. National programmes for the promotion of health.
Water and sanitation–water for life, health issues from lack of water and sanitation, water security.

UNIT-V
Consumer protection: Consumerism, Problems of consumer. Genesis and Development of consumer protection policies and organization.
Training and Development: Concept, Meaning and Methods of Training in Community Development Practice.

References:
1. Desai N & Patel V (1985) Indian women – Change and Challenges in the International Decade, New Delhi, Popular Prakhasan.
2. Giriappa, S. (1996) Rural Energy Crisis, New Delhi, Himalaya Pub. House.
3. Lester, R. B (1985) State of World, New Delhi, Prentice Hall
4. World Bank, (2006) World Development Report, Chennai, Oxford University Press.

SPECIALIZATION: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
PARTICIPATORY PROGRAMME PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT
CODE:

Objectives:

- To help the students understand the importance of participation in development.
- To help them understand the process in participatory planning and management.
- To develop their skills in managing the programme.

UNIT- 1 Participation:
Concept, Importance and Types of Participation in development. Concept of stakeholder, stakeholder analysis , advantages and disadvantages of participation of different stakeholders.

UNIT –II Development of Projects:
Concept, Meaning, Types of development projects. Steps / Stages in Project / Programme Planning. Importance of Participatory Project Cycle Management. Methods and Tools to promote participation in the various stages of project Cycle Management.

UNIT –III Participatory and Professional Management
Participatory and Professional Management Techniques to improve project management. Situation Analyses , Problem Analysis, Force Field Analysis, SWOT Analysis, Gender Analysis, Logical Framework Analysis/Matrix, PERT & CPM

UNIT -IV Project Transparency
Methods to improve project transparency – Statutory rules and regulations related to Accounting, IT regulations and FCRA procedures. Social Auditing, Participatory Budgeting, Gender Budgeting –Environmental Impact Analysis.

UNIT- V Monitoring and Evaluation
Concept, Meaning and Importance of Monitoring and Evaluation. Components of M&E.-Physical, Financial, Staff Performance. Technical aspects – Output, Outcome & Impact. Trends in People's Participation in M & E.

References :
1. Andrea Cornwall & Garett Pratt, (2003), Pathways to Participation – Reflections on PRA, London Intermediate Technology Publications.
2. Robert Chambers, (1997), Whose Reality Counts – Putting the First Last, London, Intermediate Technology Publications.
3. Robert Chambers, (1997) Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) Challenges, Potential and Paradigms, Sussex, Institute of development Studies.
4. Ian Scoones & John Thompson, (2004),Beyond Farmer's First, London, ITDG.
5. Andrea Cornwall & Garett Pratt, (2003) Pathways to Participation – Reflections on PRA, London, ITDG.

SPECIALIZATION: MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK
COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHO SOCIAL REHABILITATION
CODE:

Objectives:

- To enable the students to understand the psycho- socio- cultural realities associated with patient care in the Community setting.

- To equip students with the theoretical knowledge of Community mental health programs and various rehabilitation strategies for applying the same as an efficient Psychiatric social worker in their future endeavours.

UNIT I

Community Mental Health- Concept, objectives, community mental health in India. Community Mental Health and Psychiatric Social Work. **Community Psychiatry:** History, Objectives, Aims and Programs. Community Psychiatry and Community Mental Health Programs: National Mental Health Program (NMHP), District Mental Health Program (DMHP). Mother and Child health Care, National Rural Health Mission, Community nutrition program. Community Diagnosis and Community treatment. Levels of prevention.

UNIT II

Rehabilitation: Definition, principles, strategies. Psychiatric Rehabilitation: Historical aspect, Rationale and conceptual framework, goal, process of Psychiatric Rehabilitation-Skill training module, Case management. Vocational Rehabilitation, Cognitive Rehabilitation, Multi dimensional Rehabilitation.

UNIT III

Multi-disciplinary approach in Psycho-social Rehabilitation, Status of Psycho-social Rehabilitation in India, Delivery of Rehabilitation Services: **Inpatient settings**- Pharmacotherapy, Psycho-social education, **Outpatient setting**- functional assessment, skill development, **Family focused intervention** -Expressed Emotion (EE), **Community Mental Health Centres**: - features, facilities and types -

Psychiatric hospitals, Day Care Centres, Half Way Homes, Rehabilitation Centres, Suicide Prevention Centres, De-addiction centres.

UNIT IV

Therapeutic approaches in psychiatric settings: Psychotherapy, Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy, and Rehabilitation Therapy. Reality Therapy, Rational Emotive Therapy, Transactional Analysis.

UNIT V

Legislation: Mental Health Act 1987, Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act , Rehabilitation Council of India Act, National Trust Act 1999, Persons with Disabilities Act 1995, Laws related to Mental illness. Mental Health issues in Women, Children and Indian minorities.

Welfare programs: Welfare of the minorities-Safeguard for the protection of the minorities in the Constitution, Minorities Rights Day, Mental health issues and disparities. Welfare of the disabled- Programs, facilities and benefits. Welfare of the drug addicts.

TEXT BOOKS

- Neeraj Ahuja, 2006, Introduction to Psychiatry, Jaypee Brothers.
- John Antony: Psychotherapies in Counseling.

REFERENCE

- V M D Namboothiri ,Concise textbook of Psychiatry, B I Waverly Hill Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.
- Kaplan & Saddock's (2007), Synopsis of Psychiatry(Waverly Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi

SPECIALIZATION: MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRY
HEALTH CARE ADMINISTRATION
CODE:

Objectives:

- To develop an understanding of multidimensional approach to Health.

- To understand the administration of the basic health infrastructure in the country

- To relate the knowledge of Social Work practice to the health situation in India.

Unit-I

Hospital: Definitions, meaning, functions, history, growth and Classification of hospitals in India. Hospital Administration: Concept, Definition, general principles, importance, functions and ethics. Difference between general and private hospitals.

Unit-II

Hospital Organization: The governing boards and committees. Hospital administrator- Roles, functions and duties. The Hospital Auxillary Services. Role of Hospital in the health care delivery system.

Unit-III

Hospital Departments: Outpatient service, Dietary services, nursing, ward management, medical records, laboratory services, radiological services, causality and emergency services, human resource management (HRM) department. Quality Assurance in hospital service, Control of hospital acquired infections and associated problems, Policies and programmes related to hospitals. Computer usage in hospitals

Unit-IV

Concept of long term hospitalization: Impact of long term hospitalization on the patients and the families- **Role and Functions of Medical Social Worker :** Rural and Urban Community Settings, Promoting health needs and functions, Maternity and Children's Hospital, Cancer, Chronic Illness (Diabetes, Nephritises, Cardio-Vascular

Disorders, HIV/ AIDS, Tuberculosis) Blood Bank, Organ Transplant Centers, Trauma Care Centers, Hospice settings, NGOs managing Health Services and Hospitals.

Unit-V

Laws pertaining to the provisions of hospital: The Mental Health Act 1987, Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954- The Drugs and Cosmetics Act- 1940. The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act- The Epidemic Diseases Act 18987- The employees Provident Fund Act 1952- The Employees Pension Scheme 1995- Employees Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme 10976- The Employees State Insurance Act 1948 and other Health insurance schemes.

TEXT BOOKS

- Francis. CM (1995). Hospital Administration. 2 nd edition, New Delhi, Jaypee Brothers.

- Goyal. RC (1994). Hand Book of Hospital Personal Management, New Delhi, Prentice, Hall of India.

REFERENCE:-
- Annad K.K 1996 Hospital Management: A New perspective, New
    Delhi, Vikas Publishing House Pvt.

SPECIALIZATION: FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE
SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTION WITH FAMILY AND CHILDREN

Objectives:
- To help the students to understand the need and importance of social work intervention with family and children
- To understand the different methods of Social Work Intervention for family and Children.

Unit I

Family as a social institution-Concept of family - Types of family - Functions of family - Family dynamics –Concept of Marriage - Review of changing situations in marriages and marital relationship. Life span approach in understanding family - characteristics, goals, needs, tasks and problems of each stage in the family life cycle (Evelyn Duwall and Eric Ericsson). Family and the household - Family and gender, equity and equality. - Displacement and migration generated changes in the family.

Unit II

Family Life Education – Concept, philosophy, goals and significance of FLE in the context of quality of life. Value education as a part of FLE programme, objectives. Areas of family life education– Premarital preparation, marriage and married life, Planned Parenthood, family relationships, communication in family, home management, Aging and retirement, special focus on adolescent life skill training. Preparation and implementation of FLE programme - Qualities and skills required for family life educator.

Unit III

 Child development: Concept of Child development**,** Role of family and community in child development; Children in various difficult circumstance; cause and impact. Child Development Services: Constitutional safeguards, national policy for the children, National Policy on Education, National Plan of Action for Children 2005, National Charter for Children 2004, U.N. Convention on child rights. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)-ICDS Maternal and Child Health Services - Immunization – School health programmes. MDG for reducing infant and maternal mortality rate.

Unit IV

Child Health: A Situational Analysis Causes of infant mortality and morbidity - Reproductive and child health, health of adolescent girls. - Common childhood diseases - Nutritional deficiencies - Genetic disabilities.
Children in need of special care - neglected and abused children, and child workers. Government
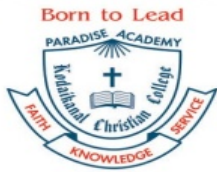
- Civil Society Partnership for Child Protection – Shared Responsibility for Child Protection, Reducing Child Vulnerability, Strengthening the Families, Promotion of Non-Institutional Care etc.

Unit – V

Social Work Intervention with families and children a) Family centered social work – problem solving approach. b) Life enrichment programmes – developmental approach. c) Programmes for family empowerment and protection of human rights d) Efforts of government in strengthening families – Policy, Legislation and programmes. (Brief review) Micro-credit, component plan, Schemes for families, Public Distribution System, Health – Family Welfare Programme, Health Insurance. Role of Social Workers in awareness building and advocacy; Role and functions of school Social Worker.NGOs in child welfare (UNICEF, Save the Child, Plan international etc.)-Establishing crèches Theory and practice of - Family Counselling, Marital Counselling, Child Guidance (CGC), School Social Work: Child friendly school, family and community; Indicators, tools and interventions in schools for children;

REFERENCE:

1. Social Work Practice With Families, A Resiliency-Based Approach, Second Edition, Mary Patricia Van Hook, University of Central Florida, Lyceum Books INC.
 2. Holland Sally. 2011. Child & Family Assessment in Social Work Practice, , 2nd Edition, SAGE Publication India Pvt Ltd, New Delhi.
3. Devi Laxmi.1998. Encyclopaedia of Child and Family Welfare Vol.1 – 6, Child Development: An Introduction, , 1st Edition, Anmol Publication, New Delhi.
4. MinuchinSalvador .2012. Families and Family Therapy, 2nd Edition, Routledge, New York.
5. Sperry Len Ed. 2012. Family Assessment- Contemporary and Cutting Edge Strategies, 2nd Edition, Routledge, New York.

SPECIALIZATION: FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE
FAMILY AND MARITAL COUNSELING
CODE:

Objectives:

- To provide the information on counseling and enable them to acquire skills of counseling for carrying out counseling services related to family and martial problems
- To inform the students about the scope of counseling practice among families and marital partners.

UNIT -I

Counseling- Meaning and definition of counseling. Need and scope of counseling. Difference between Counseling, Guidance, Advice, Direction and Instruction.

UNIT- II

Principles of Counseling - participation, individualization, confidentiality, communication, acceptance, self awareness, non -judgmental goal of counseling - Facilitating behavioral change - promoting decision making - facilities client potential - enchanting coping skill - improving relationship

UNIT- III

Counseling process - Counseling model -attending - responding to client - personalization of their experience - initiating action responses The five stage model - describe and identify the problem operationalize the problem - set goal and negotiate - intervene –exit. Consolidation of self help skills. Practice of counseling in family setting. Family - Family as a system - The family life cycle - Understanding the dysfunctional Family -Dysfunctional family system .Life cycle task of the dysfunctional family system.

UNIT- IV

Skills of a counselor, listening-interviewing, rapport building, encouraging, characteristics of counselors.

UNIT -V

Scope of counseling - Family counseling to problem children, de-addiction counseling, crisis counseling, health counseling, family and genetic counseling, setting up a counseling center.

References:

1. Barki B C & Mukhopadhyay (2000) Guidance and Counselling – A Manual, Delhi, Sterling.
2. John, Antony (2006) Family Counselling, Nochiodaipatti, Anugraha Publications.
3. John, Antony (2003) Skills of Counselling – Micro Model, Nochiodaipatti, Anugraha Publications.
4. John, Antony (2005) Self Psychology Counselling, Nochiodaipatti, Anugraha Publications.
6. Prasantham B, J (1990) Therapeutic Counselling, Vellore, Christian Counselling Centre

# HUMAN RIGHTS, SOCIAL JUCTICE AND SOCIAL LEGISLATION
CODE:

Objectives:

- To enable the student to understand the basic concept, principles and issues associated with Human Rights at the National level.

- To make the students understand the International Perspectives with regard to Human Right

UNIT I

Human Rights (HR): Concept, Meaning, Definition, History and Classification- civil and political rights, socioeconomic and cultural rights. Generation Rights

UNIT II

Indian Constitution and relevant articles relating to HR: National Human Rights Mechanism The Protection of Human Rights Act (1993) – National Human Rights Institutions – National HR Commissions – National SC/ST Commission – National Commission for Women – National Commission for Minorities. State Human Rights Institutions – State HR Commission – State Commission for Women – State commission for minorities - HR Courts. **International HR Instruments**: Universal Declaration of HR, Conventions of Child Rights, Conventions against elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, Convention against racial discrimination.
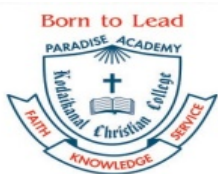
UNIT III

Human rights for selected target populations: SC/ST religious minorities, physical, visual and mentally handicapped, AIDS victims, War victims, Refugees, Prisoners, Custodial violence, Women and children, Senior citizens and work situations. Role of mass media in Human Rights.
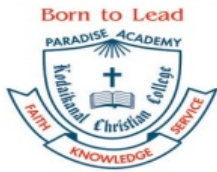
UNIT IV

Social Justice: Meaning, Definition and Types. Social Structure and Social Injustice. Difference between Equality, Equity, inequality and Social Justice. Various Approaches to social justice. Instruments in Social justice – Constitutional Base and Indian legal system, public advocacy, Role of civil society as a pressure group, Statutory bodies. Public Interest Litigation in India: History, Growth, issues to be raised in PIL,

UNIT V

Social Legislation : Meaning, Definition,The Pre-conception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994. Right to Information Act 2005, The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989, Right to Education, Consumer Protection Act of 1986. The Family Courts Act1984, The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007,   The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, The Indecent Representation of women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act,2006. The Compulsory Registration of Marriage Act, 2007, POCSO Act, JJ Act,

TEXT BOOKS

- Vithayathil Thomas, 1993, Mahatama Gandhi and promotion of Human

Rights. Pontificakl Institute Publications. Alwaye.

- Reichert, Elisabeth 2003 Social Work and Human Rights: A Foundation for policy And practice, Rawat Publication, New Delhi

REFERENCE:-

- Sachhar, Rajindar,2004 Human Rights: Perspectives and challenges, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.

- Srivastava and Narayan, 2002 United Nations on Human Rights, Indian Publishing Distributors, New Delhi.

- Newman B.M, Newman P.R, 1972 , Development Through Life, Wordwsworth Newyork 1999. Freire, Paulo, Pedagogy of the Oppressed: Adult Education and Liberation, Penguin Books,

Kodaikanal Christian College
(Autonomous)
Affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University Approved by UGC under 12(b), 2(f) Status