


ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
Regulations – 2016-2017

Master of Social Work (Two Years - CBCS)

M.S.W. will facilitate education and training in professional social work to those desirous of making career in the field of social work. This Programme consists compulsory courses (Core and Specialization Courses) and some optional courses (Elective courses).

Core courses are basic courses required for each programme. The distribution of credits for core courses will be decided by the respective faculties.

Elective courses will be suggested by the respective departments. Elective courses are distributed in all four semesters.

A course is divided into five units to enable the students to achieve modular and progressive learning.

Semester

An academic year is divided into two semesters. Odd semester and Even semester. The normal semester periods are:

Odd Semester: July to November(90 working days)

Even Semester: December to April (90 working days)

Credits

The term credit is used to describe the quantum of syllabus for various program in terms of hours of study. It indicates differential weightage given according to the contents and duration of the courses in the Curriculum design.

The minimum credit requirement for a Two Years Master's Programme shall be 90.

The core courses will carry 74 credits, and elective courses will carry 16 credits.

Courses

Each course may consist of Lectures/ Tutorials/ Laboratory work/ Seminars/ Project work/ Practical training report/ Viva voce etc.

Core and Elective courses may carry different weights. For example, a course one credit for lectures, will have instruction of one period per week during the semester, if three hours of lecture is necessary in each week for that courses then 3 credits will be the weighage. Thus normally, in each of the courses, credits will be assigned on the basis of the Lectures/ Tutorials/ Laboratory work and other form of learning in a 15 week schedule.

- i) One credit for each lecture period per week.
- ii) One credit for each tutorial per week.
- iii) One credit for every three periods of laboratory or practical work per week.
- iv) One credit for every two period seminar.
- v) Six credits for project work / dissesrtation.

Eligibility for Admission

A candidate who has passed the Bachelor's Degree in any subject including the Professional Courses of this University or an examination of any other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto.

Grading System

The term Grading system indicates a 10 point scale of evaluation of the performance of students in terms of marks, grade points, letter grade and class.

Duration

The duration of completion of a two year Master's Programme in any subject is four semesters.

Structure of the Programme

- ⊗ The course of study for the degree of Master of Social Work (MSW) shall be a fulltime course extended over four semesters in a period of two years.
- ⊗ The course content has core, elective and specialization components.
- ⊗ The core domain comprises theory in social work profession, ideologies and intervention.
- ⊗ The elective domain comprises subjects that enhance the understanding of core courses besides courses related to the areas of specialization.

The Broad Areas of Specialization are:

- ❖ COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
- ❖ HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
- ❖ MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK

Concurrent Field Work:

Field work is the integral part of the programme of training in social work. It consists of practicing social work skills for intervention under the guidance of a teacher in selected areas. The rationale of field work is to provide the students immediate situation to apply class learning in the field and to develop skills, also to recognize the realities and to provide a feedback for discussion and problem solving in the classroom. The integrated element between the class and the field is provided by the faculty in regularly scheduled periodical field visits. The students have to submit a field report at the end of every semester.

Dissertation:

Every student is required to complete a dissertation related to his/her specialization during the fourth semester under the supervision and guidance of the faculty of the department. A student is required to submit two copies of the dissertation to the university at least fifteen days before the commencement of examinations. Dissertation will be evaluated by two examiners and the students will have to defend his/her work in viva-voce.

Attendance

Every teaching faculty handling a course shall be responsible for the maintenance of Attendance Register for candidates who have registered for the course.

The instructor of the course must intimate the Head of the Department at least Seven Calendar days before the last instruction day in the semester about the particulars of all students who have secured an attendance of less than 75%.

A candidate who has attendance less than 75% shall not be permitted to sit for the End-Semester examination in the course in which the shortage exists.

However, it shall be open to the authorities to grant exemption to a candidate who has failed to obtain the prescribed 75% attendance for valid reasons on payment of a condonation fee and such exemptions should not under any circumstances be granted for attendance below 70%.

Examination

There will be two Internal Assessments and one End-Semester examination during each semester.

Internal Assessment Test-I will be held after 35 working days and Internal Assessment Test-II will be held after 70 working days.

Internal Assessment -I will be a combination of a variety of tools such as class test, assignment and paper presentation that would be suitable to the course. This requires an element of openness. The students are to be informed in advance about the nature of assessment and the procedures. However the tests are compulsory. Test-I may be for one hour duration. The pattern of question paper will be decided by the respective Faculty.

Internal Assessment - II will be held after 70 working days for the syllabi covered between Seventh and Eleventh weeks.

Internal Assessment –II will be conducted with a variety of assessment tools. It will also have an element of openness. The students are to be informed in advance about the nature of assessment and the procedures. However the tests are compulsory. Test II may be for two hours' duration. The pattern of question paper will be decided by the respective Faculty. Internal Assessment marks Sessional Test, Seminars, and Attendance carry 25 marks in each course / paper.

There will be one End Semester Examination of 3 hours' duration in each course.

The end semester Examination will cover all the syllabus of the course for 75% of marks.

Evaluation

Evaluation will be done on a continuous basis. Evaluation may be by Objective Type Questions, Quiz, Short Answers, Essays or a combination of these, but at the End Semester it has to be a Written Examination.

The performance of students in each course is evaluated in terms of Percentage of Marks(PM) with a provision for conversion to Grade Point (GP). The sum total performance in each semester will be rated by GPA while the continuous performance from the 2nd Semester onwards will be marked by (OGPA).

Marks and Grading

A student cannot repeat the Internal Assessment - I and Internal Assessment - II. However, if for any compulsive reason the student could not attend the test, the prerogative of arranging a special test lies with the Faculty in consultation with the Head of the Department.

A minimum of 50% marks in each course is prescribed for a pass. A student has to secure 50% minimum in the End Semester Examination.

If a candidate who has not secured a minimum of 50% of marks in a course shall be deemed to have failed in that course.

The student can repeat the End Semester Examination when it is offered next in the subsequent Odd/Even Semesters till the regulations are in force. However, a candidate cannot move to the next semester if he/she has more than six papers as arrears at any point of time.

A candidate who has secured a minimum of 50 marks in all courses prescribed in the programme and earned a minimum of the credits will be considered to have passed the Master's Programme.

Grading

A ten point rating is used for the evaluation of the performance of the student to provide letter grade for each course and overall grade for the Master's Programme.

Marks	Grade Points	Letter Grade	Class
90+	10	S	Exemplary
85-89	9.0	D++	Distinction
80-84	8.5	D+	Distinction
75-79	8.0	D	Distinction
70-74	7.5	A++	First Class
65-69	7.0	A+	First Class
60-64	6.5	A	First Class
55-59	6.0	B	Second Class
50-54	5.5	C	Second Class
49 or Less		F	Fail

The successful candidates are classified as follows

I-Class 60% marks and above in Over all Percentage of Marks (OPM)

II-Class -50-59% marks in over all percentage of marks.

Candidates who obtain 75% and above but below 90% of marks (OPM) shall be deemed to have passed the examination in First Class(Distinction) provided he/she passes all the courses prescribed for the programme at the first appearance.

Candidates who obtain 90% and above (OPM) shall be deemed to have passed the examination in First Class (Exemplary) provided he/she passes all the courses prescribed for the programme at the first appearance.

For the Internal Assessment Evaluation the break up marks shall be as follows:

Test	: 10 marks
Assignment	: 05 marks
Case Study/ Seminar/Short Answers etc.,	: 05 marks
Attendance (90% of above - 5 marks, 80-89% - 4 marks, 75-79% - 3 marks)	: 05 marks
Total	: 25 Marks

Course-Wise Letter Grades

The percentage of marks obtained by a candidate in a course will be indicated in a letter grade.

A student is considered to have completed a course successfully and earned the credits if he/she secures over all grades other than F. A letter grade F in any course implies a failure in that course. A course successfully completed cannot be repeated for the purpose of improving the Grade Point.

The F Grade once awarded stays in the grade card of the student and is not deleted even when he/she completes the course successfully later. The grade acquired later by the student will be indicated in the grade sheet of the Odd/Even semester in which the candidate has appeared for clearance of the arrears.

If a student secures F grade in the Project Work/ Field Work/ Practical Work/ Dissertation, either he/she shall improve it and resubmit it if it involves only rewriting incorporating the clarification of the evaluators or he/she can re-register and carry out the same in the subsequent semesters for evaluation.


ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Master of Social Work (MSW)

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK (MSW) – TWO YEAR PG PROGRAMME

2016-2017

Semester	Course No.	Course Code	Course Title	Course Type	Credit	University Exam. Marks	Internal Marks	Total Marks
I	1.	MSWC 101	1. Introduction to Social Work Profession	Core	4	75	25	100
I	2.	MSWC 102	2. Man and Society	Core	3	75	25	100
I	3.	MSWC 103	3. Social Case Work	Core	4	75	25	100
I	4.	MSWC 104	4. Social Group Work	Core	3	75	25	100
I	5.		5. Elective Course	Elective	3	75	25	100
I	6.	MSWC 106	6. Concurrent Field Work	Core	4	75	25	100
			Total		21	450	150	600
II	7.	MSWC 201	1. Community Organization	Core	4	75	25	100
II	8.	MSWC 202	2. Social Work Research and Statistics	Core	4	75	25	100
II	9.	MSWC 203	3. Dynamics of Human Behaviour	Core	4	75	25	100
II	10.	MSWC 204	4. Social Problems and Social Action	Core	3	75	25	100
II	11.		5. Elective Course	Elective	3	75	25	100
II	12.	MSWC 206	6. Concurrent Field Work	Core	4	75	25	100
			Total		22	450	150	600
III	13.	MSWC 301	1. Counselling and Guidance	Core	5	75	25	100
III	14.	MSWS 302	2. Specialization	Core	5	75	25	100
III	15.	MSWC 303	3. Population Dynamics and Family Welfare	Core	5	75	25	100
III	16.	MSWC 304	4. Concurrent Field Work	Core	4	75	25	100
III	17.		5. Elective Course	Elective	3	75	25	100
III	18.	SOSC 306	6. Soft Skills	Core	3	75	25	100
			Total		25	450	150	600
IV	19.	MSWC 401	1. Organizational Behaviour and Personnel Management	Core	4	75	25	100
IV	20.	MSWS 402	2. Specialization	Core	5	75	25	100
IV	21.	MSWC 403	3. Project and Viva-voce	Core	6	75	25	100
IV	22.	MSWC 404	4. Concurrent Field Work	Core	4	75	25	100
IV	23.		5. Elective Course	Elective	3	75	25	100
					22	375	125	500
			Grand Total		90	1725	525	2300

Note: An Elective Course has to be chosen by a student as per his/her choice. Elective Courses offered by various Departments for the Two Year PG Programmes from Semester I to Semester IV are enclosed.

SPECIALIZATION

GROUP A: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
Course Code	Name of the Course
MSWS: 302	Rural and Urban Community Development
MSWS: 402	Regional Development and Development Planning

GROUP B – HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	
Course Code	Name of the Course
MSWS: 302	Human Resource Management and Development
MSWS: 402	Industrial Relations and Labour Welfare

GROUP C: MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK	
Course Code	Name of the Course
MSWS: 302	Medical Social Work
MSWS: 402	Psychiatric Social Work


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I - Year: Semester- I

MSWC-101: Introduction to Social Work Profession

Objectives

To make the students to understand the definition and principles of Social work profession in Indian settings and to develop an insight in to the students about the methods and principles of social work profession

Unit – I

Social work profession in India- Beginning of social work education and current trends – Values and code of ethics – Professional association – Interface between professional and voluntary social work.

Unit – II

Definition of social work - Social welfare – Social services – Social work as a profession – Its principles and philosophy.

Unit – III

Methods of social work - Direct methods :Social case work – Social group work – Community organization- Indirect methods.: Social action – Social work research – Social welfare administration.

Unit – IV

Importance of field work for social work – Fields of social work – Family and child welfare – Medical social work – Correctional social work – Labour welfare – Community development (urban and rural) settings.

Unit – V

Need of training for social work - Agencies of training schools/institutions of social work – Association of schools of social work .

Text Books

1. Compton Beulah R: Introduction to Social Welfare and Social Work, Illionis, The Dosery Press, 1980.
2. Jacob, K. Social Work Education in India, New Delhi, Himanshw Pub. 1994.

References

1. Gore, M.S. Social Work Education, New Delhi, Asia Publishing House, 1965.
2. Banerjee, G.R. Papers on Social Work: An Indian Perspective, New Delhi, Popular, 1992.
3. Chowdhry, P. Introduction to Social Work: New Delhi, Athmaram & sons, 1989.
4. Das Gupta, S. Towards a Philosophy of Social Work in India, New Delhi, Popular, 1992.
5. Madan, G.R., Indian Social Problems, New Delhi, Allied publishers, 1973.

MSWC – 102: MAN AND SOCIETY

Objectives

To provide students a sociological perspective on the concepts of Society, Culture, Institutions, Social stratification, Social control and Social change.

Unit – I

Society – Elements, characteristics of society – Individual – Socialization – Heredity and Environment – Agencies of socialization – Importance of socialization.

Unit – II

Culture – Definition, Elements, Characteristics and Functions of Culture – Types of Culture – Cultural lag theory and its application to Indian Society.

Unit – III

Concept and meaning of religious, economic, educational, social (caste, kinship, marriage and family) and political institutions – Their structures and functions.

Unit – IV

Social stratification in India - The concept of stratification - Concepts of clan and caste, social inequality and social mobility.

Unit – V

Social control – Concept, types and functions – Major agencies of social control in India – Family, religion, education, law, customs and mores - Social change – Concepts, factors, types and processes of social change.

Text Books

1. Anthony Giddens. Introduction to sociology, New York, W.W. Norton & Company INC., 1996.
2. Shankar Rao, C.N. Sociology, New Delhi, S.Chand & Company Ltd., 1997.

References

1. Alex Inkeles, what is sociology? An introduction to The Discipline and Profession, Englewood, cliffs, N.J. Prentice Hall, 1964.
2. Doob, C.B. Sociology: An Introduction, New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1985.
3. Bierstedt, Robert, The Social Order, New York: McGraw Hill, 1957.
4. Semelser, N.J. Sociology. New York: Prentice Hall of India Ltd., 1993.
5. Goode, W.J. Principles of Sociology. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co., Ltd., 1977.

MSWC-103: SOCIAL CASE WORK

Objectives

To inculcate in students the skills of working with psycho-social problems of individuals and families in various situations and settings.

Unit – I

Case work: Concepts, objectives, purpose, its importance, nature and scope, historical development – Components: person, problem, place and process-Values and principles of case work practice – Socio-cultural factors affecting case work practice in India.

Unit – II

Social case work process: intake, study, assessment, diagnosis, treatment, evaluation and follow-up – Models of case work practice: psycho-social, functional, life models, problem solving, crisis intervention, family centered approach and ecosystem perspective.

Unit – III

Techniques in case work: Supportive techniques – Acceptance, assurance, ventilation, emotional support, action oriented support and advocacy; Enhancing resources techniques – Procuring material help, environment modification and enhancing information; Counseling techniques – Reflection discussion, advise, motivation, classification, modeling, role playing, reality orientation, partialisation, confrontation and reaching out.

Unit – IV

Case work tools: Communication skills - Verbal and nonverbal communication, listening, interviewing, recording, giving feed back, home visit and collateral contacts - Use of genogram, eco map and family schema in records - Use of relationship in the helping process: Empathy, nurturing, authority – Problems in helping relationship: resistance, transference and counter transference

Unit – V

Social case work in various settings: school settings, medical and psychiatric settings, correctional settings, career guidance clinic, family settings, child welfare settings and work with community.

Text Books

1. Hollis, Florence, Case work - A Psychosocial Therapy, New York : Random House, 1964.
2. Jordan, William, Client Worker Transaction, London: Rutledge and Kegan Paul, 1970.

References

1. Kadushin, Alfred, The Social Work Interview, New York : Columbia University Pren, 1972.
2. Russel, M.N. Clinical Social Work : Research and Practice, New Bury Park : Sage, 1990.
3. Samally, Ruth Elizabeth, Theory of Social Work Practice, Ny: Columbia University Press, 1971.
4. Tilbury, D.E.F. Casework in Context – A Basic for Practice, Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1977.
5. Upadhyay, R.K. Social Case Work, Jaipur : Rawat, 2003.

MSWC-104: SOCIAL GROUP WORK

Objectives

To provide knowledge to the students regarding group work, its process, programs, nature and scope

Unit – I

Group – Meaning, Characteristics and Types – Groups as an instrument of change – group dynamics – group membership – group cohesiveness – group norms – group culture – group control – Communication and interaction patterns – Motivational pressures, Differentiation of roles - Importance and characteristics of relationship in group work.

Assessment of group interaction: Socio-metry, Socio-gram and Network analysis.

Unit – II

Social group work: Concept, objectives, Nature, Scope, Basic assumptions and Functions. *Models of Group Development:* Tuck man, Trecker, Northern and Kurland Models.

Unit – III

Group work Process: Study, Formation analysis, Assessment, Treatment and Evaluation – Skills and Role of group worker.

Therapeutic Approaches: Group therapy, Transaction Analysis, T-group, socio-drama, psycho-drama, Gestalt therapy, Role play, Buzz group and Brain Storming.

Unit – IV

Programme Planning in Group Work: Meaning, Nature, Purpose, importance and its principles – Resources for Programmes.

Recording in Group Work: Meaning, Importance, Principles, Types and uses of recording.

Unit – V

Group Work Models: Generalist, Social Goal, Remedial, Reciprocal and Recreational Models – Task centered groups – Educational groups – Therapeutic groups – Socialization groups.

Group Work in Various Settings: Children, Women, Correctional, Hospital, School, Old Age Homes and Differently abled.

Text Books

1. Alissi, Albert. Perspectives on Social Group Work Practice, NY: The free press, 1980.
2. Conyne, K. Robert, Failures of Group Work Practice, Oaks : Sage, 1999.

References

1. Douglas Tom, Group Process in Social Work Wiley, Chicester, 1972.
2. Gerald Coray, Theory And Practice of Group Counselling, London : Wordsworth, 2000.
3. Glassman, Charles, D. Contemporary Group Work, New Jersey : Prentice Hall, 1989.
4. Trucker, Harleigh, Social Group Work: Principles and practice, New York : Association press, 1967.
5. Water Lifton, Working With Groups, New York : Oaks, 1990.

105: ELECTIVE

MSWC-106: CONCURRENT FIELD WORK

Objectives

The broad objectives are

- ∅ To sensitise the students to social needs and problems and enable them to critically analyze problems and select the appropriate means of problem solving.
- ∅ To understand and apply the social work methods to deal with such needs and problems.
- ∅ To begin to acquire skills of social work intervention in human needs, situations and issues.
- ∅ To become aware of and understand one's strengths and weaknesses.
- ∅ To develop the right values and attitudes essential for a professional social worker.

The field practicum during the first semester may be structured through

- ∅ Field observation visits followed by discussion.
- ∅ Practice – skills laboratory on
 - i. Communication
 - ii. Interpersonal relationships
 - iii. Analysis of society
 - iv. Self awareness
 - v. Values and ethics in social work
- ∅ A rural camp for 5-7 days
- ∅ Individual field work conferences once a week with faculty and agency supervisors. This is to provide the student an opportunity to learn and integrate theory and practice.

I - Year: Semester- II

I Year : Semester- II - MSWC – 201: COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION **Objectives**

To make the students to understand the relevance of community organization in modern society.

Unit – I

Community: Concept, definition, characteristics, types and functions of Community - Community organization: concept, definition, Philosophy and principles, of community organization - Ethics of community organization practice.

Unit – II

Strategies of Community Organization: Public interest mobilization, public interest litigation, protest and demonstration, dealing with authorities, public relations, planning, monitoring and evaluation.

Unit – III

Models of Community Organization: Locality development model - Social planning model - Social Action model. Social Movements: Environmental Movements, Agrarian Movements and Feminist Movements.

Unit – IV

Skills and Roles in Community Organization: concept of power, the range of perspectives - dimensions of power relevant to community organization - Empowerment: Concept of empowerment, barriers to empowerment, process and cycle of empowerment.

Unit – V

Community Organization Practice in different settings: Health, Education, Livelihood and Work, Sustainable Development, Working with Tribal Population. Community Organization in Disaster Response, Peace and Peace Building

Text Books

1. Gangrade K.D. 1971, Community Organisation in India, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
2. Ross Murray G. 1967, Community Organisation: Theory, Principles and Practice, Newyork, Harper and Row.

References

1. Siddiqui. H. Y, 1997, Working with Communities: An Introduction to Community Work, New Delhi, Hira publications.
2. Campbell G. Murphy, 1954 Community Organisation Practice, Houghton Mifflin, Boston .
3. Dunham Arthur- 1969, Community Welfare Organisation Principles and Practice. New York, Thomas Y. Crowell.
4. Weil Marie (ed) 2005, The Handbook of community Practice, Sage Publications.
5. Milson Fred 1974, An Introduction to Community Work, Rutledge & Kegan Paul.

MSWC – 202: SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Objectives

To introduce to the students the fundamentals of various research techniques and to teach the students the application of statistical techniques in social work research

Unit – I

Social work research – Definition and objectives, Social research and social work research - Major steps in social work research- Research design: Definition, importance and types – Exploratory, Descriptive, Diagnostic and Experimental-

Unit – II

Hypothesis: Formation and testing of hypothesis -Sampling –Purpose of sampling-Types of Sampling: Probability and Non-probability- Case Study

Unit – III

Data collection: Interview, Questionnaire, Observation, - Secondary data and its source --Research report- Characteristics of a good report.

Unit – IV

Statistics:--Average: Mean, Median and Mode –Measure of Dispersion: Range, Quartile Deviation, Mean Deviation and Standard Deviation – Merits and Demerits.

Unit – V

Correlation: Pearson's Correlation Coefficient, Rank correlation. Uses of regression lines; Measures of association – Yule's Coefficient; Test of significance: Chi – square test.

Text books

1. Goode and Hatt. Methods in social research, London McGraw Hill, 1985.
2. Young Pauline. Scientific Social Surveys and Research, New Delhi, Prentice Hall, 1968.

References

1. Wilkinson and Bhardarkar, Methodology and Techniques of Social Research, Bombay, Himalaya Publishing House, 1977.
2. Kerlinger, Fred, Foundations of Behavioural Research, Chicago, Holt Rinehart and Winston, INC, 1973.
3. Corroll and Carrol, Methods of Sociological Research, Meerut. Sadhana Prakasam, 1971.
4. Bubbie, Earl, The practice of Social Research, California, Words worth Publishing Co., 1975.
5. Gupta S.P, Statistical Methods, New Delhi, Sultan Chand & Sons, 1978

MSWC-203: DYNAMICS OF HUMAN BEHAVIOUR

Objectives

To develop in students an understanding of human behaviour and to make them aware of the concepts of perception, intelligence, motivation, adjustment and deviant behaviour.

Unit – I

Understanding human behaviour, psychological conception of men - Interplay of heredity and environment in shaping human behaviour - Personality – Types and theories of personality – Psychodynamic theories, behaviour and learning theories and humanistic theories.

Unit – II

Perception – Definition, characteristics – Factors influencing perception – Errors in perception. Attitude – Definition, nature, formation, components – Prejudices - Attitudinal change, measurement of attitudes.

Unit – III

Intelligence – Definition – Levels of intelligence, Measurement of mental efficiency, its classification, theories of intelligence.

Unit – IV

Adjustment – Definition – Maladjustment, Tension – Stress – Frustration – Conflict – Defense mechanism – Types.

Unit – V

Psychopathology – Abnormal behaviour – Various types of mental disorders – Causation – Promotion of mental health – Role of social workers.

Text Books

1. Bhatia H.R., Abnormal psychology, New Delhi, Oxford and IBH, 1969.
2. Davidoff, Linda, L., Introduction to psychology, New York: McGraw Hill, 1976.

References

1. Coleman, James, Abnormal Psychology and Modern life, New Delhi, Tata McGraw Hill Ltd., 1985.
2. Hielic, Lerry A. and Ziegler Daniel, Personality Theories, New Delhi: McGraw Hill Ltd., 1981.
3. Lindzey Gardner and Aranjjan Ellio, Ed. The Hand Book of Social Psychology. Vols I, II & III. New Delhi, Amerind publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., 1975.
4. Mengal, S.K. General Psychology, New Delhi, John Wiley and Sons, 1967.
5. Verma, Patha, Psychiatric Social Work in India, New Delhi, Sage publications, 1991.

MSWC – 204: SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL ACTION

Objectives

To create an awareness among the students regarding the causes and consequences of social problems and also to suggest suitable welfare strategies to solve those problems.

Unit – I

Concept of Social Problems-Classification of social problems - Theories of social problems-Social Disorganization-Individual Disorganization

Unit – II

General Social Problems: Crime – Juvenile Delinquency-Corruption-Terrorism- Alcoholism- Drug Addiction and AIDS,

Unit – III

Economic Problems: Poverty, Unemployment and Beggary – Problems of Children, Youth, Women and Aged.

Unit – IV

Problems of Deprived groups: Scheduled castes -Scheduled tribes and other Marginalized Groups

Unit – V

Social Action – Concept, Nature and Importance, objectives, principles, Methods and Techniques- Social work and Social reform - process of social action - Scope of social action in India- Enforcement of social legislation through social action.

Text books

1. Memoria, C.B. Social Disorganization in India, Allahabad, Kitab Mahal, 1984.
2. Madan, G.R. Indian Social Problems, New Delhi: Applied publishers Pvt. Ltd., 1966.
3. Ahuja Ram, Social Problems in India, Jaipur: Rawat Publications, India, 1977.

References

1. Lemert, M. Social Pathology, New York: McGraw Hill Book Company, 1951.
2. Stanley, D., Eitzen. 1983. Social Problems, London: Allwyn and Bacou.
3. Majumdar, M. 1958. Caste and Communication in an Indian Village, Mumbai : Asian Publishing House.
4. Julian, Joseph. 1977. Social Problems, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.
5. Siddique, H.Y. Social Work and Social Action, Harnam, New Delhi, 1984.

205: ELECTIVE

MSWC-206: CONCURRENT FIELD WORK

Objectives

- ∅ Train students to practice social work from an ecological, development and integrated perspective.
- ∅ Develop skills for problem solving in work at the micro level and change at the macro level.
- ∅ Provide concurrent opportunity for the integration of class-room learning and field practicum.
- ∅ Develop professional values and commitment and the professional ideal.
- ∅ Develop skills to effectively use the integrated approach to problem solving and enhance skills of intervention, at the micro and the macro levels of system in relation to the needs are problems of he client system.
- ∅ Develop skills to organize people to meet their needs and solve their problems use roles appropriate to work e.g. advocacy for child's right, human rights.
- ∅ Develop an understanding of the pattern of behaviour of peoples – their strengths and their pathological behaviour.
- ∅ Development the ability to carry out tasks in relations to service delivery and programme management. Routine administration, staff supervision and training; prepare project proposals, time management, management by objectives and enhancing skills in documenting.
- ∅ Recording skills to show interest, engagement in practice and enhanced growth as a practitioner.
- ∅ Develop the ability to make innovative contribution to the organization's functioning.
- ∅ Gain confidence to represent the profession in interdisciplinary teams and integrate theory or classroom training into practice.
- ∅ Develop the capacity to utilize instruction for enhancing and integrating field practice.
- ∅ Utilize field instructions for enhancing and integrating field practice.
- ∅ Make creative use of field instructions to evaluate mutual input.
- ∅ Utilize practice – based research to test effectiveness of specific aspects of intervention.

Weekly individual conferences with Faculty and agency supervisor to enable integration of theory and practice.

Field practicum seminars.

II - Year: Semester- III

MSWC-301: COUNSELING AND GUIDANCE

Objectives

To enable the students to learn the various principles, techniques and process involved in counseling and guidance and to equip them to identify and practice the appropriate counseling skills.

Unit – I

Counseling – Definition - Elements – Characteristics and goals – Evolution of counseling. Foundations of counseling – Sociological foundations - Influences of social system - philosophical foundations – dignity of the human person – Psychological foundations – Concept of self – Goal directed behaviour – Learning principles – Developmental needs at different stages.

Unit – II

Personal Growth and effectiveness of the Counselor – Concerns of self – Attitudes – Values - Beliefs – Relationships – Self esteem – openness to others – Accepting personal responsibility – Levels of aspiration – Self actualization The portrait of the helper – The portrait of a trainee.

Unit – III

Theoretical Approaches of Counseling – Humanistic Approach – Roger’s Self Theory - T.A – Rational emotive Therapy – Cognitive Approach – The eclectic Approach – Family Therapy – Behaviouristic Approach.

Unit – IV

Counseling process – Preparation for counseling – Counseling relationship – Counseling – Content and process – Counseling interactions – Variables affecting the counseling process – Counselor’s skills – Portrait of an effective counselor.

Unit – V

Group counseling – Definition – Types – Goals – Structuring groups – Process of group counseling – Group development. Counseling in different settings. Family - School – Industrial and health setting – De-addiction centres – Correctional settings – HIV/AIDS.

Text Books

1. Harms, E. and Schreiber. Handbook of counseling, New Delhi: Oxford Press, 1978.
2. Narayana Rao, S. (3rd Ed.). Counseling and guidance, New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Limited, 1992.

References

1. Dave, Indu. The Basic Elements of Counseling, New Delhi : Sterling Publication, 1982.
2. Fransella Fayand Peggy Dalton. Personal Construct Counseling in Action London: Sage Publications, 1990.
3. Gerald Corey (5th Ed). Theory and Practice of Counseling and Psychotherapy U.S.A. : Brooks Cole Publishing Co., 1977.
4. Richard Hallam. Counseling for Anxiety Problems, London : Sage Publications, 1992.
5. Sue Culley. Integrative Counseling Skills in Action, New Delhi : Sage Publications, 1991.

MSWS-302: SPECIALIZATION

GROUP A: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
MSWS: 302	Rural and Urban Community Development
GROUP B – HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	
MSWS: 302	Human Resource Management and Development
GROUP C: MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK	
MSWS: 302	Medical Social Work

GROUP A: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

MSWS: 302. RURAL AND URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Objectives

To enrich students with knowledge about the concepts of community, community power structure and community dynamics and to enable them to get insight in to community development and its process.

Unit – I

Concept of Community: Definition, Sociological concept of community, community as a sociological system, sub-systems in the community, types of communities and their characteristics, Rural and Urban, Tribal Communities.

Community Power Structure: Concepts of Power, Dimensions of community power relevant to community organisation.

Community Dynamics: Integrative and disintegrative forces, participative groups and groupism, functions of sub-groups, minority groups.

Unit – II

Community organisation: Definition, History; Philosophy; Principles; Scope of Community Organisation – Philosophy; Principles; Scope of Community Organisation.

Community organisation as a method of social work;

Community Organisation and Community Development.

Understanding Human Rights in Community Practices.

Unit – III

Administrative and organisational arrangement – Panchayat Raj – Co-operatives – Rural and National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development – Voluntary Efforts in Rural Community Development, Tamilnadu Rural Organisation – Farmer's Clubs – Mahalir Mandram.

Unit – IV

Urbanisation and Process of urban growth in India – Definition, characteristics, town, city, metropolis, suburbs. Satellite town: Urban ecology – The demographic and morphological structure of urban areas, urban community development programmes in India.

Unit – V

Problems and Prospects of Urban Community – Urban development policy, Municipalities, housing and slum clearance boards.

Text books

1. Arvind Kumar (ed.), Rural Sociology: An Introduction, New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd., 1999.
2. Bergel, E. Urban Sociology. New York: McGraw Hill Book Co., 1955.

References

1. Khosla, R.K., Rural and Urban Development of India, New Delhi: Indian Publishers, 2000.
2. Abhijit Data, Municipal and Urban India, New Delhi, IIPA, 1980.
3. Bose, Ashish, India's Urbanisation 1901 – 2001, New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Pub., Co., 1978.
4. Desai, A.R., Rural Sociology in India, Bombay: Popular Prakasan, 1984.
5. John W.Mellor, et.al. Development Rural India, Chennai, Lalvani Publishing House, 1968.

SPECIALIZATION

GROUP B: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

MSWS-302: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Objectives

To teach the students the importance of human resources in the developmental process.

Unit – I

Human Resource Management – Concept, definition, scope and functions – Human resource planning – Need and scope for human resource planning, recruitment and selection.

Unit – II

Communication and Motivation – Communication, Techniques and Barriers; Motivation theories – Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs – Herzberg's Two factor model – Alderfer's E-R-G Model.

Unit – III

Recruitment, Training and Development – Training and Personnel Development, training policies – Wage Structure – Wages, wage fixation, allowances, bonus fixation procedures.

Unit – IV

Grievances Handling – Grievance procedure, enquires, dispute settlement and disciplinary action, industrial standing orders.

Unit – V

Performance appraisal – Personnel records, performance appraisal and counselling; personnel problems – Health, absenteeism, productivity.

Text books

1. Aswathappa, K., Human Resource and Personnel Management, New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill, 2000.
2. Yoder, Dale, Personnel Management and Industrial Relations, New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India, 1975.

References

1. John W. Newstran and Keith Davis, Organizational Behaviour at Work – Organizational Behaviour, New Delhi: McGraw-Hill, 1993.
2. Miner, J.B. and Miner, M.G., Personnel and Industrial Relations, New Delhi: Macmillan, 1985.
3. Terry L. Leap, Michael D. Crino, Personnel/Human Resource Management, New Delhi: Macmillan & Co., 1990.
4. William P. Anthony *et al.*, Strategic Human Resource Management, New Delhi: Dryden Press, 1993.
5. Venkataratnam, C.S. and Srivastava, B.K. Personnel Management and Human Resources, New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., 1991.

SPECIALIZATION

GROUP C: MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK

MSWS-302: MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK

Objectives

To develop the skills of students on social work practice in the field of medical settings.

Unit – I

Meaning of health, hygiene, illness and diseases- Medicine through the ages – Historical development of medical social work in the West and in India – Scope of medical social work - Problems encountered by medical social workers in the field.

Unit – II

Health care models – preventive, promotive, integrative and developmental models - Holistic approach to health - yoga, naturopathy - Alternative system of medicine.

Unit – III

Organization and administration of medical social work in hospitals – Multidisciplinary approach and teamwork - Patients right in health care - Implications of hospitalization for the patient and his family.

Unit – IV

Medical social work related to communicable diseases - TB, STD, AIDS, Polio, diarrhea, malaria, typhoid, leprosy and leptospirosis.

Medical social work related to major non-communicable diseases – cancer, diabetes, hypertension, cardiac disorders, neurological disorders and asthma.

Unit – V

Medical social work related to other health problems: Physically challenged- Nutritional disorders - Occupational health problems - Women health problems - Pediatric health problems - Geriatric health problems.

Text books

1. Bajpai, P.K., Social Work Perspectives in Health; (ed.) Rawat Publications, Delhi, 1997.
2. Pathak, S.H., Medical Social Work in India, DSSW, Delhi, 1961.

References

1. Anderson, R. & Bury, M., Living With Chronic Illness – The Experience of Patients and their Families; (eds.) Unwin Hyman, London, 1988.
2. Barlett, H.M., Social Work Practice in the Health Field; (ed.) National Association of Social Workers, New York, 1961.
3. Field, M., Patients are People – A Medical – Social Approach to Prolonged Illness; Columbia University Press, New York, 1963.
4. Tuckett, D. & Kanfert, J.M., Basic Readings in Medical Sociology; (Eds.) Tavistok Publishers, London.
5. Upnam, F., A Dynamic Approach to Illness – A Social Work Guide; Family Service Association of America, New York, 1949.

MSWC-303: POPULATION DYNAMICS AND FAMILY WELFARE

Objectives

To understand the influence of population on social phenomena the demographic features and trends of Indian society and to acquire the knowledge in family welfare programmes initiated by the government and their successes.

Unit – I

Nature and scope of population studies with special reference to India – Sources of population data - Census – Statistics, Vital Registration system, sample surveys, characteristics of India's population.

Unit – II

Components of population – Fertility – Mortality and Migration – Factors affecting the components.

Unit – III

Population Growth and Population Theories – levels and trends of population in India. Factors causing rapid population growth. Theories of population Malthusian theory. Optimum theory – Demographic transition theory and sociological theories.

Unit – IV

Consequences of Population Growth – Its effect on food supply, housing, education, employment and man power, medical and health care. Changing patterns of family and family welfare in India.

Unit – V

Population Policy and Family Welfare Planning in India – Methods of family planning – Project planning and evaluation - Case studies on integrated child development scheme and DWCRA.

Text books

1. Asha, A., Bhenda and Tara Kanitkar. Principles of population studies. Mumbai : Himalaya Publishing House, 1978.
2. Kapadia, K.M., Marriage and Family in India. New Delhi : Oxford University Press, 1984.

References

1. Ashish Bose et.al. (Ed0. Population in India's Development 1947-2000. Delhi, Vikas Publishers, 1974.
2. Chanderasekar, S. Infant mortality, population growth and family planning in India. London : George Allen and Unwin Ltd. 1974.
3. Dubey, R.M. Population dynamics in India, New Delhi: Chung Publications, 1987.
4. Rajendra Sharma. Demography and population problems, New Delhi : Atlantic publishers, 1997.
5. Srivastava, D.S. Demographical and population studies, New Delhi : Vikas Publishing House, 1994.

MSWC-304: CONCURRENT FIELD WORK

- ∅ Two days in a week
- ∅ In the IIIrd semester field work may be structured through supervised concurrent field practicum.
- ∅ Weekly individual conferences with Faculty and Agency supervisor to enable integration of Theory and Practice.
- ∅ Field practicum seminars
- ∅ Objectives may be in accordance with the specific specialization.

305: ELECTIVE

SOSC: 306 – Soft Skills

For All the 2 Year PG Programmes of Arts Faculty

Objective:

To train students in soft skills in order to enable them to be professionally competent.

Unit 1: Soft Skills and Personality Development

Soft Skills: Meaning and Importance - Hard Skills versus Soft Skills - Self Concept: Self Awareness, Self Development and Self Realisation – Power of Positive Attitude – Etiquette and Manners.

Listening: Types of Listening, Effective Listening and Barriers to Listening – Assertive Communication.

Unit 2: Communication Skills

Oral Communication: Forms, Types of Speeches and Public Speaking – Presentation: Elements of Effective Presentation and Use of Visual Aids in Presentation.

Written Communication: Strategies of Writing – Business Letters: Form, Structure and Formats – Types of Business Letters – Memos – Agenda and Minutes.

Non-verbal Communication: Body Language and Proxemics.

Unit 3: Interpersonal Skills

Interpersonal Skills: Relationship Development and Maintenance and Transactional Analysis.

Conflict Resolution Skills: Levels of Conflict and Handling Conflict - Persuasion – Empathy – Managing Emotions – Negotiation: Types, Stages and Skills – Counselling Skills.

Unit 4: Employability Skills

Goal Setting – Career Planning – Corporate Skills – Group Discussion – Interview Skills – Types of Interview - Email Writing – Job Application – Cover Letter - Resume Preparation.

Unit 5: Professional Skills

Decision Making Skills – Problem Solving – Emotional Intelligence – Team Building Skills – Team Spirit – Time Management – Stress Management: Resolving Techniques.

References:

1. Ghosh, B.N. *Managing Soft Skills for Personality Development*. (Ed). New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd., 2012.
2. Krishna Mohan and Meera Banerji. *Developing Communication Skills*. (2nd Edition). New Delhi: MacMillan Publishers India Ltd., 2009.
3. Neera Jain and Shoma Mukherji. *Effective Business Communication*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd., 2012.
4. Rao, M.S. *Soft Skills - Enhancing Employability: Connecting Campus with Corporate*. New Delhi: I.K International Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., 2011.
5. Ashraf Rizwi, M. *Effective Technical Communication*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd., 2010.
6. Bretag Tracey, Crossman Joanna and Bordia Sarbari. *Communication Skills*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd., 2012.

II - Year: Semester- IV

MSWC-401: ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR & PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Objectives

To enable the students to understand the macro and micro phenomena operating in the organization and also to understand the link that exists between the organizational behaviour and personnel management.

Unit – I

Nature and Scope of Organisational Behaviour, relationship with other social sciences - Models of organisational behaviour – Classification, components and variables.

Unit – II

Human behaviour at work – Individual differences, determinants of individual behaviour, biographical characteristics, personality, attitudes and values, morale and motivation.

Unit – III

Organisational dynamics – Organisational structure, concepts and elements of organizational climate, conflict and power – Organisational goals – Organisational effectiveness – Meaning of effectiveness, effectiveness Vs efficiency, determinants of effectiveness.

Unit – IV

Basic principles and process of personnel management – Evolution of management thought, evolution of personnel management, personnel policies, formulation and administration, objectives of personnel management.

Unit – V

Man power planning and man power training – Recruitment and selection, training, education and executive development - Social factors influencing the man power planning.

Text Books

1. Diwedi. Human Relations and Organisational Behaviour, New Delhi: Macmillan, 2000.
2. Pareek, V. Organisational Behaviour Processes, New Delhi: Rawat, 1988.

References

1. Eldridge, J.E.T. and Crombie, A.D. A Sociology of Organisation, New Delhi: George Allen and Unwin, 1974.
2. French, W.L., Kart, F.E. and Rosenberg, J.E. Understanding Human Behaviour in Organisations, New Delhi: Harper and Row, 1985.
3. Gupta, R. Organisational Behaviour, Allahabad: Kitab Mahal, 1998.
4. Rambo, W.W. Work and Organisational Behaviour, New York: CBS College Publishing, 1982.
5. Shafto, T. and Old, J. The Organisation and its Environment, Vol. 2, New Delhi: Pitman Publishing House, 1980.

MSWS-402: SPECIALIZATION

GROUP A: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
MSWS: 402	Regional Development and Development Planning
GROUP B – HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	
MSWS: 402	Industrial Relations and Labour Welfare
GROUP C: MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK	
MSWS: 402	Psychiatric Social Work

GROUP A: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

MSWS - 402: REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Objectives

To provide the students an overview of various types of regional planning that have been undertaken to develop the regions in the Indian context.

Unit – I

Region: Concept, meaning, techniques of region delimitation; classification and hierarchy of region; principles and practices of development.

Unit – II

Regionalization in India – Concept, meaning, characteristics; rural urban regionalism – Causes and consequences of rural and urban regionalism.

Unit – III

Regional planning: Concept, scope and content of regional planning; regional imbalances and inequalities in India; Method and techniques of regional analysis and development.

Unit – IV

Directions of regional planning: Town and country planning, river valley planning, Resource planning, multilevel planning.

Unit – V

Regional development planning in Tamilnadu – Problems and prospects.

Text books

1. Chand, Mahesh and Puri. Regional Planning and Development, New Delhi: Concept Publishers, 1978.
2. Madras Institute of Development Studies – Tamilnadu Economy Preference and Issues, New Delhi: Oxford and IBH Publishing Co., Pvt. Ltd., 1980.

References

1. Dubhashi, P.R. Grammer of Planning, New Delhi: Indian Institute of Public Administration, 1980.
2. Girish, K. Mishra and Amitabh Kundu, Regional Planning at the Micro Level, New Delhi: Indian Institute of Public Administration, 1978.
3. Inamdar, N.M. and U.K. Kishore, District Planning in India, New Delhi: Oxford and IBH Publishing House, 1984.
4. Report of the Committee on Block Level Planning, Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi, 1980.
5. Velappan, D., Economic Development of Tamilnadu, Madras: Emerald Publishers, 1982.

SPECIALIZATION
GROUP B: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
MSWS-402: INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOUR WELFARE

Objectives

To equip the students to understand the importance of industrial relations and dimensions of labour problems, the existing provisions and machineries to solve the labour problems and to enhance the relationship between management and labour.

Unit – I

Industrial Relations – Definition, scope and evolution of industrial relations – Labour welfare: concept, objective and theories of labour welfare.

Unit – II

Trade Unions – Purpose, functions, and types of trade unions, history of trade union movement in India – International Labour Organization – Origin, aims and functions.

Unit – III

Industrial Disputes – Causes and consequences of industrial disputes, preventive and settlement machineries of industrial disputes, collective bargaining and workers participation in management.

Unit – IV

Labour welfare in India – Working conditions, Industrial safety, labour welfare programmes, functions of labour welfare officer.

Unit – V

Labour welfare legislation – Workmen’s compensation Act 1923, Factories Act 1948, ESI Act 1948, Provident Fund Act 1952, Trade Union Act 1926, The Industrial Disputes Act 1947, Payment of Gratuity Act 1972, Payment of Bonus Act 1965, Maternity Benefit Act.

Text books

1. Ramaswamy, E.R., Industrial Relations in India, New Delhi: Macmillian, 1978.
2. Schneider, Eugenl, V. The Social Relations of Industry and the Community, Bombay: McGraw Hill, INC., 1971.

References

1. Charles A. Myer, Labour Problems in the Industrialization in India, Cambridge: Harward University Press, 1988.
2. Copper, B.M. and Barteer, A.F., Industrial Relations, London: Heineman, 1979.
3. Giri, V.V., Labour Problems in Indian Industry (Ed.), Bombay: Asia, 1972.
4. Saxena, R.C., Labour Problems and Social Welfare, Lucknow: Prakasam Koudra, 1979.
5. Mehrotra, S.N., Labour Problems in India, New Delhi: Chand and Co., 1984.

SPECIALIZATION
GROUP C: MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK
MSWS 402: PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK

Objectives

To expose to the students the knowledge and skills of psychiatric social work which includes coping strategies of stress and other psychiatric problems.

Unit – I

Psychiatric Social Work: History and Scope of Psychiatric social work - Changing perspective of psychiatric social work - The role of social worker in managing and treating Psychiatric disorders

Unit – II

Major (Psychotic) Psychiatric disorders – Schizophrenia and its types – Other psychotic disorders - Mood Disorder – Other Bipolar Disorders.

Unit – III

Minor (Neurotic) Psychiatric disorders – Anxiety disorder – Panic disorder – Phobias – Obsessive Compulsive Disorder – Post Traumatic Stress Disorder – Generalized anxiety disorder – Stress.

Unit – IV

Other Psychiatric Disorders – Personality Disorders – Eating disorder- Sleep disorder – Speech disorder - Psychosomatic disorder – Suicide – Substance related disorders.

Unit – V

Childhood Psychiatric disorders – Mental Retardation – Learning disorders – Developmental disorders including Autism – Attention Deficit Hyper activity disorder – Behaviour disorders – Elimination disorders

Text Books

1. Barker, P., Bellack, A.S., Child Psychiatry, Granada Publishing Ltd, Schizophrenia, Treatment Management in Adult Bailliere Tindall, London.
2. Mane, F. and Gandevia, K., Mental Health in Indian Issues and Concerns (eds.) Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, 1993.

References

1. American Psychiatric ASSN, Diagnostic Criterion from DSM-IV American Psychiatric ASSN, Washington DC, 1994.
2. Berrios, G.E. and Dawson, J.H. Treatment and Management in Adult Bailliere Tindal, London, 1983.
3. Kaplan, H.I. Freedom, A.M. and Sadock, B.J. Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry, (third ed.) Vols. 1, 2,& 3, Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore London, 1980.
4. Kappur, M. Sheppard, Ralph and Renate, Child Mental Health-Proceedings of the Indo-US Symposium, eds, NIMHANS and ADAMHA, 1993.
5. World Health Organisation, Geneva, The ICD 10 classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders, Clinical Description and Diagnostic Guidelines, Oxford University Press,1992.

MSWC-403: PROJECT AND VIVA-VOCE

MSWC-404: CONCURRENT FIELD WORK

1. Observation visits to various social work agencies.
2. Camps – Rural / Tribal
3. Project field work – Group projects on social issues/ problems etc.
4. Study tour

405: ELECTIVE
