



BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI 620 024

Master of Social Work (MSW) Programme under CBCS

(Applicable to the candidates admitted from the academic year 2016-2017 onwards)

Semester	Course details	Course Code	Course title	Inst. Hrs/Week	Credits	Exam Hrs.	Marks		
							CIA	UE	Total
I	Core Course-I	CC-I	Introduction to Social Work and Society	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Core Course-II	CC-II	Social Case Work	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Core Course-III	CC-III	Social Group Work	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Core Course-IV	CC-IV	Field Work Practice	6	4	3	40	60	100
	Elective Course I	EC-I	Counselling: Theory and Practice	6	4	3	25	75	100
				Total	30	20			
II	Core Course-V	CC-V	Community Organisation and Social Action	6	5	3	25	75	100
	Core Course-VI	CC-VI	Social Work Research and Social Statistics	6	5	3	25	75	100
	Core Course-VII	CC-VII	Human Growth and Personality Development	6	5	3	25	75	100
	Core Course- VIII	CC -VIII	Field Work Practice	6	5	3	40	60	100
	Elective Course -II	EC-II	Human Resource Management	6	4	3	25	75	100
				Total	30	24			
III	Core Course-IX	CC-IX	Social Welfare Administration, Social Policies, and Social Legislations	6	5	3	25	75	100
	Core Course-X	CC-X	Specialisation – I*	6	5	3	25	75	100
	Core Course-XI	CC-XI	Specialisation – II*	6	5	3	25	75	100
	Core Course-XII	CC-XII	Field Work Practice	6	5	3	40	60	100
	Elective Course-III	EC-III	Corporate Social Responsibility	6	4	3	25	75	100
				Total	30	24			
IV	Core Course-XIII	CC-XIII	Specialisation – III*	5	5	3	25	75	100
	Core Course-XIV	CC-XIV	Field Work Practice	5	5	3	40	60	100
	Elective Course-IV	EC-IV	Disaster Management	5	4	3	25	75	100
	Elective Course-V	EC-V	Block Placement (Internship)	5	4	3	40	60	100
	Research Project	RPW	Research Project Work	10	4	3	Evaluation 80 Viva 20		100
				Total	30	22			
			GRAND TOTAL		90				2000

*** SPECIALISATIONS**

A. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Specialisation Paper	Course Number	Course Code	Course Title
Specialisation Paper I	Core Course-X	CC-X a	Rural Community Development
Specialisation Paper II	Core Course-XI	CC-XI a	Tribal Community Development and Project Management
Specialisation Paper III	Core Course-XIII	CC-XIII a	Urban Community Development

B. MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK

Specialisation Paper	Course Number	Course Code	Course Title
Specialisation Paper I	Core Course-X	CC-X b	Community Health
Specialisation Paper II	Core Course-XI	CC-XI b	Medical Social Work
Specialisation Paper III	Core Course-XIII	CC-XIII b	Psychiatric Social work

C. FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE

Specialisation Paper	Course Number	Course Code	Course Title
Specialisation Paper I	Core Course-X	CC-X c	Women and Child Welfare
Specialisation Paper II	Core Course-XI	CC-XI c	Welfare of the Youth and Aged
Specialisation Paper III	Core Course-XIII	CC-XIII c	Demography and Family Welfare

D. HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (HRM)

Specialisation Paper	Course Number	Course Code	Course Title
Specialisation Paper I	Core Course-X	CC-X d	Human Resource Development
Specialisation Paper II	Core Course-XI	CC-XI d	Labour Welfare and Industrial Relations
Specialisation Paper III	Core Course-XIII	CC-XIII d	Organisational Behaviour

12. Work Load: The equating formula for the work load of social work teachers shall be as follows:

One hour of P.G. lecture

: 1 ½

Field Work (including field supervision)

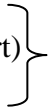
Correction of field work report and
Conferences



: 1 ½ hours per week per student Individual & Group

Research Thesis/Dissertation (Project Report)

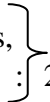
Guidance and Supervision



: 2 hours per week per student

Continuous Internal assessment (including tests,

QP setting, and valuation, assignment
supervision, etc.)



: 2 hours per week per student correction, seminar

Course Title: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIETY

Semester No : I
Core Course : I
Course Code : CC-I

Introduction:

This course aims at introducing the learners to the critical enquiry of the history and ideologies concerning Social Work and to help the learners to understand fundamental objectives of social work profession, its values, and ethics as linked to contemporary ideology for social change.

Objectives:

1. To develop an insight into the historical context of origin and development of social work profession.
2. To impart social and religious ideologies of India for ensuring change.
3. To cultivate an understanding of the theoretical framework of the subject.
4. To imbibe an idea about the social structure and social problems.
5. To infuse a philosophical foundation and value base of social work profession.

I. Social Work: Concept, Definition, and Historical development of Social Work in UK, USA, and India; Concepts: Social Service, Social welfare, Social Security, Social Defense, Social Justice, Social Development, and Social Reform. **Socio-religious thoughts of India:** Hinduism – four values, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism, Christianity- Supreme value of man, concept of love and service, and Christian missions; Islamism: Basic beliefs, values; Islamic religion and cultural system; **Social Reform movements** in India- its impacts and role of Brahma Samaj, Ariya Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, Ramakrishna mission, Theosophical society, Bakthi movements, and D.K. Movement.

II. Social Work as a Profession: Nature and scope, objectives; philosophy and principles, functions, values and **ethics**. Social work education: as a profession, professional values, training; skills, tools and techniques, professional social work and voluntary social work, professional associations in social work; problems faced by social work professionals in India.

III. Methods of Social Work: Social case work – social group work – community organisation – social work research – social welfare administration – social action – field of social work: family and child welfare, women welfare, youth welfare, community development (rural, urban & tribal), medical and psychiatric social work, correctional social work, and labour welfare.

IV. Theories & Approaches (basic/overview only): Role theory, problem solving theory, and gestalt theory. systems theory, ecological theory, communication theory, existential approach, radical and Marxist perspective of social work, **feminist approach**; relevance and scope of eclectic/integrated approach to social work practice, role of social worker in remedial, preventive, and developmental models and as an instrument of change and development; modern Indian social thoughts of: Vivekananda, Aurobindo, Tagore, Gandhi, Ambedkar and EVR Periyar.

V. Concept of Society: Community association, institution, social groups, culture and its elements, social stratification, social processes, social change – social movements and social control; concept of urbanisation, industrialisation, modernisation – social disorganisation – social institutions – family, marriage, religion, economic, educational, and political institutions. Social movements:

tribal, **women liberation**, Telangana, SNDP movement, and Naxalbari movement (salient features like reason, leadership, and its effects on the society)

References:

Albrecht, Gary L. *Encyclopedia of Disability* (4 Volumes), Sage , Oaks. 2006

Banks, Sara (1995) *Ethics and Values in Social Work: Practical Social Work Series*, Macmillan, London.

Bhushan, Vidya & Sachdeva, D.R. *An Introduction to sociology*, Kitalmahal, Allahabad. 1995

Chowdhry, Dharam Paul. *Introduction to Social Work: History, Concept, Methods, and Fields*. Atma Ram, 1964.

Congress, E.P. *Social Work Values and Ethics*, Nelson-Hall, Chicago, 1998

Desai, M. *Curriculum Development on History of Ideologies for Social Change and Social Work*, TISS, Mumbai. 2000

Fink A.E. *The fields of social work*, Henry Hold, New York. 1974.

Fried Lander, A.W. *Introduction to social work*, Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 1974

Gangrade, K.D. *Dimensions of Social Work in India*, Marwah, New Delhi, 1976

Hans Nappaul. *The study of Indian Society*. S.Chand & Co, 1972.

Jacob K.K. *Social Work Education in India* (ed), Himanshu pub .New Delhi.1994

Jacob, K. K. *Social Work Education in India:(retrospect and Prospect)*. Himanshu Publications, 1994.

Kinduha, S.K. *Social work in India*, Sarvodaya Sahitya Samaj, Rajasthan, 1965

Payne, Malcom. *Modern Social Work Theory: a critical introduction*, Macmillan, Hound mills, 1991.

Singh, R.R. *Field Work in social work education* (Ed), Concept pub., New Delhi.1985.

Srinivas, Mysore Narasimhachar. "Caste in modern India and other essays."*Caste in modern India and other essays*.1962.

Stanley, Selwyn. *Social Problems-Issues and Interventions*, Allied. 20

Course Title: SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

Semester No : II
Core Course : VI
Course Code : CC-VI

Introduction:

This course will equip learners to utilise and conduct research as service managers to improve services, evaluate and develop new services, to develop intervention methods, strategies, techniques, and also to be an active consumer of other research.

Objectives:

1. Develop an understanding of scientific approach to human enquiry in comparison to the native or common sense approach in various aspects and its process.
2. To understand major research strategies, meaning, scope, and importance of social work research.
3. To develop an ability to see the linkage between the practice, research, theory, and their role in enriching one another.
4. To develop attitudes favourable to the judicious integration practice, research and theory, and to develop skills for the use of library and documentation services for research.
5. To develop the ability to conceptualise, formulate, and conduct simple research projects (includes basic research skills such as conceptualisation of a research strategy and problem, writing a research proposal, developing tools for collecting data, use of sampling strategies, data collection methods, processing, presentation, analysis interpretation, writing research report, etc.).

I. Research, Types and Approaches:

Research: concept, objectives, characteristics, **ethics**, and qualities of good researcher; **social research:** meaning and objectives; **social work research:** meaning, scope, importance, limitations in social work research, and difference between social research and social work research; **scientific method:** meaning, characteristics, and process of scientific inquiry; relationship between theory method & fact; **types of research:** pure, applied, and action research; participatory and evaluation research; **research approaches:** qualitative research: meaning, scope, characteristics, strategies, sampling and design, types of qualitative research: ethnography, focus group discussion, life history and content analysis; use, limitations, and obstacles in qualitative research, **quantitative research:** meaning, type, difference between qualitative and quantitative research.

II. Problem Formulation:

Selection of problem: criteria and sources; surveying the field; **literature review** and developing the bibliography: purpose; using library and internet, library ethics, abstracting and plagiarism; **defining the problem:** need and significance of the problem; basic research questions: meaning and importance; research objectives; **theory:** meaning and use; inductive and deductive theory construction; **concepts, indicators, and variables:** meaning; types of variables; formal and operational definitions; **measurement:** meaning, levels of measurement ; nominal ordinal, interval, and ratio; **hypothesis:** meaning, sources, characteristics, functions and types; assumptions and

limitations; attributes of a sound hypothesis; hypothesis testing; level of significance; critical region; Type-I and Type-II errors.

III. Design and Sampling:

Research design: meaning and types- exploratory, descriptive, diagnostic, experimental, and single subject research designs; **universe and sampling:** meaning, need, principles, types and techniques, and advantages and disadvantages; **tools/instrument:** steps involved in tool construction; validity and reliability: meaning and types; use of scales (developed by WHO/ILO, etc.), scaling procedures (thurston, likert, bogardus, and semantic differentials): interview guide, code book, pilot study, and pre-test; **sources of data:** primary and secondary data.

IV. Methods of data collection:

Methods: quantitative- interview- meaning and types; questioners: meaning and types; participatory and rapid appraisal techniques; **qualitative-** in-depth interview, observation and types and document review; mixed and multi method & triangulation; **data processing;** transcription, data processing; presentation of data: tabular and graphical presentation; **data analysis:** univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analysis; interpretation: meaning, techniques, and precautions; **report writing:** content and format; mechanics of writing research reports and precautions; research abstracts; **footnotes, referencing, and bibliography:** meaning and differences; methods of referencing; **preparation of research project proposal;** agencies involved in social work research.

V. Social Statistics

Statistics- meaning, use, and its limitations in social work research; **measures of central tendency:** arithmetic mean, median, and mode; **dispersion:** range, quartile deviation, standard deviation and co-efficient of variation; **tests of significance:** "t" test, f test and chi-square test; **correlation:** meaning, types, and uses; Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation and rank correlation; **computer applications:** use and application of computer in social work research with special reference to excel, etc.

References:

Anderson, Jonathan, Millicent Eleanor Poole, and Berry H. Durston. *Thesis and assignment writing*. J. Wiley and Sons Australasia, 1970.

Baker, Therese L., and Allen J. Risley. "Doing social research." (1994).

Bryman, Alan, and Bob Burgess, eds. *Analyzing qualitative data*. Routledge, 2002.

Clandinin, D. Jean, et al. "Collecting and interpreting qualitative materials." *Personal experience methods* (1998): 150-178.

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Denzin, Norman K., and Yvonna S. Lincoln. *Handbook of qualitative research*. Sage Publications, Inc, 1994.

Giddens, Anthony, and Jonathan Turner. "H.(1987): Social Theory Today."

Goode, William J., and Paul K. Hatt. "Methods in social research." (1952).

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Henri, Theil. "Statistical decomposition analysis." (1972).

Kothari, Chakravanti Rajagopalachari. *Research methodology: Methods and techniques*. New Age International, 2004.

Krippendorff, Klaus. *Content analysis: An introduction to its methodology*. Sage, 2012.

Laldas, D. K. "Practice of social Research." *Rawat Publication Jaipur* (2000).

Morgan, David L. "Focus groups." *Annual review of sociology* (1996): 129-152.

Nachmias, David, and Chava Nachmias. "Research methods in the social sciences." (1976).
Netemeyer, Richard G., William O. Bearden, and Subhash Sharma. *Scaling procedures: Issues and applications*. Sage Publications, 2003.

Ramachandran, P. *Survey Research for Social Work: A Primer*. Institute for Community Organization Research, 1993.

Rubin, Allen, and Earl Babbie. *Empowerment Series: Research Methods for Social Work*. Cengage Learning, 2016.

Schutt, Russell K. *Investigating the social world: The process and practice of research*. Pine Forge Press, 2011.

Singleton Jr, Royce A., Bruce C. Straits, and Margaret Miller Straits. *Approaches to social research*. Oxford University Press, 1993.

Slife, Brent D., and Richard N. Williams. *What's behind the research?: Discovering hidden assumptions in the behavioral sciences*. Sage publications, 1995.

Young, Pauline V. *Scientific social surveys and research*. No. 307.2 Y6 1966. 1966.

Course Title: HUMAN GROWTH AND PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

Semester No : II
Core Course : VII
Course Code : CC-VII

Introduction:

This course aims to introduce learners to the development of the individual across the life span with an ecological perspective. It also provides an them with an understanding human development and behaviour besides theoretical inputs.

Objectives:

1. Develop an overall understanding of the principles of growth, their relevance, and application to behaviour at various phases in life.
2. To understand the role of hereditary and environmental influences in growth and development.
3. To understand interactional nature of growth and behaviour at various stages in life: infancy, childhood, adolescence, youth, adulthood, and old age.
4. To develop sensitivity towards needs, developmental tasks, and health status along with the need for developmental programmes for the same.
5. To apply the information on growth, development and health in social work practice in general and individuals, groups, and communities in particular.

I. Psychology: definition, scope, application in various fields; introduction to schools of psychology; relevance of psychology for social workers.

II. Human growth and development: meaning, stages of development: pregnancy and child birth - infancy – babyhood-childhood-adolescent – adulthood – middle age – old age.

III. Learning: nature, definition and types; theories of Pavlov and Skinner; remembering and forgetting.

Motivation: concept of instinct: motives for survival – meaning and definition; types and characteristics of motives; hierarchy of motives; conscious and unconscious motivation.

Adjustment: concepts of adjustment and maladjustment; stress; frustration; conflict: nature and types;

Coping mechanisms: nature and types; mental health, and community mental health.

IV. Perception and attitudes: perception space, depth, auditory, and visual attention; attitude: nature of attitudes, stereotypes, and prejudices, formation of attitudes, and attitude change.

Personality: definition and structure; theories of personality: trait and type theories; important concepts of the contributions of Freud, Jung, Adler, Maslow, and Ericson;

factors influencing personality development: heredity & environment; socialisation process.

V. Social Psychology and its applications: Collective behaviour: nature and reasons for collective behaviour, and manifestations of collective behaviour.

Psychological testing: personality, attitude, and intelligence.

References:

Anastasi, Anne. "Psychological testing ." (1968).

Bernard, Luther Lee. "An introduction to social psychology." (1926).

Clifford, T. "Morgan, Introduction to Psychology." (1971).

Davidoff, Linda L. *Introduction to psychology* . McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1987.

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Newman, Laurel Vaughan. *The expatriate adjustment process: implications of the cross-cultural context on learning the environment following a work-role transition*. Diss. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 2000.

Rayner, Eric. *Human development: an introduction to the psychodynamics of growth, maturity and ageing*. Psychology Press, 2005.

Saraswati, T. S., Ranjana Dutta, and Anjoo Sikka. *Developmental psychology in India, 1975-1986: An annotated bibliography*. Sage Publications, 1987.

Semester III

Course Title: SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION, SOCIAL POLICIES, AND SOCIAL LEGISLATIONS

Semester No : III

Core Course : IX

Course Code : CC - IX

Introduction:

This course aims at helping the learner to understand management process and developing administrative skills and also to understand the learners to how policy is a link between constitutional principles and legislative actions and to understand the concept of social development.

Objectives:

1. To acquire knowledge of the basic process of registering, managing, and administrating welfare agencies in the context of social work profession.
2. To acquire skills to participate in management, administrative process, and programme delivery.
3. To develop the ability to see the relationship between policy and programmes and to analyse the process as applied in specific settings and specific programmes.
4. To gain knowledge on policy analysis and policy formulations and to study social policies, plans, legislations and programmes so as to be able to interpret, enforce, and challenge them.
5. To understand critically the concept and content/indicators of social development

I. Social Welfare Administration: meaning and definition of social welfare administration and social work administration; purpose, historical development; principles, functions, and areas (policy making, planning, personnel, supervision, office administration, budgeting, finance, fund raising, accounting, auditing, purchase and stock keeping, record maintenance, co-ordination, public relation, monitoring and evaluation, and research, annual report); social welfare administration at national, state, and local levels; CSWB (Central Social Welfare Board), state social welfare board, directorate of social welfare, and handicapped welfare.

II. Social Welfare Programme and Agencies: evaluation of social welfare in India; voluntary social work, social agencies: meaning, definition, type and models of NGO's; roles of NGO's in national development; governmental schemes on social welfare; agency registration: methods, advantages, preparation of byelaws, memorandum of association, rules, regulation, and registration procedures; registration of societies and trusts: governing board, committees. executives; qualities, functions, and role.

III. Social Policy: definition, need, evolution and constitutional base; sources and instrument of social policy, policies regarding Other Backward Castes (OBCs), Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and de-notified communities; **policies and programmes for women, children, aged, and handicapped; development and implementation of programmes for weaker sections.**

IV. Social Legislation: Definition, its roles as an instrument of social change, constitutional basis for social legislation: Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of state Policy.

V. Laws Related to Marriage: Hindu, Muslim, Christian, and personal laws relating to marriage; divorce, minority, and guardianship; adoption, succession, and inheritance; **legislation relating to social problems such as prostitution**, juvenile delinquency, child labour, untouchability, physical, and mental disabilities.

Note: Emphasis must be given to the Salient features and effects of the various social legislations mentioned in the unit.

References:

Bose, A. B. "Social Welfare Planning in India." *UN pub, Bangkok* (1970).

Chaudhary, D. "Paul Voluntary Social Welfare in India, Sterling Publication (P) Ltd." *New Delhi* (1971).

Chaudhary, D. Paul. "Social Welfare Administration." *Atma Ram & Sons, New Delhi* (1979).

Dubey, Sumati Narain, and Ratna Murdia. "Administration of policy and programmes for backward classes in India." (1976).

Dubey, Sumati Narain. *Administration of social welfare programmes in India*. No. 27. Bombay: Somaiya Publications, 1973.

Gangrade, Kesharichand Dasharathasa. *Social legislation in India*. Concept Publishing Company, 1978.

Jacob, K. K. *Social policy in India*. Himanshu Publications, 1989.

Jagadeesan, P. *Marriage and Social Legislations in Tamil Nadu*. Elatchiappenn Publications, 1990.

Shanmugavelayutham, K. "Social Legislation and Social Change." (1998).

Course Title: RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Semester No : III
Specialisation Paper : I a
Core Course : X
Course Code : CC- X a

Course Objectives:

1. To enable students to understand rural realities.
2. To develop sensitivity and commitment for working with rural communities.
3. To impart knowledge about the governmental and voluntary efforts towards rural community development.
4. To equip students with specific skills and techniques of working with rural communities.

I. Rural Community: meaning, characteristics; types of villages; scope of studying the rural community and its relation to social work; **rural social structure** and constraints to rural development; **rural organisation and rural development** - school, co-operatives, village panchayat, youth club, women's club, self-help groups etc.; **rural problems:** poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, problems related to agriculture (land holding, productivity, marketing), and community health.

Community Development: meaning, objectives, scope, principles, process, models; methods; earlier experiments in rural developments - Sriniketan experiment, Gurgaon experiment, marthandam experiment, Baroda experiment, Firkha development scheme, Etawa pilot project, Nilokheri experiment, Gandhian constructive programmes; community development during post launching period: national extension services and various phases of cd; **rural extension:** concept, characteristics, philosophy, objectives, principles, approaches, and methods and limitations; **approaches to rural community development:** Tagore, Gandhi and C. Subramaniam, etc.

II. Rural Development Administration: history, structure- central - state, district and block levels and functions, **panchayat raj institutions** (PRI): origin & evolution; philosophy, new panchayat raj system- 73rd amendment and its salient features, structure of PRIs; powers of Gram Sabha; features of Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act, 1994; constitution of village panchayats, panchayat union and district panchayat; elections to PRIs, **reservation for women**, SC/STs, administration of PRIs, taxes and levies; assigned and shared revenues, grants: government of India finance commission, state finance commission, development grants under various schemes; powers of PRIs in implementation of RCD programmes, **rural development agencies:** council for advancement of people's action and rural technology (CAPART), national institute of rural development (NIRD), national bank for agriculture and rural development (NABARD), regional rural banks (RRB), district rural development agency (DRDA); statistics related to rural development; training of PRI functionaries.

III. Social Development: definition, approaches and indicators; social development in India: historical and social context of development in India; pre and post independence period and government measures and five years plan in India; development sectors: agriculture, and cooperation, and education and health; **agriculture and rural development:** share of agriculture in

the national income, agriculture as a source of livelihood, employment, raw materials, capital for development and manpower; agrarian and land reforms, green white and yellow revolution; **cooperatives and rural development**: meaning, principles, objectives, functions, structure, and performance of rural credit and non-credit cooperatives; registration procedures of cooperative societies; **education and rural development**: universalisation of primary education: problems; adult education-meaning, history, strategies and programmes – social education, workers education, farmers training and functional literacy and non-formal education; national literacy mission; **health** and rural development.

IV Communication and Rural Development: meaning, scope, channels and stages of communication, methods communication: interpersonal communication, group communication and mass communication; skills of communication: questioning, reinforcing, listening, reflecting and exploring, theories and models of communication; transactional analysis and conflict resolution; barriers in communication; communication and its role in rural development, satellite instructional television experiments (site): aims and objectives; use of media in communication; mass media: exhibition, film, press, radio, TV and traditional local folk media: puppet shows, drama, street play, folk songs and folk dances; use of talks, meetings, conferences, camps; campaign; communication through leaflets, pamphlets, bulletins, circulars, posters and notice boards; **community participation**: meaning, elements, base, principles and obstacles in community participation; participatory communication – concept, and methods, use of communication for community participation; participatory communication for rural development.

V. Rural Development Programmes: Area based Programmes- drought prone area programme (DADP), hill area development programme (HADP), tribal area development programme (TADP), command area development programme (CADP), wasteland development programme, desert development programme (DDP), watershed development programme, intensive agriculture area programme (IAAP) and high yield variety programme (green revolution blue white and yellow revolution), hariyali , MP's area development programme; MLA's area development programme; etc.; **target based programmes**: IRDP, TRYSEM, NREP, RLEGP, JR, Indira Awaas Yozana, millions wells scheme, Swarna Jayanthi Grama Swarajgar Yojana (SJGSY), employment assurance scheme, new life, etc; employment guaranty legislation – its salient features- mahatma Gandhi national rural employment guarantee scheme. **welfare programmes**: minimum needs programme, noon meal scheme - **development of women and children in rural areas (DWCRA)** - integrated child development scheme (ICDS), Tamil Nadu integrated nutrition programme (TNINP), antyodaya programme, annapoorana scheme, programme of rural health and total sanitation; five year plans and strategies for rural development, and role of social workers, concept of provision of urban infrastructure in rural areas (PURA), role of voluntary organisation in rural community development, problems and limitations.

Note: while setting question paper, emphasis must be given only on the objectives, strategies, target (physical & financial) & achievements of various programmes mentioned in unit –v

References:

Biddle, William W., and Loureide J. Biddle. "The Community Development Process: The Rediscovery of Local Initiative." (1965).

Dahama, O. P., and OP Bhatnagar Education. "Communication for development." (1991). Dayal, Rajeshwar. "Community development programme in India." *Community development programme in India* (1960).

Ghosh, Arun. *Planning in India: the challenge for the nineties*. Sage Publications, 1992.

Hartmann, Paul, Bhivarao Rajdhar Patil, and Anita Dighe. "The mass media and village life: An Indian study." (1989).

Jain, Sugan Chand. "Community Development and Panchayati Raj in India." (1967).

Joseph, M. K. *Modern media and communication*. Anmol Publications Pvt Limited, 1996.

Maheshwari, Shriram. *Rural development in India: a public policy approach*. No. Ed. 2. Sage Publications India Pvt Ltd, 1995.

Mascarenhas, Reginald C. *A strategy for rural development: Dairy cooperatives in India*. No. 334.68370954 MAS. CIMMYT.. 1988.

Mathur, Basant Lal. *Rural Development and Co-operation*. RBSA, 2000.

Mondy, R. Wayne, et al. *Management: Concepts and practices*. allyn and bacon, 1986.

Oakley, Peter, and David Marsden. *Approaches to participation in rural development*. No. F/630.715 O2. 1984.

Oakley, Peter. *Projects with people: The practice of participation in rural development*. International Labour Organization, 1991.

Pokharapurkar, Raja. *Rural Development Through Community Television*. Vol. 1. Concept Publishing Company, 1993.

Singh, Hoshiar. *Administration of rural development in India*. Sterling, 1995.

Singh, Katar. *Rural development: principles, policies and management*. Sage, 1999.

Sundaram, I. Satya. *Rural development: A textbook for university and college students*. Himalaya Publishing House, 2007.

Weil, Marie. *Community practice: Conceptual models*. Vol. 3. No. 3-4. Psychology Press, 1996.

Course Title: COMMUNITY HEALTH

Semester No : III
Specialisation Paper : I b
Core Course : X
Course Code : CC-X b

Introduction: The purpose of this course is to inform the students about the various aspects concerning community health.

Objectives:

1. To inform the students about health and hygiene and related aspects.
2. To enlighten the students about diseases and occupational health.
3. To teach students about the health care delivery system.
4. To make the students aware about health education.
5. To inform students about health work in the community.

I. Health and Hygiene: Health, Primary Health Care and Public Health; Concepts and definition, factors influencing health; Social and Preventive Medicine, Levels of disease prevention, comprehensive health indicators – vital health statistics; Community Mental Health and Community Psychiatry. **Nutrition and Health:** Nutrient Groups: Functions, sources and requirement; Caloric requirements for different age groups; Balanced diet, Malnutrition, Deficiency diseases, prevention of Nutrition problems. **Hygiene:** Personal, food and Environmental hygiene; Relationship between health and hygiene; Environmental pollution; Living conditions: housing, sanitation, waste disposal and their influence on health.

II. Diseases and Occupational Health: Major Communicable diseases: Symptoms, Etiology, Transmission, Prevention and Treatment of : Leprosy, Tuberculosis, STD, HIV, Polio, Malaria, Cholera and Typhoid. Immunisation schedule for children. **Major Non-communicable diseases:** Cancer, Diabetes, Hypertension, Asthma, Cardiac disorders. **Occupational Health:** Occupational Health hazards, Common Occupational diseases.

III . Health care delivery system: Mental Hygiene movements, trends in Community Mental Health, Public health model of mental health prevention and promotion. **School Health:** Helping teachers identify problems of physical and mental health, making appropriate referrals, involving and motivating teachers and children; Involvement of Voluntary Agencies. **Health care delivery system** at the National and State levels, primary health centre, models of community health. **Salient features of legislations related to health: MTP ACT (Amendment), 2002, Mental Health Act 1987, Factories Act 1949, ESI Act 1948; Allocation for Health care in IX Five Year Plan; Health Policies 2003**

IV. Health Education: Meaning and importance, Principles of health education, Techniques and strategies for various community groups, Family Planning: Importance and Techniques; Use of Audio- Visual Aids and Mass Media; First Aid : Concept and methods of dealing with victims of accidents and health education in hospital and rural/slum/ tribal areas.

V. Health work in the community: Major health problems related to women and children; Sociocultural practices, beliefs and myths influencing community health; Assessing community health needs, Mobilising core groups; community participation: Principles and practice of Community Participation, Training of multi purpose workers in community health programmes **Social Work Intervention** in relation to: Immunisation, nutrition, family planning, maternal and child health, environmental issues (hygiene, pollution and sanitation), accident prevention, suicide prevention, alcoholism and drug abuse prevention.

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Course Title: TRIBAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Semester No : III
Specialisation Paper : II a
Core Course : XI
Course Code : CC-XI a

Introduction: The aim of this course is to enable students to understand the problems of tribal people and also to gain an understanding of project management.

Course Objectives:

1. To enable students to understand the unique nature of tribal culture.
2. To develop sensitivity and commitment for working with tribal community.
3. To provide knowledge on the government and voluntary efforts towards tribal development.
4. To equip students with specific skills and techniques of working with tribal communities.

I. Tribes: definition, concept, characteristics of the tribal community; nomadic and denotified tribes; history of Indian tribes and tribes in Tamil Nadu; regional distribution of tribes and Nehru's Panchsheel principles of tribes; social system of tribes: socio economic conditions; cultural and religious aspects; **status of women:** dress, food, & marriage-**polygamy**, polyandry, dormitory marriage; status of children; tribal leadership and political participation -local, state, and national levels.

II. Tribal Development Administration: administrative structure at central, state, and district levels; hill development councils; functions of tribal development blocks/agencies; constitutional provisions for the protection of tribes; research and training in tribal development, role of voluntary agencies in tribal development.

III. Tribal Problems and Programmes: **child marriage**, poverty, ill-health, illiteracy, sexually transmitted diseases and acquired immune deficiency syndrome, exploitation and atrocities on tribes; immigration and its related problems; lack of infrastructure facilities and amenities; tribal resettlement and rehabilitation and its related problems; tribal movements and tribal revolt, naxalbari movement. tribal development programmes: tribal development policies, tribal area development programme; hill area development programmes; tribal sub-plans, forest land cultivation, need and importance of social work practice in tribal areas, application of social work methods in tribal development, problems in implementation of tribal development programmes.

IV. Introduction to project Management: concept, objectives, principles, scope, importance and methodology; micro and macro level planning; project dimensions: identification and formulation; detailed project report (DPR); project appraisal: technical, economic and financial feasibility; participatory development (participatory planning and participatory rural appraisal (PRA), participatory management and participatory evaluation).

V: Planning and Management of Project Implementation: activity planning, network analysis, monitoring of development projects: management information system, project evaluation: programme evaluation and review technique (PERT) and critical path method (CPM); resource mobilisation: techniques of fund raising; statutory requirements for the formation of society and

trust; foreign contribution regulation act; special provisions related to income tax exemption for development organisations.

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Course Title: MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK

Semester No : III
Specialisation Paper - II b
Core Course : XI
Course Code : CC-XI b

Introduction: The aim of this course is to introduce the students to medical social work and to highlight its specific aspects.

Objectives:

1. To introduce the students to the concept of medical social work and related aspects.
2. To inform the students about the Psychological, Social and economic implications of illness and disability.
3. To enlighten the students about hospital as a formal organisation.
4. To make students aware of Impairment, Disability, and Handicap.
5. To highlight the specific needs and problems of patients and their families.

I. Medical social work: definition, concept, objectives, its nature, need and scope; the roles and functions of a medical social worker; historical development in India and abroad; medical sociology and its relevance to medical social work practice; practice of social work methods in hospital settings: their need and importance in working with patients and families: scope and limitations of practice.

II. Psychological, social and economic implications of illness and disability: for the patient and his family; concepts of patient as a person, patient as a whole, the psychosomatic approach; multidisciplinary team work: need, importance, and principles; role of social worker as a member of the team.

III. The hospital as a formal organisation: its goals, technology, structure and functions, departments, administrative procedures, implications of hospitalisation for the patient and his family; medical social work department: staffing, organisation and functions; extension services; public relations.

IV. Impairment, Disability and Handicap: causes, types and classification of physical handicaps: orthopedic disability, visual handicap, aural impairment and speech disability; psychosocial problems and implications for each specific handicap and role of the medical social worker in intervention; physical medicine, physiotherapy and occupational therapy: objectives and types; rehabilitation: definition, concept, principles, and process; role of the medical social worker in rehabilitation planning, resource mobilisation, and follow-up.

V. Specific needs and problems of patients and their families: need for assistance and role of the medical social worker in the following settings: outpatient unit, intensive care unit, pediatric ward, **maternity ward, abortion clinic, family planning centre**, std clinic, HIV clinic, orthopedic department, cardiology department, blood bank, TB sanatorium and cancer hospitals, training of the volunteers to work with the chronically ill in the community, and special focus on rural/tribal areas.

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Course Title: LABOUR WELFARE AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Semester No : III
Specialisation Paper : II d
Core Course : XI
Course Code : CC-XI d

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

To familiarise students with the concepts of industrial relations and the current industrial relations scenario in India.

Objectives:

1. To highlight the issue of labour welfare.
2. To inform students about the labour legislations in India.
3. To enlighten students about social security legislations.
4. To introduce students to the concept of industrial relations.
5. To highlight the issue of industrial conflict.

I. Labour welfare: an introduction on Indian constitution - unorganised labour sector in industry and agriculture - problems faced by unorganised labour sector - constitutional safeguards to unorganised labour - judicial activism (case laws); concept, scope, principles, theories, origin and growth of labour welfare in India; types of welfare; labour problems: absenteeism addiction, indebtedness, family distress and social work intervention; labour welfare programmes: safety, health and hygiene, occupational diseases, crèche, canteen, credit society, worker's education labour welfare officer: status, role, duties and functions; labour welfare agencies in India and international

II. Labour legislations in India: factories act 1948; the plantation labour act 1951; Indian mines act 1952, apprentices act 1961; labour relations legislations : the trade union act 1926, industrial disputes act 1947; Tamil Nadu shops and establishment act 1947, Tamil Nadu industrial establishment (national and festival holidays) act 1951; employment legislations: industrial disputes act 1947, the industrial employment (standing orders) act 1946, employment exchanges (compulsory notification of vacancies) act 1959, employment of children act 1938.

III . Social Security Legislations: workmen's compensation act 1923, employees' state insurance act 1948; employee's provident fund act 1952 including the pension scheme 1995; **the maternity benefit act 1961**, payment of gratuity act 1972; **wage legislations:** the payment of wages act 1936, the minimum wages act 1948, the payment of bonus act 1965, **the equal remuneration act, 1976**; the Tamil Nadu payment of subsistence allowance act and case laws.

IV. Industrial Relations: definition, meaning of industrial relations, characteristics of a good industrial relations system - changing profile of industrial workers – labour in constitution – administration of labour department. **ILO** – history, aims, objectives, structure and functions, social security measures, achievements, influence of ILO on Indian industrial relations - labour welfare practices in India; **trade unionism** – history, objectives, problems faced, recognition – trade union

movement in India – employer federation, collective bargaining : methods, issues, problem and settlement.

V. Industrial Conflict: standing orders, industrial disputes, settlement machineries, industrial peace and harmony, industrial conflict types, causes, consequences, grievance, discipline, domestic enquiry – recent trends; **industrial democracy – workers participation:** objectives schemes, methods – participation schemes in industries in India - quality circles – quality of work life.

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Course Title: CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Semester No : III Elective

Course : III

Course Code : EC-III

Introduction: The aim of this course is to introduce the students to the concept of corporate social responsibility and its related aspects.

Course objectives

1. To understand the scope and complexity of corporate social responsibility (CSR).
2. To gain knowledge on the impact of CSR implementation on corporate culture, particularly as it relates to social issues
3. To acquire skills to frame CSR policies and practices appropriate to the Indian workplace

I: Social Responsibility: corporate social responsibility – meaning, definition and scope of CSR – evolution of CSR – CSR, sustainability, public private partnerships, corporations’ role in climate change, supply chain responsibility, stakeholder engagement, cause and social marketing, environmental responsibility, socially responsible investing, sustainability reporting, transparency and human rights; CSR as economic development and CSR in cultural context.

II: Stakeholders and Perspectives - interest groups related to CSR – tools of CSR – business benefits of CSR.

III: Designing a CSR policy – factors influencing CSR policy – managing CSR in an organisation – role of hr professionals in CSR – global recognitions of CSR- ISO 14000 - SA 8000 - AA 1000 - codes formulated by UN global compact – UNDP, global reporting initiative.

IV: Implementing CSR – CSR in the marketplace – CSR in the workplace – CSR in the community – CSR in the ecological environment – case studies: lifebuoy soaps’ swasthya chetna, itc’s e-choupal venture, titan industries limited, TATA power; tools for communicating CSR (skill building): social media, films and reports and developing strategic partnerships

V: CSR in India: an overview of CSR rules under companies Act, 2013 legal provisions and specifications on CSR – TCCI (TATA council for community initiatives), TATA model on CSR – national CSR hub, TISS Mumbai – success and failure with CSR initiatives – CSR awards in India – role of social workers in CSR

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Semester IV

Course Title: DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Semester : IV
Elective Course : IV
Course Code : EC-IV

Introduction:

Disaster management is a process of pre disaster prevention, preparedness, education, and preparedness. It is important for Social Workers to learn this as they are involved in providing psychological assistance to survivors.

Course Objectives:

- a. To understand ecosystem equilibrium and disequilibrium
- b. To develop skills to analyse factors contributing disaster
- c. To develop an understanding of the process disaster of disaster
- d. To develop skills to participate in disaster management
- e. To develop an understanding of the social worker's role in the team for disaster management.

I. Disaster & Types:

a. Disaster: definition, dimensions of disaster, progress in vulnerability.

b. Types of disaster: *Water and climate related:* Floods and drainage management, droughts, cyclones, tsunami, tornadoes, hurricane, hailstorms, cloudburst, snow avalanches, heat and cold waves, thunder and lightning.

Geological related: Earthquakes, landslides, mudflows, sea erosion, dam bursts and dam failures, mine fires.

Chemical, industrial and nuclear related: road, rail transportation accidents including waterways – boat capsizes, mine flooding, major building collapse, serial bomb blasts, festival related disasters, electrical disasters, fires, forest fires, mine flooding, oil spills, village fires.; *biological related:* biological disasters, epidemics, cattle and bird epidemics, pest attacks, food poisoning.

II. Phases:

a Phases of disaster (rescue, relief, rehabilitation, rebuilding). Rescue, relief phase: Need assessment, rescue and relief provisions by Army, Police, Fire services, Panchayat Raj institutions. Psychological first aid, health camps, relief center, water and sanitation issues, epidemic breakages in camps, climatic changes and seasonal variations; humanitarian concerns in relief provision; management of relief experts, volunteers, materials, equipment; standard operation procedure to deal with trigger mechanism.

b. Crisis and emergency management: government response system in disasters – central, state, district, taluk disaster management cell; trigger mechanisms – 11, 12, 13 levels of determination of disaster; BIRMS – Basic Initial Response Management Steps.

c. Communication systems during disasters: HAM (help all mankind) radio promotions, police wireless network, SMS, mobile services, satellite communications; warning systems in disasters.

IV. Impact of disaster:

a. Impact :

Physical, social, economic, and psychological impact of disasters.
Impact on the individual, family, and community.

b. Compensation:

Compensation and legal issues among the disaster survivors.
Assessment of damage.
Providing compensation.
Corruption in compensation.

c. Housing support.

Housing and materialistic support for the disaster survivors.
Town planning after a major disaster.
Maintaining minimum standard

d. Livelihood and community micro planning:

Impact of disaster on livelihood and economic activities.
Livelihood options for the vulnerable groups
Creating self-sustenance among the disaster survivors.

IV. Issues in disaster:

a. Gender issues in disaster: Special needs of the women, increased vulnerability, problems of the women and care provisions; special issues of the women in human made disaster; role of the women organisations and government; special needs of the men groups and vulnerable men. working with PRI for Psychosocial care of the men.

b. Children in disaster:

Special needs of the children, adolescents and the vulnerable groups; role of child care personnel for the children affected by disaster. (Teachers/ICDS); empowering caregivers after the disaster; methods of working with children affected by disaster; community care vs. institutional care after the disaster for the vulnerable/ destitute children; foster caring of the destitute children after the disaster.

c. Disaster mental health and psychosocial care:

Psychological impact of disaster in different phase ;behavioural disorders subsequent to disasters including PTSD; methods of providing psychosocial care to the disaster survivors; principles of psychosocial care; techniques of providing psychosocial care; normalization model; needs of the special groups in disaster and psychosocial care.

d. Capacity building:

Capacity building: of governmental, non governmental, community based organizations, and the local community, spectrum of care, inter sectoral and coordinated care provision between organisations, disaster preparedness, disaster sub-culture, disaster resilience role of social workers in disaster services.

b. Policies and role of government sectors: role of state, central government, UN agencies, international organisations and NGOs, in disaster management services, India disaster management plan, quality assurance in disaster management – sphere, national health policy on disaster management, disaster survivors and human rights

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