

Annexure No.	49 C
SCAA Dated	29.02.2008

BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY – COIMBATORE 641 046.
BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK (BSW) with Diploma in NGO Management
(Effective for the Affiliated College students (Regular) admitted from the
academic year 2007-2008 and onwards)

1. Eligibility for Admission to the Course

Candidate for admission to the first year of the Bachelor of Social Work (BSW) degree course shall be required to have passed the higher secondary examination conducted by the Govt. of Tamil Nadu or other examinations accepted as equivalent there to by the Syndicate, subject to such other conditions as may be prescribed there for.

2. Duration of the Course

The course shall extend over a period of three years comprising of six semesters with two semesters in one academic year. There shall not be less than 90 working days for each semester. Examination shall be conducted at the end of every semester for the respective subjects.

3. Course of Study

The course of study for the B.S.W (e-Commerce) degree course shall consist of the following

a) Part - I

Tamil or any one of the following modern/classical languages i.e. Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Hindi, Sanskrit, French, German, Arabic & Urdu. It shall be offered for the first two semesters with one examination at the end of each semester.

b) Part – II : English

The subject shall be offered during the first two semesters with one examination at the end of each semester. During third semester the subject communication skills will be offered as one of the core subject.

c) Foundation Course

The Foundation course shall comprise of two stages as follows:

Foundation Course A : General Awareness (I & II semesters)

Foundation Course B : Environmental Studies (III & IV semesters)

The syllabus and scheme of examination for the foundation course A, General awareness shall be apportioned as follows.

From the printed material supplied by the University - 75%

Current affairs & who is who? - 25%

The current affairs cover current developments in all aspects of general knowledge which are not covered in the printed material on this subject issued by the University.

The Foundation course B shall comprise of only one paper which shall have Environmental Studies.

d) Part – III

Group A : Core subject – As prescribed in the scheme of examination.

Examination will be conducted in the core subjects at the end of every semester

Group B: allied subjects -2 subjects-4 papers

Examination shall be conducted in the allied subjects at the end of first four semesters.

Group C: application oriented subjects: 2 subjects – 4 papers

The application –oriented subjects shall be offered during the last two semesters of study viz., V and VI semesters. Examination shall be conducted in the subjects at the end of V & VI semesters.

Group D: field work/institutional training

Every student shall be required to undergo field work/institutional training, related to the application-oriented subject for a period of not less than 2 weeks, conveniently arranged during the course of 3rd year. The principal of the college and the head of the department shall issue a certificate to the effect that the student had satisfactorily undergone the field work/institutional training for the prescribed period.

Diploma Programme:

All the UG programmes shall offer compulsory diploma subjects and it shall be offered in four papers spread over each paper at the end of III, IV, V, & VI semesters.

e) Co-Curricular activities: NSS/NCC/Physical education

Every student shall participate compulsorily for period of not less than two years (4 semesters) in any one of the above programmes.

The above activities shall be conducted outside the regular working hours of the college. The principal shall furnish a certificate regarding the student's performance in the respective field and shall grade the student in the five point scale as follows

A-Exemplary

B-very good

C-good

D-fair

E-Satisfactory

This grading shall be incorporated in the mark sheet to be issued at the end of the appropriate semester (4th or 5th or 6th semester).

(Handicapped students who are unable to participate in any of the above activities shall be required to take a test in the theoretical aspects of any one of the above 3 field and be graded and certified accordingly).

4. Requirement to appear for the examinations

- a) a candidate will be permitted to appear for the university examinations for any semester if
- i) He/she secures not less than 75% of attendance in the number of working days during the semester.
 - ii) He/she earns a progress certificate from the head of the institution, of having satisfactory completed the course of study prescribed in the subjects as required by these regulations, and
 - iii) His/her conduct has been satisfactory.

Provided that it shall be open to the syndicate, or any authority delegated with such powers by the syndicate, to grant exemption to a candidate who has failed to earn 75% of the attendance prescribed, for valid reasons, subject to usual conditions.

- b) A candidate who has secured less than 65% but 55% and above attendance in any semester has to compensate the shortage in attendance in the subsequent semester besides, earning the required percentage of attendance in that semester and appear for both semester papers together at the end of the latter semester.
- c) A candidate who has secured less than 55% of attendance in any semester will not be permitted to appear for the regular examinations and to continue the study in the subsequent semester. He/she has to rejoin the semester in which the attendance is less than 55%
- d) A candidate who has secured less than 65% of attendance in the final semester has to compensate his/her attendance shortage in a manner as decided by the concerned head of the department after rejoining the same course.

5. Restrictions to appear for the examinations

- a) Any candidate having arrear paper(s) shall have the option to appear in any arrear paper along with the regular semester papers.
- b) “Candidates who fail in any of the papers in Part I, II & III of UG degree examinations shall complete the paper concerned within 5 years from the date of admission to the said course, and should they fail to do so, they shall take the examination in the texts/ revised syllabus prescribed for the immediate next batch of candidates. If there is no change in the texts/syllabus they shall appear for the examination in that paper with the syllabus in vogue until there is a change in the texts or syllabus. In the event of removal of that paper consequent to change of regulation and / or curriculum after 5 year period, the candidates shall have to take up an equivalent paper in the revised syllabus as suggested by the chairman and fulfill the requirements as per regulation/ curriculum for the award of the degree.

6. Medium of Instruction and examinations

The medium of instruction and examinations for the papers of Part I and II shall be the language concerned. For part III subjects other than modern languages, the medium of instruction shall be either Tamil or English and the medium of examinations is in English/Tamil irrespective of the medium of instructions. For modern languages, the medium of instruction and examination will be in the languages concerned.

7. Submission of Record Note Books for practical examinations

Candidates appearing for practical examinations should submit bonafide Record Note Books prescribed for practical examinations, otherwise the candidates will not be permitted to appear for the practical examinations. However, in genuine cases where the students, who could not submit the record note books, they may be permitted to appear for the practical examinations, provided the concerned Head of the department from the institution of the candidate certified that the candidate has performed the experiments prescribed for the course. For such candidates who do not submit Record Books, zero (0) marks will be awarded for record note books.

8. Passing Minimum

- a) A candidate who secures not less than 40% of the total marks in any subject including the Diploma and Foundation courses (theory or Practical) in the University examination shall be declared to have passed the examination in the subject (theory or Practical).
- b) A candidate who passes the examination in all the subjects of Part I, II and III (including the Diploma and Foundation courses) shall be declared to have passed, the whole examination.

9. Improvement of Marks in the subjects already passed

Candidates desirous of improving the marks awarded in a passed subject in their first attempt shall reappear once within a period of subsequent two semesters. The improved marks shall be considered for classification but not for ranking. When there is no improvement, there shall not be any change in the original marks already awarded.

10. Classification of Successful candidates

- a) A candidate who passes all the Part III examinations in the First attempt within a period of three years securing 75% and above in the aggregate of Part III marks shall be declared to have passed B.A/ B.Sc./B.Com./B.B.M. degree examination in **First Class with Distinctions**
- b) (i) A candidate who passes all the examinations in Part I or Part II or Part III or Diploma securing not less than 60 per cent of total marks for concerned part shall be declared to have passed that part in **First Class**
(ii) A candidate who passed all the examinations in Part I or Part II or Part III or Diploma securing not less than 50 per cent but below 60 per cent of total marks for concerned part shall be declared to have passed that part in **Second Class**
(iii) All other successful candidates shall be declared to have passed the Part I or Part II or Part III or Diploma examination in **Third Class**

11. Conferment of the Degree

No candidate shall be eligible for conferment of the Degree unless he / she,

- i. has undergone the prescribed course of study for a period of not less than six semesters in an institution approved by/affiliated to the University or has been exempted from in the manner prescribed and has passed the examinations as have been prescribed therefor.
- ii. Has satisfactorily participated in either NSS or NCC or Physical Education as evidenced by a certificate issued by the Principal of the institution.
- iii. Has successfully completed the prescribed Field Work/ Institutional Training as evidenced by certificate issued by the Principal of the College.

12. Ranking

A candidate who qualifies for the UG degree course passing all the examinations in the first attempt, within the minimum period prescribed for the course of study from the date of admission to the course and secures I or II class shall be eligible for ranking and such ranking will be confined to 10 % of the total number of candidates qualified in that particular branch of study, subject to a maximum of 10 ranks.

The improved marks will not be taken into consideration for ranking.

13. Additional Degree

Any candidate who wishes to obtain an additional UG degree not involving any practical shall be permitted to do so and such candidate shall join a college in the III year of the course and he/she will be permitted to appear for part III alone by granting exemption from appearing Part I, Part II and common allied subjects (if any), already passed by the candidate. And a candidate desirous to obtain an additional UG degree involving practical shall be [permitted to do so and such candidate shall join a college in the II year of the course and he/she be permitted to appear for Part III alone by granting exemption from appearing for Part I, Part II and the common allied subjects. If any, already passed. Such candidates should obtain exemption from the university by paying a fee of Rs.500/-.

14. Evening College

The above regulations shall be applicable for candidates undergoing the respective courses in Evening Colleges also.

15. Syllabus

The syllabus for various subjects shall be clearly demarcated into five viable units in each paper/subject.

16. Revision of Regulations and Curriculum

The above Regulation and Scheme of Examinations will be in vogue without any change for a minimum period of three years from the date of approval of the Regulations. The University may revise /amend/ change the Regulations and Scheme of Examinations, if found necessary.

17. Transitory Provision

Candidates who have undergone the Course of Study prior to the Academic Year 2007-2008 will be permitted to take the Examinations under those Regulations for a period of four years i.e. up to and inclusive of the Examination of April 2012 thereafter they will be permitted to take the Examination only under the Regulations in force at that time.

BSW (Bachelor of Social Work) with Diploma in NGO Management

Scheme of Examination for the students admitted during 2007-2008 & onwards

Paper No.	Subjects	Duration of exam. (Hrs.)	Internal Exam	External Exam	Max. Marks
	I SEMESTER				
Paper 1.	Part I Language – Paper I	3	25	75	100
Paper 2.	Part II English – Paper I	3	25	75	100
Paper 3.	Introduction to Social Work	3	25	75	100
Paper 4.	Man and Society	3	25	75	100
Paper 5.	Fundamentals of Counselling – Allied Paper I	3	25	75	100
	II SEMESTER				
Paper 6.	Part I language Paper II	3	25	75	100
Paper 7.	Part II English Paper II	3	25	75	100
Paper 8.	Methods of Social Work	3	25	75	100
Paper 9.	Human Growth and Development	3	25	75	100
Paper 10.	Women & Development – Allied Paper II	3	25	75	100
Paper 11.	Foundation Course A – General Awareness Paper	3	25	75	100
	III SEMESTER				
Paper 12.	Part I Language – Paper III	3	25	75	100
Paper 13.	Part II English – Paper III	3	25	75	100
Paper 14.	Human Rights, Social Justice and Social Work	3	25	75	100
Paper 15.	Indian Social Problems (Rural and Urban)	3	25	75	100
Paper 16.	Entrepreneurial Development – Allied Paper III	3	25	75	100

Paper No.	Subjects	Duration of exam. (Hrs.)	Internal Exam	External Exam	Max. Marks
	IV SEMESTER				
Paper 17.	Part I Language Paper IV	3	25	75	100
Paper 18.	Part II English – Paper IV	3	25	75	100
Paper 19.	Social Work Research & Social Statistics	3	25	75	100
Paper 20.	Computer and Office Automation – Allied Paper IV	3	25	75	100
Paper 21.	Foundation Course B – Science in Everyday Life	3	25	75	100
Paper 22.	Fieldwork Practicals (Observation Visits & Rural Camp)	-	75	25*	100
	V SEMESTER				
Paper 23.	Social Welfare Administration	3	25	75	100
Paper 24.	Disaster Management	3	25	75	100
Paper 25.	Social Legislation	3	25	75	100
Paper 26.	Field Work Practicals - Placement	3	25	75	100
Paper 27.	Mini Individual Project Work	-	75	25*	100
	VI SEMESTER				
Special Paper 28.	Community Development	3	25	75	100
Special Paper 29.	Social Work in Hospitals	3	25	75	100
Special Paper 30.	Social Work in Industries	3	25	75	100
Paper 31.	Social Work – Family and Child Welfare	3	75	25	100
Paper 32.	Field work/ Practicals - Block Placement	-	75	25*	100
Total					3200
Diploma Papers (4 X 100)					400
Total Marks					3600

* Viva voce will be conducted by a board of two examiners (one internal and one external) at the end of the semester.

Paper 4

MAN AND SOCIETY

UNIT I

Concept of Society. Individual and Society. Basic Elements- Group, Community, Institution and Association- - Complexity of Indian Society - Demographic Characteristics of Indian Society. Demographic variables and Malthusian Theory.

UNIT II

Socialization: concept, Importance and Functions. Agencies of Socialization. Culture : concept, Characteristics – Influence on Individuals, Cultural Conflict, Impact of Cultural Change – Cultural lag.

UNIT III

Indian family system: Marriage - forms, functions, changes in mate choice and ceremonies. Family - forms, Characteristics, functions and contemporary changes. Conflict, break down, adjustments.

UNIT IV

Caste system: Characteristics, Traditional Varna system, theories . Modern Trends of Caste System in India. Social Stratification – Definition and Characteristics. Caste and Class. Social Control – meaning , Characteristics , Agencies of social control- social sanctions.

UNIT V

Welfare state: Concept, need, characteristics- India as a welfare state- Social Change: Definition, concept, types and theories of social change in India. Gender roles and inequalities.

References:

Ahuja Ram , (1999)

Sankar Rao. K.N. (2000),
Bhusan, Vidya&Sachdeva.D.R,(1995)

Other References:

Elliot And Merril
Ghurye, G.S. Caste,
Prakashan
Jayaraman, Raja

Kapadia K.M

Social Problems in India, Rawat
Publication,Jaipur.

Sociology,S.Chand& Company Ltd,New Delhi.
An Introduction to
Sociology,Kitabmahal,Allahabad.

Society And Culture, Prentice Hall Inc
Class And Occupation, Bombay, Popular

Caste And Inequality In India, New Delhi,
Hindustan

Family Marriage In India, New Delhi, Oxford
University
Press

Mac-Iver And Page	Society, An Introductory Analysis, London, Macmillan
Madan G. R	Indian Social Problems, Vol 1 11
Nagpaul, Hans	Study Of Indian Society, A Sociological Analysis Of Social Welfare And Social Work Education, S. Chand & Co. New Delhi.
Natarajan, S,	Century Of Social Reforms, Bombay, Asia Publishing House
Prabhu, Radharinath	Hindu Social Organization, Bombay, Popular Prakashan

PAPER 5

FUNDAMENTALS OF COUNSELLING

Unit I

Meaning and definition of the term counselling – Goals and objectives of counseling – scope of counselling.

Unit II

Counselling and Guidance – Counseling and psychotherapy Counselling and advice – counselling and direction – Counselling and assistance – Counselling as profession.

Unit III

Psychoanalytical model and behaviour modification and counselling.

Unit IV

Factors influencing counselling relationship; namely, social, emotional, religion, sex, age, etc – Basic principles and processes of counseling .

Unit V

Counselling with different Groups- skills , roles & Functions of the counsellor .

References ;

1. Narayana Rao - Counseling psychology
2. Pandit J.L - The world of work (Orient Longmans, Madars , 1970)
3. Shertzon and Stone - Fundamentals of counseling
4. Fuster J.M - Personal counseling
5. Wallis J.H - Counselling and social Welfare London routledge and kegan paul, 1970
6. Tobber E.L - Introduction to Counselling New Yark Graw Hill Ltd. 1959.

METHODS OF SOCIAL WORK

UNIT I

Social case work – definition , objectives, scope , principles and process (study , Diagnosis and intervention)- roles of a case worker.

UNIT II

Social group work – definition, objectives and scope, types of groups and group processes – Group work process - roles of a group worker.

UNIT III

Community organization – definition , objectives and scope, principles and processes - roles of a community organizer.

UNIT IV

Indirect methods of social work – social work administration Basic administrative practices – social legislation - importance for social work practice.

UNIT V

Social action and its importance for social work practice . social work Research – meaning, aims, objectives and scope.

References:

- 1) M S Gore - social work Education Asia publishing House 1969.
- 2) Gisala konpka - Social group work – A helping process New Jercy : Prentice Hall
- 3) Fred Milson - Skills in Social group work
- 4) Norman polusky - social work Research Chicago : The university of Chicago press
- 5) Gangrade K D - Community organization in India Bombay : Popular Prakasahn
- 6) Hamilton , Gorden - Theory and practice of social case work New York : Columbia university press
- 7) Govt. of India, Social Legislation - its role in social welfare New Dehli : publications Division Goal SI & Jain social

UNIT I

Meaning of Growth and Development, Developmental tasks, Developmental stages:.

Conception, pregnancy and Delivery.

Infancy : Major adjustments of Infancy

Babyhood : Emotional behavior in baby hood- Hazards of Baby hood

Early childhood : Emotional and social behavior

Late childhood : Emotional and social behavior

UNIT II Puberty

Causes and age of puberty- body changes at puberty- effects of puberty changes: Developmental tasks of Adolescence.

UNIT III Early and Late Adulthood

Developmental task of early adulthood- Vocational, marital, social adjustments- late adulthood – adjustments to parenthood.

UNIT IV Middle age

Developmental tasks of middle age- social adjustment- adjustment to physical changes- vocational and marital hazards of middle age

UNIT V Old Age

Characteristics of old age – developmental tasks of old age, adjustments to retirement- adjustment to loss of spouse – Life hazards of old age.

References:

Bhatia H R (1972)

Abnormal Psychology - Bombay- Oxford IBH Publications.

Coleman J C (1978)

Abnormal Psychology And Modern Life, Bombay - Tarapurwala

Hurlock E B (1975)

Developmental Psychology

Munn (1969)

Introduction To Psychology-Bombay Oxford- IBM Publication

Morgan King (1975)

Introduction To Psychology, New Delhi
Tata Mcgraw Hill Co. Ltd.

Kuppuswamy B

Child Behaviour And Development

Linda L David Off

Introduction To Psychology

WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT

UNIT I

Women and development – their roles in family – community and society – status of women – values with reference to Indian women.

UNIT II

Women and family – Family structures – Women's roles in decision making in the family.

UNIT III

Problems of women – child marriage, dowry, female infanticide, and foeticide educational backwardness, deserted and divorced women, prostitution – trafficking – rape – women and media-Empowerment of women.

UNIT IV

Working women – women employment – working women and their problems – women in Industry – women in agriculture – women and self employment.

UNIT V

Women and Health – health services – Food and Nutrition - Education – Family welfare - Women and laws.

1. Medical Termination of pregnancy Act, 1971.
2. Equal remuneration Act, 1976.

Central and State Government Welfare programmes for women.

References:

1. Mazumdar, V (ed) : women in changing society symbols of power, Bombay: Allied publishers
2. Desai, N and Krishnaraj, M 1987 : women and society in India. Delhi : Ajanta publishers
3. Augutine, (Ed) : Indian family in transition New Delhi : Vickas publishing house.
4. Bhasin, K and Agarwai, B 1984 : Women and Media Analysis Alternatives an Action, New Delhi, Kali for women
5. Benerjee, Nirmala : Indian women in a changing industrial scenario.
6. Gopalan C & Balasubramaniam SC : Indian council of medical research, 1963
Hyderabad

UNIT I

Human rights –Meaning, concept - classification of rights- Moral rights – Legal rights- Civil rights- political rights- Human rights and Issues of social justice..

UNIT II

Human rights concern- The UN Declaration of Human rights- Fundamental rights and Duties under the Indian Constitution- Directive principles of State Policy(DPSP).

UNIT III

Human rights of Emerging Sectors- Children’s rights- Refugees-Indigenous people- Contemporary issues in Human rights – Female infanticide, child labour ,bonded labour. Dalit and Human rights.

UNIT IV

Women rights – Problems of women- child marriage, rape, torture, dowry, wage disparities in agricultural and Industrial sectors, gender bias- Empowerment of women. Role of Government and Nongovernmental organization in solving women problems.

UNIT V

Role of social work(Voluntary organization) in relation to Human rights. National Human rights commission, State human rights commission, Human rights court- Public Interest Litigation(PIL), Legal Aid, lok adalats, role of advocacy, role of social action..

References:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Biswal Tapan | 2003 | Social work and Human rights: New Delhi: Rawat |
| Hobhouse L.T | 1922 | Elements of social justice, London: Allen and Unwin. |
| Jagannadhan .V. | 1978 | Administration and social Change, New Delhi. Uppal. |
| Malhotra . M. (ed) | 1992) | Anthropology of development, Mittal publications, New Delhi, |
| Paramahansa V.P.K. | 1984 | Rural transformation: Readings, Hyderabad: National Institute of Rural Development, |
| Richard B Brandt (Ed) | 1962 | Social justice, Prentice - hall, Inc, N J 1962 |
| Sivagami Paramasivam | 998 | Human rights – A study, Salem: Sriram Computer prints and offset. |
| Varma | 1980 | Reservation, India, Law and the Constitution,Allahabad: Chugh. |

Paper 15**INDIAN SOCIAL PROBLEMS (Rural & Urban)****UNIT I**

Social Problem-Concept-Meaning-Characteristics-General Causes-Effects-Remedial measures- Social organization-Social disorganization -Family disorganization- Individual disorganization-Deviant Behavior-meaning-types.

UNIT II

Rural social problems-Concept-Meaning-Illiteracy-Poverty-Unemployment-Untouchability-Exploitation and Bonded Labour-Caste dominance and Communal riots.

UNIT III

Urban social problems-Concept –Meaning- Problems of Socialization and Isolation- Juvenile delinquency- Child Labour-Prostitution-Alcoholism-Drug addiction –STD and AIDS-Problems of Housing and Slums.

UNIT IV

General Social Problems-Vagrancy-Beggary-Corruption-Issues related to consumer Protection-Environmental Pollution-Dowry and Divorce-Suicide-Crime Terrorism.

UNIT V

Problems of Vulnerable Groups-Physically handicapped-Mentally handicapped-Problems of the destitute and Elderly-Role of Social Worker-Voluntary Organizations.

References:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Agarwala S N (ed) | (1992) | India 's Population Problem
Bombay: Asia |
| Bhattachary | (1994) | Social Problems in India, Issues and
Perspectives, New Delhi: Agency. |
| Chandra S | 1983) | Sociology of Deviation in India
New Delhi: Allied . |
| Elliot & Merrial | 1980 | Social Disorganization. |
| Mamoria C | 1989 | Social Problems (Indian) Vol I & Vol II
Bombay: Allied Publishers. |
| Madan GR | 1986 | Indian Social Problems Vol |
| Nanavanthi &
Anjaria | 1990 | Indian Rural Problems.
Bombay: Vira & Compan. |
| Ram Ahuja | 1993 | Social Problems in India
Jaipur: Rowat . |
| Robbins A.J | 1957 | Mental Hospitals in India and Social Work
Services, Delhi School of Social Work |
| Usha Bhatt | 1963 | The Physically Handicapped in India
Bombay: Popular, |

UNIT I

Concept of entrepreneurship- Definition, characteristics and functions of entrepreneur- types of Entrepreneur- Need for training and development- EDP- Phases of EDP- Development of women Entrepreneurs and rural Entrepreneurs.

UNIT II

Institutional finance to entrepreneurs –SFCs- SIDCs- SPCOT- commercial Banks- UTI- Small Industries Development Bank.

UNIT III

Special Agencies for entrepreneurs- DICs- SIDO-NSIC-SISIs-Indian Investment Centre- Khadhi and Village Industries Commission.

UNIT IV

Incentives and subsidies- Subsidy scheme for selected categories of Industries- subsidy for feasibility report /studies, Exemption from power cut, concessional power tariff, concession in water Royalties, interest free sales tax loan, stamp duty exception, special concession for SC and ST entrepreneurs

UNIT V

Industrial Sickness- causes and consequences of Industrial sickness, corrective measures- Government policies for small scale enterprises.

Project identification - meaning and classification of project- project formulation – concept, significance and elements of project formulation – Evaluation and project report.

References:

Khanka S.S	1999	Entrepreneurial development New Delhi: S.Chand.
Paramjeet Kaur	1994	Women entrepreneurs, New Delhi: Blaze.
Saravanavel .P	1987	Entrepreneurial Development, Chennai: Esspeekay.
Srinivasan. N.P.	1999	Entrepreneurial Development New Delhi: S.Chand.

UNIT I

Social work research : meaning, objectives, functions, types and limitations – identification of the area for research: selection and formulation of problems – formulation of assumptions – hypothesis: meaning, characteristics of a good hypothesis, sources and types of hypothesis – review of literature.

UNIT II

Research design: definition and importance of research design – types of research design: qualitative, quantitative, exploratory, diagnostic and experimental – steps involved in conducting a research.

UNIT III

Social survey: definition, objectives and scope – case study – historical study – comparative study – participatory research: nature and significance.

UNIT IV

Sources and types of data: primary data: observation – interview schedule – questionnaire – pretest and pilot study – sociometry – secondary data: personal documents, public documents – classification of data and analysis – research report – format and types.

UNIT V

Sampling and level of measurement : definition and types of universe – sampling designs: probability sampling: simple random, systematic, stratified, cluster, proportionate and disproportionate sampling – non-probability sampling methods: purposive, judgment, quota snowball sampling – Average: arithmetic mean, median, mode – Dispersion: mean deviation, standard deviation – use of computer for statistical analysis.

References:

- | | | |
|------------------------|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Devadas P.Rajammal | 1969 | A Handbook on methodology of Research,
Coimbatore : Vidyalaya. |
| Goode William and Hatt | 1952 | Methods in social Research,
Newyork: McGraw Hill. |
| Gupta S.C | 1984 | Fundamentals of Statistics,
Bombay, Himalaya. |
| Kothari C.R | 1998 | Research Methodology
Techniques and Trends, New Delhi:
Printer. |
| Ramachandran P. | 1999 | Survey Research for
Social Work, Bombay: TISS. |
| Young P.V | 1956 | Methods of Social
Survey and Research,
USA:Prentice Hall. |

UNIT I

Introduction to computers- definition, evaluations, generations, types of computers- Analog, digital and hybrid and special purpose, micro mini, main frame computers.

UNIT II

Hardware, block diagram of computer, I/O devices, memories –primary –RAM, ROM, EPROM, EEPROM, secondary storage devices.

UNIT III

Software, definition, categories – System, Applications, Programming Languages, Packages, O.S- Evolution, Single users Vs Multi users, Time sharing Multi Program, Multi tasking, Multi processing, basic commands of MS –DOS &UNIX /NOVELL.

UNIT IV

Problem Solving through basic algorithms, Flow chart, Symbols, Simple algorithms to illustrate the problem solving technique. Basic language- constant, variables, key words, built in functions, control statements, arrays, subscripts, user-defined functions and sub programmes.

UNIT V

M.S WORD – basics, using of text, word editing techniques, using templates.

M.S Power point – basics-, editing text, adding subordinate points, Running an

Electronic slide show.

MS Excel- entering data, selecting ranges, creating graphs.

Use of Inter Net Explore.

References:

Texaliny. R.K (1998):

P.C Software for Windows made Simple.
New Delhi: Tata Mc Graw Hill

UNIT I

Social welfare administration – Concept –Definition –objectives, principles and scope of social welfare administration.

UNIT II

Administration process – planning, organizing, staffing, direction, Coordination, reporting, budgeting, decision making.
Leadership and communication.

UNIT III

Personnel administration –concept –definition –Staff selection –orientation- placement – staff morale – supervision – evaluation – public relations – fund raising.

UNIT IV

Voluntary social welfare organizations: Structure – functions and problems of voluntary organizations in India – Role of voluntary organizations in planned social change – Functioning of Boards and Committees.

UNIT V

Central Social Welfare Board and state social welfare advisory board, Departments of social welfare at the centre and state levels – Programmes, Activities, functions, Aiding process.

References:

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|----------------------|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Batattacharia sanjay | 2006 | Social work administration and development, NewDdelhi, Rawat. |
| Choudry .D. Paul | 1991 : | Voluntary social welfare in India, New Delhi, sterling. |
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| Goel .S.L& Jain R.K: | 1998 | Social Welfare Administration (Vols I&II) |
| Kulkarni.P.D | 1978 | The central social welfare Board New Delhi: Asia. |
| Pandey S.K. | 2007 | Social welfare Administration, New Delhi, Mahaveer and sons |
| Rameshwari Devi | 2001 | Social welfare Administration, Jaipur, Mangal deep publication, Jaipur. |
| Sachdeva :D.R. | 1978 | Social Welfare Administration in India, Allahabad, Kitab Mahal. |

UNIT I

Disaster-meaning, concept-Natural Disaster- floods, earthquake, draught, volcanoes, forest fires, coastal hazards, and landslides.

UNIT II

Manmade Disaster-Chemical and Industrial Accidents, Accidental explosions, Bomb blast, nuclear disasters, Pollutions.

UNIT III

Factors influencing Natural and Manmade disaster-political, economic, social, cultural, Ideological, Ecological, institutional, scientific and technological. Disasters and Development-causes and consequences.

UNIT IV

Disaster Management-Control plan, emergency preparedness. Disaster management cycle-Post disaster review, results of exercises, prevention , mitigation, preparedness. Intervention of State in Disaster.

UNIT V

Role of Voluntary organization in Disaster Management, Social Work intervention in Disaster-resource mobilization, working with other professionals,

References:

Indu Prakash (1994)

Disaster Management
Rashtra Prahari Prakashan.
Sahibad, Gaziabad.

Narayan B. (2000)

Disaster Management
A.P.H. Publishing Corporation,
New Delhi.

UNIT – I

The concept of Social Legislation - Needs and Importance of Social legislation - Social Welfare & Social Charge - Concepts of Social Justice - Social assistance - Social Security, Directive Principles of State Policy.

UNIT – II

The Hindu & Muslim laws governing marriage, divorce, adoption & inheritance.

UNIT- III

Social legislation relating to the physically, mentally & socially handicapped persons, SC/ST, legislations relating to the Welfare of the children & women.

UNIT – IV

Social legislation for amelioration of social problems such as delinquency, prostitution, dowry, beggary.

UNIT – V

Legislation and social work, role of social worker in promoting in social justice.

References:

- Agarwal.R.K. - Indian Law,Central Law Agency, Allagabad.
Chatter Ji BB, (1971) - Minerva Associates, Calculata.
Gangrade K.D. -(1964) Social legislation in India ,
Impact SocialLegislation on social change.
Sone R.K.
Walla D.R. - Law and layman Tara Povalla and Sons Bombay.
Social Legislation -
Its role in social welfare - Government of India, New Delhi, Publication
Division.
Tandan .M.P.(1964) - Indian law Allagabad Association,

UNIT I

Origin and development of community development : Meaning, need, early experiments: - Srinikethan, Marthandom and Gurgaon. Pilot projects: - Nilokehri experiment, Firka Scheme, Extension: Principles and methods.

Unit II

Rural community development - concept, principles, need-programmes : IRDP, ITDP, TRYSEM, Swarna jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana, Rural Housing Schemes, NRCP, Rural Sanitation Programme, Watershed Development, role of NIRD and SIRD.

Unit III

Local self government- Local self-government in ancient India, during Mugal and British period. Panchayat Raj system, Role and function of villiage president, chairman, BDO. Constitutional (73rd) amendment, state legislation strengths and weakness.

Unit IV

Urban community : Urban - meaning, classification and characteristics. Slum: - meaning and types. Tamilnadu slum clearance Board, Tamilnadu housing board, Chennai Metropolitan development authority.

Unit V

Urban community development: Urban community development: Meaning, need, principle, Urban Programmes, IUDP, UBS, Swarna jayanthi shahari Rozgar Yojana, Urban self-employment schemes. Development of Women and Children in Urban Areas (DWCUA). District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Land Reforms Schemes, National Social Awareness Programme (NSAP), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS).

References:

Bhadouria and Dua 1986	Rural development strategies and Perspectives; Delhi, Anmol.
Bose, Ashian 1974	Studies in India's Urbanization 1901 to 1971, New Delhi, Tata Mcgraw Hill.
Cedric Payn 1990	Housing and Urbanization: A study of India, New Delhi, Saye .

Centre for urban studies (1978)	Urban planning and Development Authorities, Newdelhi, Indian Institute of administration. Public
Dahama O.P (1988)	Urban development in India, New Delhi: Inter India.
Desai and Devadas Pillai (1970)	Slums and urban development, new Delhi: Ashish.
Dube, K.K.(2000)	Urban development in India, New Delhi India.
Dubey M.K. (2000)	Rural and urban development, New Delhi, Common wealth.
Mohanty B. (1993)	Municipal system in India, New Delhi, Ashish.
Rjeswar dayal (1962)	Community development programmes in India Allahabad, kitab mahal.
Ram K. VERMA 1996	Development Infrastructure for Rural Economy, jaipur, prit well.
Sharma, R.N.1975	Textbook of urban sociology, meerat, Rajhans.
Singh, Dr	Panchayat Raj and Rural Organization, Allahabad: Charugh.
Sivani, N.V.1966	Urbanization And Urban India, New Delhi:Asia.
Thohu, M and Om prakash 1989	Integrated Rural Development, (vol.1-1V) Bangalore: Sterling.
Thundipara Jacob, Z,(1993)	Uurban community Development, New Delhi : Rawat.

USEFUL PUBLICATIONS (1999-2000) :

The first edition of **India Rural Development Report-1999** brought out by NIRD focuses on the theme of "Regional Disparities in Development and Poverty". This is a maiden effort to comprehensively analyze various facets of rural development: agriculture, labour, infrastructure, gender and environment to capture the variations in development at sub-state level covering all the 78 National Sample Survey Regions across the country.

Vasundhara – an anthology of land resources in India, compiled by Department of Land Resources.

The **Wastelands Atlas of India**, the first of its kind, by the Department of Land Resources, in collaboration with the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Hyderabad, represents an important landmark in the ongoing efforts aimed at identifying the nature and extent of wastelands/degraded lands. For the first time, an authoritative figure of 63.85 million has been provided for the extent of Wastelands in the country, grouped into 13 categories. In percentage terms this accounts for 20.17% of total geographical area.

Annual Report of the Ministry.

UNIT I

Hospital – meaning –definition, nature and functions of hospital- classification of hospitals- based on objectives, based on ownership, based on system of medicine and based on the size of hospitals.

UNIT II

Different departments required in a hospital- out patient – in patient services- emergency care – laboratory facilities required – dietary services – Medico legal cases.

UNIT III

Hospital Administration- Meaning, nature and scope. Human resource management in Hospitals- selection, promotion, transfer, performance appraisal, working hours, leave rules, safety, salary and wage policies, training and development.

UNIT IV

Record management in hospitals – essentials of records management- content of medical record- advantages of record keeping- use of computers in Hospital.

UNIT V

Use of social work method in Hospital setting – Role and functions of medical social worker in hospital setting- Importance of team work in a hospital

References:

Banjamin Robert,etal	1983	Hospital Administration New Delhi: Prentice.
Goal S.L	1981	Health care Administration New Delhi: Sterling.
Rabick & Jonathan,etal	1983	Hospital organization and Management London: Spectrum.

UNIT I

Concept of labour – meaning, objectives, definition, characteristics, types of labour.
Industry- meaning and definition – divisions and departments. Personnel functions in Industry.

UNIT II

Labour welfare- Definition, scope, objectives, classification and principles of labour welfare-
need for labour welfare, qualification, qualities and the role of labour welfare officer.

UNIT III

Definition, concept and objectives of trade union- positive role of trade union –structure and
functions of major trade unions in India. Problems and weakness of trade union.

UNIT IV

Industrial relations – Definition, concept, need, importance, scope and objectives of Industrial
relations, causes and effects of Industrial conflict-strikes, lock-out, lay-off, retrenchment,
closure.

UNIT V

Industrial social work : Meaning, concept & scope of social work in Industry. Application of
social work methods in Industrial setting.

References:

- | | | |
|----------------------------------------|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Basudeb Sahoo | 1999 | Labour movement India ,
Rawat publications, jaipur. |
| Mamoria C B | 1999 | Dynamic . Of Industrial Relationship in India - Bombay:
Himalayas Publishing House. |
| Mirza S.Saiyadain | 1988 | Human Resource Management
Tata-Mc-Graw Hill publishing company Ltd
New Delhi. |
| Punekar S.D | 1998 | Labour welfare trade unionism and Industrial Deodhar
relations, Himalaya publishing house |
| Saraswathi Sankaran
Subramainan K N | 1967 | Labour Management Relations In Tamil Nadu - Madras:
Book Agency Vol. I |
| Subba Rao P. | 1999 | Essentials of Human resource and Industrial
Relations, Himalaya publishing House. |
| Tripathi P.C | 2005 | Personnel Management and Industrial relations.
Sulatan chand and Sons |
| Sharma . R.N. | 1993 | Labour problems social welfare and social security,
Jaibur: Sujeet. |
| Wayne F.Casico | 1989 | Managing the Human resources
Mc.Graw –Hill International Edition. |

UNIT I

The concept of family - family as a social unit - the functions of family - modern family - cultural aspects and the present trends of family.

UNIT II

Importance of family in the present context; Effects of Industrialisation, Westernisation, Modernisation and Urbanisation, on the family.

UNIT III

The place & significance of the child in the family, major problem of children in India, child hood and its importance, the present position of children. Major problems of children in India, Child labour, Street Children Juvenile Delinquents, Female infanticide, Sexual Abuse of Children.

UNIT IV

The child rearing patterns; emerging philosophy of child development, UN declaration of the rights of the child, National policy for children in India.

UNIT V

Family Welfare Services, Five Year Plans or Family Welfare Services ; CSWB; child development services under the five year plan in India, National and International agencies in Family Welfare & Child Welfare.

References:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| Anderson Michael | - | Sociology of the family, Penguin Books. |
| Gokhab S.D and Sohine | - | Child in India |
| Goode, William | - | The Family, Prentice Hall of India, NewDelhi. |
| Government of India | - | Handbook of Social Welfare in India, Ministry of Welfare. |
| Govt. of India | | Profile of Child in India; Ministry of Social Welfare. |
| Kumar R | - | Child Development in India, Vol I & II. |
| Sumithra Gupta | - | Social Welfare in India. |
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BHARATIAR UNIVERSITY, COIMBATORE-46

Bachelor of Social Work (BSW) - DIPLOMA IN NGO MANAGEMENT

Regulations and Syllabus - Effective 2007-08 onwards

Eligibility: Mandatory for BSW students

Duration: Four semesters (III, IV, V & VI)

Medium: English

Scheme of Examinations

Course	Title of the Course	Duration of Exam (Hrs)	Min.Marks for a pass	Max. Marks
I	Project Management	3	40	100
II	Fundamentals of Accounting	3	40	100
III	Population, Society & Environment	3	40	100
IV	Community Programmes & NGOs	3	40	100

SYLLABI

COURSE – I PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Unit – I

Project Management: concepts, tools and techniques; The Project manager: Manager's role and functions; Project preparation: Guidelines for drafting a Project.

Unit – II

Planning: nature, purpose, steps, types, merits and demerits; Organising: nature, purpose departmentation, span of control, delegation, centralization and decentralization.

Unit – III

Staffing: nature and purpose, components of staffing; Controlling: concepts and methods; Coordinating: need, principles, approaches for effective coordination

Unit – IV

Monitoring: Formulation of objectives; Designing a monitoring system; Participatory monitoring process; Reporting ongoing and the completed project.

Unit – V

Evaluation of projects: types, procedures and processes; Participatory evaluation: Evaluation and reporting of an ongoing/completed project; Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA); Management Information System (MIS).

Suggested Readings

1. Nagarajan K. 2001. *Project Management*. New Delhi: New Age International.
2. Desai, Vasant. 1997. *Project Management*. Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House
3. Singh, Narendra. 1998. *Project Management and Control*. Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House.
4. Terry, G. *Principles of Management*.
5. Karmakar, K.G. *Rural Credit and Self Help Groups: Micro Finance*.
6. Narayanasamy, N. et al. 2001. *Suya Uthavi Kulukal Melanmai* (Tamil). Gandhigram: Gandhigram Rural Institute.

COURSE – II: FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING

Unit – I

Book keeping: Definition, objectives, systems; Book of Accounts: Day book, Ledger accounts; Recording of Transactions: kinds of accounts; Rules for debit and credit.

Unit – II

Trial Balance: meaning, objectives, scope, preparation, error and rectification; Proforma Invoice; Stock Register.

Unit – III

Final Accounts and Balance Sheet: Definition, objectives and preparation of trading accounts; Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet.

Unit – IV

Accounting for Non-Profit Organisation: Receipts and Payments Account, Income and Expenditure Account; Balance Sheet; Maintenance of Project Account.

Unit - V

Accounting Information System: meaning and importance, end users; Financial Statements: limitations, rearrangement and modification, Accounting vs. Reporting formats; Preparation of Reports: Statement of Accounts, Statement of Inventory, Cash Flow Summaries.

Suggested Readings

1. Krishnaswamy, O.R. 1980. *Cooperative Account Keeping*. New Delhi: Oxford and IBH Publishing Co.
2. Maheswari, S.N. 1993. *Financial Accounting* New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
3. Grewaal, T.S. *Introduction to Accountancy*. New Delhi: S. Chand & Sons.
4. Gupta, R.L. *Advance Accounting*. Vol. I. New Delhi: S. Chand & Sons.

COURSE – III: POPULATION, SOCIETY AND ENVIRONMENT

Unit – I

Components of population change: Fertility and Mortality: concepts, definitions, data sources, basic measures, influencing factors, levels and trends; Migration: concepts, definitions, types, identifying migrants, levels and trends.

Unit – II

Social consequences of demographic change: Changes in fertility, mortality and migration, marriage, family, kinship, lifestyle and society; Social legislation and social change.

Unit – III

Population and socio-economic changes: inter-relationships, Social consequences of demographic changes: beggary, prostitution, crimes, juvenile delinquency, dowry, poverty, illiteracy and unemployment, urbanization and the growth of slums; unhygienic environment and unhealthy conditions.

Unit – IV

Ecology and Environment: Definition, meaning, importance and need; Ecosystem: relationship between man and environment; Over population; Environmental Deterioration: Air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution and solid waste disposal; Resource depletion.

Unit – V

Sustainable development: concepts and meaning; Agenda for sustainable development – a paradigm shift; Strategies and Agencies for sustainable development.

Suggested Readings

1. Bhenda, Asha A. and Kanitkar, Tara K. 2001. *Principles of Population Studies*. Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House.
2. Mishra, Bhaskar D. 1980. *An Introduction to the Study of Population*. Madras: South Asian Publishing Pvt. Ltd.
3. Bose, Ashish. 1970. *Population in India's Development*. London: Allen and Unwin.
4. Nam, Charles. 1968. *Population and Society*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.
5. United Nations. 1978. *The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends*. New York: Department of Economics and Social Affairs.
6. Peterson, William. 1970. *Population*. New York: Macmillan.
7. Chandrasekhar, S. *Infant Mortality, Population Growth and Family Planning in India*. London: George Allen and Unwin.
8. Dubey, R.M. 1981. *Population Dynamic in India*. New Delhi: Chung Publication.
9. Bhargya, Gopal (ed.). 1981. *Urban Problems and Policy Perspective*. New Delhi: Abinavy Publication, 1981.
10. United Nations. *Methods of Measuring Internal Migration ST/SAO/Series AA/47*

COURSE – IV: COMMUNITY PROGRAMMES AND NGOs

Unit – I

Social Enterprise: history, role, importance, need and relevance; Role of NGOs in population activities: health, education, empowerment and development; Self Help Groups: concepts, objectives, origin; Formation of Self Help Groups: principles, need and stages in the formation, criteria for membership; Guidelines for the formation of Self Help Groups.

Unit – II

Community Health: meaning, definition, health as a fundamental right; Public health; Personal and Environmental Hygiene; Communicable and Non-communicable diseases; prevention and control; Indicators of Health; Public Health Organisation.

Unit – III

Nutrition: concepts, processes, types of food; Nutrients: functions and sources; Balanced diet: Malnutrition Deficiency diseases; prevention and control; Applied Nutrition Programmes.

Unit – IV

Health Care: Concepts, health care services, Primary Health Care, present level of health care; Health Education: principles and means; National Health Programmes: ICDS, Balwadi and Anganwadi programmes; Expanded Programme of Immunization, National Programme for the control of blindness; STD control programme, National AIDS control programme.

Unit – V

Population Programmes: National Family Welfare Programme: Meaning, objectives, need, evaluation; India Population Project: Minimum Needs Programme; Project Funding; Procedures and processes involved, selection criteria for funding of NGOs; Coordination with Government/Co-financing Donors/Nodal Agencies – Direct Funding and channelised funding, experience of donors and NGOs; current trends in funding.

Suggested Readings

1. Action Aid. *Annual Report 1994-95*.
2. Oxfam. *Annual Report 1994-95*.
3. *NGO: Guidelines for Good Policy and Practice*. UG: The Common Wealth Foundation.

Paper 14 BSW – MODAL QUESTION PAPERS

HUMAN RIGHTS, SOCIAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL WORK

Time : 3 hours

Maximum marks: 100

Part A (10 X 1 = 10 marks)

Answer all the questions, All questions carry equal marks

1. Define human rights.
2. Who contributed to the theory of “Trusteeship”?
3. Who are called “Lok Adalats”?
4. Article 17 of the Indian Constitution deals with -----
5. “Pedagogy of the oppressed is the book written by -----
6. One can appeal to ----- commission for securing justice.
7. Social justice refers to -----
8. We have borrowed the idea of the DPSP from the Constitution of -----

9. Human Rights Day is celebrated on -----
10. As per the Indian Constitution, the respect of our national flag is our -----

PART B (5 X 6 = 30 marks)

Answer all the questions, All questions carry equal marks

- 11.a) Enlist and explain five civil rights (or)
b) Explain social justice.
- 12.a) Distinguish between Fundamental rights and DPSP (or)
b) Elicit the forms of inequality against human beings
- 13.a) Write a note on Children’s Rights (or)
b) Describe the contemporary issues in human rights.
- 14.a) Give a note on Women Empowerment.
b) Explain the wage disparities in agricultural sector
- 15.a) Examine the need for Public Interest Litigation Act (or)
b) Discuss the role of Advocacy.

PART C (5 X 12 = 60 marks)
Answer all the questions, All questions carry equal marks

16.a) “Right to Equality” is only in words and not in practice - Comment

(Or)

b) Discuss the legal and political rights

17.a) Discuss the UN Declaration of Human Rights in detail.

(or)

b) Describe the direct Principal of State Policy(DPSP)

18.a) Discuss the major issues in Human rights (or)

b) Describe Human rights in emerging Sectors.

19.a) Describe the role of Government and Non Government organization in solving Women problems (or)

b) Describe the various welfare schemes provided for women working various Sectors

20.a) Explain the role and functions of National Human rights Commission (or)

b) Give a note on : i. Public interest litigation, ii, Legal aid iii, Lok adalats

Paper 15 INDIAN SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Time: 3 hours

Maximum marks: 100

PART A (10 X 1=10 Marks)

Answer All the questions, All questions carry equal marks

Define the following:

1. Social problem
2. Social Disorganization
3. Prostitution
4. Untouchability
5. Drug Dependence

6. The book named “Social Problem In India: issues and Perspectives” was written by -----
7. Expand HIV
8. Name the Act that prevents human trafficking for flesh trade.
9. School going problems are known as
10. J.J Act was enacted in the year-----

PART B (5X6 = 30 marks)

Answer all the questions, all questions carry equal marks

- 11) (a) Explain the meaning and characteristic of Social problem (OR)
(b) What is social disorganization? Give its causes.

12. (a) Unemployment is a serious concern to the educated masses of India.
Comment (OR)
(b) Forty seven percent of the people in India live under the poverty line. Explore

- 13 (a) Suggest certain ways and means to overcome the problem of illiteracy in India (OR)
(b) Family disorganization can contribute towards and promote Juvenile delinquency.
Comment.

14. (a) How does environmental pollution affect the city dwellers? (OR)
(b) Elaborate the ill effects of Alcoholism and drug dependence.

15. (a) Explore the problems of the vulnerable groups (OR)
(b) Explain the problems of the physically challenged.

PART C: (5X12 =60 marks)

Answer all Questions, All questions carry equal marks.

16. (a) What is meant by deviant behaviour? Comment on the types and remedial measures for deviant behaviour (OR)
(b) What is social organization? Explain its features and distinguish between social organization and social disorganization.
17. (a) Discuss the measures to eradicate Untouchability comment on the plight of the rural poor and the effects of poverty on them(or)
(b) Comment on the plight of the rural poor and the effects of poverty on the poor.
18. (a) Explain the role of social workers in creating awareness on AIDS and suggest ways to prevent the spreading of AIDS. (Or)
(b) Alcoholism and drug dependence among the youth is on the increase! Do you agree.? Substantiate your answer?
19. (a) Explain the causes and disadvantage of over population in India (OR)
(b)What is the role of social workers in Women empowerment.
20. (a) What is rehabilitation? Explore the rehabilitative measures adopted in improving the condition of the physically and mentally challenged (OR)
b) Untouchability is a crime. Comment.

- a) 1971
- b) 1970

- c) 1969
- d) 1958

SECTION – B(5x6=30 marks)

Answer all the questions, All questions carry equal marks

- 11. a) Explain any three types of Entrepreneurs Or
b) Explain the functions of the Entrepreneurs

- 12. a) Explain the activities of SIDCs Or
b) Describe the functions and services of SIDBI

- 13. a) What are the functions of SIDO Or
b) State the main functions of NSIC.

- 14. a) What is meant by seed capital assistance? Or
b) State the merits of incentives and subsidies.

- 15. a) What is the need for project formulation? Or
b) What are the contents of project report?

SECTION – C(5x12 –60 marks)

Answer all the questions. All questions carry equal marks

- 16. a) Who is an Entrepreneur? State the qualities of an Entrepreneur. Or
b) Explain the importance of training and development of entrepreneurs.

- 17.a) What is meant by Sick unit? List out the reasons for Industrial Sickness. Or
b) What are the problems faced by women entrepreneurs? Suggest measures to overcome the problems.

- 18. a) What is the financial assistance given by SFCs to small scale? Or
b) Explain the role of SIPCOT in the Industrial development to Tamil Nadu.

- 19. a) What are the functions of DIC. Or
b) Discuss the role of SISI in EDP.

- 20. a) Explain taxation benefits to SSI. Or
b) What is project identification? Explain the internal and external constraints.

BSW

Paper 19 SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH & SOCIAL STATISTICS

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum:100 Marks

SECTION A - (10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

Answer All Questions, All questions carry equal marks

1. Define social work research?
2. What is scientific method?
3. Define research design?
4. Mention different type of research design?
5. Define social survey?
6. Define Case study?
7. What did you understand by primary data?
8. What is pilot study?
9. Mention any two type of non-probability sampling?
10. Write the meaning of the median?

SECTION B - (5 x 6 = 30 Marks)

Answer All Questions, All questions carry equal marks

11. a) Explain the objective of social work research? (or)
b) Explain the type of hypothesis?
12. a) Discuss the importance of research design? (or)
b) Write a note on descriptive research?
13. a) What are the objectives of social survey? (or)
b) Trace out the importance of case study?
14. a) Write a note on pilot study? (or)
b) What is the purpose of pre test?
15. a) Explain the characteristics of probability sampling? (or)
b) Calculate the mean:

X :	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31- 35	36-40
f :	3	4	7	3	2	1

SECTION C - (5 X 12 = 60 Marks)

Answer All Questions, All questions carry equal marks

16. a) Discuss the formulation of a research problem? (or)
b) What are the various sources of literature?
17. a) Point out the body of the research design?
b) Explain the following concept with suitable examples?
 - (i) Dependent Variable.
 - (ii) Independent Variable.
 - (iii) Extraneous Variable.
 - (iv) Variable.

18. a) Mention the steps in social survey? (or)
 b) Explain the merits of case study
- 19 a) Write on the research report preparation? (or)
 b) Describe how questionnaire has to be prepared?
20. a) Describe the size of sampling? (or)
 b) Calculate the mean deviation;

Sl.No:	1	2	3	4	5
X:	4000	4200	4400	4600	4800

BSW
 Paper 20 **COMPUTER AND OFFICE AUTOMATION**
Hours **Time : 3**
Maximum:100 Marks

Part A (10x1=10 marks)

Answer all the questions, all questions carry equal marks

1. A set of prerecorded instructions executed by a computer is called
 a. Action b. Hardware c. Program d. CPU
2. A group of 4 bits is called
 a. Gigabyte b. Megabyte c. Byte d. Nibble
3. _____ was the first all-electronic computer.
 a. UNIVAC b. ENIAC c. IBM d. RISC
4. Registers are part of
 a. Control Unit and Memory b. Addresses and Control Unit
 c. Addresses and ALU d. Control Unit and ALU
5. The _____ command in DOS is renaming files
 a. RMDIR b. REN c. MKDIR d. DIR
6. _____ is a feature which corrects typing mistakes
 a. Autocorrect b. Spell Check c. Grammatik d. None of these
7. The binary equivalent 20 is
 a. 11111 b. 10100 c. 10101 d. 10011

8. Shortcut key for copy
a. CTRL+X b. CTRL+H c. CTRL+E d. CTRL+C
9. CD-RW stands for
a. CD-Recordable b. CR-Reusable c. CD-Rewritable d. None of these
10. Which is the technology used in the evaluation of aptitude test
a. OCR b. OMR c. MICR d. MCR

Part B (5x6=30 marks)

Answer All questions, All questions carry equal marks

- 11.a) What are the major components of computer? (Or)
b) Explain the need for computer
- 12.a) Briefly explain the input devices (or)
b) Discuss the types of Memory
- 13.a) System software and Application software (or)
b) How is multimedia used in education, training and office work?
- 14.a) Differentiate internet and intranet
b) What are the advantages of using address book and attachment facility in email?
- 15.a) What is a modem and how does it work
b) Describe the word processing

Part C (5x12=60 marks)

Answer all the questions, All questions carry equal marks

- 16.a) Describe the various types of computers (or)
b) Compare the computer and human brain
- 17.a) what is a block diagram of computer? Discuss its salient features.(or)
b) State the importance of secondary storage devises
- 18.a) briefly describe the menus available in Power Point. (or)
b) What are the various data types supported by Access? State its characteristics
19. a) Write the steps to customize the animation (or)
b) Discuss the steps involved in Normalisation process
- 20 a) Briefly Describe the word editing techniques and using templates (or)
b) Briefly describe the use of Inter Net

BSW
Paper 23 SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

Time : Three Hours

Maximum: 100 marks

SECTION A (10x1 =10)

Answer ALL questions, All the questions carry equal marks

1. Point out two importance of administration.
2. Who is an Administrator?
3. Mention two major types of communication
4. What is Organization?
5. Point out the types of Coordination.
6. What is orientation?
7. Write two difficulties in Fund Raising.
8. What is meant by community resources?
9. Write two functions of a committee.
10. Who is the Minister of Social Welfare in Tamil Nadu?

SECTION B (5 X 6 = 30)

Answer ALL questions. All questions carry equal marks.

11. a) Mention the goals of social welfare administration.
Or
b) Briefly explain the concept of the term “POSD CORB”
12. a) Explain the importance of Decision Making.
Or
b) Mention the impotence of communication.
13. a) Explain the methods of Fund –Raising.
Or
b) What are the different media used for Public Relations?

14. a) Examine the drawbacks faced by voluntary organizations.

Or

b) Explain the factors which help to promote staff morale.

15. a) Explain the duties of an executive.

Or

b) Give a critical account of the working of boards.

SECTION C (5 X 8 = 40)

Answer All questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

16. a) Explain whether social work Administration is an Art or Science.

Or

b) Discuss the Principles of Administration.

17. a) Why supervision is needed in a social welfare organization?

Or

b) Explain the process of planning in a social welfare agency.

18. a) Explain the principles and importance of Recording.

Or

b) Highlight the salient features of Training and Orientation.

19. a) Examine the functions of a Board.

Or

b) Discuss the role of voluntary agencies in the field of family welfare.

20. a) Examine the steps involved in staff – selection.

Or

b) Write short notes on:

(i) Central Social Welfare Board.

(ii) State Social Welfare Advisory Board.

BSW

Paper 24

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Time: 3 hours

maximum marks: 100

PART A: 10 X 1=10(Answer all the Questions)

1. Write the names of two natural disasters
2. Hazards are -----and -----
3. Earth quake damages
(a). Weak building (b). Machinery only (c). Infra structure (d) all the above
4. Who is a refugee?
5. What is a disaster?
6. Who are the refugees' population in Tamil Nadu?
7. N.G.O's can involve themselves in
(a) Preparedness only, (b) Relief and rescue (c) Rehabilitation
(b) (d) All the above
8. Preparedness includes
(a) Formulation of emergency plans (b) Development of warning system
(c) Maintenance work (d) All the above
9. Terrorism is a-----disaster
10. Crisis intervention means -----

PART B: 5 X 6 = 30 marks

Answer all the questions, All questions carry equal marks

11. (a) Explain the factors affecting the equilibrium? (Or)
(b) What are the two main components of coping with Earthquake?
12. (a) Analyses the cause that create refugee situation? (Or)
(b) Explain the rehabilitation methods for refugees?
13. (a)Summaries the impact caused by the floods? (OR)
(b) Explain the meaning of preparedness?
- 14 (a) What are the requirements of an emergency responses team? (OR)
(b) Explain the causative factors of natural disaster?
15. (a) Analyses the role of communities in Crisis intervention (or)
b) How do you rehabilitate the people lives in Seismic Zone?

PART C: 5 X 12 = 60 marks)

Answer All the questions, All questions carry equal marks

16. (a) Explain major eco system and show how imbalance in there creates disaster? (OR)
(a) Discuss the new disaster threats that have developed today and their consequence?
17. (a) Discuss how social, political, economic factors contribute to disaster (or)
(b) Analysis different kinds of pollution and suggest ways of combating them?
- 18(a) “ Terrorism is a man made disaster” Express your views. (or)
(b) Narrate some prominent disaster in India.
- 19a) Discuss the role of media in disaster management.
(or)
(b) Explain the three stages of disaster cycles?
- 20(a) Narrate the incident and impact of Tsunami(or)
b) Explain the psychosocial impact of disaster?

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum: 100 Marks

SECTION A - (10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

Answer All Questions, All questions carry equal marks

Fill in the Blanks

1. The special features of the Indian Constitution is _____.
2. Sometimes change in the Society bring changes in the _____.
3. The objective of Sarada Act is _____.
4. Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act enacted in the year _____.
5. Christian Marriage Act was enacted in the year _____.
6. Which article directs the state to take steps to organise Village panchayats.
7. The child marriage restraint act is measures which tackles _____.
8. Prostitution means _____.
9. Professional Social Workers seek to use law to _____.
10. Social Advocacy is a _____.

SECTION B - (5 x 6 = 30 Marks)

Answer All Questions, All questions carry equal marks

11. (a) Explain the various reasons for the existence of Social Legislation.
- (b) Explain any two Social Security Schemes.
12. (a) Discuss the important provision of dowry Prohibition Act 1961.
- (b) What type of persons is selected for guardianship?
13. (a) Write the salient features of The Mental Health Act.
- (b) Highlight the important law related to welfare of the children.

14. (a) Consider the possibilities of non-legislative measures in correcting delinquents.

rl;lhPjpay;yhj Kiwapy; ,s';Fw;wthspfisj; jpUj;Jtiig; gw;wvf; fUJf.

Or

- (b) Elucidate how prostitution is prevented under the Immoral Traffic Act.

jtwhd elj;ij jLg;g[r; rl;l;jpd; fPH; guj;jk;ik vt;thW jLf;fg;Lfpd;wJ vd;gij bjspthf;F.

15. (a) What is the role of Social Worker in Safeguarding human rights?

kdpj chpikfis fhg;gjpy; r\f gzpahshpd; g';F vd;d>

Or

- (b) Analyse whether Social legislations are able to reduce social problems.

r\f eyr;rl;l';fs; r\f gpur;ridfis Fiwf;f Kofpwjh vd;W Muha;f.

PART C: 5 X 12 = 60 marks)

Answer All the questions, All questions carry equal marks

16. (a) Examine whether Social legislations have contributed for Social Welfare.

r\f eyr; rl;l';fs; r\f eydpw;F VJthf ,Uf;fpd;wdth vd;W nrhjpf;ft[k;.

- (b) Explain some of the Directive principles of State Policy.

murpd; tHpfhl;L bewpf; bfhs;iffspy; rpytw;iwf; Fwpg;gpl;L tpsf;Ff.

17. (a) Critically comment on the rights of a Hindu minor in property shares as per the Act.

,e;J ,isnahh; jdJ brhj;jpd; g';fpid rl;lg{h;tkhf vt;thW bgw;Wf; bfhs;thh; vd;gij Eqf;fkhf tpthpf;ft[k;.

- (b) Explain the provisions for marriage and divorce for women under Muslim law.

Kfkj pah; rl;l;jpd; fPH; bgz;fSf;F jpUkzk; kw;Wk; kzKwpt[gw;wp tpthp.

18. (a) Write the salient features of person with disability act 1995.

CdKw;wth;fspd; rl;lk; 1995apd; rhuhk;rj;ij vGJf.

- (b) Discuss the major provisions under child marriage restraint Act.

rpwhh; jpUkzf; fl;Lg;ghl;Lr; rl;l;jpd; Kf;fpa mk;r';fis tpthjpf;ft[k;.

19. (a) Discuss the punishment for prostitution crimes.

tpgr;rhuf; Fw;w';fSf;fhd jz;lidia tpthpf;ft[k;.

- (b) Give your suggestions to prohibit Dowry.

tujl;riz jLg;g[f;fhd cd; Mnyhridfis bfhLf;ft[k;.

20. (a) Social justice can be restored by proper implementation of Social Legislation - Discuss.

"Kiwahf r\fr; rl;l';fis; bray;gLj;Jtjd; \yk; r\fePj pia epiy ehl;lyhk;"

- (b) Write about the role of professional Social Workers in Legal Service Programme.

rl;lg; gzp jpl;l;jpy; r\f gzpahshpd; g';F vd;gij gw;wp vGJf.

b) Explain the Evaluation procedure in NGOs settings.

SECTION C (5x12=60)

Answer all the questions, all questions carry equal marks

16. a) Describe the role of NGOs for national development.

Or

b) Enumerate the historical development of NGOs in India.

17. a) Distinguish between society and trust registration acts, in India.

Or

b) Describe the Rights, power and duties of Executive committee, office bearer
Governing counsel in NGO.

18. a) Explain the Networking strategies Applying the NGOs for the community
Development.

Or

b) Enumerate the aspects of financial management relevant for NGOs .

19. a) Describe the Income Tax provisions applicable for NGOs.

Or

b) Explain the Issues and challenges related to NGOs working in the community.

20. a) “IT involvement for NGOs management in India” – Explain.

Or

b) “Information as a management tool for NGOs” –Explain.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Time 3 hours

Maximum Marks 100

PART – A(10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

Answer All the questions, All questions carry equal marks

- (1) Community Development Programme launched in the year _____
a. 1949 b. 1975 c. 1952 d. 1963
- (2) Community Development is a
a. Action b. Process c. Produce d. Strategy
- (3) Expand - IRDP
- (4) Expand - TRYSEM
- (5) Panchayat Samithi constituted by
a. Local Level b. Village Level c. Block Level d. District Level
- (6) Panchayat Union Chairman was elected by
a. Councilors b. Ward Members c. People d. None of these
- (7) Slum clearance board was established in _____
a. 1971 b. 1972 c. 1976 d. 1978
- (8) Urban Community Development Programme launched in the year _____
a. 1970 b. 1968 c. 1952 d. 1964
- (9) Expand - DRDA
- (10) Expand - NSAP

PART – ‘B(5 x 6 = 30 Marks)

Answer all the questions, All questions carry equal marks

- (11) a. Explain about the Srinikethan Project. (or)
b. Elaborate the features of the Marthandom Project.
- (12) a. Write the Note on Rural Sanitation Programme (or)
b. Examine the role of NIRD in rural Community Development.
- (13) a. Describe the functions of Village President (or)
b. Identify the weaknesses of State legislation of 73rd amendment
- (14) a. State the concept of Urban Community (or)
b. Enumerate the types of slums
- (15) a. Specify the meaning and need of Urban Community Development. (or)
b. Write the importance of land reforms sche

PART – ‘C(5 x 12 = 60 marks)

Answer all the questions All questions carry equal marks

- (16) a. Discuss the Principles of Extension (or)
b. Critically Evaluate the Nilokeri Experiment
- (17) a. Portray the Principles of Rural Community Development (or)
b. How will you organize rural sanitation programme in your field areas.
- (18) a. Elucidate the salient features of the 73rd amendment (or)
b. Narrate the functions of BDO.
- (19) a. Write the characteristics of Urban Community and give examples (or)
b. Elaborate the administrative set up and functions of Chennai Metropolitan development authority.
- (20) a. Narrate the Principles of Urban Community Development (or)
b. Give an account of the features of Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana.

BSW
Paper 29 SOCIAL WORK IN HOSPITALS

Time: 3 hours

Maximum marks 100

PART A (5X5=25 marks) Answer All the questions

1. When and where the medical school was converted into college?
(a) 1835 Calcutta, (b) 1919 Madras (c) 1882 Delhi, (d) 1909 Mumbai
2. Which branch of medicine deals with peculiar to women?
3. Which branch of medicine deals with eye disorder?
4. Under what criteria hospital can classified
5. Give few system of medicine been practiced in the society
6. Expand CGC
7. Expand MLC
8. ----- Is the place for treatment of alcoholic
9. What is the Morbidity and Mortality?
10. Write a non-medical service in hospital

PART B: (5X5=25 marks)

Answer ALL the questions

11. Define hospital and its services (OR)
(b) Write short note on hospital administration
12. (a) Discuss the classification of hospital
(b) Explain the importance of outpatient services in a hospital
13. (a) Critically evaluate the teaching cum research hospital
(c) Analyze the role of laboratory /radiology services in a hospital
14. (a) Computers play an important role in hospital management. Comment
(b) What is hospital budget?
15. (a) Why does scientific management important in hospital administration?
(b) Explain the principles of hospital administration.

PART C (5X8=40marks)

Answer ALL the questions

16. a) Describe the classification of Hospitals (OR)
b) Explain the nature and functions of the Hospitals
- 17(a) Explain OPD and write its importance in a general hospital (or)
b) Explain about various department in the hospital?
- 18.a) What are the safety measures you will initiate for the protection of the patient and personal in hospital? (or)
b) Describe the nature and scope of Hospital Administration
19. (a) Briefly explain the advantages of record keeping
(b) Describe the use of computers in Hospital
- 20 (a) Role of medical social worker in Hospital setting (OR)
(b) Briefly explain the importance of team work in a hospital

SECTION A - (10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

Answer All Questions, All questions carry equal marks

1. Define Labour?
2. Mention the types of the Labour?
3. Define the industry?
4. What is trade union?
5. Write the meaning of Labour welfare?
6. How many members is essential to start a Trade union?
7. Define industrial relation?
8. What is lay off?
9. What is employee counseling?
10. Write any one recent development in H.R?

SECTION B - (5 x 6 = 30 Marks)

Answer All Questions, All questions carry equal marks

- 11.a) explain the characteristics of labour
or
b) Define Industry and explain the divisions and departments in Industry.
- 12.a) Write the objectives and explain the principles of labour welfare.
Or
b) Explain the role of labour welfare officer
- 13 a) Explain – Positive role of trade union in an Industry
or
b) Write the structure of trade Unions in India and explain the weakness of trade union
- 14 a) Illustrate the importance of industrial relations in an Industry.
Or
b) Write in detail about the Industrial conflicts
- 15 a) Write the importance and the impact of employee counseling
or
b) Explain the recent development in HR functions

PART C: 5 X 12 = 60 marks)

Answer All the questions, All questions carry equal marks

16. a) Explain the personnel Functions in Industry
or
b) Explain the concept and types of labour
- 17 a) Write in detail about the importance and classification of labour welfare
or
b) Clearly write the qualification and qualities needed for a labour welfare officer
- 18.a) Write the problems of trade Union in India
or
b) Explain the major functions of trade Unions in India
19. a) Explain the causes and effects of Industrial relations
or
b) Write in detail about strikes, lock out, lay off, retrenchment and closure.
20. a) What are the social work methods can be applied in Industry – Discuss.
Or
b) How the recent development in HR functions will be useful for the employees
-Discuss.

SOCIAL WORK AND FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum: 100 Marks

SECTION A - (10 x 1 = 10 Marks)**Answer All the questions, All questions carry equal marks**

1. Matriarchal family is also known as _____.
bgz; tHp FLk;gk; vd;gJ _____
2. Patriarchal family is also known as _____.
Mz; tHp FLk;gk; vd;gJ _____.
3. Urbanization means _____.
efukakhjy; vd;gJ _____.
4. Industrialization means _____.
bjhHpw;rhiy kakhjy; vd;gJ _____.
5. Who is called as children?
ahh; FHe;ij vd miHf;fg;gLfpwhh;fs;>
6. Factories Act was enacted in the year of _____.
(a) 1961 (b) 1963
(c) 1948 (d) 1958.
bjhHpw;rhiy rl;lk; ve;j Mz;L mKYf;F bfhz;L tug;gl;IJ>
(m) 1961 (M) 1963
(,) 1948 (<) 1958.
7. Expand UNICEF.
UNICEF tphpthf;fk;.
8. Expand. W.H.O.
WHO tphpthf;fk;.
9. Mention any two child welfare programmes.
FHe;ijfs; ey jpl;lk; _____, _____
10. What is the main objective of Five Year Plan?
le;jhz;L jpl;l;jpd; Kf;fpa Fwpf;nfh; vd;d>

SECTION B - (5 x 6= 30 Marks)**Answer All the questions, All questions carry equal marks**

11. (a) What are the types of family?
FLk;gj;jpd; tiffis vGJf. Or
(b) What are the main functions of family?
FLk;gj;jpYs;s Kf;fpa bray;ghLfs; ahit>
12. (a) Explain about the effects of urbanisation on the family.
efukakhjypdhy; FLk;gj;jpy; Vw;gl;Ls;s tpist[fis gw;wp tpsf;Ff. Or
(b) Discuss the disintegration of Joint Family in India.
,e;jpahtpd; Tl;Lf; FLk;gj;jpd; xj;JiHahikia gw;wp tpthjpf;ft[k;.
13. (a) List down the major problems of Children in India.
,e;jpa FHe;ijfSf;F cs;s gpur;ridfs; gw;wp vGJf. Or

(b) What are the causes of Street Children?
bjUnthu FHe;ijfs; cUthtjw;fhd fhuzpfs; ahit>

14. (a) Write a short note on National Policy for Children.
FHe;ijfSf;fhd njrpa bfhs;if gw;wp rpWFwpg;g[tiuf. Or

(b) Enumerate the Important law related to Children.
FHe;ijfs; eyk; gw;wp Kf;fpa rl;'fspd; rpwg;gk;r';fis tiuaW.

15. (a) Write a not on Five Year Plan.
le;jhz;Lj; jpl;l;j;ijg; gw;wp Fwpg;g[tiuf.

Or

(b) What are the main objectives of Social Welfare?
rf eyj;jpd; Fwpg;nfhs;fs; vd;bdd;d>

SECTION C - (5 X 8 = 40 Marks)

Answer All the questions, All questions carry equal marks

16. (a) What are the characteristics of family?
FLk;gj;jpd; Fzhjpra';fs; vd;bdd;d> Or

(b) Discuss on recent trends in the Modern Nuclear family.
ehfhPfkhd jdpf; FLk;gj;jpd; jw;ngHJs;s epiyikfis gw;wp tpsf;Ff.

17. (a) Briefly explain the changing family patterns in India.
,e;jpahtpd; FLk;g Kiw khw;w';fs; gw;wp RUf;fkHf tpsf;Ff. Or

(b) What are the causes for changing Joint Family System?
TI;L FLk;g Kiw khWtjw;fhd fhuzpfis gw;wp vGJf.

18. (a) What is the reasons for failure of constitution provision in India?
,e;jpahtpy; rl;l rYiffs; njhw;W ngHtjw;fhd fhuzj;ij gw;wp vGJf. Or

(b) How to solve the problem of child labour?
FHe;ij bjhHpyhsh; gpur;ridf;F vt;thW jPh;t[fhz;gJ>

19. (a) Write a note on UN declaration of rights of Child.
FHe;ijapd; chpikapy; cyf ehLfspd; cWjpbkhHp gw;wp Fwpg;g[tiuf. Or

(b) What is the role of NGO for the development of children?
FHe;ijfs; tsh;r;rpapy; bjhz;L epWtdj;jpd; g';F vd;d>

20. (a) Explain the family welfare services under five year plans.
le;jhz;Lj; jpl;l;j;jpYs;s FLk;g ey nritia gw;wp tpsf;Ff. Or

(b) Application of social work methods for the development of family.
FLk;g nkk;ghl;oy; rf gzp Kiw eilKiwg; gLj;Jtjpd; nehf;fj;ij gw;wp vGJf.

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