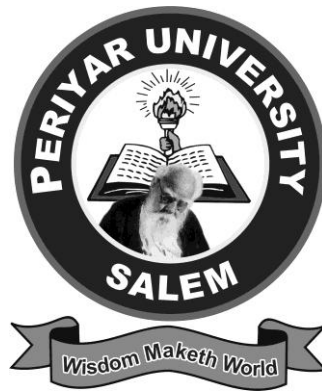


PERIYAR UNIVERSITY

SALEM – 636 011.



PERIYAR INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

[PRIDE]

**MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK (MSW)
SYLLABUS & REGULATIONS**

[Candidates admitted from 2007-2008 onwards]

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK (MSW)

1. OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE

- a. to promote social work profession with a view to bring about social change, to resolve the problems in human relationships and to empower and liberate the people from their social bondages and thus enhance their well -being.
- b. to train post-graduate students with a view to plan and execute an extensive range of social services, social welfare activities, and thus prepare them to work in Welfare Departments of the Government, Non-Governmental Organizations, Commercial and Industrial Establishments.

2. CONDITION FOR ADMISSION

A Candidate who has passed any degree of this University or any of the degree of any other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto subject to such condition as may be prescribe thereof shall be permitted to appear and qualify for the Master of Social Work degree examination of this university after a course of study of two academic years.

3. DURATION OF THE COURSE

The course for M.A. degree of Master of Social Work shall consist of two academic years divided into two years.

4. COURSE OF STUDY

The course of study shall comprise of theory papers, systematic field works and a project work.

5. TITLE OF THE PAPERS

First Year

Paper I - Introduction to Social Work.

Paper II - Indian Society.

Paper III - Social Psychology.

Paper IV - Research Methods and Statistics for Social Work.

Paper V - Case Work and Group Work.

Paper VI - Field Work - I (NGO)®

* (Certificate from the NGO should be produced)

Second Year

Paper VII - Community Development.

Paper VIII - Human Resource Management.

Paper IX - Medical and Psychiatric Social Work.

Paper X - Management of NGOs.

Paper XI - Field Work - II (Industry)*

* (Certificate from the industry should be produced)

6. EXAMINATIONS

The examination shall be three hours duration to each paper at the end of the first and second years, and also Field Work Reports to be submitted at the end of the second year. The candidate failing in any subject(s), or Field Work Reports will be permitted to appear/submit in the subsequent examination. No viva voce examinations will be conducted on the Field Work Report.

7. SCHEME OF EXAMINATIONS

The scheme of examinations shall be as follows:

FIRST YEAR			
Sl.No.	TITLE OF THE PAPER	DURATION	MARKS
1.	Introduction to Social Work	3	100
2.	Indian Society	3	100
3.	Social Psychology	3	100
4.	Research Methods and Statistics for Social Work	3	100
5.	Social Case Work and Social Group Work	3	100
6.	Field Work-I Report (NGO)		100
SECOND YEAR			
7.	Rural-Urban Community Development	3	100
8.	Human Resource Management	3	100
9.	Medical and Psychiatric Social Work	3	100
10.	Management of NGOs	3	100
11.	Field Work - II Report (Industry)		100

FIRST YEAR

Paper -1 : Introduction To Social Work

Objectives

1. To acquire an understanding and knowledge of the history and philosophy of Social Work and its emergence as a Profession.
2. To appreciate Social Work as a Profession and to recognise the need and importance of Social Work Education, Training and Practice.
3. To provide an awareness of various models of professional practice and its application.

UNIT I

Introduction to Social Work as practiced today in India. Concepts, Objectives and scope of Social Work in India. Definition - Social Work, Social Service, Social Reform, Social Defence, Social Welfare, Social Policy, Social Action, Social Legislation & Social Education

UNIT II

Historical development of Social Work, Training in India, New developments, Social Work Literature, Social legislation, Contribution of Indian Social Reformers to Social Welfare with special reference to Tamil Nadu,

UNIT III

Social work profession: Concept of profession, applicability of the concept of social work profession in India, code of ethics, fields and methods of social work and skills of social worker. Social work education: growth of social work education, social work curriculum, objectives of field work, supervision. Professional organizations: Association of schools of social work in India and Association of Trained social workers in India, status and problems professional social workers.

UNIT IV

Indian Constitution and its implication of Social Welfare: Fundamental Rights Part-III, Fundamental Duties Part-IV A, Directive principles of State Policy Part-IV, Human Rights According to U.N Charter and Indian Constitution.

UNIT V

Voluntary social work: Role of Government and voluntary organizations in promoting social welfare. Changing trends in social work and the role of social worker and the government in promoting social work profession in India.

References:

1. Arthur fink, 1978 The Field of Social Work, HOLT, Rinehart & Winston, Mew York
2. Dasgupta., 1967 Towards a philosophy of social Work in India, Popular Book Services, New Delhi.
3. Gangrade,K.D,1976 Dimensions of Social Work, Indersing Marwah for Marwah Publications, New Delhi
4. Joshi.S.C, 2004 Social Work and Social Work Education, Asia Publication house, Mumbai
5. Kunduka.S.K,1965 Social Work in India* Sarvodaya sahitya samaj, Jaipur
6. Walsh Joseph, 2006 Introduction to Social Work, ATMA RAM & SONS, Delhi
7. Another Social work - An Integrated Approach, Deep & Deep Publications Pvt Ltd, New "Delhi.

Paper - II : Indian Society

Objectives

1. To provide the students a sociological perspective on Indian society, its structure, history and problem.
2. To sensitize them to the need to acquire suitable skills to deal with social issues.
3. To help them acquire attitudes to society on its problems that are appropriate to the profession.

UNIT I

Introduction to Sociology : Definition, Nature, Scope and Importance of Sociology; Sociology as a Social Science. Relationship between Sociology and Social Work.

UNIT II

Evolution of Sociology: Contributions of August Comte, Herbert Spencer, Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber and M.N. Srinivas; Recent Developments in the branches of Sociology.

UNIT III

Basic Concepts in Sociology: Society, Community and Association - Meaning and characteristics; Social Systems and Social Institutions - Family, Religion, Marriage, Education, Politics, Economics, Medicine and Recreation; Social Structure - Role and Status, Power and Authority; Culture - Meaning and Characteristics; Social Groups: Definitions, Characteristics, Importance, Classification of Social Groups; Social Processes: Social Interaction, Cooperation, Competition, Conflict, Subjugation, Accommodation and Assimilation.

UNIT IV

Social Control: Meaning, Purposes, Types, Mores, Social Norms and Values, Conformity and deviance, Social Change; Social Stratification and Mobility: The class and caste system; Social Lag, Sanskritization, Westernization Globalization and Modernization.

UNIT V

Indian Social Problems: Poverty, Illiteracy, Casteism, Gender Inequality, Over-Population, Environmental Threats, Unemployment, Corruption, Crime and Delinquency, Suicide, Child Labor, Bonded Labor, Terrorism, Prostitution, Linkage between Sociology and Social Work Practice.

Reference:

1. Bottomore, T.B, 1980: Sociology: “ A Guide to Problems and Literature”, McGraw hill, New Delhi
2. Elliot & Merrill, 1982: Society and Culture, Prentice Hall Inc Delhi.
3. Ghurye, G.S. 1995: Caste, Class and Occupation, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
4. Kapadia, K.M., 1997: Family and Marriage in India, Oxford University Press Delhi.
5. Madan, G.R.: Indian Social Problems, Vol I and II
6. Rao, C.N.S., 2002: Sociology: Primary Principles, Sultan Chand , Mumbai.
7. Rao M, 1988: Urban Sociology in India, Orient Longman, New Delhi.
8. Srinivas, M.N, 1966: Social Change in India, Orient Longman, Delhi.
9. Vidya Bhushan & Sachdeva, 1999: Introduction to Sociology, Kitab Mahal, New Delhi.

Paper III - Social Psychology

Unit- I: Introduction: Scope and nature of social psychology - Methods of social psychology - Importance of social psychology

Unit- II: Personality and culture: Personality types and traits - Influence of culture on personality

Unit: III: Collective Behaviour: Crowd - Mobs - Riots

Unit-IV: Leadership: Characteristics of Leadership - Types of leader - Functions of leader

Unit- V: Aggression and prejudice: Types and causes of aggression - Types and causes of prejudice

Unit- VI: Attitude, Public Opinion and Propaganda: Attitudes and formation of attitudes - Dynamics of public opinion - Mass media and public opinion - Principles and Techniques of propaganda - Social effects of propaganda.

Text Books:

1. Bhatia Hansraj. (1974) Elements of Social Psychology Somaiya Publications, Bombay.
2. Kimball Young (1963) Handbook of social Psychology, Routledge and Kegan Paul, London.
3. Lindgren, Henry Clay (1998) Social Psychology, Wiley Eastern Publications, New Delhi-1998.
4. Inarayanan, S.P., Social Psychology, Longman, India.
5. on, A. Robert Boon Byrne (1998) Social Psychology, Prentice Hall of India, India.

Paper-IV: Social Work Research & Statistics

Objectives:

1. To help the student to understand Social research as a method of social work and to develop the appropriate skills to effectively implement the research methods and techniques in the field.
2. To facilitate better understanding of the current trends and practices in Social work research
3. To enable the students to understand the importance of statistics application in Social work research.

UNIT I

Definition and objectives of research and social work research. Scope, present position, agencies for promoting and conducting social work research. Nature of scientific enquiry. Scientific attitude. Basic elements of scientific method: concepts, assumptions. Hypothesis, theory, law-conceptual and operational definitions. Cause-effect relationships and difficulties in establishing causal relations in social work research.

UNIT II

Identification and formulation of research problems-criteria. Research project: meaning and major steps of a research project. Research design: definition, importance and types, random observation, explorative, formulative, descriptive diagnostic and experimental methods. Methods of social research: social survey, case study, and historical, statistical and experimental methods.

UNIT III

Sampling definition, purpose and kinds, probability and non-probability sampling. Sources and types of data: primary and secondary, subjective and objective, quantitative and qualitative data. Methods and tools of data collection: observation, questionnaire interview schedule, interview guide, interview, scaling techniques, etc. Processing, analyzing and interpreting of data preparation of research report. Qualitative Research methods for Social work.

UNIT IV

Nature and purpose of statistics — use of statistical methods and limitations of statistics. Statistical data, social statistics-nature and sources. Tabulation of data – Purpose and basis of Classification. Frequency distribution – Construction of frequency tables, graphic presentation of data – Bar chart, pie chart, histogram, frequency curve, ogive, etc.

UNIT V

Measures of Central tendency: Mean, Median and mode. Measures of dispersion: Range, Quartile deviation, Average deviation, Standard Deviation, Coefficient of variation – Skewness.

UNIT VI

Correlation: Pearson's Coefficient of correlation (ungrouped data) Rank difference correlation. Normal distribution - meaning and important properties. Significance tests: Pearson's chisquare statistics-goodness of fit test, test for independence of attributes, 't' test, analysis of variance-one-way and two-way classifications.

Reference:

1. Alan Bryman, 2004 Social Research Methods, Oxford University Press, New York.
2. Darin Weinberg, 2002 Qualitative Research methods, Blackwell publishing, UK
3. Earl Babbie, 1998 Adventures in Social research using SPSS, Pine forge press, New Delhi
4. Gupta.S.P, 2005 Statistical Methods, Sultanchand publishers, New Delhi
5. Kothari. C.R, 2004 Research Methodology, NAI Publishers,' New Delhi
6. JanejLM. Ruane, 2005 Essentials of Research Methods, Blackwell publishing, UK
7. Lakshmi Devi, 1997 Encyclopaedia of Social Research, Anmol publications, New Delhi, Vol I, II & III
8. LalDas .D.K., 2000 Practice of Social Research, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
9. Sarantakos, 2005 Social research, Palgrave Macmillan, New york

Paper - V: Social Case Work and Social Group Work

PART - A: Social Case Work Objectives

1. To understand the values and Principles of Social Work and to develop the capacity to practice them.
2. To develop in students an understanding of and an ability to adopt a multidimensional approach in assessment and interventions.
3. To understand and apply the models of Social Case Work practice in different settings.

UNIT I

Nature, Definition and objectives of Social Case Work; its relation to other methods of Professional Social Work. Historical developments of Case Work in USA and India. Philosophy and Principles of Social Work. Components of Case Work; the Person, The Place, The problem and the Problem Solving Process. Phases of Case Work; Initial Phase, Appraisal or assessment, helping phase and termination, techniques of case work of each phase

UNIT II

Helping techniques: Interviewing, environmental modification, supportive techniques, home visits, collateral contacts and referrals. Client-Worker Relationship: Definition, use and characteristics. Transference and Counter -Transference and their use in diagnosis and treatment.

UNIT III

Case Work Recording: use of Case Work Recording, structure and content of Case Work records - methods of recording: Verbatim, narrative, condensed, analytical and summary records; Supervision and development of personal and professional self

Part B : Social Group Work

Objectives :

1. To understand Social Group Work as a method of Social Work and apply it as a method of intervention.
2. To gain knowledge of the scope of this method in various settings.
3. To develop skills to apply the method for development and therapeutic work

UNIT IV

Definition of Social Group Work – philosophy, Objectives, as a method in Social Work, its relation to other, Social Work methods. Historical development, current trends, its relevance and scope. Group – definition, types , characteristics, life as a process of adjustment with different types of groups, psychological needs that are being met in groups. Role of groups in personality development.

UNIT V

Group Process: Bond, acceptance, isolation, rejection, subgroups, conflict and control, functional and non-functional role of individuals in group, tools for assessing group interaction-sociometry. Group Work process-intake, study, objectives, goal settings, evaluation. Developmental stages.

UNIT VI

Programmes as a tool- principles of programme planning, programme media, programme development process. Worker-Role, skills, qualities, principles of Social Group Work. Recording-purpose, types, supervision, Group Work Administration.

References:

1. Am met.Garrett, 1962 Interviewing: Its Principles and Methods, Family Service association, New York, USA
2. Balagopal and Vassily, 1983 Groups in Social Work, Macmiilan Publishers, New York, USA.
3. Banerjee, 1977 Papers on Social Work- An Indian Perspective, TISS, Mumbai, India
4. Brown, 1991 Groups for growth and change, Longman Publishers, New York, USA Cory & Cory, 1982
5. Groups: Process and Practice, C.A.Brooks/Cole Publishers, Monterey. Konopka, 1983
6. Social Group Work: A helping Process, Prentice Hall, New Jersey, USA
7. Hamilton, Gordon, 1955 Theory and Practice of Social Case Work, Columbia University Press, New York, USA
8. Mathew, Grace, 1992 An Introduction of Social Case Work, TISS, Mumbai, India
9. Pearlman, Helen, 1995 *Social Case Work: A Problem Solving Process*, The University of Chicago Press, /Chicago, USA

SECOND YEAR

Paper - VII: Rural-Urban Community Development

Objectives:

1. To understand the meaning and problems of rural community development.
2. To understand the history, philosophy, principles, objectives and skills of rural community development.
3. To appreciate the role of various stakeholders of rural development

UNIT I

Rural societies in India- Indian village as a community - Family, Caste and Occupation, Rural power structure - Economic, Political and Social; Analysis of Rural Problems - Poverty, Unemployment, 111 health, Shelter, Migration and Illiteracy.

UNIT II

Concepts of Rural Community - Rural Development. Rural Community Development definition, concepts, philosophy, objectives and scope. Models and Approaches to Rural Community Development. History of Rural Community Development in India Early pioneering period - Sriniketan, Marthandam, Gurgaon and Gandhiji Wardha project and Post Independence period. Five Year Plans and Rural Community Development. Impact of Globalisation on Rural Development. Right to Information on Rural Development.

UNIT III

Community Development Administration - Organization and administration of Community Development from Village to National levels - Components of Block Administration, development programmes and their co-ordination. Functions of BDO and other functionaries, Training and capacity building of Rural Development Workers and

E-Governance in Rural Development. Concept of Democratic Decentralization - Panchayati Systems and Historical perspectives in Local Self Government, Three Tier System administrative set-up and functions - finance, elections and problems of Panchayati Raj,

UNIT IV

Role of Self - Help Groups Development. Role and Skills of a Community Development Worker – identification and working with leaders, resource mobilization, organizing people, working in groups, networking, influencing panchayat bodies, lobbying and advocacy.

UNIT V

Characteristics of Urban life, Urban services and deficiencies. Theories of Industrialization and Urbanization and its impact on the Urban society. Ecological pattern of cities, Characteristics of town, City and Metropolis, Suburbs, Satellite town, City - hinterland relationship. Major problems of urban communities in India. Economic problems, problem of Housing, lack of training, problem of unemployment. Special problems: Women, Youth, Children and Aged.

UNIT VI

Concept of Urban Planning, Urban Development and Urban Community Development: Urban Community Development, Meaning, Need and Scope, Urban Development Policy and laws related to Urban Development - Urban Land Ceilings Act and Land Acquisition Act. Origin of Community Development in India: Model Urban Community Development projects. Slum: Definition, Theories, causes, characteristics and problem of slum people.

References:

1. Agarwal, A.N., 2001 Indian Economy; Nature, Problems and Progress , Vikas Biraj Praksah, New Delhi
2. Chambers.R, 1983 Rural Development: Putting the Last First, Harlow, Longman,
3. Datt & Sundaram, 2002 Indian Economy, S. Chand & Co., New Delhi,
4. Desai A.R, 1995 Rural Sociology in India, ISAE, Bombay.
5. Ashish Bose, 2001 India's Urbanization, Institute of Economic Growth, McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
6. Bala, 2000 Trends in Urbanization in India, Patel enterprises, New Delhi
7. Bhattacharya B, 2000 Urban Development in India, Shree Publishing House, New Delhi.
8. Government of India 2001, census of India, Director General of Cengus operations, New Delhi.

Paper - VIII : Human Resource Management

Objectives:

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

UNIT-I

INTRODUCTION TO Human Resource Management: Context and Concept of People Management in a Systems Perspective - Organisation and Functions of the HR and Personnel Department - HR Structure and Strategy; Role of Government and Personnel Environment including that of MNCs

UNIT-II

HR PLANNING AND SELECTION: Human Resource Information System [HRIS], Manpower Planning - Selection System including Induction - Performance and Potential Appraisal; Coaching and Mentoring; HRM issues and practices in the context of Outsourcing as a strategy and MNCs

UNIT-III

PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT AND RETIREMENT: Training and Development - Methods, Design & Evaluation of T & D Programmes; Career Development -Promotions and Transfers - Personnel Empowerment including Delegation -Retirement and Other Separation Processes.

UNIT-IV

FINANCIAL COMPENSATION, PRODUCTIVITY AND MORALE: Principal Compensation Issues & Management - Job Evaluation - Productivity, Employee Morale and Motivation; Stress Management and Quality of Work Life.

UNIT-V

BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS & FACILITATING LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK: Trade Unions - Managing Conflicts - Disciplinary Process -Collective Bargaining - Workers and Managerial Decision Making - Concept, Mechanics and Experience.

References:

1. Pramod Verma: PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT IN INDIAN ORGANISATIONS, Oxford & IBM Publishing Co. Ltd.
2. Venkata Ratnam C.C. & Srivatsava B.K. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT AND HUMAN RESOURCES Tata Mc – Graw Hill.
3. Bohlander, Snell, Sherman: MANAGING HUMAN RSOURCES Thomson – South Western.

Paper - IX: Medical and Psychiatric Social Work

Objectives:

1. To develop the knowledge of Psychosocial Treatment Methods for persons with Mental and Emotional Disorders.
2. To acquire knowledge of Institutional and Extra-mural approaches to provision of Mental Health Services.
3. To enable the students to understand the psycho- socio- cultural realities associated with patient care in the Hospital and Community setting.
4. To acquire knowledge and skill in the practice of Community Psychiatry and Medical Rehabilitation

UNIT I

Psychiatric Social Work as a field of Social Work in India. Historical Development of Psychiatric Social Work in U.K., U.S.A. and India. The concept of psychiatric patient, Family and mental illness. Diagnosis in Psychiatric Social Work. Social Case Work, Social Group Work and Family Therapy in Psychiatric setting.

UNIT II

The Mental Hospital as a social system: Partial hospitalization. Therapeutic community.

UNIT III

Functions of the Psychiatric Social Worker in the following: Psychiatric Out-Patient Departments in the Government General Hospitals, Day Hospitals, Child Guidance Clinics, Epilepsy Clinics, Adolescent Clinics, Neuroses Clinics, Geriatric Clinics.

UNIT IV

Medical Social Work: Definition and Objectives, Historical Development of Medical Social Work in the West and in India, Need for Medical Social Work in our Country, Current trends in Medical Social Work in India- Medical Sociology: Definition and important concepts, Relevance of Medical Sociology and its Practice of Medical Social Work- Concept of patient as a person : Patient as a whole, Social Assessment of patient's family, Preparation of Social Case Work history(With examples from field work practice), Patient's Rights and Medical Ethics, Psycho-Social Problems of patients and families during the process of treatment and hospitalization, Palliative care and Pain Management.

UNIT V

Concept of long term hospitalization: Impact of long term hospitalization on the patients and the families – Role and Functions of Medical Social Worker: Rural and Urban Community Settings, Promoting health needs and functions, Maternity and Children's Hospital, Cancer, Chronic Illness (Diabetes, Nephritis, Cardio – Vascular Disorders, HIV / AIDS, Tuberculosis) Blood bank Transplant Centers, Trauma Care Centers, Hospice setting, NGOs managing Health Services and Hospitals.

References:

1. Daver, Bhargavi, 1999 Mental Health of Indian Women, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
2. Daver, Bhargavi, 2001 Mental Health from a Gender Perspective, Sage Publications, New Delhi
3. Dhanda, Amita, 1999 Legal Order and Mental Disorder, Sage Publications, New Delhi
4. Kapur, Malavika, 1997 Mental Health in Indian Schools, Sage Publications, New Delhi
5. Verma, Ratna, 1991 Psychiatric Social Work in India, Sage Publications, New Delhi
6. World Health Organization, 1986 Prevention of Mental, Neurological and Psychosocial problems
7. WHO, 1991 Innovative Approaches in Mental Health Care, Psychosocial Interventions and Co-management, Geneva

Paper X - Management of NGOs

Objectives:

1. To understand the meaning of Management concepts, Principles and Process in the context of NGOs.
2. To provide knowledge on Project planning, Monitoring and evaluation.
3. To gain insight on the Government Programmes of various Ministries and Departments.

UNIT I

Voluntary / NGO: History and growth of NGOs, type role and function in Social Welfare Programmes. Organisational Behaviour; individual in an organisation - groups in organisation-group behaviour, leadership, team, conflict - organisational process-communication, supervisor, coordination, division of labour - Organizational change and development.

UNIT II

Management process: concept and principles management, planning, policy making, organising, delegation, decision making, coordination and control (concepts and principles). Operational management: personnel management, material management, financial management, fund raising, information management and time management.

UNIT III

Organising NGO: Board, Trustee, Committees, executives their roles and function. Laws related to NGOs: Society registration Act 1860, Trust Act of 1912, Cooperative Societies Act 1912, FCRA and related issues.

UNIT IV

Project planning: Baseline survey, participatory project planning approach, need assessment, methodology, expectations, key result areas tangible / intangible supervision, performance appraisal, evaluation. Report writing: Maintenance of records, data bank, interim reporting completion report. Accounting & auditing.

UNITV

Projects and programmes: Dept. of Social Welfare (Central and State), Central Social Welfare Board, State Social Welfare Advisory Board. Related Government Department of Social Defence and donor agencies procedure and process of availing the above programmes / grants.

References:

1. Brown, Andrew, 1970 Management Development and NGO, Sonalaya Publications, Bombay.
2. Chandra Snehalata, 2003 Guidelines for NGOs Management in India, Kanishka Publications, New Delhi.
3. Chambers, R, 1994 The Origins and Practice of Participatory Rural Appraisal, Work Bank, Washington.
4. Keith Davis, 1964 Readings in Human Relations, Mc Graw Hill Book, New Delhi.
5. Lewis & Wallace, 2000 New roles and Relevance: Development of NGOs and Challenge of Change, Kumarian press, Chennai.
6. Paul Samuel, Managing Development Programmes, The Lessons of Success, Boulder Co West View Press, Washington.
7. Padaki & Manjulika, 2005 Management Development in Non-Profit Organisation, Sage Publications, New Delhi
8. Roy Sam, M, 2002 Project planning and Management focusing

on Proposal writing, CHAI, Secunderabad.

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

Paper VI & XI - Field Works

Objectives:

1. to make the course relevant to the needs of the society in order to direct the content of the course socially relevant.
2. to involve the students in field works so that the society may benefit out of their social works.

Field Work I (NGO):

Students can chose any 45 days and get attached with an NGO and get experience in social works. And the NGO thus chosen by the students must have been existing for minimum 10 years and have good reputation and be well known for its social services. Other conditions are as follows:

- 1. Duration:** Students can choose any 45 days (45 x 8 hours = 360 hours) during the First year.
- 2. Report submission:** Detailed report must be submitted only in the prescribed format by the Periyar University at the end of the First Year course completion, i.e., on or before 30th June. After this date Reports will not be accepted under any circumstances.
- 3. Evaluation:** Field Work I Report will be evaluated for 100 marks and the students must get minimum 50 marks to pass. When a student does not get the required minimum pass mark the candidate will have to repeat the field work in another NGO after completion of the Second Year and submit the report on or before 30th June of the subsequent year.

Field Work II (Industry): Students can choose any 45 days and get attached with an Industry. And the industry thus chosen by the students must have been existing for minimum 10 years and have good reputation and be well known for its social services. Other conditions are as follows:

1. Duration: Students can choose any 45 days (45 x 8 hours = 360 hours) during the Second year.

2. Report submission: Detailed report must be submitted only in the prescribed format by the Periyar University at the end of the Second Year course completion, i.e., on or before 30th June. After this date Reports will not be accepted under any circumstances.

3. Evaluation: Field Work II Report will be evaluated for 100 marks and the students must get minimum 50 marks to pass. When a student does not get the required minimum pass marks the candidate will have to repeat the field work in another industry after completion of the Second Year submit the report on or before 30th June of the subsequent year
