

### 9. SCHEME OF EXAMINATION: OBJECTIVE TYPE (CBT METHOD) AND ORAL TEST:

Subject	Duration	Maximum Marks	Minimum qualifying marks for selection	
			SCs, SC(A)s, STs, MBCs/ DCs, BC(OBCM)s & BCMs	Others
<p><b>(Post Graduate Degree standard)-200 Questions</b></p> <p><b>I) Paper –I</b></p> <p>i) Home Science (Code No.341) or ii) Psychology(Code No.372) or iii) Sociology(Code No.368) or iv) Child Development(Code no.374) or v) Food and Nutrition(Code No.380) or vi) Social Work(code no. 370) or vii) Rehabilitation Science (Code no.381)</p>	3 Hours	300	153	204
<p><b>II) Paper-II (Objective Type)</b></p> <p><b>Part-A</b> <b>Tamil Eligibility Test (SSLC Std) (100 Questions / 150 Marks)</b></p>		<p><b>Note:</b> <i>Minimum qualifying marks – 60 marks (40% of 150). Marks secured in Part-A of Paper-II will not be taken into account for ranking.</i></p>		
<p><b>Part-B</b> <b>(General Studies) (100 questions) (150 marks)(Code No:003)</b></p> <p><b>General studies</b> (Degree standard) – 75 questions and <b>Aptitude and mental ability test</b> (SSLC standard) - 25 questions</p>		150		
<p>iii. Interview and Records</p> <p><b>Total</b></p>		60		
		<b>510</b>		

**\*Note:**

- Answer sheets of Paper-I and Part B of Paper II of the candidates will not be evaluated, if the candidate does not secure minimum qualifying marks in Part-A of Paper-II.
- Only marks secured in Paper-I and Part-B of Paper-II will be considered for ranking.

**ANNEXURE-I**  
**Paper –I [ SYLLABUS FOR WRITTEN EXAMINATION ]**

**HOME SCIENCE**  
**P.G DEGREE STANDARD)**

**SUBJECT CODE: 341**

**UNIT-I: FOOD SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

Composition, nutritive value , changes during cooking of various foods - cereals, legumes, vegetables, fruits, milk and milk products, flesh foods-egg, fish and meat, fats and oils and sugars. Importance of fermented foods, use of enzymes in food industry, genetically modified foods and organic foods.

**UNIT- II: HUMAN NUTRITION**

Energy- Unit, Determination of Total energy requirements, Energy balance. Carbohydrate, Fat and Protein in Human Nutrition- Sources, Classification, Functions, digestion, absorption, utilization and metabolism. Significance of dietary fiber, glycemic index, protein quality. Health effects of saturated and unsaturated fatty acids. Vitamins and Minerals in Human Nutrition- Sources, functions and deficiencies and excess of Fat soluble vitamins, Water soluble vitamins, Macro minerals, Microminerals and Trace elements. Significance of antioxidants in human nutrition.

**UNIT - III: NORMAL AND THERAPEUTIC NUTRITION**

Physiological changes affecting nutrient needs during pregnancy, lactation, infancy upto old age. Recommended Dietary allowances and meal planning. Nutritional concerns in pregnancy, infancy, early childhood, school going children, adolescents, adults and old age Therapeutic Nutrition- Etiology, symptoms, clinical features and dietary modifications for Fevers, Obesity, Gastrointestinal diseases, Diabetes Mellitus, Renal diseases, Cardiovascular diseases, Cancer and Inborn errors of metabolism.

**UNIT- IV: FOOD MICROBIOLOGY AND FOOD SAFETY**

Contamination and spoilage of plant and animal foods, food borne infection and intoxication. Safe handling of food. Methods of Food Preservation. Food Adulteration-nature of adulterants, method of evaluation of adulterants. Food safety- quality analysis, application of HACCP in food safety. Role of national and international agencies in food safety.

**UNIT- V: INSTITUTION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP MANAGEMENT**

Principles and functions of management, tools of management –organization chart, Job Description, Job Specification and work Schedule. Personnel Management- recruitment, selection and training of employees. Financial management- Elements of cost, cost control and pricing. Labour laws related to employees – industrial dispute Act, factories Act, minimum wages Act, shops and establishments Act. : Entrepreneur - Definition - Qualities and skills - Functions of an entrepreneur - Motivational and discouraging factors of entrepreneurship. Problems and constraints faced by

women entrepreneurs. Assistance by Institutions for entrepreneurs - SSI and SISI, SIDCO. ITCOT, SIPCOT. NABARD and IDBI.

### **UNIT- VI: PUBLIC HEALTH NUTRITION**

Etiology, clinical features and preventive strategies for Under nutrition – PEM, anaemia, Vitamin A deficiency, Iodine deficiency disorders. Overnutrition - Obesity, Diabetes and Cardiovascular diseases. Nutrition Intervention programmes- ICDS, Mid day meal programme. Role of National and International Organizations in Health Care. Nutritional Assessment- Anthropometric, Biochemical, Clinical, Diet Survey, Biophysical Methods, Functional Indices and Vital Statistics. Nutrition education- Objectives, Principles and Methods.

### **UNIT- VII: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY DYNAMICS**

Pre natal development characteristics of physical, motor, social, cognitive, language and emotional development from infancy to old age. Childhood ailments, characteristics and problems of adolescents, adulthood and the aged. Family- Types of family and family structure in India. Characteristics and functions of the family. Stages and adjustments in family life cycle. Individual roles, rights and responsibilities within the family. Critical family situation. Marriage- motives of marriage, factors influencing marital adjustments. Sex education.

### **UNIT – VIII: TEXTILES AND FABRICS**

Art and design in textiles – ancient and modern. Methods of printing- Hand printing- Block, Stencil, batik, tie and dye. Machine printing- Roller printing, screen printing. Dyes- classification. Fabric Construction- weaving, types of weaves. Fabric finishes- basic and special finishes. Care and maintenance of garments.

### **UNIT- IX: CONSUMER AND THE MARKET**

Definition, rights and responsibilities of consumer. Types and functions of market, buying practices, buying aids- branding, labeling and packaging. Problems of the consumer. Consumer organizations, consumer redressal, laws for consumer protection, consumer education- need, objectives and methods.

### **UNIT-X:RESEARCH ETHODOLOGY**

Objectives and types of research, selection of research problems. Research ethics. Research Design- types, Sampling methods, Tools of data collection, pilot study. Processing of data- coding, classification, editing. Presentation, interpretation and report writing.

**PSYCHOLOGY**  
**PG DEGREE STANDARD**

**SUBJECT CODE : 372**

**UNIT-I DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY**

Prenatal, Infancy, Childhood – Characteristics, Periods, Hazards, Developmental Tasks. Physical, Cognitive, Social, Emotional, Moral Development

Adolescences - Characteristics, Hazards, Developmental Tasks, Physical, Cognitive, Social, Emotional, Moral Development

Adulthood - Characteristics, Developmental Tasks, Vocational & Marital Adjustment, Hazards, Physical, Emotional and Social Changes.

Middle age - Characteristics, Developmental Tasks, Vocational & Marital Adjustment, Hazards, Physical, Emotional and Social Changes.

Old age - Characteristics, Developmental Tasks, Hazards, Physical, Emotional and Social Changes, Graceful Aging and Death and Adjustments.

**UNIT II : PERSONALITY : THEORIES AND APPLICATIONS**

Personality - Definition, Levels of Personality Analysis, Sources of Personality Data, Role of Personality Theory, Personality Assessments

Approaches - Psychodynamic, Dispositional, Biological, Intra-psychic, Cognitive, Experiential, Social and Cultural. Eastern Perspective – Yoga and Hindu Tradition, Zen Buddhism, Sufism and Islamic Tradition. Applications of Various approaches of Personality.

**UNIT-III – BIO PSYCHOLOGY**

Introduction to Neuron and Nervous System – Brain and its functions – Endocrine Glands – Characteristics, Major Endocrine glands, Hormone Characteristics and Functions. State of Consciousness. Physiology of Motivation and Emotions. Research Methods in Bio Psychology.

**UNIT-IV - COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY**

Cognitive Psychology - Nature, History, Cognitive Neuro Science and Applications – Perception - Definition, Nature & Theories. Attention – Processing Capacity in Selective Attention, Models of Selective attention. Pattern Recognition and Consciousness. Memory Structure and Processes – Types and Process of Memory, Theories of neurocognition. Mental Representation – Models, Mental Imagery - and Cognitive Psychology, Cognitive maps, Storing and Retrieval, Theories of retrieval, Forgetting, Cognitive Development - Life Span Development and Theories.

**UNIT V: ADVANCED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY**

Social Psychology – Definition, Perspectives, Social Perception, Social Cognition, Attitudes, Social Identity, Prejudice - Causes and Effects. Interpersonal Attraction - Close relationships, Social Influence, Pro Social Behaviour, Aggression – Nature, cause and control, Groups and Individual behaviour. Social Psychology in Action.

**UNIT VI – HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY-**

Health Psychology – Definition & Scope. Historical Perspective on health & healing. Factors influencing Health. General approaches to health – Models and theories of health, Psychological approaches to health. Health enhancing behaviour - Eating behaviour & health, Maintaining healthy weight, Healthy relationships – Sexuality, Intimacy, Communication, Anger.

Health compromising behaviour- Smoking –Tobacco and its biological & psychological effects, Tobacco related damage to health, quitting smoking and related therapies. Alcohol – biological and social effect, Use and abuse, Interventions for alcoholism. Stress and Coping – Types of stressors, Theories of stress, types of coping, stress management techniques. Cardiovascular Disease , Psychoneuroimmunology.

### **UNIT-VII : PSYCHOPATHOLOGY**

Mental disorders – Models, Diagnostic classification system. Theoretical approaches of Psychopathology. Assessment – Clinical interviews, MSE, MMSE, Case history, Clinical observations. Tests- Intelligence, Neuropsychological testing, Developmental and Educational testing – Organic disorders – Disorders of childhood and adolescence, Anxiety, Trauma, Stress related and Somatoform disorders, Disorders of adult personality, gender and behaviour -Impulse control disorder, Substance use and addictive disorder, Sexual dysfunctions, Mood- Disorder, Schizophrenia and other psychotic disorder. Ethics in clinical practice.

### **UNIT VIII: ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR AND HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

Organizational Behaviour- Definition, Nature & scope, Approaches. Perception, Attitude, Learning, Attribution, Motivation – Definition, theories and applications in organizations. Communication, Leadership and theories, Change process. Group and Teams, Conflict process, Power and politics.

Human Resource Management – Definition, Nature and Scope, Human Resource Planning, Job Analysis, Recruitment, Selection and Placement Compensation, Performance and Management, Training and Development, Grievance, Discipline and Risk Management, Recent Trends in Human Resource Practices.

### **UNIT-IX: COUNSELLING AND THERAPY**

Counselling – Origin, Scope and Structure – Steps in Counselling - Factors affecting counselling process, Skills for an effective counsellor –Factors of Counsellee – Early Theories of Counselling - Contemporary Theories of Counselling, Individual Counselling - Nature, Process and Benefits, Group Counselling – Nature, Scope and Limitations – School Counselling - Nature Role of Teacher, School Counsellor, Counselling and School Curriculum, Vocational Counselling - Theories, Process, Counselling in Specific areas – Family, Marriage, Women, Weaker Section, drug addicts, Delinquents – Review of Counselling - Counselling Evaluation, Monitoring, Evaluation - Approaches, Types, Techniques.

### **UNIT-X : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Research - Objectives, Types, Significance, Steps in research process, Ethics in Research.

Research problem – Review of literature, Measurement, Variables and Hypothesis, Sampling techniques – Non experimental Method – Observational Research, Interviewing, Focus groups, Survey, Case study. Experimental Method – Single factor design, Factorial Design, Standardization of psychological test. Parametric and Non-Parametric statistics. Qualitative Research Methods and analysis. Reporting research in Psychology.

**SOCIOLOGY****PG DEGREE STANDARD****Subject Code: 368****UNIT-I: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY**

*Definition and Meaning of Sociology, Basic concepts: Society, Community, Culture, Association, Socialization, Individual and Society, Environment and Heredity, Social Institutions: Family, Marriage, Education, Religion, Caste, Class, and Politics.*

**UNIT – II: SOCIAL PROCESSES, SOCIAL CHANGE, AND SOCIAL CONTROL**

Associative and dissociative processes, Difference between Associative and dissociative processes. Features, causes, sources and impact of social change; Advancement of technology and media for social change, Theories of social change; Meaning, purposes, types, and agencies of social control.

**UNIT-III: SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES**

Law of Three stages; Social Statics and dynamics, Positivism, Theory of Evolution, Organic Analogy, Social Darwinism, Social facts, Suicide, Division of labour. Social action, ideal types, bureaucracy and *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*, Historical materialism, Social Change, Class struggle, alienation. Social structure, Social personality, Structuration and modernisation, deconstruction.

**UNIT-IV: RURAL AND URBAN SOCIOLOGY**

**Rural: Rural - urban contrast.** Characteristics of Rural society. Agrarian class structure. Panchayatraj system. Rural development programmes. Rural industries and Rural Entrepreneurs. Skill development of rural entrepreneurs.

**Urban:** Meaning, Characteristics of urbanisation and its impact. Ecological processes. Urban sociological theories- Karl Marx, Ferdinand Tonnies, Georg Simmel, Max Weber, Robert Park, Louis Wirth and Ernest Burgess, Homer Hoyt, Harris and Ullman.

### **UNIT-V: SOCIOLOGY OF SOCIALLY EXCLUDED**

Social exclusion- meaning, definition, features; Groups at the risk of being excluded; Three paradigms of social exclusion (solidarity, specialization and monopoly); Agents, forces, and Processes - globalization, international organizations, nation states, elites, excluded groups and individuals. The culture of marginalised communities - SC, ST, Nomadic Castes and Tribes and De-notified Tribes, transgender, religious minorities, differently abled, aged, HIV/AIDS. Constitutional Provisions, Implementation, and Impact on Marginalized.

### **UNIT – VI CONTRIBUTION OF INDIAN SOCIAL REFORMERS**

Contributions of Mahatma Gandhi, Bharathiar, EVR Periyar, Anne Besant, Raja Ram Mohan Rai, Jyotiba Phule, Savitriba Phule, Muthulakshmi, Ambedkar, Mother Teresa.

### **UNIT-VII: CHILDREN WITH DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES**

Sex preference, Female Infanticide, Girl child, Neglected, Orphan, Abandoned, Street Children, Child Abuse, Child Trafficking, Child Prostitution, Child Beggary, Child Labour, Children with Disabilities (Cwd), Child Marriage.

### **UNIT-VIII: Constitutional Privileges towards Children**

**Children Related Policies and Acts:** Constitutional Provisions for Children in India; Children in Five Year Plans; National Policy for Children (1974 and 2013); Development and Features of Legislations - Child Care and Protection in India; National policy for children – Salient features, priority areas and gaps. Current policies and trends - Child Welfare; Children Acts – JJ Act, Protection of Children, from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO), 2012, Child Labour (Abolition and Prohibition) Act 1986 , The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006 – Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act 1976, and other relevant acts.

### **UNIT-IX: AFFIRMATIVE ACTIONS FOR CHILD WELFARE**

**Institutional services:-** *Short-stay homes for needy children from vulnerable sections of the society. Residential facilities for the destitute children. Foster home. Facilities/services for placement of children of unmarried mothers, Juvenile homes.*

**Non- Institutional services:-** Anganawadi, Day-care centers, Crèches, Child Guidance centers, Services through nursery/primary school, **Services for children in need of special care** - Schools for mentally retarded children. Schools for blind, deaf and dumb and physically handicapped. Adoption services for destitute children

**UNIT-X: CHILDREN AND STAKEHOLDERS**

**Children Stakeholders:** Ministry of Women and Child Development: Roles and Functions - Central and State Level Commission for Protection of Child Rights in India; Roles and Functions National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development; Powers and functions of Directorate of Social Defence and District Child Protection Office; Roles and Functions of Civil Society and civil society organisations.



**CHILD DEVELOPMENT**  
**PG DEGREE STANDARD**

**SUBJECT CODE: 374**

**UNIT 1 : GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT**

- 1.1 Definition and Distinction of growth and development
- 1.2 Principles of growth and development
- 1.3 Factors affecting growth and development
- 1.4 Domains of development and its interrelatedness
- 1.5 Heredity – Environment interaction

**UNIT 2 : THEORIES OF HUMAN BEHAVIOUR AND DEVELOPMENT**

- 2.1 Evolutionary and biological theories – Gesell’s maturational developmental theory, Ethological theory, Brofenbrenner’s ecological theory, Vygotsky socio-cultural theory
- 2.2 Learning and behavioural theories – Pavlov’s Classical conditioning, Skinner’s operant conditioning, Watson behaviourism, Bandura’s social learning theory
- 2.3 Language theories – Behaviourist perspective, Nativist perspective and Interactionist perspective
- 2.4 Cognitive theories – Piaget’s Cognitive theory, Information Processing
- 2.5 Psycho-analytic theories – Freud’s psycho-analytic theory, Erikson’s psycho-social theory
- 2.6 Moral development theories – Piaget’s moral theory, Kohlberg’s moral theory

**UNIT 3: STAGES/PERIODS OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT**

- 3.1 Five stages of child development and its characteristics – Prenatal, Infancy and Toddlerhood, Early childhood, Late childhood and Adolescence
- 3.2 Havighurst’s Developmental Tasks – Infancy to Adolescence
- 3.3 Concept and importance of developmental milestones

**UNIT 4 : PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT AND BIRTH**

- 4.1 Conception - Structure of Ovum and Sperm, process of fertilization
- 4.2 Prenatal development – the period of ovum, embryo and foetus
- 4.3 Factors influencing/debilitating prenatal development
- 4.4 Genetic counseling- Meaning and importance
- 4.5 Signs and symptoms of pregnancy
- 4.6 Prenatal diagnostic methods – amniocentesis, fetoscopy, chorionic villus sampling, ultrasound, maternal blood analysis, cordocentesis.
- 4.7 Stages of child birth and Types of delivery
- 4.8 Birth complications – Oxygen deprivation, preterm and low birth weight infants, post term infants, still birth

**UNIT 5: INFANCY AND TODDLERHOOD (BIRTH TO TWO YEARS)**

- 5.1 Neonates - appearance, adaptations/adjustments; New born reflexes, APGAR Scale
- 5.2 Physical development-body growth, brain development, motor development, perceptual development
- 5.3 Cognitive development-Sensori-motor stage
- 5.4 Language development - receptive and expressive language
- 5.5 Emotional development - development of basic emotions, recognizing and responding to the emotion of others, the emergence of complex emotions, temperament
- 5.6 Social development - Development of attachment and its four phases

**UNIT 6 : EARLY CHILDHOOD (2-6 YEARS) AND LATE CHILDHOOD (6-12 YEARS)**

- 6.1 Physical development - body growth and brain development, motor development, handedness
- 6.2 Cognitive development - The Preoperational stage and the Concrete Operational stage
- 6.3 Language development - vocabulary development, grammatical development, pragmatics, Bilingualism, Multilingualism
- 6.4 Emotional development - self understanding, changes in complex emotions, improvements in emotional self-regulation, understanding others
- 6.5 Social development - peer relations, peer groups, friendships
- 6.6 Foundations of moral development and sex differences
- 6.7 Habit formation - principles, importance and methods
- 6.8 Common behaviour problems during childhood period

**UNIT 7 : EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION (ECCE)**

- 7.1 ECCE- Definition, Concept, Significance, Objectives and Scope of ECCE
- 7.2 Current trends in ECE - Global and Indian context
- 7.3 Types of ECCE settings
- 7.4 ECCE professionals - Professionals working with children and working for children, prerequisites and characteristics of professionals
- 7.5 Play and its characteristics. Role of play in overall development of children and teacher's role.
- 7.6 Importance of Parental involvement in Early learning

**UNIT 8 : ADOLESCENCE**

- 8.1 Physical development - Puberty, Growth spurt, Primary and secondary sexual characteristics, Psychological impact of physical changes
- 8.2 Cognitive development - Formal operational thought
- 8.3 Psychological development - Self concept, Self esteem, Interest and Attitude

- 8.4 Identity paths according to James Marcia
- 8.5 Moral development - Sex differences,
- 8.6 Social development - Peer relationship and friendship, Parent adolescent relationships and conflict, Sibling relationship
- 8.7 Physiological and psychological problems and challenges, management strategies

### **UNIT 9: CHILDREN WITH DIVERSE NEEDS**

- 9.1 Definition, classification (RPWD Act), causes, characteristics and remedial measures for children with special needs
- 9.2 Definition, classification and characteristics, enrichment measures for Gifted children
- 9.3 Children in difficult circumstances – Child prostitutes, trafficked children, street children, refugee children and child victims of war/natural calamities, Juvenile delinquents, Abused children
- 9.4 Gender and societal disparities – Infanticide, foeticide, girl child, children of prostitutes and AIDS affected parents

### **UNIT 10 : GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING**

- 10.1 Meaning, definition and scope and approaches of guidance and counseling
- 10.2 Physical and mental health counselling
- 10.3 Educational, vocational and career guidance
- 10.4 Child welfare and advocacy

**FOOD AND NUTRITION**  
**(PG STANDARD)**

**Subject Code: 380**

**UNIT I: HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY**

- a) **Cell and its Organelles** – structure and functions.  
**Tissues** – classification & functions.  
**Blood** – composition, functions of blood and blood cells, blood groups & blood coagulation.  
**Cardiovascular physiology** – structure and functions of heart, homeostasis of circulating body fluid, ECG, Echocardiogram, ECMO - Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation.
- b) **Respiratory system** – Organs, structure & functions, Exchange of gases in lungs and tissues.  
**Endocrine system** – pituitary, Thyroid, pancreas, adrenal medulla, adrenal cortex – hormones & functions.  
**Gastrointestinal physiology** – parts, functions, digestion & absorption.
- c) **Excretory system** – Kidney and nephron – structure & Functions, skin – structure & functions.  
**Reproductive system** – Male & female reproductive organs & functions, menstrual cycle. Development of foetus.
- d) **Nervous system** – Central nervous system & peripheral nervous system & functions.  
**Special senses** – Eye, Ear, Nose, Tongue – structure & functions.  
**Immune system** – Type of immunity – innate & acquired, antigen – antibody reaction, cell mediated immunity.

**UNIT II: NUTRITIONAL BIOCHEMISTRY**

- a) **Carbohydrates** – classification, structure, functions, digestion & absorption. Metabolism – glycolysis, TCA, cycle, HMP shunt, Glycogenesis, glycogenolysis, Gluconeogenesis. Dietary sources, deficiency & Toxicity. Inborn errors of metabolism  
**Energy** – BMR, direct & indirect calorimetry,
- b) **Lipids** – classification, structure, characteristics, functions. Digestion, absorption & Metabolism  
**Fatty acids** – types, synthesis & catabolism.  
Dietary sources, deficiency & toxicity, Inborn errors of metabolism  
**Proteins & aminoacids** – classification, structure, functions, digestion & absorption. Synthesis of proteins and catabolic pathways. Dietary sources, deficiency & Toxicity. Inborn errors of aminoacid metabolism  
**Nucleic acids & Nucleotides** – Types, structure, functions & Metabolism.
- c) **Vitamins** – Water soluble & fat soluble vitamins – structure, functions, absorption, storage & transportation. Dietary sources, deficiency & Toxicity.  
**Minerals** – Macro & micro minerals – functions, Dietary sources, deficiency & Toxicity. Water & Electrolyte balance.  
**Fiber** – Types, Functions and Sources.

- d) **Biochemical Techniques** – Chromatography, Electrophoresis, Colorimetry, Spectrophotometry, Flame photometry. HPLC, AAS – Instrumentation, principles & applications.

Interpretation of the results of blood and urine analysis.

### **UNIT III: FOOD SAFETY OF FOOD MICROBIOLOGY**

- a) **Micro organisms important in food microbiology** – moulds, yeast, Bacteria, viruses and algae.
- b) **Contamination and spoilage of foods** – cereals & cereal products, sugar & sugar products, vegetables and fruits, meat and meat products, fish, sea foods, egg, poultry, milk & milk products.
- c) **Preservation of foods** – Principles, Methods – High temperature, Low temperature, use of chemicals, radiation. Application of ohmic heating and high pressure processing.
- d) **Food borne illness** – Bacterial and non bacterial food poisoning and infection. **Food safety** – food sanitation and Hygiene, Examination of water for bacteria. Type of Food hazards, HACCP Principles.

### **UNIT IV: FOOD SERVICE MANAGEMENT**

- a) **Principles of management** – Functions, tools of management – Tangible and intangible resources.
- b) **Organisation chart** - structure, function, work improvement techniques.  
**Personal management** – concept & approaches of personal management, Recruitment, orientation, training and performance appraisal.
- c) **Resource management** – classification, characteristics, factors affecting use of resources, resource conservation.
- d) **Leadership** – importance, style, skills of administrators. Communication - methods, importance and barriers to communication.

### **UNIT V: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND APPLIED STATISTICS**

- a) **Research** – Meaning, objectives, Types, Significance. Research Problem – Meaning, selection, Techniques involved.  
**Research Design** – Meaning & Types, Features of a good research design
- b) **Data collection** – Primary and Secondary data – collection techniques.  
**Data preparation** – Editing, coding, classification, tabulation, diagrammatic & graphical representation, Data cleaning & adjusting.
- c) **Sampling design** – pilot study, Types, Methods of survey – sample and census. Research ethics, ICMR guidelines for human subjects and animal related studies. Plagiarism check.
- d) **Descriptive statistics** – Measure of Central Tendency, Measures of dispersion.  
**Correlation** – Types, Interpretation of correlation co-efficient. Regression Analysis, Association of Attributes.  
**Probability** – Rules and application.  
**Theoretical distributions** – Normal & binomial distributions – characteristics & applications.  
**Test of significance** – Procedure, Small & Large sample tests - t-test, F-test, chi square test, ANOVA. SPSS software in data analysis.

## **UNIT VI. ADVANCED FOOD SCIENCE**

### **a) Cereals, Pulses and Millets**

Structure, Composition, Processing and Nutritive Value

Rice and Rice Products, Starch Cookery – Dextrinisation and Gelatinisation  
Milling- Dry and Wet milling - Enrichment, Parboiling and Baking.

Wheat and /wheat Products Gluten Formation and Factors affecting gluten Formation

Pulses – milling, Soaking, Germination, Decortication, Fermentation, Pulse protein concentrates, toxic constituents in Pulses.

Millet and millet Products - cleaning & Dehusking, Milling and Sorting and parboiling, Bioavailability and toxicity

### **b) Sugar and Jaggery**

Properties, Stages of Sugar Cookery, Crystallisation, Crystalline and Noncrystalline.

Palm and Sugarcane Jaggery – Economic importance and Health benefits.

### **Vegetables, Fruits, Fats and oils, Nuts and oil seeds**

Composition, effect of Cooking on pigments – chlorophylls, Carotenoids, Anthocyanins, Flavanoids, Tannins and Betalins.

Processing and preservation of vegetables and fruit products -Freezing, Heat Blanching, Canning, Ascorbic acid dip, Sulphur dioxide Dip, Sugar syrup, Vacuum treatment concentration and drying. Nutritive value and Browning reactions of fruits and vegetables.

Fats and oils – role of fat in cookery, rancidity, changes of fat on heating. Nuts and oil seeds, Nutritive value, importance, classification, toxins

### **c) Selection, processing, preservation, transportation, composition, Nutritive value, changes during cooking and spoilage of**

Meat and Meat products, Eggs and Poultry, Fish and other sea foods, Milk and Milk Products

### **d) Recent trends in Food Science and Technology**

Genetically Modified Foods, Biofortification, Food Packaging and Food safety, Space Foods and Nano Foods

## **UNIT VII – COMMUNITY NUTRITION**

### **a) Nutrition and National Development**

Meaning of Community, Family, Village and Block. Definition of Nutrition, Optimum Nutrition, Malnutrition – Under Nutrition and Over nutrition. Nutritional and National Development. Nutritional problems confronting India. Human Life cycle – RDA for Indians. Prevalence of Malnutrition in India. National and In Malnutrition in the International Organizations in Combating Malnutrition in the Community. WHO, FAO, UNICEF, ICMR, ICAR, NIN, ICDS, SNP, AMP, CFTRI, Role of PHC and ESI in health care.

### **b) Assessment of Nutritional status in the community**

Direct and Indirect Methods. Anthropometry, Biochemical Assessment, Clinical Assessment, Biophysical Examination, Functional Assessment, Dietary Assessment and Vital Statistics.

### **c) Nutritional Deficiency Disorders**

Protein energy Malnutrition, Nutrition and Anemia, Iodine deficiency disorders, Vitamin – A and D Deficiency disorders. Latest Immunisation Schedule.

**d) Nutrition Education**

Meaning, scope, methods, Teaching Aids used in Nutrition Education, Mass Communication Media used in Nutrition Education, Planning conducting and evaluation of Nutrition education programme.

**UNIT VIII: NUTRITION THROUGH LIFE CYCLE**

- a) **Pregnancy preconceptual Nutrition** – Physiological changes, energy cont of pregnancy, problems & complications, of nutritional requirement teenage pregnancy, risk factors for poor pregnancy, nutritional problems of nutritional.  
**Lactation** – Physiology of lactation, efficiency of milk products, nutritional and immunological components of breast milk, myths, special foods and nutritional requirements.
- b) **Infants** – Growth and development, Nutritional requirements, feeding problems in normal and premature infants, weaning, significance, supplementary foods.  
**Preschool** – Nutritional and food requirements, physiological development, neuromuscular, hematological, behavioral characteristics, Malnutrition-vitamin A, PEM, overweight problem.
- c) **School children**-growth, feeding school children, feeding problems, under weight, hyper activity, dental caries, packed lunch and nutritional requirements  
**Adolescence**- Growth and developmental changes, factors affecting menarchial age, peer group influence, psychological problems and challenges.  
**Malnutrition**- anemia, goiter, obesity and nutritional requirements, PCOD and its management.
- d) **Adult**- Nutritional requirements, problems in menopause and its management.  
**Geriatrics** - Physiological and psychological changes, eating problems, meeting nutritional requirements.

**UNIT IX THERAPEUTIC NUTRITION****a) Introduction to Diet therapy and Therapeutic Nutrition**

Diet therapy: Principles of Diet Therapy, nutritional care process, Basic concepts of diet therapy and planning a diet. Therapeutic adaptations of normal diet.

Routine Hospital Diets: clear fluid, full fluid, soft and normal diet, Pre-operative and post-operative diets.

Special feeding techniques – Parenteral and enteral feeding

Dietitian: Role of dietitians in Nutritional care, planning and diet counselling

**b) Diseases of GI Tract**

Aetiology, symptoms, complications and principles of diet management in peptic ulcer, gastritis, constipation, intolerance, Inflammatory Bowel Disease, Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS) Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD).

**Fevers and infections** – Typhoid, Malaria and Tuberculosis – Causes, Symptoms, metabolic changes and dietary management in fevers and infection.

**Liver** - Nutritional care for diseases of Liver and biliary system: Jaundice, Cirrhosis of liver, Viral Hepatitis, Hepatic Encephalopathy, Role of alcohol in liver disease.

**Diseases of Gall Bladder and Pancreas** – Cholelithiasis, Cholecystitis, Cholecystectomy, Acute and chronic Pancreatitis – Aetiology, symptoms, complications and principles of diet management

### c) Diet in Diabetes Mellitus and cancer

Dietary management of Diabetes mellitus – Prevalence, Types, Etiology and Signs and Symptoms, Factors affecting normal blood Glucose levels, Impaired glucose homeostasis, Diagnostic test for diabetes, Complications of diabetes – macro-vascular and micro-vascular Management of Diabetes, Dietary management of diabetes.

Cancer – Carcinogenesis – pathogenesis and progression of cancer, Types, Symptoms, Diagnosis. Chemotherapy, Radiation and Surgery

Etiology, clinical signs and symptoms of Kidney diseases – Glomerulonephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, Acute Renal Failure (ARF), Chronic Renal Failure (CRF), End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) – Dialysis and kidney Transplant.

- d) **Dietary management in cardiovascular disease** – Etiology, Types, symptoms, complications, diagnostic test and principles of diet management for hyperlipidemia, Hypertension, Atherosclerosis, Ischemic Heart Disease, Congestive Cardiac Failure. Acute and Chronic heart disease.

Role of fat in development of atherosclerosis – High fibre, low fat, sodium restricted diet. Nutrient and drug interaction in cardio vascular diseases.

Diet in surgical conditions and Burns. Classification, Complication, Dietary management

**Malabsorption syndrome** – Restricted diets – Lactose, Sucrose, gluten etc

**Allergies** – Food allergy and intolerance – Mechanism, factors influencing, symptoms, tests for allergy, Nutritional care and Elimination and skin disorder

#### **Weight Management**

Obesity, Aetiology, assessment, types, complications and principles of diet management.

Under Weight: Aetiology, limitations, complications and principles of diet management

## **UNIT X FINANCIAL AND MARKETING MANAGEMENT**

### a) **Introduction to Financial and Marketing Management**

Nature, Scope and objectives – financial function – profit vs wealth maximization – Roles and responsibilities of a financial Manager / corporate financial officer – Marketing function

Classification of markets Difference between Marketing and selling – Product, Price, Place, Promotion, People, Process and physical Environment

### b) **Financial Decisions**

Sources and Types of capital Cost of different types of capital – capital budgeting, cash budgets, break even analysis – Management of working capital

Roles and responsibilities of a Financial Manager, Corporate Financial Manager

### c) **Capital Investment Decisions**

Planning and control of Capital Expenditure – Capital budgeting process - Cost of Capital and its application in Capital Budgeting decisions

Pricing Policies – Importance of Pricing, Factors affecting pricing, Wholesale and retail Pricing, Food and Beverage costing and Pricing

#### **Financial Accounting**

Simple and double entry book keeping, Management accounting, and decision making



Working capital Management – Concept – Need and Influencing factors – Estimation - working capital – Inventories and receivables Management – Management of cash

**d) Pricing and Branding**

Meaning – Objectives of pricing – factors influencing pricing and decisions – Impact on decision making – Procedure for price determination

**Branding**

Definition – Types – Importance – Merits and Demerits of branding Difference between branding and labelling – packaging and labelling – Types of labelling – labelling strategies

SOCIAL WORK  
P.G DEGREE STANDARD

**SUBJECTCODE: 370**

**UNIT-I: SOCIAL WORK PROFESSION**

**Definition and meaning;** historical evolution of Social Work – UK, USA and India; Growth of Social Work as a Profession; Social Work concepts, methods, fields; international and national professional bodies/ forums; status and problems of the profession in India.

**Social Work ideologies:** socialism, marxism, equality, equity, social justice and humanitarianism; Indian socio-cultural and religious thought, social reforms purusharthas; Gandhian Social Work; contributions of religions-Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Islam and Christianity; Rights based approach.

**Philosophy of Social Work Profession** – values, beliefs, principles and code of ethics; Social Work theories; International Social Work – basic concepts, Global Agenda and Global standards for practice; Human Rights and Social Work; Constitutional safeguards; India as a welfare state; role and contributions of voluntary organizations, INGOs, NGOs and CSOs.

**UNIT-II: FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY**

**Sociology:** Definition, meaning, scope and relevance to social work; basic sociological concepts: Society-meaning, definition and types, structure, features; social institutions; concept of social system and sub system, classification of social systems, culture: concept, characteristics, social stratification, social processes- social control, social change in India, social movements, crime and delinquency; social problems-poverty, inequality, casteism, causes and consequences.

**Psychology:** Definition, meaning and scope, Psychology and Social Work; lifespan, phases of human growth and development, (Erik Erikson and Freud) needs, tasks and challenges, influence of hereditary and environment; psychological processes for understanding behaviour, intelligence, sensation, emotions, learning, memory, attitudes, behaviour, perceptions and prejudices; life events and their impact on behaviour.

**UNIT-III: DIRECT METHODS OF SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE-I**

**Social Case Work:** Historical development, CW as a direct method of Social Work, definition and meaning, philosophy, values, principles, skills, components of social case work, case work relationship; empathy, skills in building relationship, transference and counter transference; difference between casework, counseling and psychotherapy for different target groups, the helping process, approaches: Skills-referrals, interview, observation, collateral contact;

types of recording, application of CW in various settings; limitations of the method.

**Social Group Work:** Definition of group, types, and characteristics of groups; Historical development of GW as a direct method in Social Work, definition and meaning, purpose, objectives, values, skills, principles of GW, phases of group work process-group processes and dynamics-stages in group development, the influence of new comers on group processes, isolation, rejection in groups, group-bond, subgroups, clique, dyad, triad, group norms, group membership, group cohesiveness, group pressure, group morale, leadership, team building, decision making, problem solving, conflict management, communication; role clarity in a group; use of sociometry; Group Work models; social goals model, remedial model, reciprocal model, Application in various settings; types of recording in Group Work.

#### **UNIT-IV: DIRECT METHODS OF SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE-II**

**Community Organisation:** Definition, philosophy, principles, goals, scope of CO; community as a social system; subsystems; types and characteristics community power structure, community dynamics, evolution of CO as a direct method in social work, community organization models: Rothman-social planning, locality development and social action; Murray Ross-general content, specific content and process objective; process and skills in community organisation.

**Social Action:** Concept, definition, aims and objectives, scope, social action as a method in social work, paradigm of five elements: causes, change agent, change target, change channels, change strategy, strategies and tactics for social action: channels topology; skills of a social activist, models and approaches to social action: Paulo Freire- Martin Luther King ,Saul Alinsky, social action movements in India- Narmada Bachao Andolan, Chipko movement, Dalit movements, women's movements, Contemporary Social Reforms movement

#### **UNIT-V: INDIRECT METHODS OF SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE-I**

**Social Work Research:** Definition, objectives, scope, characteristics and functions- scientific method, concepts, variables, types of research, research as an indirect method of social work, qualitative methods - case study, Ethnography, Grounded, Theory, Content Analysis, Narrative, SWOC; quantitative research Methods-Tools and techniques inqualitative data collection: Observation, focus group discussion, unstructured in-depth Interview; iteration, triangulation and saturation. Mixed Methods: problem formulation: formulation of hypotheses; typology of research designs; ethical issues; sampling: definition, types, techniques: probability and non-probability sampling; sampling errors; data sources; types of data-nominal, ordinal, discrete numeric, continuous, sources of data; methods, tools and techniques of data collection, classification and coding, tabulation, analysis and interpretation-research reporting.

**Statistics:** Meaning, definition, limitations and uses- frequency distribution- construction of frequency tables–diagrammatic and graphical representation; measures of central tendency – mean, median, mode, measures of dispersion- standard deviation, variance, quartile range, measures of correlation and regression; tests of significance: hypothesis testing; Type I & Type II errors, Level of confidence, degrees of freedom Chi square, 't' test, reliability and validity methods; Scales: Rating scales, Attitude scales–Likert, Thurstone, Guttman; using software for data analysis;

### **UNIT-VI: INDIRECT METHODS OF SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE-II**

**Social Work Administration:** Concept, definition, characteristics, Social work Administration as an indirect method of Social work; Organizational structure, boards and committees: executive: functions and qualities - administrative process: policy formation, planning, decision making, co-ordination, communication; Human Resource Management: selection of staff, orientation, placement, service conditions, promotions, discipline, welfare programmes for staff-financial administration: budgeting, accounting, bookkeeping and fund-raising-office administration: office management and maintenance of records-supervision, evaluation and public relations; Central Social Welfare Board, State Social Welfare Board, Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Ministry of Social Defence Department of Social Welfare; Role of Voluntary Agencies, Board, Trustee, Committees, Executives –Roles and Functions; Laws related to NGOs; Registration of organizations: Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act 1975, Trust Act 2001, Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act 1976, Tax Exemptions and Foreign grants; Role and contribution of international funding organizations; Project and Project Cycle Management; Project Proposal Writing, Overview of Logical Framework Analysis; Types and Steps, Format; Fund-Raising (Types, Methods, Skills); Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects.

### **UNIT-VII: SPECIALIZATION IN HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL WORK**

**Health**-definition and concept; Healthcare approaches: patient as a person, psychosomatic approach, holistic approach. Problem assessment process: Rehabilitation, definition, types and principles, levels-prevention, promotion and tertiary; rehabilitation therapies; gender dimensions in disability, rehabilitation in various settings – UN convention on the rights of persons with disabilities; policies and programmes; Community –Based Rehabilitation.

**Community health;** definition, health indicators, disease, sickness/illness, definition of public health, changing concepts, primary healthcare: preventive, curative and social medicine. wellbeing, HDI; Communicable and non-communicable diseases: causes, prevention and treatment, Primary Health Care; Health Education; Skills of Social Worker in healthcare.

**Concept of mental health;** magnitude of mental health problems, changing trends in mental healthcare; psychiatric assessment: common mental disorders (as per ICD 10); mental health and Well Being; definition,

history and scope of psychiatric social work, changing perspectives of psychiatric social work, application of methods in psychiatric settings-theory and models; psychoanalytical, psycho social, transactional analysis, family therapy, crisis intervention, behaviour therapy, rational emotive therapy, group therapy & strengths based approach; counselling: definition, principles, goals, approaches and techniques- CBR and Community Mental Health, Mental Health Act 2018.

### **UNIT-VIII: SPECIALIZATION IN RURAL AND URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

**Rural Community development:** definition, philosophy, objectives, scope; history of RCD; Rural development: need and importance, approaches, power structure, caste and untouchability, poverty and indebtedness; land reform measures, Farm laws, agricultural laborers, marginal and small famers; water shed management;

**Development Administration:** Organization and administration of rural, tribal and urban development from block to National levels. Panchayat systems and local self-government in India; rural development programmes and policies; implementation strategies, PMERG, SUMCY, PMKVY tribal communities: Adivasis, Indigenous, aborigines; tribal social systems and structures; types, characteristics, tribal social systems and structures; belief systems, culture-indigenous vs. mainstream, Atrocities against SC/ST and Constitutional Provisions for the safeguard of SC/ST.

**Urban Community development:** definition, philosophy and objectives, history of UCD, scope; Slums: definition, causes, characteristics, functions, classification, approaches, theories and culture of slums; in and out migration, urbanization, urbanism: theories of urbanization, Unorganized/Informal sectors; urban services and urban deficiencies; 74th amendment and salient features of Nagarpalika Act; structure and functions of Urban Development Agencies: Urban Development Programmes: role of community development worker; rural, tribal and urban policies; tools and techniques for development practice; Application of social work methods in rural, tribal and urban communities, Role of CSR in Community Development.

**Disaster:** Definition, types, problems, Disaster Management and its process.

### **UNIT-IX: SPECIALIZATION IN FAMILY AND CHILD SOCIAL WORK**

**Family:** Definition, concept, characteristics, types, functions, family patterns; marriage: forms, functions, changing situations in marriage, challenges, separation and divorce; assessment of family needs; laws on family and

marriage; **Gerontology and Geriatric Care:** Definition, Theories of Aging, Dimensions of Aging, disabilities; Interventions with older persons; Policies and programmes for senior citizens -NPOP and Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act 2007, stress management of caregivers, Role of government and non-governmental services, institutional and non-institutional; hospice & palliative care.

**Youth:** Definition, demographic profile; Youth Policy-2014; needs of youth; impact of westernization, modernization, urbanization and globalization; problems of youth; programmes for rural/urban youth, career counselling, Organisations and Movements in India.

**Women:** Sex and gender, gender identity; gender stratification; sex ratio in India; feminism: concept, meaning and definition and types; empowerment: concept, definition, types; GDI, GEM; Constitutional provisions and protective laws for women; special initiatives and programmes for women, national and state commissions; Convention on elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls (CEDAW) 1982, micro finance and self-help groups (SHGs), challenges of Indian women Status of Women in India, Problems of Women, Cyber Security.

**Children:** Demography; Constitutional safeguards; UNCRC, Post 2015 Development Agenda; Common Problems of Children-School Dropouts, Truancy, street children, child labour, child abuse, child trafficking, child prostitution, Child marriage, Teenage Pregnancy, Children and Gaming Addiction, Social Media and related problems, disabled children, the girl child; Child services: mechanisms, National commission for protection of child rights/ State commission for protection of child rights, District Child protection Unit; Legislations for Protection of Children-POCSO, JJ Act, Information Technology Act-2000; Approaches: Adoption – sponsorship and foster care, Institutional Care; application of Social work methods in Family and Child setting.

### **UNIT-X: SPECIALIZATION IN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, LABOUR WELFARE AND SOCIAL WORK**

**Industrial Relations**-Concept, characteristics, Industrial Relations at plant and shop floor level, Industrial conflicts: concepts of industrial peace; cause and consequence of industrial conflict, strikes and lock-outs; conflict resolution, mediation, conciliation: arbitration and adjudication; statutory and non-statutory machinery for prevention and settlement of disputes. Trade Unions: Trade unionism in India, role in Industrial relations.

**Labour Welfare:** Concept, definition, philosophies, need, objectives, principles, scope and limitations of labour welfare; Historical development of labour welfare in India. Statutory and Non-Statutory Welfare Provisions: Industrial Counseling-Pre-retirement, Quality of work life. Social security, social security measures; Standardization, Wage policy, Wage incentives, bonus and profit sharing. Collective Bargaining: Meaning, goal, phases, pre-requisites, principles,

strategies and negotiation skills, factors influencing collective bargaining, Role of Social worker in industrial setting.

**HR System Concept and functions** - HRM, HRD & HR; evolution, Asian trends; HRD system and sub-systems; elements, goals, importance of HRD in Industry; 360 Degree feedback; leadership and leadership development; mentors & modeling; Organizational commitment CSR in HR.

**Rehabilitation Science  
(PG Standard)**

Subject Code:381

**Unit I: Introduction to Rehabilitation**

- 1.1 Concept, Nature and Meaning of Rehabilitation,
- 1.2 History of Rehabilitation,
- 1.3 Need and significance of Rehabilitation Services,
- 1.4 Issues and Challenges in Rehabilitation Services
- 1.5 Competencies, Ethics and Attitudes of Rehabilitation Professionals

**Unit II: Introduction to Disability**

- 2.1 WHO International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps
- 2.2 Classification of Disabilities based on RPwD Act, 2016
- 2.3 Influence of Labelling, Stereotypes and Stigma on Disability
- 2.4 Historical Perspectives of Disabilities
- 2.5 Models of Disability Rehabilitation Services - Institutional, Home based Integrated, Community Rehabilitation Services and Inclusion

**Unit III: Rehabilitation of Persons with Sensory Disabilities**

- 3.1 Definition, signs and symptoms, classifications, causes, Characteristics and prevention of Visual Impairment, Hearing impairment, Speech and Language Disability
- 3.2 Early Identification and Assessment of Sensory disabilities
- 3.3 Misconceptions of Sensory Disabilities
- 3.4 Interventional Services for Persons with Sensory disabilities - Therapeutic, educational, vocational and Adaptive and Assistive devices in the services of Persons with Sensory Disabilities
- 3.5 Role of Family and community involvement in Rehabilitation Services of Persons with Sensory Disabilities

**Unit IV: Rehabilitation of Persons with Locomotor Disability**

- 4.1 Definition, signs and symptoms, classifications, causes, Characteristics and prevention of Dwarfism, Leprosy Cured person , Acid Attack Victims, Cerebral Palsy, Muscular Dystrophy
- 4.2 Early Identification and Assessment of Locomotor disabilities
- 4.3 Misconceptions of Locomotor Disabilities
- 4.4 Interventional Services for Persons with Locomotor disabilities - Therapeutic, educational, vocational and Adaptive and Assistive devices in the services of Persons with Locomotor Disabilities
- 4.5 Role of Family and community involvement in Rehabilitation Services of Persons with Locomotor Disabilities



**Unit V: Rehabilitation of Persons with Chronic Neurological Disorder and blood disorders**

- 6.1 Definition, signs and symptoms, classifications, causes, Characteristics and prevention of Multiple Sclerosis, Parkinson's Disease, Haemophilia, Thalassemia, and Sickle Cell Disease
- 6.2 Early Identification and Assessment of Chronic Neurological Disorder and blood disorders
- 6.3 Misconceptions of Chronic Neurological Disorder and blood disorders
- 6.4 Interventional Services for Persons with Chronic Neurological Disorder and blood disorders - Therapeutic, educational, vocational and Adaptive and Assistive devices in the services of Persons with Chronic Neurological Disorder and blood disorders
- 6.5 Role of Family and community involvement in Rehabilitation Services of Persons with Chronic Neurological Disorder and blood disorders

**Unit VI: Rehabilitation of Persons with Intellectual Disability and Mental Behaviour**

- 5.1 Definition, signs and symptoms, classifications, causes, Characteristics and prevention of Intellectual Disability, Mental Illness, Autism Spectrum Disorder, Specific Learning Disabilities
- 5.2 Early Identification and Assessment of Intellectual Disability and Mental Behaviour
- 5.3 Misconceptions of Intellectual Disability and Mental Behaviour
- 5.4 Interventional Services for Intellectual Disability and Mental Behaviour - Therapeutic, educational, behavioural, vocational and Adaptive and Assistive devices in the services of Persons with Intellectual Disability and Mental Behaviour
- 5.5 Role of Family and community involvement in Rehabilitation Services of Persons with Intellectual Disability and Mental Behaviour

**Unit VII: Rehabilitation of Persons with Multiple Disabilities**

- 7.1 Definition, signs and symptoms, classifications, causes, Characteristics and prevention of Multiple Disabilities
- 7.2 Early Identification and Assessment of Multiple Disabilities
- 7.3 Misconceptions of Multiple Disabilities
- 7.4 Interventional Services for Persons with Multiple Disabilities - Therapeutic, educational, vocational and Adaptive and Assistive devices in the services of Persons with Multiple Disabilities
- 7.5 Role of Family and community involvement in Rehabilitation Services of Persons with Multiple Disabilities

### **Unit VIII: Rehabilitation of Persons with Behavioural Disorders**

- 8.1 Definition, signs and symptoms, classifications, causes, Characteristics and prevention of Psychosomatic disorders, Addiction, substance abuse, criminal behaviours, delinquency, personality disorders and media addiction
- 8.2 Early Identification and Assessment of Behavioural Disorders
- 8.3 Misconceptions of Behavioural Disorders
- 8.4 Interventional Services for Persons with Behavioural Disorders - Therapeutic, educational, vocational and Adaptive and Assistive devices in the services of Persons with Behavioural Disorders
- 8.5 Role of Family and community involvement in Rehabilitation Services of Persons with Behavioural Disorders

### **Unit IX: Compendium of Schemes and Services in Rehabilitation**

- 9.1 Role of National Institutes and Centres in Rehabilitation Services
- 9.2 Central Public Sector Enterprises - NHFDC and ALIMCO
- 9.3 Schemes of the Department - Divyangjan : DDRS, ADIP, SIPDA, DDRCs
- 9.4 Other Schemes - Scholarship, Accessible India Campaign, Awareness Generation and Publicity Scheme, National Fund for PwDs , National Trust Schemes, Swavlamban Group Mediclaim Policy for PwDs, New Initiative Schemes in progress
- 9.5 National and State Awards for Empowerment of PwDs

### **Unit X: Legislations and Policies Governing the Rights of PwDs**

- 10.1 International Declarations - Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), World Declaration for Education for All (1990)
- 10.2 International Conventions - Convention Against Discrimination (1960), Convention on Rights of Child (1989), UNCRPD (2006).
- 10.3 International Frameworks - Salamanca Framework, (1994) Biwako Millennium Framework of Action (2002)
- 10.4 National Commissions and Policies - Kothari Commission (1964), National Education Policy (1968), National Policy on Education (1986), Revised National Policy on Education (1992), National Curricular Framework (2005), National Policy for Persons with Disabilities (2006) Universal Design for Learning
- 10.5 National Acts and Programmes (RCI Act 1992, PwD Act 1995, National Trust 1999, RPwD Act, 2016) and IEDC 1974, SSA 2000, RTE 2006, RMSA 2009, HEPSN, TEPSN (2012), IEDSS 2013, RUSA 2013, Samagraha Shiksha Abiyan 2018,

**PAPER -II**  
**SYLLABUS FOR WRITTEN EXAMINATION**  
**Part-A**

**கட்டாய தமிழ் மொழி தகுதித் தேர்விற்கான பாடத்திட்டம்**

**(கொள்குறி வினாவிற்கான தலைப்புகள்)**

**பத்தாம் வகுப்பு தரம்**

1. பிரித்தெழுதுதல் / சேர்த்தெழுதுதல்.
2. எதிர்ச்சொல்லை எடுத்தெழுதுதல்.
3. பொருந்தாச் சொல்லைக் கண்டறிதல்.
4. பிழை திருத்தம் (i) சந்திப்பிழையை நீக்குதல் (ii) மரபுப் பிழைகள், வழுவச் சொற்களை நீக்குதல் / பிறமொழிச் சொற்களை நீக்குதல்.
5. ஆங்கிலச் சொல்லுக்கு நேரான தமிழ்ச் சொல்லை அறிதல்.
6. ஒலி மற்றும் பொருள் வேறுபாடறிந்து சரியான பொருளையறிதல்.
7. ஒரு பொருள் தரும் பல சொற்கள்.
8. வேர்ச்சொல்லைத் தேர்வு செய்தல்.
9. வேர்ச்சொல்லைக் கொடுத்து / வினைமுற்று, வினையெச்சம், வினையாலணையும் பெயர், தொழிற் பெயரை / உருவாக்கல்.
10. அகர வரிசைப்படி சொற்களை சீர் செய்தல்.
11. சொற்களை ஒழுங்குப்படுத்தி சொற்றொடராக்குதல்.
12. இருவினைகளின் பொருள் வேறுபாடு அறிதல்.  
(எ.கா.) குவிந்து-குவித்து
13. விடைக்கேற்ற வினாவைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்தல்.
14. எவ்வகை வாக்கியம் எனக் கண்டெழுதுதல் - தன்வினை, பிறவினை, செய்வினை, செய்பாட்டு வினை வாக்கியங்களைக் கண்டெழுதுதல்.
15. உவமையால் விளக்கப்பெறும் பொருத்தமான பொருளைத் தேர்ந்தெழுதுதல்
16. அலுவல் சார்ந்த சொற்கள் (கலைச் சொல்)
17. விடை வகைகள்.
18. பிறமொழிச் சொற்களுக்கு இணையான தமிழ்ச் சொற்களைக்

கண்டறிதல் (எ.கா.) கோல்டு பிஸ்கட் - தங்கக் கட்டி.

19. ஊர்ப் பெயர்களின் மரூஉவை எழுதுக (எ.கா.) தஞ்சாவூர் - தஞ்சை
20. நிறுத்தற்குறிகளை அறிதல்.
21. பேச்சு வழக்கு, எழுத்து வழக்கு (வாரான் - வருகிறான்).
22. சொற்களை இணைத்து புதிய சொல் உருவாக்கல்.
23. பொருத்தமான காலம் அமைத்தல்  
(இறந்தகாலம், நிகழ்காலம், எதிர்காலம்).
24. சரியான வினாச் சொல்லைத் தேர்ந்தெடு.
25. சரியான இணைப்புச் சொல்  
(எனவே, ஏனெனில், ஆகையால், அதனால், அதுபோல).
26. அடைப்புக்குள் உள்ள சொல்லைத் தகுந்த இடத்தில் சேர்க்க.
27. இருபொருள் தருக.
28. குறில் - நெடில் மாற்றம், பொருள் வேறுபாடு.
29. கூற்று, காரணம் - சரியா? தவறா?
30. கலைச் சொற்களை அறிதல் :-  
எ.கா. - Artificial Intelligence - செயற்கை நுண்ணறிவு  
Super Computer - மீத்திறன் கணினி
31. பொருத்தமான பொருளைத் தெரிவு செய்தல்
32. சொற்களின் கூட்டுப் பெயர்கள் (எ.கா.) புல் - புற்கள்
33. சரியான தொடரைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்தல்
34. பிழை திருத்துதல் (ஒரு-ஓர்)
35. சொல் - பொருள் - பொருத்துக
36. ஒருமை-பன்மை பிழை
37. பத்தியிலிருந்து வினாவிற்கான சரியான விடையைத் தேர்ந்தெடு.

**PAPER-II Part –B General Studies (Degree Standard)****UNIT-I: GENERAL SCIENCE**

- (i) Scientific Knowledge and Scientific Temper - Power of Reasoning - Rote Learning vs Conceptual Learning - Science as a tool to understand the past, present and future.
- (ii) Nature of Universe - General Scientific Laws - Mechanics - Properties of Matter, Force, Motion and Energy - Everyday application of the Basic Principles of Mechanics, Electricity and Magnetism, Light, Sound, Heat, Nuclear Physics, Laser, Electronics and Communications.
- (iii) Elements and Compounds, Acids, Bases, Salts, Petroleum Products, Fertilisers, Pesticides.
- (iv) Main concepts of Life Science, Classification of Living Organisms, Evolution, Genetics, Physiology, Nutrition, Health and Hygiene, Human Diseases.
- (v) Environment and Ecology.

**UNIT-II: CURRENT EVENTS**

- (i) History - Latest diary of events - National symbols - Profile of States - Eminent personalities and places in news - Sports - Books and authors.
- (ii) Polity - Political parties and political system in India - Public awareness and General administration - Welfare oriented Government schemes and their utility, Problems in Public Delivery Systems.
- (iii) Geography - Geographical landmarks.
- (iv) Economics - Current socio - economic issues.
- (v) Science - Latest inventions in Science and Technology.
- (vi) Prominent Personalities in various spheres - Arts, Science, Literature and Philosophy.

### **UNIT-III: GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA**

- (i) Location – Physical features - Monsoon, Rainfall, Weather and Climate - Water Resources - Rivers in India - Soil, Minerals and Natural Resources - Forest and Wildlife - Agricultural pattern.
- (ii) Transport - Communication.
- (iii) Social Geography – Population density and distribution - Racial, Linguistic Groups and Major Tribes.
- (iv) Natural calamity – Disaster Management – Environmental pollution: Reasons and preventive measures – Climate change – Green energy.

### **UNIT-IV: HISTORY AND CULTURE OF INDIA**

- (i) Indus Valley Civilization - Guptas, Delhi Sultans, Mughals and Marathas - Age of Vijayanagaram and Bahmani Kingdoms - South Indian History.
- (ii) Change and Continuity in the Socio-Cultural History of India.
- (iii) Characteristics of Indian Culture, Unity in Diversity – Race, Language, Custom.
- (iv) India as a Secular State, Social Harmony.

### **UNIT-V: INDIAN POLITY**

- (i) Constitution of India - Preamble to the Constitution - Salient features of the Constitution - Union, State and Union Territory.
- (ii) Citizenship, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy.
- (iii) Union Executive, Union Legislature – State Executive, State Legislature – Local Governments, Panchayat Raj.
- (iv) Spirit of Federalism: Centre - State Relationships.
- (v) Election - Judiciary in India – Rule of Law.
- (vi) Corruption in Public Life – Anti-corruption measures – Lokpal and Lok Ayukta - Right to Information - Empowerment of Women - Consumer Protection Forums, Human Rights Charter.

### **UNIT-VI: INDIAN ECONOMY**

- (i) Nature of Indian Economy – Five year plan models - an assessment – Planning Commission and Niti Ayog.
- (ii) Sources of revenue – Reserve Bank of India – Fiscal Policy and Monetary Policy - Finance Commission – Resource sharing between Union and State Governments - Goods and Services Tax.
- (iii) Structure of Indian Economy and Employment Generation, Land Reforms and Agriculture - Application of Science and Technology in Agriculture - Industrial growth - Rural Welfare Oriented Programmes – Social Problems – Population, Education, Health, Employment, Poverty.

### **UNIT-VII: INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT**

- (i) National Renaissance – Early uprising against British rule - Indian National Congress - Emergence of leaders – B.R.Ambedkar, Bhagat Singh, Bharathiar, V.O.Chidambaranar Jawaharlal Nehru, Kamarajar, Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Thanthai Periyar, Rajaji, Subash Chandra Bose, Rabindranath Tagore and others.
- (ii) Different modes of Agitation: Growth of Satyagraha and Militant Movements.
- (iii) Communalism and Partition.

### **UNIT-VIII: History, Culture, Heritage and Socio - Political Movements in Tamil Nadu**

- (i) History of Tamil Society, related Archaeological discoveries, Tamil Literature from Sangam Age till contemporary times.
- (ii) Thirukkural : (a) Significance as a Secular Literature  
(b) Relevance to Everyday Life  
(c) Impact of Thirukkural on Humanity  
(d) Thirukkural and Universal Values - Equality, Humanism, etc  
(e) Relevance to Socio - Politico - Economic affairs  
(f) Philosophical content in Thirukkural
- (iii) Role of Tamil Nadu in freedom struggle - Early agitations against British Rule - Role of women in freedom struggle.
- (iv) Evolution of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century Socio-Political Movements in Tamil Nadu - Justice Party, Growth of Rationalism - Self Respect Movement,

Dravidian Movement and Principles underlying both these Movements, Contributions of Thanthai Periyar and Perarignar Anna.

### **UNIT-IX: Development Administration in Tamil Nadu**

- (i) Human Development Indicators in Tamil Nadu and a comparative assessment across the Country – Impact of Social Reform Movements in the Socio - Economic Development of Tamil Nadu.
- (ii) Political parties and Welfare schemes for various sections of people – Rationale behind Reservation Policy and access to Social Resources - Economic trends in Tamil Nadu – Role and impact of social welfare schemes in the Socio - Economic Development of Tamil Nadu.
- (iii) Social Justice and Social Harmony as the Cornerstones of Socio-Economic Development.
- (iv) Education and Health Systems in Tamil Nadu.
- (v) Geography of Tamil Nadu and its impact on Economic growth.
- (vi) Achievements of Tamil Nadu in various fields.
- (vii) e-Governance in Tamil Nadu.

### **UNIT-X: APTITUDE AND MENTAL ABILITY**

- (i) Simplification – Percentage - Highest Common Factor (HCF) - Lowest Common Multiple (LCM).
- (ii) Ratio and Proportion.
- (iii) Simple interest - Compound interest - Area - Volume - Time and Work.
- (iv) Logical Reasoning - Puzzles-Dice - Visual Reasoning - Alpha numeric Reasoning – Number Series.