

**FURTHER DETAILS REGARDING MAIN TOPICS OF
PROGRAMME NO. 11/2013 (Item No.6)
CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROJECT OFFICER
(WOMEN ONLY)
SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT
(CATEGORY NO. 40/2011)**

1. FACTS ABOUT INDIA

Geography of India- Physical Features- Climate-Soils- Rivers- Famous Sites – Etc
Demography- Economic and Social Development-Poverty Alleviation-Economy and Planning-
Etc
History of India- Period from 1857 to 1947- National Movement- Etc.

2. FACTS ABOUT KERALA

Geographical Facts- Physical Features- Climate-Soils- Rivers- Famous Sites – Etc

Renaissance of Kerala

Important Events/ Movements/Leaders

Brahmananda Swami Sivayogi, Chattampi Swami, Sree Narayana Guru, Vagbhatananda, Thycaud Ayya, Ayya Vaikundar, Poikayil Yohannan (Kumara Guru), Ayyankali, Pandit Karuppan, Mannathu Padmanabhan, V.T.Bhattathirippad, Dr. Palpu, Kumaranasan, Vakkom Moulavi, Blessed Kuriakose Elias Chavara, Etc

3. HOME SCIENCE

1.Extension education and community development

Extension education, definition, meaning, principles, Elements of teaching-learning process principles of teaching learning process, community development programmes-meaning principles and philosophy, Panchayath Raj administration , voluntary organizations in rural development, poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes, National and state schemes for increasing food production programmes. Audio visual Aids- place and role of audio visual aids, classification of audio visual aids.

2.Programme development and population education

Programme development- meaning, scope and principles, programme development cycle and its components. felt need and unfelt needs Plan of work, programme implementation . infrastructure-involving local infrastructure with specific reference to organizations and leaders. Evaluation -meaning and purpose, indicators of development. Population education -nature scope and importance, sources of population data census, vital statistics, demographic variable-population problems, population and development education, adolescent health, reproductive health care, gender and development Family life and responsible parenthood, quality of life, social issues- alcoholism, suicide etc.

3.Nutrition through life cycle

Food groups and recommended allowances, nutrition in pregnancy and lactation, infancy, pre school, school age, and adolescence Assessment of the nutritional status of the different age groups in the community. Deficiency diseases- their causes and prevention. Protein energy malnutrition, mineral deficiencies , vitamin deficiencies and hyper vitaminosis

4. Community nutrition

Nutrition and national development, prevalence of mal nutrition in India, strategies to overcome mal nutrition, nutrition intervention programmes, role of national and international organization to combat malnutrition, nutrition education, food production, food adulteration, food toxins , control of food losses, supplementary foods, use of novel proteins, processing of different infant weaning food, food fortification

5.Child Development

Fundamentals of growth and development, prenatal development, child birth maternal and infant mortality, early stimulation, physical, motor, language, emotional, social, moral and intellectual development from Infancy to early childhood. Common childhood ailments, immunization organizations and programmes for child welfare in India, the rights of children

6.Pre school education

Types of pre school, values of nursery school education, aims and objectives of nursery school. The requisites of an ideal nursery school, physical set up, the personnel, the administration, the equipments in a nursery school , Method of teaching preschoolers, curriculum for all round development of pre school children- types of play, stories, puppet shows, development of Routine skills and habit, sensory training, concept formation. The formal 'Rs' and readiness for school, simple ideas of health and hygiene PTA , its importance.

7. Research methodology

Meaning of research , types of research, problem identification, sources of problem, research design, review of literature/primary and secondary data, hypothesis, variable, selecting the research approach, techniques and tools, identifying the population and selecting the sample, pilot study. Administration of the tool and data collection, organization, analysis and interpretation of data. Preparation of research report.

4. SOCIAL WORK

1.Social Work and Related Concepts-Definitions:

Social Work, Social service, Social Reform, Social Welfare, Social Policy, Social Action, Social Legislation, Social Defence and Social Education. Identification of Social Work as a Profession, Values & principles of Social Work, Methods and functions of Social work, Major contributions in the field of social work- books, authors and concepts

System Approach to Social Work Practice; Role of Social Work in the Remedial, Preventive and Developmental Models.

2.Methods of social work practice

Social Work process- generalist social work practice Social case work: definition, principles, process, components, models Social group work: definition, principles, process, models Community organisation: definition, principles, process, models Social work research: scope, designs-experimental-programme evaluation-qualitative v/s quantitative, descriptive statistics Social Welfare administration: definition, elements of administration Social Action: definition, scope, examples

3.Human Behavior

Human Behaviour, Human Needs, Human Motivation and Problems of Human Behaviour and Coping Mechanisms.

Human Growth and Development in the Lifespan of Individual. Learning, Socialisation and Theories of Personality.

4.Social Policy

Concept and Scope, Distinction between Social and Economic Policies, Place of Ideology and Values.

Evolution of Social Policy in India; Review of Major Policies and Programs, viz., Education, Health, Shelter, Environment, Social Security, Employment, Family, Child, Women and Youth Welfare, Welfare of the Weaker Sections, Elderly and Disabled.

5. SOCIOLOGY

1. Introduction to Sociological thought

August Comte

Law of three stages, positivism

Herbert Spencer

Theory of evolution, Organic analogy

Karl Marx

Theory of class struggle, Economic determinism

2. Sociological concepts

Social stratification- definition ,meaning, caste and class

Socialization - agents of socialization -family, peer group, school, mass media etc.

Social control - definition and meaning, formal and informal social control

3. Social system

Family - definition, types of family functions of family in traditional times -
changing functions

Concept of marriage definition, types of marriage in traditional times, functions

4. Social problems

Poverty - meaning, poverty in underdeveloped and developing countries

Dowry - meaning and definition, problems related to dowry in Indian society

Terrorism - meaning, effect of terrorism in Indian society

5. Status of women in India

Women in working force- in organized and unorganized sector, economic and political empowerment, programmes of Indian government for the development of women.

6. PSYCHOLOGY

1.Introduction to Psychology

Psychology, Psychology as a science, methods of psychology, psychological perspectives, sensory processes, perception- attention, perceiving distance, perceiving depth, perceptual organization, perceptual constancies, illusion. Memory -theories, sensory memory, working memory, long term memory, short term memory, improving memory. Thinking - process, concepts, problem solving, decision making, creative thinking. Intelligence - concept, nature and nurture controversy, theories, measurement.

2.Biological basis of behaviour

Neurons, parts of neurons, nerve impulses- synapse, neurotransmitters, neural networks, cerebral hemispheres, hemispheric specialization, lobes, fore brain, mid brain, hind brain, endocrine system, hormones and behaviour, handedness, limbic system - hippocampus, amygdale. Evolution, Genes and Behaviour.

3.Motivation, Emotion and stress

Motivation - concept, biological basis of motivation, theories of motivation, biological and psychosocial motives. Emotion - concepts, biological basis of emotion, theories of emotion, types of emotion. Stress - Characteristics, psychological reaction to stress, physiological reaction to stress, psychological factors and stress response, coping skills, and managing stress.

4.Developmental psychology

The life span perspective, Methods of studying development, prenatal and perinatal development, Theories of human development: Freud - psychosexual development, Erickson - psychosocial development, learning theory-Pavlov, skinner, Bandura, Piaget, Bronfenbrenner. Piaget - cognitive development, Vygotsky's socio cultural theory, Kohlberg - moral development, Bowlby - attachment theory, language development, Infancy, babyhood, early childhood, late childhood, puberty and adolescence. Developmental disabilities - mental retardation, autism, learning disabilities

5.Social psychology

Social psychology, Socialization - agents of childhood socialization, process of socialization, outcome of socialization, Social cognition, social perception - attribution, impression formation, Attitudes -attitudes and behaviour, attitude formation, attitude change, prejudice and discrimination, social influence - conformity, prosocial behaviour, aggression, group, leader-leadership

6.Personality and abnormal behaviour

Psychoanalytic theory- personality structure, defence mechanisms, Neo Freudian approaches, type and trait approaches, learning and behavioural approach, humanistic approach, personality assessment. Abnormal behaviour, normality, abnormality, classification, psychological disorders of childhood and adolescence- Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, conduct disorder, oppositional defiant disorder, anxiety disorders of childhood and adolescence, childhood depression, child abuse, enuresis, encopresis

NOTE: - It may be noted that apart from the topics detailed above, questions from other topics prescribed for the educational qualification of the post may also appear in the question paper. There is no undertaking that all the topics above may be covered in the question paper.