ENTRANCE SYLLABUS FOR
M.A Social work, Session 2026 Onwards

(ONE YEAR PG PROGRAMME-LATERAL ENTRY)

Candidates applying for the M.A. Social Work *(One-Year – Lateral Entry)* programme are required to appear in an Entrance Test consisting of two papers conducted on the same day: Paper I in the forenoon and Paper II in the afternoon.

Paper I – Objective Type

- Contains 80 multiple-choice questions, carrying 80 marks.
- Questions will be based on the Entrance Syllabus comprising 16 units, with marks allotted to each unit separately.
- Paper setters shall ensure uniform representation of all units/topics in accordance with the prescribed syllabus.

Paper II – Descriptive Type

- Carries 40 marks.
- Consists of four descriptive questions based on the same 16-unit Entrance Syllabus. Candidates must attempt only two questions within 2½ hours.
- The questions for paper –II will be designed to assess candidates' understanding of social issues and their possible solutions, along with their critical thinking and basic writing skills. Candidates may also be required to respond to case-based or situation-based questions.

Evaluation and Selection Procedure

- Answer scripts of Paper II will be evaluated only for candidates who rank within four times the intake capacity, category-wise (Open Merit and Reserved Categories), based on the merit of Paper I.
- Final admission will be determined by the combined merit of Paper I and Paper II.
- In case of a tie, the existing university policy shall prevail.

Unit	Syllabus Description	No. of Qs	Marks
1	Social Work: Meaning, goals, objectives, scope, and principles. Social work vs. social service, social reform, and social welfare. History of social work (UK, USA, India). Social work profession: meaning, characteristics, growth of social work education, professional associations.	5	5
2	Methods of Social Work–I: Social Case Work, Social Group Work, Community Organization.	5	5
3	Methods of Social Work–II: Social Welfare Administration, Social Research, Social Action.	5	5
4	Indian Constitution: Preamble, Citizenship, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles, Fundamental Duties. Key institutions: President, Prime Minister, Governor, Chief Minister, NITI Aayog, Finance Commission, Election Commission, Supreme Court, High Courts.	5	5
5	Key Legislations: RTI Act, Juvenile Justice Act, POCSO Act, Domestic Violence Act, RPWD Act, Workmen Compensation Act. Socio-legal concepts: PIL, Judicial Activism.	5	5
6	Society: Group, Community, Norms and Values, Religion, Family, Marriage, Social Change, Status and Role, Migration, Marginalization, Social Exclusion.	5	5
7	Weaker Sections: Issues related to Women and Children, Elderly, Persons with Disabilities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities, OBCs, LGBTQ+, Refugees.	5	5
8	Development Programmes: ICDS, MGNREGA, RGSA, PM POSHAN, NRLM (Aajeevika), SSA, NHM, Mission Vatsalya, PMJAY (Ayushman Bharat).	5	5
9	International Organizations: United Nations, NATO, IMF, World Bank, OPEC, BRICS, G20, Shanghai Cooperation Organization.	5	5
10	Famous Personalities: Swami Vivekananda, Mother Teresa, Mahatma Gandhi, Nelson Mandela, Martin Luther King Jr., Jawaharlal Nehru, Jyotiba Phule, Baba Amte, B.R. Ambedkar, Anna Hazare, Sardar Patel.	5	5
11	Indian Freedom Struggle; Social Reform Movements: Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, Aligarh Movement, Civil Rights Movement.	5	5
12	Development Perspectives: Economic, Social, and Human Development; Sustainable Development; SDGs; Human Development Index; Gender Index.	5	5
13	Social & Environmental Issues: Slums, Unemployment, Poverty, Population Explosion, Drug Abuse, Corruption, Environmental Education, Climate Change, Pollution, Global Warming.	5	5
14	Key Political Concepts: State, Sovereignty, Citizenship, Rule of Law, Bureaucracy, Democracy, Party System. Forms of Government: Federal and Unitary. Local Governance and Panchayati Raj.	5	5
15	Human Development & Social Psychology: Stages of Development, Nature vs. Nurture, Growth vs. Development, Developmental Milestones, Socialization, Agents of Socialization.	5	5
16	Basic Research Concepts: Meaning and definition of research; Types of research (qualitative, quantitative, mixed); Research design; Sampling; Data collection tools (interview, questionnaire, observation).	5	5

ENTRANCE SYLLABUS FOR
M.A Social work, Session 2026 Onwards
(TWO YEAR PG PROGRAMME)

Candidates applying for the M.A. Social Work *(Two year)* programme are required to appear in an Entrance Test consisting of two papers conducted on the same day: Paper I in the forenoon and Paper II in the afternoon.

Paper I – Objective Type

- Contains 60 multiple-choice questions, carrying 60 marks.
- Questions will be based on the Entrance Syllabus comprising 12 units, with marks allotted to each unit separately.
- Paper setters shall ensure uniform representation of all units/topics in accordance with the prescribed syllabus.

Paper II – Descriptive Type

- Carries 40 marks.
- Consists of four descriptive questions based on the same 12-unit Entrance Syllabus. Candidates must attempt only two questions within 2½ hours.
- The questions for paper –II will be designed to assess candidates' understanding of social issues and their possible solutions, along with their critical thinking and basic writing skills. Candidates may also be required to respond to case-based or situation-based questions.

Evaluation and Selection Procedure

- Answer scripts of Paper II will be evaluated only for candidates who rank within four times the intake capacity, category-wise (Open Merit and Reserved Categories), based on the merit of Paper I.
- Final admission will be determined by the combined merit of Paper I and Paper II.
- In case of a tie, the existing university policy shall prevail.

Unit	Syllabus Description	No. of Qs	Marks
1	Social Work: Meaning, goals, objectives, scope, and principles. Social work vs. social service, social reform, and social welfare. History of social work (UK, USA, India). Social work profession: meaning, characteristics, growth of social work education, professional associations.	5	5
2	Methods of Social Work–I: Social Case Work, Social Group Work, Community Organization.	5	5
3	Methods of Social Work–II: Social Welfare Administration, Social Research, Social Action.	5	5
4	Indian Constitution: Preamble, Citizenship, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles, Fundamental Duties. Key institutions: President, Prime Minister, Governor, Chief Minister, NITI Aayog, Finance Commission, Election Commission, Supreme Court, High Courts.	5	5
5	Key Legislations: RTI Act, Juvenile Justice Act, POCSO Act, Domestic Violence Act, RPWD Act, Workmen Compensation Act. Socio-legal concepts: PIL, Judicial Activism.	5	5
6	Society: Group, Community, Norms and Values, Religion, Family, Marriage, Social Change, Status and Role, Migration, Marginalization, Social Exclusion.	5	5
7	Weaker Sections: Issues related to Women and Children, Elderly, Persons with Disabilities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities, OBCs, LGBTQ+, Refugees.	5	5
8	Development Programmes: ICDS, MGNREGA, RGSA, PM POSHAN, NRLM (Aajeevika), SSA, NHM, Mission Vatsalya, PMJAY (Ayushman Bharat).	5	5
9	International Organizations: United Nations, NATO, IMF, World Bank, OPEC, BRICS, G20, Shanghai Cooperation Organization.	5	5
10	Famous Personalities: Swami Vivekananda, Mother Teresa, Mahatma Gandhi, Nelson Mandela, Martin Luther King Jr., Jawaharlal Nehru, Jyotiba Phule, Baba Amte, B.R. Ambedkar, Anna Hazare, Sardar Patel.	5	5
11	Indian Freedom Struggle; Social Reform Movements: Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, Aligarh Movement, Civil Rights Movement.	5	5
12	Development Perspectives: Economic, Social, and Human Development; Sustainable Development; SDGs; Human Development Index; Gender Index.	5	5