

**DETAILED SYLLABUS FOR THE POST OF SUPERINTENDENT WELFARE
INSTITUTION GR.I IN SOCIAL JUSTICE DEPARTMENT
CATEGORY NO.637/2025**

(TOTAL – 100 MARKS)

History (25 Marks)

Module 1: Foundations of Social Hierarchies in Ancient India (2 Marks)

- Varna system and caste stratification
- Dharmaśāstras and their role in codifying inequality
- Early resistance and heterodox traditions (Buddhism, Jainism, Ajivika, etc.)

Module 2: Medieval India - Religion and Social Reform Changes (2 Marks)

- Bhakti and Sufi movements as challenges to hierarchy
- Kerala society in medieval times: caste rigidity and temple-connected life; spread of new religious faiths
- Intervention of non-Indian religions and cultural symbiosis

Module 3: Colonial India - Reform Movements (3 Marks)

- Raja Rammohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Jyotirao Phule
- Legislation against Sati, widow remarriage, and educational reforms
- Kerala context: the work of Christian missionaries and their impact on the lives of marginal classes

Module 4: Social Reformers of Kerala (3 Marks)

- Sree Narayana Guru: “One caste, one religion, one God for man”
- Chattampi Swamikal and the critique of Brahmanical supremacy
- Ayyankali and the struggles for Dalit rights, access to schools, and public spaces

Module 5: Nationalist Movement and Social Justice (3 Marks)

- Indian National Congress and its social reform agenda
- The Gandhian Harijan movement and the stand of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- Kerala’s participation in the nationalist movement, with a vision of social justice in everyday life

Module 6: Temple Entry and Civil Rights Movements in Kerala (3 Marks)

- Vaikom Satyagraha (1924-25)
- Guruvayur Satyagraha
- Temple Entry Proclamation of 1936 and its impact

Module 7: Post-Independence India - Constitutional Safeguards (2 Marks)

- Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
- Reservation policies and affirmative action
- Land reforms and their role in dismantling feudal structures in Kerala

Module 8: Social Justice in Modern Kerala (3 Marks)

- Role of the Communist Party in agrarian and labour reforms
- Education and health as instruments of equity
- Movements of women and gender justice in Kerala

Module 9: Contemporary Challenges and Movements (2 Marks)

- Struggles and movements of Dalit, Adivasi, and fisherfolk communities in Kerala
- The intersection of environment, development, and social justice

Module 10: Perspectives and Future Directions (2 Marks)

- Global parallels in social equity movements
- Emerging issues: digital divide, migrant labour, and inclusive development

Geography (15 Marks)**1 Physical geography**

Composition and internal structure of the Earth with special reference to the layers of the Earth and their characteristics. Continental Drift Theory—concept and evidences. Developments leading to the theory of Plate Tectonics, including convection currents, sea-floor spreading, and paleomagnetism. Theory of Plate Tectonics—types of plates and plate movements. Endogenic processes with special reference to volcanism—types and global distribution of volcanoes. Exogenic (geomorphic) processes including weathering—mechanical, chemical, and biological weathering, and mass wasting—types and controlling factors. Running water as an agent of erosion with erosional and depositional landforms. Aeolian landforms—erosional and depositional. Karst landforms—erosional and depositional. Glacial landforms—erosional and depositional.

(Mark 2)

2 Climatology

Atmosphere—composition and vertical structure of the atmosphere. Weather and climate: elements of weather, difference between weather and climate, and factors affecting climate. Temperature and air pressure and their distribution. Heat budget of the Earth. Global pressure belts and wind systems with special reference to planetary winds. Climate and rainfall—types of rainfall and their distribution. Monsoons—their mechanism, characteristics, and significance.

(Mark 2)

3 Oceanography

Oceanography—relief of the ocean floor including continental shelf, slope, abyssal plains, and oceanic deeps. Physical properties of ocean water with special reference to temperature and salinity and their distribution. Ocean currents—their types, causes, and effects on global climate. Tides and waves—their origin, characteristics, and significance.

(Mark 1)

4 Biogeography

Meaning and scope of the biosphere. Concept and components of ecosystem. Natural vegetation and wildlife and their global distribution. Major biomes of the world and their characteristics. Human–environment relationship and its impact on natural systems. Natural hazards with special reference to earthquakes, floods, and cyclones. Environmental pollution—types and sources. Conservation of the environment and sustainable management of natural resources.

(Mark 1)

5 Geography of India

Physiographic divisions of India and major drainage systems. Climate of India—monsoon mechanism and climatic regions. Natural hazards in India with special reference to floods, droughts, cyclones, and western disturbances. Natural vegetation and soils of India and their distribution. Resources of India including land, water, mineral, energy, forest, and marine resources. Conservation of resources and issues related to the energy crisis in India.

(Mark 2)

6 Human Geography

Human geography and the human–environment relationship. World population—distribution, density, and growth. Population composition including age structure, sex ratio, literacy, and occupational structure. Migration—causes and effects. Human settlements—rural and urban types, patterns. Tribal population of India—distribution of tribes, major tribal groups, and a basic understanding of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Rural society in India—social structure, institutions, and major issues. Urban society in India—social structure and problems associated with urbanisation.

(Mark 2)

7 Economic Geography

Economic activities—primary (agriculture, fishing, and mining), secondary (industries), tertiary (transport and trade), and quaternary activities (basic understanding). Agriculture—types of farming, major crops, and factors affecting agriculture. Industries—location factors and major industrial regions of the world. Transport and communication and their role in economic and social development.

(Mark 1)

8.Cultural geography

Language, religion, and cultural regions. Human development and quality of life (basic concept). Human impact on the environment, resource conservation, and sustainable development.

(Mark 1)

9 Geography of Kerala

Location, extent, and physical setting of Kerala. Physiographic divisions—Western Ghats, midland plains, and coastal lowlands. Drainage system of Kerala with major rivers and backwaters. Climate of Kerala—monsoon mechanism, seasons, and climatic characteristics. Soils of Kerala and their distribution. Natural vegetation and wildlife with special reference to forests and biodiversity. Agriculture of Kerala—cropping patterns, major crops, and plantation agriculture. Fisheries and marine resources. Mineral and energy resources of Kerala. Population distribution and density. Human settlements and urbanisation. Transport and communication.

(Mark 2)

10 Urban Geography

Origin and growth of towns and cities. Urbanisation—concept, trends, and causes. Urban population distribution and characteristics. Classification of towns and cities based on size, function, and morphology. Urban land-use patterns and models of urban structure. Urban morphology and internal structure of cities. (Mark 1)

Economics (10 Marks)

Module	Topic	Marks
1	Basic concepts of economics, scarcity, choice, opportunity cost, demand and supply	1
2	Consumer behaviour, utility, elasticity, and market demand	1
3	Production, costs, revenue, and market structures	1
4	National income, inflation, unemployment, and business cycles	1
5	Public finance, taxation, public expenditure, and budgeting	1
6	Money, banking, monetary policy, and financial institutions	1
7	Economic growth, development, poverty, inequality, and welfare	1
8	Indian economy: planning, reforms, sectors, and current issues	1
9	Agricultural, industrial, and labour economics; employment and wages	1
10	International trade, balance of payments, globalization, and economic institutions	1

Detailed breakup

1. **Basic concepts of economics:** meaning, nature, and scope of economics; micro and macro economics; scarcity, choice, opportunity cost; demand, supply, and market equilibrium.
2. **Consumer behaviour:** utility analysis, indifference curve analysis, demand elasticity, price, income, and cross elasticity.
3. **Production and cost:** production function, law of variable proportions, returns to scale, cost concepts, revenue, and types of market structures.
4. **National income and macroeconomics:** concepts and methods of measurement of national income; inflation, unemployment, savings, investment, and business cycles.
5. **Public finance:** meaning and functions of government; taxation, public expenditure, public debt, and budgeting.
6. **Money and banking:** functions of money, commercial banks, central banking, credit creation, monetary policy, and financial markets.
7. **Growth and development:** economic growth versus development, development indicators, poverty, inequality, human development, and welfare economics.

8. **Indian economy:** economic planning, liberalization, privatization, globalization, major sectoral issues, and contemporary economic challenges.
9. **Sectoral and labour economics:** agriculture, industry, services, employment, unemployment, labour market issues, and wages.
10. **International economics: theories of international trade, balance of payments, exchange rate, globalization, WTO, IMF, and World Bank.**

Political Science (20 Marks)

Module 1: Constitutional Values and Democratic Thought in India (2 Marks)

- Preamble: justice, equality, liberty, fraternity
- Nehru: Democratic Socialism, State-led Economic Development, Social Equality and Secularism, Scientific Temper and Modern Institutions
- Ambedkar: Idea of social justice
- Gandhi: Sarvodaya, Antyodaya, Trusteeship, Village Swaraj

Module 2: Theories of Justice (2 Marks)

- Plato: Justice as Harmony, Aristotle: Distributive justice
- Hobbes: obedience to law and Locke: Consent of the governed
- Marx: class struggle, Exploitation, Surplus value, Alienation, Economic equality
- Rawls: justice as fairness

Module 3: Fundamental Rights, Duties, and Remedies (3 Marks)

- Preamble of the Indian Constitution
- Fundamental rights
- Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties
- Basic structure doctrine

Module 4: Constitutional Structure and Government Offices (2 Marks)

- Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary
- President and Prime Minister
- Governor and Chief Minister
- Speaker

Module 5: Public Administration and Welfare Governance (2 Marks)

- Bureaucracy and departmental administration- hierarchical structure, division of labour, and

authority, legitimacy

- Administrative accountability- legislative, executive, and judicial controls, audit, vigilance, and public oversight mechanisms
- Right to Information and Right to Service
- Welfare policies- Social justice, Affirmative action, Reservation, Social security, Inclusive development

Module 6: Development Administration

(2 Marks)

- Development administration in India
- Planning and programme implementation
- Role of government agencies
- Monitoring and evaluation

Module 7: Decentralisation and Local Self-Government

(2 Marks)

- 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments
- Panchayati Raj Institutions
- Urban Local Bodies
- Community participation and social audit

Module 8: Social Welfare Policies in India

(3 Marks)

- Welfare measures for SC/ST communities
- Welfare measures for OBCs and minorities
- Child welfare and protection
- Disability and senior citizen welfare

Module 9: International Relations and Indian Foreign Policy

(1 Mark)

- Nation, State, and nation-state
- National interest and nationalism
- Features of Indian foreign policy
- India's relations with neighbours, USA, China, and Russia

Module 10: Human Rights

(1 Mark)

- Human Rights Institutions in India
- Human Rights and Marginalized Groups- SC/ST, women, children, minorities, persons with disabilities
- The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

Sociology (15 Marks)

Module 1: Foundational Sociology & Social Thought (2 Mark)

Basic Concepts in Sociology- Society and its Characteristics - Community and its Characteristics -Association and its Features -Social Groups- Types of Social Groups -Culture: Types and Characteristics- Socialization: Agencies of socialization -Sociological Perspectives: Functionalism, Conflict Theory, and Interactionism. - Classical Thinkers: Contributions of Auguste Comte, Emile Durkheim (Social Facts), Max Weber (Bureaucracy), and Karl Marx.

Module 2: Indian Social Structure and Institutions (2 Mark)

Social Institutions: Family, Kinship, Marriage, Religion, and Education. -Social Stratification: Caste, Class, and Gender dynamics in India. - Indian Sociological Traditions: G.S. Ghurye, M.N. Srinivas (Sanskritization/Westernization), A R Desai and B.R. Ambedkar.

Module 3: Social Deviance and Control (2 Mark)

Concepts of Deviance: Biological, Psychological, and Sociological theories of crime and deviance. Social Control: Formal (Law, Police, Judiciary) and Informal (Folkways, Mores, Customs) mechanisms. Correctional Sociology: Evolution of the prison system and the shift toward rehabilitative justice.

Module 4: Social Problems in Contemporary India (1 Mark)

Structural Issues: Poverty, Unemployment, and Illiteracy. Vulnerability: Issues of the Elderly (Gerontology), Persons with Disabilities (PwD), and Transgender rights. Substance Abuse and addiction- Cyber Crimes & Social Media Alienation- Development-Induced Displacement:

Module 5: Women, Children and Social Justice (2 Mark)

Concepts in Sex, Gender and Sexuality- Feminist theories, Patriarchal structures, and Gender-based violence. -Child Welfare: Child labour, abuse, and the sociological impact of institutionalization on children. Legislative Framework: POCSO Act, Domestic Violence Act, Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal), Act 2013 and Child Marriage Prohibition.

Module 6: Urban and Rural Sociology (1 Mark)

Villages, Cities and its Characteristics -Rural-Urban Continuum- Rural Dynamics: Agrarian social structure and rural poverty. Urbanization: Slums, migration, urban crime, and the Anomie of city

life. Community Development: Rural and urban development programs in India.

Module 7: Social Research Methods

(1 Mark)

Scientific Method: Objectivity, Reliability, and Validity in social research. Qualitative vs. Quantitative: Case studies, Ethnography, and Survey methods. Tools of Data Collection: Observation, Interview schedules, and Questionnaire- Measurement Scales -Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio Scale-Cyber Ethics-Intellectual Property Rights -Plagiarism

Module 8: Welfare Sociology and Administration

(1 Mark)

Social Welfare Administration -Objectives, Principles and Philosophy - Central and State Social Welfare Boards and their Functions -Welfare State: Concept of the Social Service State and the Indian context. Institutional Governance: The sociology of organizations and leadership styles- NGO-Government Interface: The role of civil society in social justice delivery. Social Policy making Process-Basic Stages

Module 9: Social Legislation and Human Rights

(2 Mark)

Constitutional Rights: Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, and the Preamble as a social contract. Protective Laws: The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, Maintenance of Parents and Senior Citizens Act.-Human Rights: Protection of Civil Rights Act and the role of Human Rights Commissions.

Module 10: Social Change, Development and Modernization

(1 Mark)

Processes of Change: Industrialization, Globalization, and Secularization. Social Change and Social Progress -Growth and Development -Social Development-Economic Development -Human Development - Sustainable Development - Participatory Development-Social Movements: Dalit movements, Women's movements, and Environmental movements in India. Digital Divide: Impact of technology on social interaction and service delivery (e-Governance).

SOCIAL WORK (15 Marks)

Module 1: Introduction to Social Work

- **Social Work:** Definition, meaning and objectives of Social Work. Relevance and scope of practice. Social Work (social casework, social group work, community organization, social action, social welfare administration, social work research)
- **Social Work as a profession:** Status of social work as a profession- Knowledge, Values, Skills, Societal Sanction, Professional Association. International, national and state level associations of social work practitioners.
- **Social Work and related concepts:** Charity, Volunteerism, Social Service, Social Welfare, Social Security, Social Reform, Social Development,

Sociologist, Counsellor.

Module 2: History Of Social Welfare and Social Work

- **History of Social Work in the West:** Religious charity - Elizabeth - Elizabethan Poor Law - Community Chests and Councils- Charity Organisation Society (COS) - Settlement House Movement - Poor Law Commissions - Social Work Education- Beveridge Report.
- **History of Social Work in India** - Ancient India - Social Welfare during Sultanate and Mughal Period; Social Reform Movements, Gokhale's Servants of India Society and Social Service League, Development of Social Work Education. Community Development Programme, Social Welfare Board, Bhore Committee Report.
- **Social Work Today:** International Bodies and Association of Social Work. Social Workers in international organizations.

Module 3: Values and Ethics in Social Work

- **Principles:** IFSW and NASW Principles and Code of Ethics.
- **Philosophies:** Gandhian philosophy- Satyagraha, Sarvodaya and Swaraj, Paulo Freire and his *Critical Pedagogy*, Saul Alinsky and *Rules for Radicals*
- **Personal and Professional Attributes:** Holistic view of the human person, acceptance, objectivity, non-judgmental attitude, genuineness - ability to relate to and work with different people -emotional maturity - self-awareness and conscious use of self and self-care, commitment to profession.

Module 4: Process in Social Work practice

- **Intake and Assessment Phase:** Rapport building and establishing professional relationship, Psychosocial study/situation analysis, Problem identification, Needs and resource assessment, Goal setting, planning, and contracting. Genogram, Ecomap, Culturagram, Participatory Rural Appraisal, Log Frame Analysis.
- **Intervention Phase:** Use of appropriate methods, skills and techniques, monitoring progress, recording and documentation.
- **Evaluation and Termination Phase:** Evaluation of outputs, outcomes, goals; social audit, Review of intervention effectiveness, Follow-up services, Termination of professional relationship, Feedback and future planning, Reporting and final documentation.

Module 5: Theories and approaches for Social Work practice

- **Theories of individual change and development:** Life span approach, Sigmund Freud's Psycho-analytical theory, Behavioural theory- Classical and Operant Conditioning, Piaget's Cognitive theory, Maslow's and Carl Roger's Humanistic theory, The Family Life Cycle.
- **Theories of community change and development:** Functionalist Theory, Conflict Theory, Symbolic Interactionism, Social exchange theory, Theories of social change, Ecological systems theory.

- **Other approaches:** Strength based approach, Person-in-Environment (PIE) Perspective, Strengths Perspective, Empowerment Theory, Psycho-social approach.

Module 6: Working with Individuals, Groups and Communities

- **Working with individuals and families:** Concept, scope, and objectives, Biestek's Principles, Psycho-social, functional and task-centered model of social casework, Family Systems Model.
- **Working with Groups:** Concept, scope, and objectives, Trecker's principles, Tuckman's Stages of Group Development, Malcom Payne's models.
- **Working with Communities:** Concept, scope, and objectives, Murray G. Ross Principles and Rothman's and Mary Weil's models of community practice.

Module 7: Social Welfare Administration

- **Social Welfare Administration:** Concept, scope, and objectives. Social Work Administration as a method, Tasks of Social Work Administrator, Principles of Social Work Administration.
- **Management of Human Service Organizations (HSOs):** Administrative Process: Planning-Organising-Staffing-Directing- Coordinating-Reporting-Budgeting. Management, Functions of Management, Levels of Management, Managerial Roles. Characteristics of HSO in comparison with industrial, educational and health care organisations.
- **Personnel, Finance and Office Management Functions:** Formulating service rules /policies governing recruitment, selection, induction, training and development, personnel grievances handling and disciplinary procedures; Resource mobilisation, Budgeting, Accounting; MS-Office.

Module 8: Social Work Research

- **Social Work Research:** Research as scientific method. Social Work Research and how it differs from social research.
- **Process in research:** Identification of Problem, Formulation of Problem Statement, Literature Review, Research Methodology and Research Design, Tool preparation, Data collection, Data Analysis, Report Writing, Dissemination of Findings through publications and paper presentations.
- **The scope of social work research.** Examples of social work research. Evidence-based practice in Social Work.

Module 9: Skills for Social Work practice

- **Competencies:** NASW Nine Core Competencies for Social Work Practice.
- **Micro-skills:** Attending, Active listening, Expressing Empathy, Questioning, Paraphrasing, Clarification, Summarizing, Confrontation, Interpretation, Motivation, Encouragement, Advice, Guidance, Ventilation, Partialization, Role-playing, Renewing family-links, Use of authority and silence, Resource

mobilization, Environment modification.

- **Macro-skills:** Mobilizing and Organizing communities, Planning, Capacity building, Networking, Advocacy, Lobbying, Documentation, Project management, Administration.

Module 10: Practice Settings of Social Work

- **Primary Settings:** Child Protection and Welfare, Adoption, Rehabilitation, Deaddiction, Family Welfare, Community Development, Observation Homes, Women Protection and Empowerment, Disability, Geriatric Social Work, Social Policy Administration.
- **Secondary Settings:** Schools and other educational and training institutions, Hospitals, Corrections, Industries, CSR.
- **Government Departments and Programmes:** Programmes and Projects of **the** Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Others, where social workers are employed.

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.