Syllabus for the Post of - TGT (Social Studies)

HISTORY

Livelihoods, Economies and Societies:

1. **Forest Society and Colonialism:**
    a. Why Deforestation?
    b. The Rise of Commercial Forestry
    c. Rebellion in the Forest
    d. Forest Transformations in Java
2. **Pastoralists in the Modern World:**
    a. Pastoral Nomads and their Movements
    b. Colonial Rule and Pastoral Life
    c. Pastoralism in Africa
3. **Indus Valley Civilisation (Ancient History)**
    a. The Cities of Harappa, Mohenjo Daro and Lothal as well as the art, town planning and agriculture of the civilizations.
4. **Muvender (Medivial History):- Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas -**
    a. Dynasties that ruled over South India during the Sangam Age
    b. "Vijay Nagar : Founder, Dynasties, Capital and Administration."
5. **Revolution of 1857 (Modern India)**
    a. Nawabs losing Power
    b. The Peasants and the Sepoys Responses to reforms
    c. Mutiny become as popular rebellion.

India and the Contemporary World - II

Events and Processes:

6. **The Rise of Nationalism in Europe:**
    a. The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation
    b. The Making of Nationalism in Europe
    c. The Age of Revolutions: 1830-1848
    d. The Making of Germany and Italy
    e. Visualizing the Nation
    f. Nationalism and Imperialism
7. **Nationalism in India:**
    a. The First World War, Khilafat and Non - Cooperation
    b. Differing Strands within the Movement

c. Towards Civil Disobedience
d. The Sense of Collective Belonging

Livelihoods, Economies and Societies:

8 The Making of a Global World:

a. The Pre-modern world
b. The Nineteenth Century (1815-1914)
c. The Inter war Economy
d. Rebuilding a World Economy: The Post-War Era

9 The Age of Industrialization:

a. Before the Industrial Revolution
b. Hand Labour and Steam Power
c. Industrialization in the Colonies
d. Factories Come Up
e. The Peculiarities of Industrial Growth
f. Market for Goods

10 Everyday Life, Culture and Politics:

Print Culture and the Modern World:

a. The First Printed Books
b. Print Comes to Europe
c. The Print Revolution and its Impact
d. The Reading Mania
e. The Nineteenth Century
f. India and the World of Print
g. Religious Reform and Public Debates
h. New Forms of Publication
i. Print and Censorship

GEOGRAPHY

Motions of the Earth : Rotation, Revolution, Occurance of Day and night ; Change of seasons ; Latitudes and Longitudes; Finding time.

Earth's Interior: Origin of Continents and Ocean basins Wegener's Continental drift Theory, Theory of plate Tectonics, Earthquakes and Volcanoes, Folding and Faulting.

1) India

a) Location
b) Size
c) India and the World

d) India's Neighbours

2) Physical Features of India:

a) Major Physiographic Divisions-Himalayan Mountains, Northern Plains, Peninsular Plateau, Indian Desert, Coastal Plains, Islands

3) **Drainage:**

a) Concept

b) Drainage Systems in India

c) The Himalayan Rivers-Ganga and Brahmaputra River System

d) The Peninsular Rivers- Narmada Basin,Tapti Basin, Godavari Basin, Mahanadi Basin, Krishna Basin, Kaveri Basin

e) Lakes

f) Role of Rivers in the Economy

g) River Pollution

4) Climate:

a) Concept

b) Climatic Controls

c) Factors influencing India's climate —Latitude, Altitude, Pressure and Winds (excluding Jet Streams and Western Cyclonic Disturbances and related figures)

d) The Seasons — Cold Weather Season, Hot Weather Season, Advancing Monsoon, Retreating/Post Monsoons

e) Distribution of Rainfall

f) Monsoon a unifying bond

5) Natural Vegetation and Wild Life: :

a) Types of Vegetation–Tropical Evergreen Forests, Tropical Deciduous Forests, Thorn Forests and Shrubs, Montane Forests, Mangrove Forests

b) Wild Life

6) Population:

a) Population Size and Distribution–India's Population Size and Distribution by Numbers, India's Population Distribution by Density

b) Population Growth and Processes of Population Change–Population Growth, Processes of Population Change/Growth

Contemporary India - II

7) Resources and Development:

a) Concept

b) Development of Resources

c) Resource Planning – Resource Planning in India, Conservation of Resources

d) Land Resources

e) Land Utilization

f) Land Use Pattern in India

g) Land Degradation and Conservation Measures

h) Soil as a Resource - Classification of Soils, Soil Erosion and Soil Conservation

8) Forest and Wildlife

a) Conservation of forest and wildlife in India

b) Types and distribution of forests and wildlife resources

c) Community and Conservation

9) Water Resources:

a) Water Scarcity and the Need for Water Conservation and Management

b) Multi-Purpose River Projects and Integrated Water Resources Management

c) Rainwater Harvesting

10) Agriculture:

a) Types of Farming – Primitive Subsistence, Intensive Subsistence,

b) Commercial

c) Cropping Pattern – Major Crops, Food Crops other than Grains, Non-Food Crops, Technological and Institutional Reforms

d) Food Security (excluding impact of globalization on agriculture)

11) Minerals and Energy Resources

a) What is a mineral?

b) Mode of occurrence of Minerals – Where are these minerals found?, Ferrous Minerals, Non-Ferrous Minerals, Non-Metallic Minerals, Rock Minerals

c) Conservation of Minerals

d) Energy Resources – Conventional Sources of Energy, Non-Conventional Sources of Energy

e) Conservation of Energy Resources

12) Manufacturing Industries:

a) Importance of Manufacturing – Industrial Location (excluding Industry Market Linkage),

b) Agro based Industry (excluding Cotton Textiles, Jute Textiles, Sugar Industry),

c) Mineral based Industries (excluding Iron Steel Industry, Cement Industry),

d) Industrial Pollution and Environmental Degradation, Control of Environmental Degradation

13) Life Lines of National Economy:

a) Roadways

b) Railways

c) Pipelines

d) Waterways

e) Major Seaports

f) Airways

g) Communication

h) International Trade

i) Tourism as a Trade

CIVICS / POLITICAL SCIENCE

Democratic Politics – I

1. What is Democracy? Why Democracy?

a) What is Democracy?

b) Features of Democracy

c) Why Democracy?

d) Broader Meanings of Democracy

2. Constitutional Design:

a) Democratic Constitution in South Africa

b) Why do we need a constitution?

c) Making of the Indian Constitution

d) Guiding Values of the Indian Constitution

3. Electoral Politics:

a) Why Elections?

b) What is our System of Elections?

c) What makes elections in India democratic?

4. Working of Institutions:

a) How is the major policy decision taken?

b) Parliament

c) Political Executive

d) The Judiciary

5. Democratic Rights:

a) Life without Rights

b) Rights in a Democracy

c) Rights in the Indian Constitution

d) Expanding scope of rights

Democratic Politics - II

6. Power Sharing:

a) Belgium and Sri Lanka

b) Majoritarianism in Sri Lanka

c) Accommodation in Belgium

d) Why power sharing is desirable?

e) Forms of Power Sharing

7. Federalism:

a) What is Federalism?

b) What make India a Federal Country?

c) How is Federalism practiced?

d) Decentralization in India

8. Gender, Religion and Caste:

a) Gender and Politics - Public/Private division, Women's political representation

b) Religion, Communalism and Politics –Communalism, Secular State

c) Caste and Politics - Caste inequalities, Caste in politics, Politics in caste

9. Political Parties:

a) Why do we need Political Parties? –

b) Meaning, Functions, Necessity

c) How many parties should we have?

d) National Parties

e) State Parties

f) Challenges to Political Parties

g) How can Parties be reformed?

10. Outcomes of Democracy:

a) How do we assess democracy's outcomes?

b) Accountable, responsive and legitimate government

c) Economic growth and development

d) Reduction of inequality and poverty

e) Accommodation of social diversity

f) Dignity and freedom of the citizens

ECONOMICS

1. People as Resource:

a. Overview

b. Economic Activities by Men and Women

c. Quality of Population

d. Unemployment

2. Poverty as a Challenge:

a. Overview

b. Two typical cases of Poverty

c. Poverty as seen by Social Scientists
d. Poverty Estimates
e. Vulnerable Groups
f. Interstate Disparities
g. Global Poverty Scenario
h. Causes of Poverty
i. Anti-Poverty measures
j. The Challenges Ahead

3. Food Security in India:

a. Overview
b. What is Food Security?
c. Why Food Security?
d. Who are food insecure?
e. Food Security in India
f. What is Buffer Stock?
g. What is the Public Distribution System?
h. Current Status of Public Distribution System
i. Role of Cooperatives in food security

Understanding Economic Development

4. Development:

a. What Development Promises – Different People, Different Goals
b. Income and Other Goals
c. National Development
d. How to compare different countries or states?
e. Income and other criteria
f. Public Facilities
g. Sustainability of Development

5. Sectors of the Indian Economy:

a. Sectors of Economic Activities
b. Comparing the three sectors
c. Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India
d. Division of sectors as organized and unorganized
e. Sectors in terms of ownership: Public and Private Sectors

6. Money and Credit:

a. Money as a medium of exchange
b. Modern forms of Money
c. Loan activities of Banks
d. Two different Credit situations
e. Terms of Credit
f. Formal Sector Credit in India
g. Self Help Groups for the Poor

7. Globalization and the Indian Economy:

a. Production across countries
b. Inter linking production across countries
c. Foreign Trade and integration of markets
d. What is Globalization?
e. Factors that have enabled Globalization
f. World Trade Organization
g. Impact of Globalization in India
h. The Struggle for a fair Globalization

8. Consumer Rights

a. Consumer in market place
b. Consumer movement
c. Consumer Rights