

Examination Syllabus For TGT (Social Studies)

HISTORY

Contemporary World:

- Industrial Revolution
- Economic Depression
- Labour & Peasant class issues
- Growth of industries in India in twentieth Century
- Features of colonial society in India

French Revolution:

- Causes
- Events
- Impact
- Consequences

The Revolt of 1857

Indian Freedom Struggle – 1885 to 1947

Russian Revolution-1917, Causes, Events, Impact on Russia and the World, Consequences

Rise of Socialism

- Philosophy of Karl Marx
- Socialism in Europe
- Impact of Socialism

Rise of Fascist Forces in Germany & Italy The Two World Wars and the establishment of UN

GEOGRAPHY

Introduction to solar system; origin of earth:

Motions of the Earth: Rotation, Revolution, Occurrence 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

Rocks and minerals: Types of rocks; soil formation; major types and characteristics.

Agents of gradation: Weathering, mass wasting, running water, wind, glaciers, sea waves and Karsat topography

Climate:

Atmosphere - Composition and structure, elements of weather and climate
Insulation -Heat Budget, Heating and cooling of atmosphere, Conduction, Convection, Solar Radiation, Terrestrial radiation, Advection, Temperature,

Factors controlling temperature, distribution of temperature-horizontal and vertical

- **Pressure** -Pressure belts, winds, cyclones and anti-cyclone, Evaporation, condensation and precipitation and their forms: Humidity, rainfall and its types.
- **World climates**- Classification, greenhouse effect, global warming and global climate change. Water (Oceans): Distribution of water bodies on the Earth's surface; hydrological cycle.
- **Ocean**- Submarine relief, distribution of temperature and salinity; movement of ocean water's-waves, tides currents of Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Ocean Maps and Scales- Definition and classification Finding directions, conventional signs Techniques of representing relief features on map; contours, Hachures, Hill shading, layer tinting. Representation of climatic data; line and Bar Graph, (Climograph) Isotherms, isobars and isohyets
- **Biosphere**: Ecology, type of Eco-System, structure and functions of Eco-system-Food Chain, Food Web, World Biomes, Ecological Balance , Biodiversity and its conservation.

India (Size and Location) Physical features of India: Geological Structure, Physiographic divisions, drainage system and its evolution.

Climate: origin and mechanism of Indian monsoon, Seasons of India, Classification of Climate of India (Coeppen's) Soil: Types and distribution: Natural vegetation: types and distribution.

Population: Growth and Distribution of population: Causes & Factors Migration-Causes and consequences Population theories & their relevance-Malthus, Demographic transition - theory Population composition and its Attributes: Population and sustainable development; Population as a resource; Population problems and policies with reference to India.

Resources and Development: Meaning, nature and Components of resources and environment; Resources, environment and technology interface: classification of resources. Distribution, utilization, economic and environmental significance and conservation of water, Minerals, Forests and fisheries; production and distribution of major crops, wild life resource and energy resources.

Agriculture: Wet and dry agriculture, Intensive, Extensive, shifting, commercial and plantation agricultural development and problems, crop intensity, major crops.

Manufacturing Industries: Classification, locational factors, types and distribution, industrial clusters of India, Production and distribution of sugar, Cotton Textile Iron and steel, chemicals and electronic industries.

Life lines of National Economy: Means of transportation and communication, Roads, Railways, waterways and airways, oil and gas pipelines, National electric grid, radio, television satellite and computers International trade - Changing pattern of India's foreign trade, sea ports and airports: Tourism as trade.

Understanding Disaster and Hazards:

Type of Disasters- Natural & Manmade.

1. Disaster Management ; Becoming a Disaster manager. Components of Disaster management.
2. Disaster risk reduction: Disaster risk management. Understanding Disaster mitigation. Specific Hazards and mitigation.
3. Common manmade Disasters and their prevention
4. Community based Disaster Management and social planning for Disasters.
5. Tsunami: The killer sea waves.
6. Survival skills: During and After Disaster.
7. Alternative Communication system.
8. Safe construction Practices
9. Sharing Responsibilities
10. Planning Ahead

Components of production:

People as Resource:

- o Economic activities/ non economic activities
- o Population
- o Education
- o Health
- o Unemployment/Employment

Poverty as a challenge

- o Poverty line
- o Poverty & inequality
- o Policies for poverty reduction
- o Poverty estimates

Food security in India:

- o Food security
- o Green revolution
- o Buffer stock
- o Issue Price/Support price
- o Role of co-operative societies in food security

Development Growth/Development and structural development:

- o Growth and distribution, sustainable agricultural growth
- o Growth structural changes
- o Population and human resource development
- o Purchasing power parity (PPP)
- o Main features of Indian Economy at the time of Independence
- o Economic development
- o Gross enrolment ratio
- o Foreign trade & Economic development
- o Development & under development
- o Distribution of Income/factors of development

Sectors of the Economy:

- Classification of Sectors like- Primary/Secondary/ Organized/unorganized/Public/Private sector
- Small and Large Industry
- Performance of the Public Sector
- Privatization
- Employment growth in the Industrial sector

Money & Credit:

- Indian Monetary System
- Function of money
- **Banks :**
 - Central Bank function
 - Commercial Banks
- Self help Groups (SHGs)
- Debt trap
- Demand of money & supply of money
- Financial markets
- Money and capital market
- Monetary aggregates in India.

CIVICS:

- Power sharing
- Federalism
- Democracy and Diversity
- Political parties
- Elections
- Challenges to Democracy
- Popular struggle and movements -like in Nepal, Bolivia
- **Democracy**
 - Concept
 - Salient Features
 - Local Self Government
 - Elections
 - Democracy in India & the World
- **Indian Constitution**
 - Framing of the constitution
 - Adoption of the constitution
 - Working of Institutions -Parliament , Judiciary
 - Fundamental Rights

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

- Social Studies - Meaning, Nature and Scope: Defining Social Studies, Main features of Social Studies, Social Studies and Social Sciences differentiated, Scope of Social Studies - Types of Subject
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material and learning experiences included in the study of Social Studies, Need and importance of Social Studies

- Values, Aims and Objectives of Teaching Social Studies: Values of teaching Social Studies, Aims of teaching Social Studies at Secondary Level, Instructional Objectives of teaching Social Studies, Relationship of instructional objectives with general aims and objectives of Social Studies, Taxonomy of Educational and instructional objectives, Writing objectives in behavioural terms
- Social Studies Curriculum: Social Studies as a Core subject, Principles of Curriculum Construction in Social Studies, Organization of subject matter –different approaches correlated, integrated, topical, concentric, unit and chronological .
- Instructional Strategies in Social Studies: Techniques, devices and maxims, Different methods of teaching Social Studies - Story telling, lecture, source, discussion, project, problem, inductive, deductive, observation, assignment –socialized recitation, Team teaching, Supervised study
- Planning for Instruction: Developing teaching skills through Micro-teaching, Year Planning, Unit Planning, Lesson Planning
- Instructional Material and Resources: Text books, work books, supplementary material syllabus, curriculum guides, hand books, Audio visual, Social Studies laboratory, library, clubs and museum, Utilizing community resources
- Evaluation in Social Studies: Concept and purpose, Types of Evaluation, Evaluation as a continuous and comprehensive process, Different techniques of Evaluation, Preparation for Scholastic Achievement test.
- Preparation, collection, procurement and use of teaching-learning materials like Maps, Globe, Charts, Graphs, Bulletin board, Models & ICT in Learning of Geography - Film strips, Slides , transparencies T.V., Video, computer, internet, Map reading and map preparation