

Social Sciences

SYLLABUS OF SOCIAL SCIENCES TGT LEVEL

Topics Related to Civics Portion

1. Centre Govt (i) Parliament --- Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha
 - (ii) President of India-- Appointment, Functions - Emergency powers at basic level.
 - (iii) Prime Minister and Council of Ministers Appointment, Function at basic level only.
2. State Level Govt:---(i) Governor of State, Appointment (Agent of Centre)
 - (ii) Cheif Minister of State Appointment ,Functions of cheif minister.
3. Foreign Policy :---(i) Non Aligned Movement at Basic Level (ii) Panchsheel
 - (iii) Disarmament (iv) U.N.O and SAARC.
4. Citizenship :- (i) Meaning of citizen or citizenship
 - (ii) Basic Principles of citizenship.
 - (iii) How to adopt or lose Rajkrit citizenship.
5. Organs of Govt:- (i) Legislature (ii) Executive (iii) Judiciary.
6. Courts:--- (i) Supreme Court--- Functions and Jurisdiction, Appointment ,Removal,Salaries, Composition of Judges (Power of Judicial Review).

High Court: -- Composition, Appointment and function and jurisdiction of High Court.

Local courts, F.I.R, Writs.
7. Fundamental Rights---- Article 14 to 32 related to Fundamental Rights in detail-- Right to Education, Right to Information.

Fundamental Duties at some extent.
8. U.N.O (UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION)- Organs of U.N.O, Agencies of U.N.O, India's Role in UNO, Important Recent works at UNO Level.
9. Indian Federal System: --- Features of Indian Federal Structure, Features of Indian unity structure Centre State Relations. Legislative, Financial and Administrative Relations.
10. Election Procedure: --- Meaning, Election Process , Factors influencing, Election, behaviour in India or in other countries, Election commission.
11. Constitution in detail:-- (i) Features of constitution. (ii) Preamble of constitution.
12. Concepts:---- Law, Liberty, Justice. Equality----- meaning and basic level.
13. Party system in India- (i) Features of Indian party system. (ii) National political parties.
 - (iii) Regional parties of your state

Origin, Performance level, Election, Manifesto-Principles.
14. Democracy at Rural and Urban level: - (i) Panchayti Raj --- Organisations ,Functions, Composition. (ii) Urban Democracy--- Municipalities at different level.

Composition, Functions, Appointments Special post at grass root level.

15. Theories :- Liberalism, Marxism, Gandhism

SUBJECT---- GEOGRAPHY

Physical geography: -- Nature & Scope of Geography.

1. **The Earth and its Origin:**-- The universe, the solar system and the earth, Earth's origin, shape & size, rotation, revolution, composition and structure, Distribution of land and water, Earth's geological history: Origin and evolution of life on earth.
2. **Atmosphere:** -- Composition and Structure of atmosphere. Atmospheric temperature and pressure, winds and global circulation, Air masses and fronts Humidity and Precipitation.
3. **Lithosphere:**--- Internal structure of the earth, rocks origin, formation and types, plate tectonics and mountain building, Earthquakes, volcanic activity, geomorphic processes- internal and external weathering erosion, deposition, cycle of erosion, landforms produced by surface water ground water, wind and glaciers, formation & types of soils.
4. **Hydrosphere:**--- Configuration of oceans floor, temperature and salinity of ocean water, Movement of ocean water, waves currents and tides.

GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA:-- With special reference to Punjab .

India & Punjab Location and size, relief, drainage, natural vegetation, soils, minerals (Iron-ore, manganese mica, copper, gold) and power resources, Agriculture-characteristics, problems, irrigation, land use pattern, major crops , major industries—Locational factors, major trade, people—number, distribution, density, growth religious, composition and urbanisation, Transport—Rail, road, airways, environmental issues.

Resources and Environment:---

Meaning nature, components of environment.

Resources:--- Nature, definitions' and types in detail.

Forests:--- Types, distribution, economic & environment significance and sustainability.

Major soils: --- Types, distribution, economic & environment significance and sustainability and soil erosion & conservation.

Fisheries: --- Types and major fisheries regions.

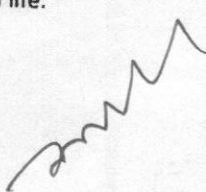
Minerals:--- Distribution & conservation of important minerals including power resources.

Agriculture:--- major crops, distribution & trade.

Industries:--- localisation factors & distribution with trade of major industries.

Population:--- member, distribution, density, growth, population resource relationship, urbanisation.

Environment:--- Natural and man made environment relationships-determinism , posibilism, ecology, biodiversity, environmental issues-pollution, population explosion, food security, deforestation, conservation of wild life.

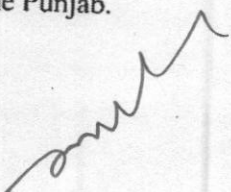


Economics

1. Consumer Equilibrium - Meaning & attainment of Equilibrium
2. Demand, Market Demand, determinant curves, Price Elasticity of Demand
3. National income and Related Aggregate.
4. Determination of Income and Employment AD, AS and their components .
MPS, APS, MPC, APC
5. Balance of Trade & B.O.P
6. Micro & Macro - Difference & Explain working
7. Producer behavior - Production functions, supply, cost & revenue, supply curve , Producer Equilibrium.
8. Forms of Market - Perfect competition, Monopoly, monopolistic completion meaning and features
9. Price Determination under perfect competition equilibrium Price.
10. Money and Banking.
11. Govt Budget and Economy
Meaning , Objectives, Balance Budget
12. Determination of Income & Employment
Concept of investment & Multiplier & its working
13. National Income & related aggregate Concept of GDP, GNP, NDP, NNP.
14. A)Types of Economics B). Infrastructure of Economy.
15. Indian Economy, Punjab Economy
16. Economic Planning in India.

History

PART-A, History of Punjab

1. Physical Features of the Punjab and their influence on its history.
 2. Development of Sikhism during the period of Ten Gurus.
 3. Banda Singh Bahadur and his Achievements.
 4. Origin and growth of Sikh Misals.
 5. Maharaja Ranjit Singh Early life, Achievements and Anglo Sikh relations upto 1839.
 6. The Anglo Sikh Wars and Annexation of the Punjab.
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PART-B History of India

1. The Harappan Civilization : origin, date, extent, main features and the causes of the decline.
2. Rig Vedic Civilization : Original home of the Aryans; their social, political, economic and religious life.
3. Jainism and Buddhism.
4. The Age of the Mauryas : Chandragupta Maurya and Ashoka.
5. The Gupta Empire under Samundragupta and Chandragupta-II.
6. Harsha Vardhana campaigns and political relations, literature and education.
7. New Kings and and Kingdoms (Ad 700-1200)
8. The Delhi Sultanate: - Slave Dynasty, the Khaljis the Tughlaqs, The Sayyids and the Lodhis.
9. The Creation of an Empire-The Mughal Empire
10. The Establishment of the Power of East India Company: Battle of Plassey and Buxar.
11. The Revolt of 1857 : Causes, events, effects and its failure.
12. Education under British Rule.
13. The National Movement 1885-1947.

PART-C World History

- 1 Beginning of Modern Age : Renaissance and Reformation.
- 2 The First World War and the second world war.

