

RAJASTHAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, AJMER

SYLLABUS FOR EXAMINATION FOR THE POST OF SR.TEACHER (GRADE-II), SECONDARY EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

PAPER - II

- : SOCIAL SCIENCE : -

HISTORY : -

- 1 Indus Valley Civilization (Timing, Extent & Salient features) of the civilization.
- 2 Vedic Age - Social and religious life.
- 3 Buddhism and Jainism - Life and Teachings of Buddha and Mahaveer, Causes of rise and decline of Buddhism, Legacy to Indian Culture.
- 4 Mauryan and Gupta Age.
- 5 Bhakti and Sufi Movements.
- 6 Mughal Period - (1526-1707) - Deccan & Religious policies.
- 7 Administrative System of the Mughals.
- 8 Mughal Rajput Relations - (1526-1707).
- 9 Freedom Movement -
 - a Foundation of Congress.
 - b Non-cooperation movement.
 - c Civil disobedience movement.
 - d Quit India movement (1942).
- 10 French Revolution - Causes, Rise and fall of Napoleon.
- 11 League of Nations.
- 12 U.N.O. - Composition, Role of India in it.

GEOGRAPHY : -

Motions of the earth and their effects, Eclipses, Latitudes - Longitudes, Calculation of time; Interior of the earth, Origin of Continents and Oceans, Earthquake, Volcanicity, Composition of atmosphere, Insolation, Air-Pressure, Planetary winds, Ocean currents, Tides; India-Physical features, Climate, Soils, Natural vegetation, Drainage, Agriculture, Minerals, Population, Rajasthan-Physical features, Climate, Drainage, Agriculture, Minerals, Industries, Population.

ECONOMICS : -

- 1 National Income Accounting. National Income - Concepts, Components, Measurement and their inter-relationship.

- 2 Price Theory : Indifference curve analysis. Consumer Equilibrium. Cost and Revenue curves. Determination of price under different market structures - Perfect Competition, Monopoly and Monopolistic competition.
- 3 Money and Banking - Money-definition, functions and importance. Demand for and supply of money. Banking : Functions of a Commercial Bank. Credit creation by Commercial Banks and its limitation. Central Bank : Its functions. Credit control by Central Bank.
- 4 International Trade : Comparative cost theory, India's Foreign Trade-Direction and Composition. Concepts of Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation.
- 5 Salient Feature of Indian Economy : Economic Planning in India - Objectives, strategies and achievements; Problems of Unemployment, Poverty and Population growth in India. Agricultural and Industrial development of Rajasthan.

POLITICAL SCIENCE : -

- 1 History of Indian National Movement - 1857 to 1947.
- 2 Post - Independence Political Development - Accession of Princely States.
- 3 Indian Constitution - Framing of Constitution, Preamble, Salient Features, Fundamental Rights, Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy, Adult Franchise. Procedure of Amendment, Important Amendments to the Indian Constitution.
- 4 Forms of Government - Unitary and Federal, Parliamentary and Presidential, Dictatorship, Aristocracy and Democracy.
- 5 Union Government of India - Legislature, Executive and Judiciary - Power of Judicial review.
- 6 State Government - Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.
- 7 Local Self Government.
- 8 Challenges facing Indian Democracy - Terrorism, Corruption, Criminalisation of Politics.
- 9 Foreign Policy of India - Relationship with Neighbouring States.
- 10 State, Society and Citizen.
- 11 Sovereignty.
- 12 Principles of State Origin.
- 13 Liberalism, Socialism, Marxism, Gandhism.
- 14 Globalization and E-Governance, Empowerment of Women.

SOCIOLOGY :-

- 1 The Nature of Sociology : Meaning of Sociology, Sociological Perspective - Sociology and other Social Sciences.
- 2 Pioneering Contributions to Sociology - Seminal ideas of Durkheim, Karl Marx and Weber.
Durkheim - Division of Labour - Social fact.
Marx - Class and Class struggle, Historical Materialism.
Weber - Social Action, Religion, Ideal Types.

- 3 Basic concepts - Society, Group, Social Structure, Status and Role.
- 4 Family and Marriage - Structure and functions of family. Change in Family and Marriage, marriage and Divorce.
- 5 Social Change - Meaning, Type and Factors of Social Change.
- 6 Uses of Sociology - Importance of Applied Sociology, Sociology and Social Problems.
- 7 Unity and Diversity - Concepts of Varna, Ashrama, Dharma and Purusarth and Hindu Sanskar.
- 8 Social Legislation and its impact.
- 9 Planned Change and Transformation in India.
- 10 Caste and Class - Meaning, features and changing dimensions.
- 11 Current Social Problems - Casteism, Communalism, Regionalism, Poverty, Child misuse, Youth unrest, Aids, Corruption. Use of Drugs.
- 12 Crime against women and children.
- 13 Theories of Punishment.
- 14 Cyber Crimes.
- 15 Rural Leadership and its changing patterns.
- 16 Community Development Programme.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION : -

Meaning, Scope, Nature and Significance of Public Administration; Its role in developed and developing countries; Evolution of Public Administration as a discipline, Evolution of Indian Administration - Kautilya, Mughal Period, British Period, Post - British Period - Constitution, Parliamentary Democracy, Federalism, Planning, Socialism; Ecology of Administration - Social, Economic, Cultural, Political and Legal; Administration behaviour - decision making, communication, morale, motivations; Issues in Indian Administration - relationship between political and permanent Executives, Generalists and specialists in Administration, Integrity in Administration, People's participation in Administration, Redressal of Citizens grievances, Lok Pal and Lokayukts, Administrative reforms in India.

PHILOSOPHY : -

- 1 Nature of Indian Philosophy and its common characteristics. Vedic and the Upanisadic Basic concept : Rta, Rna and Yojna.
The Charvaka Philosophy, Jain Philosophy, Buddhism, Nyaya Philosophy.
- 2 Greek Philosophy, Descarts, Locke.
- 3 Greek Ethics, Hedonism, Utilitarianism, Kantian Ethics, Freedom of Will, Theories of Punishment.
- 4 Ashram, Varna, Dharma, Purushartha, Nishkama Karma of Geeta, Ethics of Jain Philosophy, Ethics of Buddhism, Gandhian Ethic, Path of Moksha (Jyan, Bhakti & Karma Marg).

TEACHING METHOD : -

- 1 Nature, Scope and Concept of Social Studies. Aims and objectives of teaching special studies at different levels.
- 2 Correlation of social studies with other school subjects.
- 3 Methods of Social Studies Teaching - Project, Problem-Solving, Social recitation.

- 4 Innovative Practices - Role playing, Brain Storming Field Trips.
- 5 Instructional Support System-Teaching aids in Social Studies, use of Print and Electronic Media and Computers in Social Studies Teaching.
- 6 Qualities, Role and Professional growth of a teacher of Social Studies.
- 7 Curriculum - Concept and objectives, National curriculum frame work 2005.
- 8 Planning of Teaching - Yearly, Unit and Daily Lesson Plan.
- 9 Tools and Techniques of Evaluation, Various Types of Question, Blue Print and Preparation of achievement Test.

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For the competitive examination for the post of senior teacher :-

- 1 The question paper will carry maximum 300 marks.
- 2 Duration of question paper will be **Two Hours Thirty Minutes**.
- 3 The question paper will carry 150 questions of multiple choices.
- 4 Paper shall include following subjects carrying the number of marks as shown against them
:-

(i)	Knowledge of Secondary and Sr. Secondary Standard about relevant subject matter.	180 Marks
(ii)	Knowledge of Graduation Standard about relevant subject matter.	80 Marks
(iii)	Teaching Methods of relevant subject.	40 Marks
	Total	300 Marks
- 5 All questions carry equal marks.
- 6 There will be **Negative Marking**.

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