

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.

