

Annexure – XX

(Enclosure to Notification No. 1479/SS/T9/KGBV/URS/2022, Dt:16.06.2023 of DSE & EO-SPD, TSS, Hyd.)

Syllabus of Written Test for Recruitment of CRTs in KGBVs and URSS CRT – Social Studies

Part I - General Studies

1. Current Affairs - Regional, National & International.
2. Indian Constitution; Indian Political System: Governance and Public Policy.
3. Social Exclusion; Rights issues such as Gender, Caste, Tribe, Disability etc., and inclusive policies.
4. Society Culture, Civilization Heritage. Arts and Literature of India and Telangana
5. General Science; India's Achievements in Science and Technology
6. Environmental Issues; Disaster Management- Prevention and Mitigation Strategies and Sustainable Development.
7. Economic and Social Development of India and Telangana.
8. Socio-economic, Political and Cultural History of Telangana with special emphasis on Telangana Statehood Movement and formation of Telangana state.

Part II – Basic Proficiency in English

1. School Level English Grammar:

Articles; Tenses; Noun & Pronouns; Adjectives; Adverbs; Verbs; Modals; Subject-verb Agreement; Non-finites; Reported Speech; Degrees of Comparison; Active and Passive Voice; Prepositions; Conjunctions; Conditionals.

2. Vocabulary:

Synonyms and Antonyms; Phrasal Verbs; Related Pair of Words; Idioms and Phrases; Proverbs.

3. Words and Sentences:

Use of Words; Choosing appropriate words and words often confused; Sentence Arrangement, Completion, Fillers and Improvement; Transformation of Sentences; Comprehension; Punctuation; Spelling Test; Spotting of Errors.

Part III - Perspectives in Education

1. **History of Education:** Pre-Vedic and Post-Vedic period, Medieval period Recommendations of various Committees during British period with special reference to Woods Despatch (1854), Hunter Commission (1882), Hartog Committee (1929), Sargent Committee (1944), Recommendations of various Committees in the post independent period with special reference to Mudaliar Commission (1952-53), Kothari Commission (1964-66), Ishwarbhai Patel Committee (1977), National Policy on Education, 1968, National Policy on Education, 1986, Programme of Action, 1992 and National Educational Policy, 2020.

Aims, Objectives, Functions, Unipolar, Bipolar and Tripolar Processes of Education, Types of Education - Formal, Informal and Non-formal Education, their significance and interrelations, Philosophical, Sociological and Psychological Perspectives of Education.

2. **Teacher Education:** Concept, Teacher Preparation, NCFTE-2009, Pre-service and In service Teacher Education Programs, Teacher Motivation, Continuous Professional Development.

Teacher Empowerment: Meaning, Interventions for Empowerment, Professional Code of Conduct for Teachers, Role of Teacher Organisations in Professional Development of Teachers, National and State Level Institutions for Teacher Education.

3. **Educational Concerns in Contemporary India:**

Environmental Education: Meaning, Scope of Environmental Education, Concept of Sustainable Development, Role of Teacher, School and NGOs in Development and Protection of Environment; **Democracy and Education:** Equality, Equity, Equality of Educational Opportunities, Role of Education in promoting Democracy; **Economics of Education:** Meaning and Scope, Education as Human Capital, Education and Human Resource Development; **Population Education:** Significance of Population Education. Population situation, Approaches to Population Education and Themes of Population Education, Family Life Education, Sustainable development, Adolescence Education, Health Education, Gender Equality, Equity and Empowerment of Women, the Role of School and Teacher, Urbanization and Migration, Life Skills; **Inclusive Education:** Concept, Prevalence, Areas of Disabilities, Disadvantaged Groups, Gender etc., Myths & Facts, Importance of Early Identification and Assessment, Planning Inclusive

Education, Initiatives in Education, Method & Strategies of Classroom Management, Psycho-Social Management, Creation of Awareness – Students, Parents and Society & Sensitization Strategies, Evaluation, Documentation and Maintenance of Records; **Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization; Value Education; Initiatives in Education:** Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA), National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL), Mid-day-Meal Programme, Rashtriya Madhyamika Siksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Samagra Shiksha and its interventions, KGBVS and Model Schools etc.

4. Constitutional Provisions relevant to Education: Acts/Rights, Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, Right to Information Act 2005, Child Rights, Human Rights, PWD Act, 2016 and other Provisions pertaining to Education.
5. National Curriculum Framework, 2005 and NCFSE, 2023.

Part IV - Content

Geography

1. Maps: reading analysis, different kinds, and making of maps- Globe as the model of earth.
2. The Solar System and the Earth: Origin and Evolution of the Solar System - Galaxy The Earth as member of the Solar System, Origin of the Earth, Rotation and Revolution of the Earth and its effects, Latitudes and Longitudes - Standard Time and International Date Line.
3. The Earth: Interior of the Earth Structure, Temperature, Pressure and Density of the Earth's interior, Major Rock types and their characteristics (Igneous Rocks, Sedimentary Rocks and Metamorphic Rocks).
4. Major Landforms: Mountains, Plateaus and Plains, Classification and distribution of Mountains in the World, Geomorphic process: Rock Weathering, Mass wasting, Erosion and deposition, Origin and distribution of Plateaus in the World, Classification of Plains, Formation and types of Soils. and its distribution in the World.
- 4a. Polar Regions
5. Climatology (Weather and Climate): Atmosphere, Structure, Insolation - Factors influencing Insolation, Temperature - Factors Composition and /Controlling Temperature, Distribution of Temperature and Inversion of Temperature, Pressure Global Pressure Belts, Winds Planetary, Seasonal, Local, Humidity and Precipitation - Rain: Types and Distribution of Rainfall, Weather Reports
6. Volcanoes: Types and Distribution of Volcanoes in the World.

7. Earthquakes: Causes and Effects of Earthquakes, Distribution of Earthquakes
8. Natural Realms of the Earth: Lithosphere, Hydrosphere, Atmosphere and Biosphere.
9. Ground water: Tanks, building of tanks - decline of tanks and fishing in tanks.- ground water level or water table - rocks and ground water in Telangana- recharging of ground water - quality of ground water and use of ground water.
10. Forests, Minerals and Mining; description and distribution- status of forests in Telangana- tribal use of forests-forest products- economic importance and trade-deforestation- forest conservation- (social forestry) -forest rights Act, 2006,
11. Major Natural Regions of the World
12. Continents: Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, South America, Australia – Location, Extent, Physical Features, Climate, Natural Vegetation and wild life, Population, Agriculture, Minerals and Industries. Transport and Trade
13. World Population: Population Growth and Density, Factors influencing the distribution of world population, population distribution patterns, population problems in developing and developed countries
14. Geography of India and Telangana: Location and Extent, Physical Features, Relief, Rivers and Drainage, Climate, Natural Vegetation, Soils, Irrigation, Power Population, Agriculture, Minerals and Industries, Transport, Electricity, Communication.

History

1. Study of the past: Pre Historic Age, proto Historic Age and Historic age
2. Bronze Age Civilisation
3. Early Iron Age Societies: impact of Iron age and the growth of Civilisation, Early Iron Civilisation in India, The Ancient Chinese Civilisation, Persian Civilisation, Greek Civilisation, Roman Civilisation, Judaism and Christianity, The Early African Civilisations and the Early American Civilisations
4. The Medieval World: Main Features of Medieval Europe, Political Developments – Feudalism, The Holy Roman Empire, The Rise of Islam and the Spread of Islam, India in Medieval Ages, Asia in the Medieval times- China and Japan
5. Ancient Indian Civilisation: Indus Valley Civilisation (Harappa Culture), Aryan Civilisation- Early Vedic and Later Vedic Civilisation
6. Political and Religious developments of 6th Century B.C.
7. India B.C. 200 A.D to 300 A.D: The Mauryas, Andhra Satavahanas, the Persian and Greek Invasions, Magadha, Sangam Age, Kushans

8. India from 300 A.D. to 800 A.D: The Gupta Empire, The Pushyabhuti Dynasty (Harshavardhana)
9. Deccan and South Indian Kingdoms: The Chalukyas, the Pallavas, The Cholas, The Rashtrakutas, The Yadavas and the Kakatiyas
10. The Muslim invasions in India: The condition of India on the eve of Arab invasions, Turk invasions, Ghazni Raids and its results, effects of Muslim invasions
11. Delhi Sultanate: The slaves, the khiljies, the Thuglaqs, the Syeds and The Lodies- Down fall of Delhi Sulthanates, Sufi Movement and Bhakthi Movement and influence of Islam on the Indian Culture
12. The South Indian Kingdoms: The Kakatiyas, The Vijayanagara Empire, The Bahmani Kingdom
13. Mughal Empire: Conditions of India on the eve of Babur's Invasion, Babur, Humayun, Shershah, Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan, Aurangajeb, The reasons for the downfall of Mughal Empire, The rise of Marathas, History of the Sikhs
14. Advent of Europeans: Portuguese, Dutch, French, English, Anglo-French Rivalry, Carnatic Wars, Establishment of British Empire in India, The first war of Indian Independence, The Governor Generals and the Viceroy, The Socio-Religious Movements of the 19th Century - Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj, Rama Krishna Mission, Theosophical Society, Aligarh Movement, Satya Sodhak Samaj (a) Movements among Muslims for Social Reforms
15. Cultural Heritage of India and Intellectual Awakening: Growth and Development of Early Cultures and Racial synthesis, Characteristic features of Indian History, Art and Architecture, Development of Education and Philosophy, Cultural Unity and Bhakthi Movement, Development of National Consciousness, Impact of Alien Cultures in India, Conquest of India by British and Impact of British Rule, impact of colonialism in India, Impact of English Education, Impact of Revolt of 1857 A.D.
16. India between 1858 - 1947: Political, Economic and Social Policies in India, British Policy towards Indian Princess, British Policies towards neighbouring countries
17. Changes in Economic and Social Sectors during the British period: Agriculture, Famines in India between 1858-1947, Rise of New Classes in Indian Society
18. Rise of Nationalism - Freedom Movement: Causes for the Rise of Nationalism, The Birth of Indian National Congress, The Age of Moderates and the Age of Extremists, Vande Mataram Movement (Swadeshi Movement 1905-11), India during the First World war, Home Rule Movement, Mahatma Gandhi and Indian National Movement, Different stages of Freedom Movement, Quit India Movement, Mountbatten Plan,

Integration of Princely States, Liberation of French and Portuguese Colonial possessions in India

19. Independent India - the first thirty years 1947-1977- First General Elections- Election Procedure- One party domination in political system- Demand for State Reorganization- State Re organization Act, 1956- SRC- State re organization commission- social and Economic change- Foreign policy and Wars- anti- Hindi agitation- Green Revolution- Regional Parties and Regional Movements- Bangladesh war- Emergency.
20. Emerging Political Trends (1977-2007)- Return of Democracy after emergency- Elections 1977- End of Emergency- some important parties of 1970s BLD, Congress, CPI(M), DMK, Jan Sangh, SAD- Regional party- Telangana- Assam movement- the Punjab Agitation- The new initiatives of Rajiv Gandhi Era- Rise of Communalism and Corruption in High places- the Era of coalition politics-Mandal, Mandir, Market.
21. Post-War World and India- After world war-II- UNO- Cold war (1945-1991)- Proxy war- Military alliances- Arms and space race- NAM- West Asian Conflicts- Growth of Nationalism in middle east- Peace movements- Collapse of the USSR., 22.Social Movements in our times: Civil rights and other movements of 1960s- Human Rights Movements in the USSR- Anti-nuclear and Anti- war movements- Globalization, marginalized people and environmental movements- Greenpeace Movement in Europe- Bhopal Gas Disaster related movements- Silent Valley Movement 1973-85- Movement against dams- Narmada river- Movement of women for social Justice- Aadavallu Ekamaite- Social mobilization on human rights-Meria paibi Movement.
22. Rulers of Golconda: Qutub Shahis and Asaf Jahis
23. Land lords and tenants under the British and Nizams- Freedom movement in Hyderabad State.
24. The Movement for the Formation of Telangana State: The merger of Hyderabad with India- The Gentlemen's Agreement- Mulki rules- 1969 Agitation- Movements in 1990s- In the process of achieving Telangana- Withdrawal of Announcement-Telangana achieved -Prof. Jaya Shanker.
25. The Modern World: Beginning of Modern Age, Renaissance, Development in Science, The Reformation Movement, Rise of Nation States, Struggle against Absolute Monarchies.
26. Changing Cultural Traditions in Europe 1300-1800: The Ancient and Medieval World in Europe- Medieval Asia- Beginning of Modern era- Humanism- Artists and Realism- Architecture- The Printing Press- A New Concept of Human Beings- The Aspirations

of Women- Reformation- Beginning of Modern Science- Exploration of Sea Routes- Renaissance in India

27. Democratic and Nationalist Revolutions 17th and 18th 19th Centuries: England-The Civil War and the Glorious Revolution- American War of Independence 1774-1789- French Revolution-Growing Middle Class- The Outbreak of the Revolution- France- Constitutional Monarchy- The Reign of Terror- Directory of Rule -Napolean- Unification of Germany- Unification of Italy.
28. Capitalism and Industrial Revolution -Social Change.
29. The Revolutionary Movements: The Glorious Revolution, The American war of Independence, The French Revolution of 1789
30. Nationalist Movements: Rise and fall of Napoleon, French Revolution of 1830 and the 1848 Revolt, Unification of Germany and Italy, Socialist Movements - Rise of Working class, Paris Commune of 1871
31. Imperialism: Factors in the rise of Imperialism, Forms and Methods of Imperialism, Scramble for Africa and Asia, Colonialism in America.
32. Contemporary World: The First World war, League of Nations, The Russian Revolution of 1905 and 1917- Expansion of Democracy- in World.
33. The World up to World War II: Rise of Fascism and Nazism, Militarism in Japan, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. after World War I, Turkey after World War I, Failure of League of Nations, Spanish Civil war, World war II, The Nationalist Movements in Asia and Africa, Emergence of Latin America.
34. The World after World War II: Formation of Military Blocks, Role of independent Nations of Asia and Africa in the World Affairs, Non-Alignment Movement, Role E. of UNO in preserving World Peace, Problems of Disarmament and Nuclear Weapons, Prominent Personalities of the World.
35. Developments in China 1911-1949 - Nationalist Revolution of 1911-communist Revolution of 1948

Civics

1. Family/Social Institutions: Family, Marriage, Religion, Education, Economic and Political.
2. Community and Groups: Types of Community and Groups, Community Development, Civic life, Social evil in our Society, Evolution of Society, Culture and Society
3. State: Essential elements of State, Nation and State - Nation, Nationality, Nationalism.

4. Our Government: Local Self Government - Rural and Urban, Decentralization of powers, District Administration, Role of Public Services, Govt. at Centre, State with reference to Executive - Executive Council in the Union Government and State, Government. Legislative - Indian Parliament, State Legislative Assembly. Legislation and Judiciary and interpretation of Laws - Independent Judiciary. Judiciary system in the Country and State, Courts as watch dogs of Citizens Rights, Lok Adalats.
5. Citizenship Administration - Citizen Charter, Central Vigilance Commission, Lok Ayukta, Human Rights Commission, Good Governance Information Act, Right to Information Technology Act, e-Governance, People's participation in Governance, Indian Constitution: Historical background, Constituent Assembly, Drafting Committee, Sources of Indian Constitution, Classification of Constitution, India as a Nation, Preamble, Salient features of Indian Constitution, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles, Fundamental Duties, Rights and Duties Meaning, kinds of Rights and Duties, India as a Federation and Unitary State, Unity in Diversity, National Integration.
6. Indian Democracy: Meaning, Nature, Types of Democracy, Elections and Election process, Major Political parties, Role of Political parties in Democracy, Presidential and Parliamentary Democracy, Future of Democracy, Public opinion - Agencies of Public opinion, Press, Media, Political parties, Pressure groups. Democracy in village level, Local Self Governments in urban areas.
7. Socialism: Meaning, Definition, Characteristics of Socialism, Social barriers in Challenges facing in our Country - Illiteracy, India, Socialism in practice Regionalism, Communalism, Child Rights, Law, Society and individual, Anti Social Practices, Socialism and Constitutional Provisions
8. Secularism: Need and Importance, India - Religious tolerance, Promotion of Secularism in India.
9. World Peace and Role of India: India in the International Era, Foreign Policy, Non-Alignment Movement (NAM) Policy, India and Common Wealth, India's relations with super powers, India and neighbours, India and SAARC, India's leading role in the World.
10. U.N.O. and contemporary World problems: UNO - Organs and specialized Agencies, functions, achievements, India's Role in UN, Contemporary World problems, New international Economic Order, Environmental Protection, Human Rights.
11. Traffic Education / Road Safety Education.
12. Women Protection Acts and Child Rights.

13. Culture and Communication- Handicrafts and handlooms in Telangana Structural Monuments- performing arts- and artists, Film and print media and sports: Nationalism and Commerce.
14. Disaster Management

Economics:

1. Economics - Meaning, Definitions, Scope, Importance, Classification of Economics (micro and macro) - Concepts of Economics - different types of goods, wealth, income, utility, value, price, wants and welfare Basic Elements of Economics Types of Utility,
2. Consumption, Production, Distribution, Scarcity, Economic agents. Factors of Production - Land, Labour, Capital and Organization - Forms of Business Organization. Consumption: Cardinal and Ordinal Utility, The Law of diminishing Marginal Utility - Limitations and Importance, Law of Equi-Marginal Utility - Consumers Equilibrium, Importance of the Law.
3.
 - i) Theory of Demand: Meaning, Determinants of Demand, Demand Schedule - Individual and Market Demand Schedule, the Law of Demand, Demand Curve, Demand function, Elasticity of Demand.
 - ii) Supply: Theory of Production, Production function, factors of Production, Supply schedule, Determinants of Supply, Supply function, Fixed and variable costs, Law of Supply, Supply Curve. Cost Curves, money costs and real costs, total cost, average cost, and marginal cost- opportunity cost. Revenue - total, average and marginal revenue.
 - iii) Theory of Value - Classification of Markets, Perfect Competition features, Price determination - Types of Imperfect competition Monopoly, Oligopoly, Duopoly.
 - iv) Theory of Distribution: Distribution of Income - determination of factor. prices - rent, wage, interest and profit, Types of Economics, Capitalistic, Socialistic and Mixed economy
4. National Income: Definitions of National Income National Product - Net National Product - National Income at factor cost- Gross Personal income Disposable income - Per capita income Domestic Product Net Domestic Product - Nominal and Real Gross Consumption - National Product, Components of National income Investment Government expenditure Exports minus Imports Standard of living, $(Y=C+I+G+X-M)$, National Income and Distribution, Human Development Index, Economic inequalities and Poverty Line.
5. Revenue and Expenditure: Types of Revenue, Taxation and Indirect Taxes, Types of Taxes, Progressive, regressive, Proportionate, Cannons of Taxation, Effects of Taxes, Public Expenditure, GST

6. Budget: Meaning, Definition, Central and Stage Budgets, Surplus, Balanced and Deficit, Classification of Types of Budget: Revenue & Expenditure in Budget, Types of Deficits
7. Money: Definition, Functions of Money, Classification of Money, supply of Money.
8. Banking: Commercial Banks - functions, Central Bank - origin, functions, Reserve Bank of India, Co-operative Rural Banks, Regional Rural Banks.
9. Inflation: Meaning - Definition, Types of Inflation - Effects of Inflation, Measures to control Inflation - Monetary and Physical Policies.
10. Economic Growth & Development: Economic Growth, Economic Development Concept, Indicators, Factors influencing Economic Development, Economic development in India.
11.
 - i) Indian Economy: Characteristics of Indian Economy before Organized and Independence, Indian Economy since Independence Unorganized Sectors.
 - ii) Population World Population, Population in India and Telangana - Birth and Death rate - Occupational distribution of Population in India and Telangana.
 - iii) Human Resource Development: Meaning of Human Resource Development - Role of Education and Health in Economic Development, Human Development Index
 - iv) Agriculture sector in India: Importance, Characteristics of Indian agriculture, Causes of Low Productivity, Measures to increase Agriculture Productivity in India, Land reforms in India, Green Revolution, Agriculture Marketing, Agricultural Finance, Role of Banks in Agriculture Development (Commercial Banks, NABARD, Co-operative Banks, Regional and Rural Banks).
 - v) Industrial Sector: Role of Industrial Sector in Indian Economy, Classification of Industries, Industrial Growth, Industrial Policy Resolution - 1948, 1956 and 1991 New Economic Policy
 - vi) Tertiary Sector (Service Sector) - importance
 - vii) Problems of Indian Economy: Poverty, Unemployment, Regional Disparities, Inflation, Income Inequalities - Lorenz Curve.
 - viii) Planning: Meaning and Definition, Planning Commission, Five Year Plans in India - A brief review, General and specific objectives of Indian Five Year Plans, Achievements and failures of Five Year Plans.
 - ix) NITI Aayog
 - x) Migration and Settlements

- xi) Globalisation, liberalisation, privatisation
- x) Food Security.
- xi) Public Health & Role of Government
- xii) Natural Calamities and Disaster Management- Sustainable Development

Part - V - Pedagogy

1. 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 material and learning Experiences included in the study of Social Studies, Need and Importance of Social Studies, Contribution of Important Social Scientists and thinkers, Relation with other subjects
2. Values, Aims and Objectives of Teaching Social Studies: Values of Teaching Social Studies, Aims of Teaching Social Studies up to 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, learning outcomes
3. Social Studies curriculum: Social Studies as a core subject – Principles of curriculum construction in social studies, organisation of subject matter- different approaches correlated, integrated, topical, concentric, unit and chronological. Development of Syllabus, textbooks, Academic standards, NCF-2005, SCF-2011, Constructivist approach in social studies
4. 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, socialised recitation, team teaching, supervised study, 5 E Model, collaborative
5. Planning for Instruction: Developing teaching skills through micro teaching and year planning, Unit planning, Lesson/ period Planning
6. Instructional Material and Resources: Textbooks, work books, supplementary material syllabus, curriculum guides, handbooks, Audio-visual aids, social studies laboratory , library, clubs and museum, utilizing community resources, Usage of ICT and innovative techniques in Social Studies
7. Social Studies teacher: Qualities of a good social studies teacher, Roles and responsibilities
8. 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 tests