

Annexure 2C

Syllabus for Graduate Primary School Teachers for Classes 6 to 8 for

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Paper II

History

- Sources of History – Literary-Native and Foreign, Archeological-Inscriptions, Numismatics, monuments, Oral Traditions, Anecdotes,
- Physical features of India & Pre historic times-Old Stone Age, Microlithic Age, Neolithic Age, Metal Age.
- Ancient civilizations of India-Vedic Age, Harappan culture, Vedic and later Vedic times.
- Ancient civilizations of the world- Egyptian, Mesopotamian, Chinese, Greek, Roman and American Civilization.
- India and outside world-Rise of Christianity and Islam crusades, Arabs, Mongols, Turks cultural and trade contacts.
- Rise of new religions in India- Jainism, Buddhism and its teachings.
- India and the world – Advent of Europeans, Renaissance, Humanism, Art and Architecture Science, Reformations, Geographical Explorations, Europeans in India-Portuguese, Such, English East India Company, French East India Company. Kannada speaking regions during Colonial Rule, Folk History.
- Greek invasion, Mauryas -Chandraguptha Maurya, Kautilya, Ashoka-Administration, Kushanas.
- Prominent kingdoms-Guptas, Vardhanas, Cholas, Shathavahanas, Kadhambas, Gangas, Chalukyas, Bahami, Pallavas of Kanchi. Rastrakutas, Kalyani Chalukyas, Hoysalas- Their contributions, literatures, Art and Architecture.
- Religious Reformers of India- Shankaracharya, Ramanujacharya, Madvacharya, Basaveswara-their works, Philosophy, teaching, literary development.
- Bhakthi Movement-Chaithanya, Gurunanak, Meera Bai, Sufi Sints and Chistis.
- Europe in the middle ages-Feudalism-Merits and demerits, Decline of Feudalism. Modern Europe-Renaissance, Geographical Explorations, Reformations, Industrial Revolutions.
- Revolutions and the Rise of Nations States-American war of Independence, French Revolutions, Unification of Italy and Germany.
- India from 9th to 14th century AD-Rise of Rajaputs, Turkish, Mohammad Ghazani, Mohammad Gori, Delhi Sultanate, Slave Dynasty, Khilji, Rulers, Tuglaq rulers, Lodhi Dynasty- Their administration, Art and Architecture, Social Systems, Military Reforms.
- Vijayanagar Dynasty- Sanghama, Saluva, Tuluva, Aravidu, Dynasty-Rulers Contributions towards their administration, Art and Architecture,

Social Systems, Military Reforms.

- Bhahumani Dynasty-Mohammad Gavan, Rise of new kingdoms, decline of Bhahumani and their administration, Art and Architecture, Social Systems, Military Reforms.
- Mughal Dynasty-Babar, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shershah, Shahajahan, Aurangzeb, decline of Mughals and their administration, Art and Architecture, Social Systems, Military Reforms.
- Peshawas, Nawabs of Carnatic, Carnatic wars, Nawabs of Bengals, - Battle of Palssey. Maratas-Shivaji-Their Life and achievements, administrative systems, Military Reforms.
- Rise of the English-British rule in Bengal-Robert Clive, warren Hastings-Buxar war, Anglo Marata war, Anglo Sikh war, Anglo Mughal war, British administration, Revenue, Military and Political, Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan-Anglo Mysore war and their administration, Art and Architecture, Social Systems, Military Reforms
- Political Developments in Karnataka-Unification, Social Movements, Barder water environment, Women, Peasant and Dalit Movements etc
- Social Economic Developments in Karnataka-Land Reforms, Mass Communication, IT-BT revolutions, Agriculture, Industry, Infrastructure development.
- Reforms during British Rule- 1 Civil Service, Military, Judiciary, Economy-Land revenue Policy, the permanent Settlement, Mahalwari and Ryothwari System, Industry and trade, English Education.
- Growth of Nationalism-Social Reforms-Brahma Samaja, Prartana Samaja, Satyashodhaka Samaja, Arya Samaja, Theosophical Society, Narayana Guru Movement, Aligarh Movement.
- Growth of Nationalism-First war of Indian Independence-Foundation of Indian National Congress, Muslim League, Extremists and Moderates,
- Pasa 1-1885 to 1905
- Pasa 2- 1905 to 1920
- Gandhi and his experiments, Quit India Movement and India's Independence, Partition, India after Independence.
- Political Dimension of 20th century-Russian Revolution, World War-1 and World War-2 and it's Impact, Rise of Dictators, Cold War, Chinese Revolution, Rise of USA.

Civics /Political Science

- Constitution of India-Directive Principles, Fundamental Rights and duties.
- Our Government-Union Government and State Government, Organs- executive, Legislative, Judiciary- Center and State Powers and functions.
- Our Defence Forces-Army, Navy and Air force, BSF, Home Guards, Coastal Guards, NCC, Red Cross.
- National Integration-Castism, Communalism, Regionalism, National Anthem, National Symbol, National Festival,
- Social and Economic Problems and Remedies, India and Neighbors, World

Organizations- UNO and its Organs, India and UNO, IMF, ILO, UNCTAD,WTO, Common Wealth, SAARC, European Union, ASEAN, OAU, India's Foreign Policy.

- Human Resources, Population and its effects. Poverty, Gender, Religion and Caste System, People as Resources- Economic Activities, Health and Education, Unemployment, Poverty alleviation Programmes, Sectors of Indian Economy, Globalization and Nationalization.
- Rural Development-Citizens and Citizenship, Democracy, Local Self Government-Panchayath Raj Institutions, National Integration.

Geography

- Our Mother Planet- Earth, Solar System, Latitudes and longitudes Major Land forms, Climate and Vegetation. Time Zones, International Date line.
- Lithosphere, Atmosphere, Hydrosphere, Biosphere, Natural Resources, Human Resources-Poverty and Hunger
- Karnataka –Location, Size, Geography, Physiographic divisions, Climate, Water resources, Land Resources, Mineral Resources and its distributions.
- Transportation-Roads, Railway, Air transport, Water transport- Ports.
- Asia-Land of Contrast, Europe-Peninsula of Asia, Africa-Central Continent, North America-Land of Prairies, South America Land of Andies, Australias-Flattest Continent, Antarctica-White Continent.
- Industries-Major industries like Iron & Steel, Cotton Textiles-Sugar-Paper-Cement- Industrial Regions-Information Technology-its centers. Major Industries of India-Industrial regions-Factors of Location and Industries, Important Industries– Knowledge based Industries - IT -BT & AT
- Major Tourist Centers-National Cultural Centers-Wildlife Sanctuaries-Historical Places and Forts
- Population-Size-Growth-Destiny-Sex Ratio Age -Literacy Ratio
- Monsoon Seasons-features-Soils of India-Types of Soils-Soil Erosion-Causes-Effects and Conservation-Soil management
- National Vegetation-Distribution of forests-Conservation of Forests-Wild life Sanctuaries
- Natural Disasters – Cyclones – Causes – Effects – Preventive Measures – Floods – Causes – effects – measures to Control – Landslide – Causes – Effects – Coastal Erosion – Causes – effects – Control. Earthquakes – Causes – Effects – measures to Control

Business Studies

- Evaluation and growth of Commerce-Economic Activity, Exchange, Commerce in 21st century, Globalization.
- Business- Trade, Industry and Services, Business Ethics and Social Responsibilities, Marketing Management, Banking Operations, Insurances, Entrepreneurship.
- Formation of Small and Large Scale Business Organization.

- **MARKETING** -Meaning of marketing, Functions of marketing - Buying and assembling, Transportation, Selling, Storage and warehousing, Market research, Standardization, Grading, Branding, Insurance, Importance of marketing, Standard of living, Consumer satisfaction, Employment opportunity, Resources, International marketing, Economic development, Marketing Mix - Meaning of marketing mix, Importance of marketing mix, Four forces of marketing mix, Product mix, Price mix, Production mix, Place mix, Meaning of distribution channel, Types of distribution channel - Direct distribution or direct selling, Indirect distribution or indirect selling - Producer – Retailer – Consumer, Producer – Wholesaler – Retailer – Consumer, Producer – Agent - Wholesaler – Retailer – Consumer, Producer – Wholesaler – Consumer, Consumer rights and the functions of consumer forums - Meaning of consumer, Functions of consumer - Consumer protection, Consumer rights, Consumer protection acts rights - Right to be protected, Right to information, Right to choice, Right to be heard, Right to seek redressal, Right to consumer education, Right to stop exploitation, Right to healthy environment, Consumer disputes redressal agencies - District forum, The state commission, The national commission

Economics

- Economic Activities production activities, consumption activities, exchange activities, distribution activities, production-factors of production [land, labour, physical capital, human capital]
- Natural Resources: Scarcity of resources, meaning of renewable and non-renewable resources, meaning of deforestation and desertification, meaning of carrying capacity climate change-factors influencing the climate, consequences of climate change, prevention of climate changes
- Human Resources: Meaning of human resources, people has resources, population growth, demographic transition- stages [Backward stage, developing stage, developed stage] reproductive health quality and population.
- Poverty and hunger: Who are poor, indicators of poverty, extent of poverty in India [percentage] hunger and family, food security and eradication of poverty-measures or economic development measures, implementation of specific poverty, provision of minimum basic requirements and social security measures
- Economic structure: Meaning of structural transformation; Source of income; Source of employment; Meaning of static and dynamic economy.
- Sectors of Indian Economy : Meaning of primary sector , Secondary sector ,Tertiary sector;
- Money and Credit:- Meaning of money ,Evolution of money ,Meaning of Barter System , commodity money , Metallic money , Paper money , Bank money , Credit and Debit Card;
- Importance of Banks , Types of Banks: Industrial banks , Exchange Banks, Saving Banks , Co-operative Banks and Land mortgage Banks ; Meaning of deposits of commercial banks, Current account deposits, Saving deposits, Fixed deposits ; Reserve Bank of India ; Functions of RBI : Monopoly of note issue, ACTS as banker to Government , Bankers Bank , Acts as National clearing house, Acts as the controller of credit, Custodian of Foreign Exchange reserves,

Publishes the economic statistics and other information, Promotion of Banking habits, Facilities of Agriculture.

- Labour and Employment- Meaning of Labour, Features of Labour, Importance of Labour ,Types of Labour, Division of Labour: Advantages and Disadvantages of division of labour; Gender dimension of labour, Meaning of productive Labour , Reproductive Labour, Abolition of Bonded Labour, Abolition of Child Labour; Employment, Unemployment, NSSO classification: Usual status, Weekly status, Daily status; Meaning of Youth Unemployment, Types of Unemployment, Disguised Unemployment , Seasonal Unemployment, Voluntary Unemployment.
- Economy & government-Planning in India- History of Planning- Five year plans- Achievements of Five year plans- Green revolution-
- Public finance & Budget- Meaning & importance of Public finance- Budget- Public expenditure- Capital expenditure- Public revenue- Capital receipts- Fiscal deficit, GST, Demonetization
- ENTREPRENEURSHIP - Meaning of entrepreneur, Meaning of entrepreneurship, Characteristics of an entrepreneur, Functions of entrepreneur, Role and Importance of an entrepreneur, Importance of entrepreneur, Self employment opportunities for entrepreneurship, Self employment schemes
- INSURANCE -Meaning of insurance, Importance of insurance, Need for Life insurance, Terms use in insurance - Policy, Claims, Premium, Difference between life insurance and general insurance,
- GLOBALIZATION OF BUSINESS - Meaning of Globalization, Factors that are included in Globalization, Characteristics of Globalization, Merits of Globalization, Demerits of Globalization, Meaning of World Trade Organization (WTO), Major functions of WTO, Additional function of WTO
- Development: Meaning of development and underdevelopment; Income indicators of development; Human development indicators; General related development.
- Accounting in Business - Meaning of Accounting, Definitions of Accounting, Features of Accounting, Need for Accounting, Merits of maintaining accounts, Types of maintaining accounts (Accounting system)
- Economy and Government: Relation between government and economy; Planning in India, five year plans and achievements; Green revolution; Liberalization, Globalization and Privatization.

Exam Structure

Section 1 – Multiple Choice Questions

Marks – 50

Duration – 1 hour

Section 2 - Short and Long answer type questions

Marks – 100

Duration – 2 hours