



UPPSC LT Assistant Teacher Syllabus

APPENDIX- 4 Plan of Examination & Syllabus Plan of Examination

There will be one question paper of multiple choice objective type and each question will carry 01 Marks. The aforesaid Question paper will be divided into two parts:

Part first (1) – General Studies	–	30 Questions
Part second (2) – Main Subject		(Objective Type)
	–	120 Questions
		(Objective Type)
Total Number of Questions –	150	
Time Period	–	2.00 hrs. (120 Minutes)
Maximum Marks	–	150

NOTE : For the post of Assistant Teacher, Social Science (Men/Women Branch), there shall be 04 sections in the main subject viz. Geography, History, Economics and Civics comprising of 60 questions in each section. The candidates shall choose any 02 sections out of the aforesaid 04 sections and answer them.

SYLLABUS SUBJECT - SOCIAL SCIENCE

(A) Geography:

1- Geography - Meaning and Scope.

2- Physical Geography: Solar system-introduction, Origin of the Earth-Kant Laplace, James and Jeans, Revolution, Rotation and inclination of the earth and their effects, Solar and Lunar Eclipse, Latitude and Longitude, Geographic Reference System and Geographic Positioning System, Prime Meridian, International Date Line and time.

3- Lithosphere: Interior of the Earth-Sial, Sima and Nife, Types of rocks and their characteristics, Vulcanicity and Volcanoes-types and world distribution, Earthquakes- origin and distribution, Distribution of continents and Ocean basins-Tetrahedral hypothesis (Lowthian Green) and Continental Drift Theory (Alfred Wegener),

Classification of mountains and mountain building-Kober and plate tectonic theories, Plateau-general characteristics and classification, Plains-origin and classification, Weathering and Erosion, Davis's cycle of erosion and rejuvenation, Works of river, wind and glacier and resultant land forms.

4- Atmosphere: Composition and Structure of the atmosphere, Insolation and factors affecting its distribution, Temperature-its horizontal and vertical distribution, Pressure, pressure belts and planetary, Winds, Monsoon origin and distribution, Forms of Precipitation and types of rainfall, Climatic regions of the world- Thornthwaite and Trewartha.

5- Hydrosphere- Relief of ocean basins, Temperature and Salinity of ocean water, Ocean currents-origin and their effects, Tides-types and origin-Newton and Whewell.

6- Biosphere- Meaning and Concept, Concept of ecosystem and biosphere as an ecosystem, Biotic succession-primary and secondary, major biomes of the world.

7- Human Geography- Meaning and Scope-Huntington and Brunhes, Man-environment interrelationship-determination, possibilism and stop and-go determinism, world Population-growth and distribution, Demographic transition, Human races-classification and characteristic features and distribution of Caucasian and Mongolian races, Habitat, Economy and Society Of Bushman, Eskimo, Kirghiz, Gaddis, Tharus and Gonds.

8- Human Settlements- Meaning and fundamental elements, settlement types and patterns, Rural and Urban settlements, size categories of towns in India, Urbanization in developing and developed countries, Mega cities of the World.

9- Economic Geography- Meaning and Scope, types of production-primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary, World Production and distribution of Rice, Wheat, Sugarcane, Tea, Coffee and Rubber, Energy and mineral resources- coal petroleum, iron ore, bauxite and nonconventional energy resources, Factors of localization of industries-iron and Steel, Cotton Textiles, Aluminium and Oil Refinery, Industrial Regions and their delineation and industrial regions of U.S.A and Japan, major trade routes and ports of the world.

10. Geography of India- Location, extent and international borders, Indian Ocean-economic and Strategic importance, Physiographic and Drainage, Rainfall and its distribution, Vegetation, Climatic Regions Koppen, Trewartha and R.L. Singh, Forest resources and deforestation, Agriculture production, progress and problems, Green, Blue, White, Yellow and Round revolutions in Agriculture, Major crops-production and distribution of Wheat, Rice, Sugarcane, Tea, Agricultural regions O. Slampa and B.L.C. Johnson, Mineral and Energy resources-distribution and utilization of Iron Ore, Coal and Petroleum, Energy crisis and alternative sources of energy, Industrial location and distribution of Iron and Steel, Cotton Textiles, Cement, Industrial Region- P.P.Karan,

Population, Growth and Distribution, Population Policy of India, Urbanization, Means of transport-roads and railways, Foreign trade, Megacities and Major ports.

(B) History :

1. Salient features of Pre- Historic cultures of India.

2. Chief Characteristics of Indus Valley Civilization : (a) Town planning (b) Harappa and Mohanjodaro (c) Stone Sculpture and terracotta figurines, seals and sealings (d) Religion.

3. Polity, society, economy and religion of the Early Vedic period: changes in Later Vedic Period

4. Salient Features of Jainism, Buddhism, Vaishnavism and Shaivism

5. Mauryan Period : (a) Origin of the Mauryas (b) Achievements of Chandragupta Maurya (c) His administration and public works (d) Ashoka's Inscriptions (e) His Dhamma and spread of Dhamma (f) Philanthropic works (g) Estimate of Ashoka (h) Causes of the Downfall of the Mauryan Empire.

6. Political History of the Gupta Dynasty : (a) Chandra Gupta I, (b) Samudra Gupta, (c) Chandra Gupta II, (d) Kumar Gupta I and (e) Skanda Gupta (f) Hunan invasion and its impact (g) Causes of the Downfall of the Gupta Empire.

7. Chola Period : (a) Achievements of Rajaraja I (b) Achievements of Rajendra Chola I (c) Local Self Government (d) Chola Art and Culture.

8. Foreign Invasions: (a) Arab invasion and its impact (b) Ghaznavid invasion and their impact (c) Invasion of Mohammad Ghori and its impact.

9. Delhi Sultante (Political and Administrative History): Qutubuddin Aibak Iltutmish, Balban, Alauddin Khalji, Mohammad Bin Tughlaq , Ferozshah Tughlaq Invasion of Taimur, Sayyid and Lodhi Dynasties.

10. Mughals (Political and Administrative History): Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahanghir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb, The decline of Mughal Empire.

11. Bahmani Empire, Vijaynagar Empire, rise and decline of the Marathas, Shivaji

12. Medieval Culture - Religious policy, Sufism, Bhakti movement, Art and Architecture, Literature.

13. Medieval Society and Economy – Agriculture, Industry, Trade.

14. Expansion of East India Company.

15. Agriculture, Trade and Industry in Modern India.
16. Development of modern education system and Constitutional Development
17. Revolt of 1857-causes, nature, and impact.
18. Renaissance in modern India, Social and Religious movements
19. Indian National Movement- Non-co-operation, Civil disobedience and Quit India movement.
20. Contributions of M.K.Gandhi , B.G. Tilak, Gokhale, and S.C. Bose in national movement.
21. Achievement of Independence - From Cripps Mission to Mountbatten Plan.
22. India after independence till 1950 A.D.

c) ECONOMICS :

1. Nature of Economics: Definition of economics, problem of choice, Micro and Macro Economics, Methods of static and dynamic analysis, Concept of equilibrium.

2. Consumer behavior and demand analysis: Equilibrium of consumer, Marshall Approach, Indifference curve analysis (price, income and substitution effects), Law of demand, Elasticity of demand and supply, its types and measurement, consumer surplus.

3. Production and Theories of Population: Producer's equilibrium, Laws of production-laws of variable proportions and laws of returns to scale, Analysis of revenue and cost curves, Theories of population: Malthus, theory of optimum population, and theory of demographic transition.

4. Nature of Markets and Price Determination in different markets: Perfect competition, Imperfect and monopolistic competition, Monopoly.

5. Theory of Distribution: Marginal productivity theory of distribution, Wage determination in perfect and imperfect competition, Theories of rent Classical and Keynesian theories of interest, Theories of profit: Knight Schumpeter and J.K. Mehta.

6. Money, Banking, Inflation and Monetary Policy: Determination of Value of money - Fisher and Cambridge versions, Keynes' saving and investment theory, Functions of central bank, functions of Commercial Banks, Credit creation and control, Concept of money supply, Concept of inflation types, control and policy.

7. International Trade and Policy: Theory of absolute advantage, Theory of comparative cost, Gains from trade and terms of trade, Free trade vs. protection, Theories of foreign exchange determination. Balance of payments: problem and solution.

8. Public Finance and Fiscal Policy: Public vs. Private goods, Importance and theories of public expenditure, Nature of tax, types and principles of taxation, Types of public debt: Its raising and redemption.

9. Economic development: Economic systems, Market vs. State, Measuring economic development and use of International indices for the same, Importance of Savings and capital formation in development, Theories of economic development: Rostows' stages of economic growth, critical minimum effort, big push and unbalanced growth theory, Important international economic institutions : IMF, World Bank, WTO, BRICS etc.

10. Challenges in Indian Economy: Characteristics of Indian Economy, Progress and evaluation of five year plans, Niti Aayog and economic policies, Efforts and policy to improve agriculture productivity in India, Poverty, unemployment and skill development in India, Education health and nutrition, Population dividend, urbanization and migration in India, New trends and policy of industrial development, Fiscal policy and Budget management in India, Centre - State financial relations and co-operative federalism, Challenges of inclusive growth, Various dimensions of globalization, economic development and world trade.

(D) Civics

Political Theory:

Civics: Definition, Nature and Scope State - Definition, Elements of State **Origin of State:**

Divine Theory, Contract theory, Evolutionary Theory, Marxist Theory

Equality, Liberty and Rights

Sovereignty and Pluralism

Law and Theories of Punishment

Constitution : Definition and Classification, Government: Parliamentary, Presidential, Unitary and Federal

Organs of Government : Legislature, Executive and Judiciary Democracy and Dictatorship

Individualism, Liberalism, Scientific socialism, Fascism

Political Thinkers : Plato, Aristotle, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau

Jermy Bentham, John Stuart Mill Karl Marx

Manu, Kautilya, Gandhi.

Indian Government and Politics :

Contribution of Gokhle, Tilak, Gandhi, Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose and Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar in Freedom struggle.

Salient Features of Indian Constitution :

Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.

Federal System : Centre-State Relations

President, Council of Ministers, Parliament, Supreme Court, Judicial review State Government - Governor, Chief Minister, Legislature

Casteism, Regionalism and Communalism in Indian Politics

Political parties and Pressure Groups Problem of national Integration

Electoral System, Election Commission, Electoral reforms

Indian Administration : Role of Bureaucracy, District Administration, District

Magistrate, Democratic Decentralisation and Panchayati Raj: Lokpal and Lokayukta

Indian Foreign Policy : Salient Features, India's Relations with Pakistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka.