

J&K SAINIK SCHOOL MANASBAL

(www.jksainikschool.com, e-mail: jksainikschool@yahoo.com)

Syllabus for Written Test for the Post of TGT History

History

Ancient India/ Ancient Kashmir

Major Categories of sources: a). Archeological Sources; Sites, Epigraphy and Numismatics, b). Literary Sources.

Pre-Historic India: Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic culture

Harappan civilization: Emergence, Features, Decline (Debate).

Vedic Age:

Early Vedic Age: Origin, Polity, Society, Economy, and Religion.

Later Vedic Age: Change and Continuity

Janapadas, Mahajanpadas and the Rise of Magadh.

Religious Dissent: Jainism and Buddhism.

Mauryas: Administration, Economy and Architecture; Ashoka's Dhamma; Decline of the Mauryan empire (Debate).

India between B.C 200- C. E. 300: Indo-Greek, Sakas, Pallavas, Kushans: Socio-Economic and Cultural Impact

Sangam Age; Society and Culture.

Guptas: Polity, Economy, and Culture; Decline of Gupta Empire; Emergence of Feudalism.

Harshavardhana: Administration, State of Buddhism

Pre-Historic Kashmir: Paleolithic and Neolithic Cultures.

Kashmir's Contacts with the Neighboring World and the culture change upto A-D 5th century

Karkotas: Empire Building, Religion and Architecture

Utpalas: Economy and Architecture with special reference to Avantivarman. 5). Loharas: A brief account of the history of Kashmir under Loharas.

1). Religious Developments

2). Social Structure: Castes and Classes

3). Kashmir as a centre of Learning

4). Role of Royal Women.

5). Sites and Monuments of Ancient Kashmir

Medieval India/Medieval Kashmir

Sources with Special reference to Chronicles, Travelogues and Hagiographic Literature.

Causes and Consequences of Turkish Conquest.

Polity, Administration and Economy under Sultans: Iltutmish, Balban, Allaudin Khalji and Mohammad Tughlaq.

Vijay-Nagra Empire: State, Economy and Society

Foundation of Mughal Rule: Role of Babar and Humayun

Second Afghan Empire: Contribution of Sher Shah Suri

Akbar: Administrative, Economic and religious measures.

Jahangir and Shah Jahan: Changes in Administration.

Aurangzeb: Religious, policy and the Deccan Policy.

Downfall of Mughal Empire- Debate.

Architecture and Painting under Sultans and Mughals.

Sufi Movements: Chisti and Suharwardi Movements.

Bhakti Movement: Main Teachings.

Maratha Polity

Foundation and Consolidation of Sultanate with Special reference to Shah Mir and Shahubudin.

Contribution of Zain-ul-Abidin.

Spread of Islam: Role of Sufis and Rishis.

Kashmir under Chaks: A brief survey.

Mughal rule in Kashmir and its Impact on economy and Culture. **2).** Assessment of Afghan and Sikh rule.

Heritage Monuments (Secular and Religious) of Medieval Kashmir (From Sultans to the Sikhs)

Modern India/ Modern Kashmir

Foundation of British rule- A Debate.

Expansion and Consolidation of British rule; Tools and Ideologies.

Constitutional Developments: with special reference to Charter Acts.

Economic Impact of British rule: Drain of wealth, Deindustrialization, Commercialization of Agriculture and Land Revenue Settlements.

Growth of Modern Education: Maccully's Minutes and Woods Dispatch

Socio-Religion Reforms Movements: Brahamo Samaj, Araya Samaja and Aligarh Movement.

The Revolt of 1857: Causes, Nature, Significance

Foundation of Indian National Congress e). Contribution of Moderates and Extremists.

Foundation of Muslim League and its Role.

Emergence of Gandhi as National Leader and the Nature of Gandhian Movements.

Constitutional Developments (1909-1935)

Second World War and the Indian Politics: Cripps Mission, Quit India Movement. Cabinet Mission and Mountbatten Plan

Freedom and Partition: A Conceptual Debate.

Foundation of Jammu and Kashmir State: Causes, Treaty of Amritsar, Position of Jammu and Kashmir State vis-à-vis, British Paramountcy.

Kashmir under Dogra's: An Assessment of Polity and Economy.

British Policy towards Kashmir and the Changes: Bureaucratration of Administration, Agrarian Changes, Education and Health.

Political Awakening: Causes, 1931 Unrest, Glancy Commission; the Foundation of Muslim Conference, Role of Muslim Conference

Conversion of Muslim Conference into National Conference: Causes and Significance.

Role of National Conference.

ideological Scenario of Kashmir on the eve of Partition.

Independence, Accession and the Birth of Kashmir Question.

Kashmir between 1947-53: Agrarian Reforms and Political Developments

ECONOMICS

Economic Theory:

Consumer Behaviour: Nature and scope of economics, Microeconomics-Concepts, cardinal utility- Assumptions and consumer's equilibrium. Ordinal utility-Assumptions, laws of utility, indifference curve- concept and properties, marginal rate of substitution, budget line, consumer's equilibrium, consumer surplus, laws of demand and supply , elasticity of Demand-Price, income and cross elasticity.

Theory of costs and production: Costs- concepts, cost curves-short run and long run, relation between

average, marginal and total costs, production function-properties , Homogeneous and linear homogeneous production functions, law of variable proportions , Iso-quant-concept and properties , returns to scale , marginal rate of technical substitution , Iso-cost line, Equilibrium of a firm.

Market structure of factor pricing: Forms of market structure-perfect and imperfect market, Equilibrium of a firm and industry under-perfect competition , monopoly, monopolistic competition, and oligopoly, Marginal productivity theory of distribution , ricardian theory of rent, modern theory of wages, classical and Keynesian theories of interest , innovation and dynamic theories of profit.

Macroeconomics : Basic concepts: Meaning and concepts, concepts of national income, circular flow of income and expenditure – two sector , three sector and four sector model, measurement of national Income – various methods, inflation –concept and phases , theories of business cycle- Monetary and overinvestment

Income and Employment : Say's Law of markets, Wage Price flexibility and full employment , classical model with out and with saving and investment , keynes' criticism of classical theory , Keynes theory of employment – Aggregate supply and aggregate demand analysis, money – wage rigidity, consumption function , factors influencing consumption, absolute and relative income hypothesis

Economic Development and Planning

Economic Development: concept of growth and development , inclusive growth, sustainable development – meaning and objectives. Policies and measurement, characteristics of an under-developed country, obstacles to economic development. Perpetuation of underdevelopment , concepts and measurements of development- GNP, PCI, PQLI and HDI

Theories of Economic growth and development: Classical theory of economic development, Marxian theory, Schumpeter's theory, Rostow's stages of economic growth, balanced and unbalanced growth strategy, theory of Big Push, Nurkse's theory of Disguised-unemployment.

Measures of economic development: Capital formation- meaning, importance and source, Reasons for low rate of capital formation in LDCs, trends of savings and capital formation in Indian economy, importance of agriculture and industry in economic development, economic policies- Monetary policy, fiscal policy and trade policy, An evolution of Monetary policy of RBI, deficit financing- concept and role in economic development, human capital formation- meaning, importance and problems.

Economic Systems and Planning: Capitalist, Socialist and Mixed and their features, Economic Planning- meaning, objectives and rationale, requisites for successful planning, Types of planning- planning by direction and planning by inducement, perspective and annual planning, indicative and imperative planning , rolling and fixed plan, centralized and decentralized planning, planning in mixed economy.

Economic Planning in India: History of planning in independent India, Development strategies under various plans, Economic reforms, post reform performance under Five Year Plans, 12th five year plan- vision, strategy, Macro economic framework and financing pattern.

Quantitative Methods, Banking, Finance and Trade

Basic concepts in Quantitative methods: Role of mathematics in Economics, coordinate geometry, straight line, parabola, rectangular hyperbola, types of functions, different functions used in economics, limits . continuity and derivatives- definition and evaluation, rules

of differentiation, uses of differentiation in economics , Basic integration, marginal concepts and elasticities, matrix algebra, types of metrics and determinants, Cramer's rule, solution of linear equation.

Elementary statistics: Measures of central tendency- properties, methods of calculations, merits and demerits, measures of dispersion- mean deviation, standard deviation.

Coefficient of variation, variance and their merits and demerits, Skewness, Coefficient of Skewness- Karl Pearson's and Bowley's Methods, Moments- Moments about mean and arbitrary origin, coefficient of Skewness based on Moments, Kurtosis- Meaning, Measures of Kurtosis.

Index number and Time Series Analysis: Index Number- meaning, characteristics , uses and types, problems in construction of index number, methods of construction index number, Tests of consistency, Chain Base index number , base shifting, slicing and deflating of index number, time series- meaning, utility, components of time series, analysis of time series- Additive and Multiplicative models.

Money Banking and public finance: Money- meaning, functions and kinds, characteristics of good money , quantity theory of money- Fisher, Cambridge approach, commercial banks- functions , credit creation mechanism, balance sheet of commercial banks , central bank- functions, methods of credit control, public finance- meaning and scope. Public goods private goods, Principle of maximum social advantage , public expenditure- classification, Wagner's law, Wisemen Peacock Hypothesis, public Revenue, tax and non tax revenue, Taxation- types , impact, incidence and effects, Canons of Taxation.

International Trade: Inter-regional and international trade, theories of absolute and comparative advantage, opportunity costs theory, production possibility curves, community indifference curves, Gains from trade, trade as engine of growth, Free trade versus protection, concept and types of Tariffs, costs and benefits of a tariff, balance of payments- structure , equilibrium and disequilibrium exchange rate determination.

Political Science

Nature and significance of political science.

Approaches to political science: Traditional –Normative , Empirical approaches

Multidisciplinary approaches: political sociology, political economy, political anthropology

Power, Authority and Legitimacy

State and its elements: Difference between society , state and Nation.

Theories of Origin of State:

I, Divine origin theory ii, Social Contract Theories iii. Historical and Evolutionary theory.

State Domain Perspectives:

i. classical liberal view ii. Modern liberal view iii. Marxist Concept of state

Sovereignty: Meaning and characteristics

i. Austin's theory of sovereignty ii. Pluralistic view of Sovereignty

Democracy: Procedural , substantive and participatory.

Rights : Emergence and concepts of rights, types and theories of rights

Liberty: types of liberty and importance of freedom.

Equality: types, equality of opportunity and Egalitarianism.

Justice- Procedural , Distributive

Citizenship

Globalization and its challenges.

Constituent Assembly, composition , functioning and its role in Making of India's constitution

Ideological basis of Indian constitution: Democracy , secularism and socialism.

Features of India's constitution.

Preamble, fundamental rights and duties and directive principles of state policy.

Union legislature- Parliament , composition , powers and role.

Union Executive: President- election , position and powers
Prime Minister and council of ministers- position and role within parliamentary system
Union judiciary : Supreme court, composition, jurisdiction, judicial review , judicial activism.
Election commission of India: composition , functions and role, electoral reforms
Nature and features of Indian Federalism
Center-State relation in Indian Union: Legislative , Financial and Administrative
Decentralization and Institutions of Local Self Government with special refence to 73rd and
74th amendment Acts.
Changing nature of party system in India: One party dominance to multiparty system.
Coalition Politics: Trends and Characteristics
Recent Trends in Political Processes: Religion, Caste and Region in Indian Politics

PLATO ;

- i. Justice II. Communism III. Philosopher King iv. Education
- v. Ideal State: Features and Evaluation vi. Aristotle's criticism of Plato

ARISTOTLE:

- I. Concept and revolution ii. View on slavery iii. Views on citizenship
- iv. on classification of Government v. Best practicable state.

MACHIAVELLI: Machiavelli's views on state craft.

Machiavelli's views on relationship between Ethics and politics

HOBBS: State of nature , social contract

Concept of Sovereign

LOCKE: Concept of natural Rights

Social contract, concept of constitutional Government

ROUSSEAU: Views on state of nature and general will

Concept of Social contract.

BENTHAM: Bentham as Utilitarian

J.S. MILL: Mill's concept of Liberty , representative of Government

KARL MARX: Concept of class and state , concept of historical Materialism

Formation and development of J&K State, Political awakening in Kashmir and 1931 uprising

Formation, ideology and social basis of All Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference

Secularization of Kashmir politics and Emergence of All Jammu and Kashmir National Conference

Naya Kashmir Manifesto of 1944 and its politico-ideological dimensions.

Independence Act, Partition and the Stand Still Agreement

Interim Government: Formation and Role

Political Economy of Land Reforms

Special status of J&K State under Article 370 of Indian Constitution

Delhi Agreement (1952) and its significance

Praja Parishad Agitation, Implications and 1953 Developments.

Formation of Jammu and Kashmir constitution and its special features.

Erosion of special status and debates on restoration of Autonomy

Governor : Powers and position

Chief Minister: Powers and position

State Legislature : Composition and powers

Party system in J&K: Dynamic and changing nature , Emergence of Coalition Governments

Regional Tensions in J&K

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Nature and Scope of International Relations.

Approaches to the Study of International Relations:

Liberalism, Neo-liberalism

Realism, Neo-Realism

System Approach

Balance of Power

Theory of Imperialism and neo-imperialism

National Power: Concept, Meaning and Role

Elements of National Power: Tangible and intangible Elements.

National Interest: Meaning, Nature and Kinds

National Interest and Foreign Policy; Role of Diplomacy

Cold War, Détente and New Cold War

End of Cold War and Aftermath

NAM: Development, Role and Contemporary Relevance

North-South Divide and Dialogue and South-South Co-Operation, New International Economic Order.

Actors of International Relations

UNO—Structure, Functions and Reforms

Regionalism with Special Reference to European Union and SAARC.

International Political Economy: Globalization and Role of WTO

Specific Issues:

Human Rights—Conventions and Role of Amnesty International and Asia Watch.

Environment: Concern and Conventions (Rio Summit and Kyoto Protocol

Comparative Politics: Meaning, Nature and Scope; distinction between comparative Government and Politics

Concept of State and Political System

Constitutionalism.

Behaviouralism and its Post-Behavioral Critique

System's Theory

Structural-Functional Approach.

Political Socialization: Meaning and Agencies

Political Culture: Meaning and Types

Political Participation: Meanings, Levels and Determinants of Political Participation.

Political Development and Political Modernization

Party System:

Typology of party system.

Party system of China, US and UK.

Interest/Pressure Groups: Meaning, Classification and Functions.

Social Movements: Meaning and Significance; Chipko and Narmada Bachaw Andolan

Electoral Systems—first-past-the post system, Proportional representation.

Federalism with special reference to its working in USA and Switzerland.

Presidential form of Government; Features and Working with reference to USA.

Parliamentary System of Government; Features and Working with reference to UK.