

# **Syllabus for CBT exam for the post of TGT (Arts) to be conducted by HPRCA**

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## **Upto Graduation Level Subjects**

### **(a) History:**

#### **I. Ancient History (upto 1206 AD)**

- Prehistory; Palaeolithic cultures; Mesolithic cultures-chronological order and geographical distribution; Advent of Chalcolithic culture: Harappan civilization, origin, extent, town planning, nature of political and economic organization and decline.
- Rise of the territorial states: Emergence of Iron Age culture; Magaliths in the Deccan and South; The Mauryan Empire: State, administration and economy, Ashoka's Dhamma and Architecture; Post-Mauryan period: Sungas, Saka, Satavahanas, Kushanas, Chera-Chola-Pandya struggle in South India.
- The age of the Guptas: State, administration and economy, decline of Gupta Empire, Harshavardhan and administration, Chalukyas; Tripartite struggle: Gurjara, Pratiharas, Palas and Rashtrakutas; South India: Pallavas, Cholas; Invasion of the Arabs, Mahmud Ghazni, Mohammad Ghori and their impact.

#### **II. MEDIEVAL INDIA (1206-1707).**

- Foundation and consolidation of the Delhi Sultanate, Turkish rulers; Khilji Administration, military system, Economic reformations, Experiments of Mohammad-Bin Tughluq and Feroz Tughlaq; Religious life: Bhakti and Sufi movement; Architecture structure and Decline of sultanate.
- India in 1526 and the Mughal-Afghan Struggle: Babur's campaigns; Humayun and his difficulties, Sher Shah Suri and his administration; Consolidation of Mughal rule under Akbar: Political expansion, Rajput and religious policies of Akbar sulh-i-kul.
- Jahangir, nobility and Court politics; Expansion in the Deccan under Shahjahan and Aurangzeb; Aurangzeb: The war of succession (1658-59), religious policy; Rise of Maratha power under Shivaji and his immediate successors.
- Architecture of Mughals and Administrative structure Mansabdari, Jagirdari, central and provincial administration; Land revenue system: Sher Shah to Aurangzeb; Decline of Mughal empire; Regional successor states: Hyderabad, Bengal and Awadh; Rise of European trade in India.

#### **III. MODERN INDIA (1707-1950 A.D)**

- Regional successor states: Maratha, Hyderabad, Bengal and Awadh; Rise of European companies in India; Expansion and Consolidation of British Empire; Tools of Expansion: War and Diplomacy; Growth of Colonial Administrative Apparatus.
- Economic and Social Change; Land Revenue Settlement; Socio-Religious Movements (Status of Women); Popular Resistance to Company Rule.
- Pre-1857 Peasant and Tribal Movements; The Revolt of 1857- Causes, Nature and Results; The Peasants and Workers Movements; Rise of Indian Nationalism and 'Economic Nationalism.'
- Formation of the Indian National Congress, The Moderates and Extremists; Partition of Bengal, Swadeshi Movement and formation of the Muslim League;

Emerging Communal Trend and Constitutional Development Upto 1919, Rowlatt Satyagrah and Jallianwala Bagh; Rise of Gandhi and Nature of Gandhian Movements; Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movements, Civil Disobedience Movement.

- Act of 1935, Quit India Movement; Constitutional negotiations: Cabinet Mission, Mountbatten Plan; Independence and Partition, Integration of Princely States; Making of the Constitution.

**IV. European History:**

French Revolution, Industrial Revolution, Unification of Germany, Unification of Italy, First World War, League of Nations, Russian revolution and Socialism, Fascism in Italy, Nazism in Germany, Second world War, United Nations Organization.

**(b) Geography:**

- I. **Origin of the Earth:** The solar system & theories regarding the origin of the earth; **Earth Movements:** Rotation, Revolution, Occurrence of Day and Night; change of seasons; Latitudes and Longitudes; **Earth's Interior:** Origin of continents and ocean basins; Wegener's Continental drift theory, Theory of Plate Tectonics, Earthquakes and Volcanoes, Folding and faulting; **Rocks:** Types of rocks and their characteristics.
- II. **Agents of Gradation:** Weathering, mass wasting, running water, wind, glaciers, sea waves and karst topography.
- III. **Atmosphere:** Composition and structure, elements of weather and climate, Climatic zones, greenhouse effect, global warming, climate change; **Insolation and Heat Budget:** Heating and cooling of atmosphere, Temperature, Factors controlling temperature; **Air Pressure and Atmospheric circulation:** Pressure belts, permanents, Seasonal winds, El- Nino and La-Nina, cyclones and anti-cyclone; **Humidity and Precipitation:** Evaporation, condensation and precipitation, Humidity, rainfall and its types, clouds and types of clouds.
- IV. **Hydrosphere:** Major Oceans, water cycle, distribution of temperature and salinity, Ocean tides and ocean currents of Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Ocean, coral reefs; **Biosphere:** Ecosystem and Ecology, structure and functions of Ecosystem, Food Chain, Food Web, Biodiversity and its conservation.
- V. **Maps** and their classification, elements of maps, globe, Isopleths lines, line and bar graphs.
- VI. **Geography of India-Physical Setting:** Location and its neighbours, Major physiographic regions of India i.e. the Himalayas, North Plain of India, Peninsular plateau, Coastal Plains and Islands;
- VII. **Climate of India:** Factors, Characteristics, the monsoon and western disturbances, local winds; **Soils of India:** factors and classification, soil erosion, conservation and problems; **Drainage systems:** Himalayan rivers, Peninsular rivers, Interlinking of rivers.
- VIII. **India's Flora and Fauna.**
- IX. **Population and its Characteristics:** Population Distribution, density, growth, Literacy rate, Sex ratio, major religions, languages, cultural realms and tribes.
- X. **Settlement System:** Rural Settlements, Types and Patterns, Urban Settlements.

- XI. **Resource Base:** Source of Energy, renewable and non renewable.
- XII. **Minerals:** metallic and non metallic.
- XIII. **Agriculture practices and seasons:** types of agricultural practices, green revolution and its impacts, crops their types and distribution, sources of irrigation
- XIV. **Major Industries and industrial zones:** Cotton Textile, Iron-Steel, Jute, Sugar.
- XV. **Means of Transportation:** Roads, Railways, waterways and airways.
- XVI. **World Geography**-Continents and oceans, rivers, lakes. Deserts, climate, natural vegetation, major biomes, types of economic activities. Population distribution, density and growth, Human Races, Tribes, major languages and religions.
- XVII. **Disasters and Hazards-Type of Disasters/hazards:** Natural & Manmade, causes and preventive measures and mitigation strategies, NDMA, SDMA and NIDM; **Disaster Management:** Pre-disasters, during disasters and after disasters and Community based Disaster management.
- XVIII. **Modern Trends and Techniques in Geography**-Remote Sensing, GPS, Geographic Information System, Georeferencing

**(c) Economics:**

- I. **Basic Concepts of Economics** : Definition, scope and importance of economics; Positive vs normative economics; Microeconomics and macroeconomics; Human wants – types and characteristics; Goods and services – classification; Economic problems: scarcity and choice; Opportunity cost and Production Possibility Curve; Central problems of an economy; Types of economic systems.
- II. **Consumer Behaviour and Demand** : Demand: meaning, determinants, law of demand, exceptions; Movements vs shifts in demand curve; Utility: cardinal and ordinal approaches; Law of diminishing marginal utility; Equi-marginal utility principle; Indifference curve analysis: properties, consumer's equilibrium; Elasticity of demand: Price elasticity, Income elasticity, Cross elasticity and measurement; Factors influencing elasticity of demand; Consumer surplus – concept and measurement.
- III. **Producer Behaviour and Supply**: Law of supply and its exceptions; Determinants of supply; Movements and shifts in supply curve; Elasticity of supply; Production function: short-run and long-run; Laws of Production; Producer Equilibrium.
- IV. **Costs and Revenue**: Cost concepts: fixed, variable, total, average, marginal; Short-run and long-run cost curves; Economies and diseconomies of scale; Revenue concepts: total, average, marginal; Relationship between AR and MR under different market conditions; Break-even analysis.
- V. **Forms of Market and Price Determination**: Market forms: perfect competition, monopoly, monopolistic competition, oligopoly; Price determination under perfect competition; Price and output under monopoly; Price discrimination – meaning and types; Features and price determination under monopolistic competition; Oligopoly – features, kinked demand curve, collusive and non-collusive models; Factor pricing: rent, wages, interest, and profit – basic theories.
- VI. **National Income and Related Aggregates**; Concepts: GDP, GNP, NDP, NNP, personal income, disposable income, per capita income; Real and nominal GDP, GDP deflator; Methods of measuring national income: product, income,

expenditure; Difficulties in measurement of national income; Circular flow of income- two sector and three-sector models; Importance and limitations of national income statistics.

VII. **Money and Banking :** Money: meaning, function, types and role in economy; Inflation and deflation: meaning, causes, effects, control measures; Banking system: function and types of bank; Central Bank: RBI function, credit control methods (quantitative & qualitative); Commercial banks: credit creation, functions; Money market and capital market-structure and function; Financial inclusion and digital banking.

VIII. **Determination of Income and Employment:** Classical theory of employment; Keynesian theory: effective demand, aggregate demand, and supply; Consumption function and investment function; Multiplier and accelerator concepts; Equilibrium level of income and employment; Role of fiscal and monetary policies to stabilize economy.

IX. **Government Budget and the Economy:** Meaning and components of government budget; Public revenue: sources, classification, canons of taxation; Revenue and capital expenditure; Revenue and capital receipts; Fiscal deficit, primary deficit; Types of taxes: direct and indirect; Fiscal federalism; Fiscal policy: objectives, tools, and limitations.

X. **Indian Economy**  
**(a) Structure and Features:** Characteristics of the Indian economy; Demographic profile: population trends and challenges; Natural resources and economic development.  
**(b) Agriculture:** Role of agriculture in Indian economy; Land reforms and Green Revolution; Modern agricultural techniques; Problems of Indian agriculture; Government schemes and subsidies.  
**(c) Industry:** Industrial growth and structure; Public sector and private sector; Industrial policies in India; MSMEs and Make in India initiative.  
**(d) Services Sector:** Growth and contribution to GDP; IT, communication, tourism, banking.  
**(e) Economic Reforms since 1991:** Liberalization, privatization, globalization; FDI and its impact.

XI. **Poverty, Unemployment & Inequality:** Definitions, types and causes; Trends in poverty and unemployment in India; Government schemes for poverty alleviation and employment; Human Development Index.

XII. **Development Economics.**  
Meaning & scope of development economics; economic growth vs economic development; indicators of economic development; theories of economic growth and development ; problems of developing economies; role of capital formation, human resources and technology in development.

XIII. **Development and Planning in India:** Objectives and achievements of Five-Year Plans in India; NITI Aayog – role and functions; Rural development: objectives, policies, and programs; Inclusive growth and sustainable development; Regional imbalance and remedial measures.

XIV. **International Trade and Institutions:** Basis of international trade: absolute and comparative advantage; Gains from trade and terms of trade; Free trade vs

protection – arguments for and against; Importance of foreign trade for India; Balance of Payments and trade balance; Foreign exchange rate: fixed vs flexible; Role of international institutions: WTO, IMF, World Bank etc; India's trade policy and major trade partners.

XV. **Current Economic Issues:** GST and its impact; Inflation: types, causes, effects, WPI/CPI; Unemployment: types and trends; Climate change and economy; Recent government schemes; Sustainable Development Goals.

XVI. **Economy of Himachal Pradesh:** Features of the Himachal economy – geography and development constraints; Sectoral composition: primary, secondary and tertiary sector; Role of tourism and hydropower in state development; Rural development and Panchayati Raj in Himachal Pradesh; Employment and migration trends; Government schemes and welfare programs; Industrial policy and small-scale industries in Himachal Pradesh

**(d) Political Science:**

- I. **Political Theory:** Politics; Political Theory; State; Liberty; Equality; Justice; Rights; Protective Discrimination; Democracy; Socialism; Secularism; Marxism; Gandhian approach.
- II. **Indian Government and Politics (Indian Constitution):** Constituent assembly; Preamble; Fundamental Rights; Directive Principles of state policy; Parliament; Prime Minister; Judiciary; President; Budget; Election commission; Local self governments; Political parties; Caste; Patriarchy; Planned Economy; Social Movements; Citizenship; Centre state relations; Emergency provisions; Finance Commission; Comptroller and Auditor General of India; Attorney General of India; Anti- defection Law; Official language; Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).
- III. **Comparative Govt. and Politics:** Classification of Political System; Electoral System; Party System.
- IV. **International Relations:** Approaches to study international Relations; Cold war; United Nations; WTO; ASEAN; SAARC; India's Foreign Policy.

**(e) Public Administration:**

- I. **Public Administration:** Organization, Decision making, Leadership, Communication, Coordination.
- II. **Indian Administration, Civil Services** in India, Union Public Service Commission, State Public Service Commission.
- III. **Constitutional Authorities:** FCI, ECI, CAG.
- IV. **Non -Constitutional Bodies:** **Lok Pal and Lokayukta**, Citizen's Charter, **RTI Act-2005**.
- V. **Administrative Thinkers:** Kautilya, Mahatma Gandhi, F.W. Taylor, Elton Mayo, Max Weber, Herbert Simon, Abraham Maslow, Frederick Herzberg.
- VI. **Development Administration:** Machinery for Planning in India and States.
- VII. Political Parties, NGO's, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Bureaucracy.
- VIII. **Local Self government.**
- IX. Globalization, Public-Private-People Partnerships, Corporate Social Responsibility, Citizen- Centric Administration, **Human Rights**, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC).
- X. **Good Governance**, Consumer Protection Act 1986.
- XI. Women Empowerment, Welfare of Weaker Sections: SC/ST and OBC's, Children and Aged.

- XII. **Environmental Administration**, Environmental Protection Act 1986, National Green Tribunal, Centre Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Board.
- XIII. **Public Policy**, Public Policy Making Organs in India.
- XIV. **Social Welfare Administration** and Social Welfare Policies.
- XV. Public Service Delivery and Redressal of Public Grievances.
- XVI. **Public Finance**, Financial Administration, Fiscal Federalism, Centre-state- Financial Relations, Finance Commission, Tax Administration, CBDT, CBIC, GST, Budget,CAG and RBI.
- XVII. Parliamentary Control over Finance, Parliamentary Committees.
- XVIII. **E-Governance**, E-learning, E-commerce, E-health.
- XIX. **Disaster Management**, NDMA Act 2005, NDMA, NDRF, SDRF.
- XX. Emergence, Administrative History, **Administrative Set up of HP**

**(f) Sociology**

- I. **Meaning**; History of Sociology (Origin and Development); Nature and Significance.
- II. **Scope and Subject Matter**: Relationship of Sociology with Anthropology, History and Psychology.
- III. **Basic Concepts**: Society; Community; Institutions and Associations; Status and Role.
- IV. **Sociological Concepts**: Socialization; Culture; Social Change & factors of social change; Social Groups.
- V. **Society in India; India as a Plural Society**: Meaning and Characteristics of Plural Society; Traditional Basis of Indian Society; Unity and Diversity.
- VI. **Social Institutions**: Caste; Class; Tribe; Family; Marriage and Kinship.
- VII. **Identities and Change**: Dalit's Movement; Women's Movement; Policies and Programmes for the upliftment of Dalits and Women.
- VIII. **Challenges to State and Society**: Communalism; Secularism and Casteism.
- IX. **Sociological Theories of August Comte; Karl Marx; Max Weber; Emile Durkheim**
- X. **Methods of Sociological Enquiry; Logic of Social Research; Methodological Perspectives & Modes of Enquiry**.
- XI. **Techniques of Social Research: Research Design; Data Collection; Data Analysis; Statistical Analysis**
- XII. **Concept, Meaning, Need & Importance of Sociology of Environment**.
- XIII. **Environment and Resources**: Environment and Natural Resources; Ecology, Ecosystem and Society
- XIV. **Development and Environment**: Industrialization, Urbanization and Environmental Degradation; Depletion of Natural Resources and Pollution - Air, Water and Soil.
- XV. **Contemporary Environmental Concerns**: Deforestation and Ecological Crises; Global Warming and Climate Change; Construction of Dams and its Impacts
- XVI. **Social Demography**: Meaning, Nature and Development of Social Demography; Scope and Importance of Social Demography
- XVII. **Demographic Processes**: Fertility ; Mortality; Migration
- XVIII. **Population Theories**: Malthusian Theory of Population; Theory of Demographic Transition; Theory of Optimum Population
- XIX. **Population Growth and its Impact**: Economic and Social :Consequences; Environment (Pollution and Depletion of Resources); Population Policy in India
- XX. **Theory and Practice of Development**: Meaning, Characteristics and Dimensions of Development (ii) Social Change and Social Progress;

XXI. **Recent Trends in Development:** Global Inequalities in Development; Human Development Theory: Growth vs Development.

XXII. **Post Development Theory:** Gender and Development(GAD); Public Private Partnership (PPP); Participatory Development and Role of PRIs

XXIII. **Sustainable Development:** Meaning, Characteristics and Strategies of Sustainable Development; Environmental Discourse; UN Earth Charter 1992

XXIV. **Religion and Society:** Sociology of Religion: Meaning, Nature and Scope; Sacred and Profane; Functions of Religion

XXV. **Religion in India-I:** Hinduism; Islam

XXVI. **Religion in India-II:** Christianity; Buddhism and Sikhism

XXVII. **Secularism and Communalism:** Secularism: Meaning, Characteristics and Factors of Secularism; Communalism: Meaning, Characteristics and Factors of Communalism.

XXVIII. **Marriage, Family and Kinship:** **Marriage:** Meaning, characteristic, & significance of marriage; **Family & Household:** Meaning, Characteristics & types of family & household; reimagining family; **Kinship:** Meaning, degree & types of kinship; **Contemporary Issues in Marriage, Family and Kinship**

XXIX. **Social Stratification:** Meaning, Characteristics and Basis of Social Stratification; Social Differentiation, Social Inequality and Hierarchy

XXX. **Forms of Social Stratification:** Race and Ethnicity; Caste, Class and Gender

XXXI. **Approaches of Social Stratification:** Karl Marx; Max Weber; Talcott Parsons; Kingsley Davis & Wilbert E. Moore

XXXII. **Social Mobility:** Meaning, Characteristics and Factors of Social Mobility; Types of Social Mobility

XXXIII. **Gender and Sexuality:** Sociology of Gender; Gender as a Social Construct; Gender and Sex; Gender Roles

XXXIV. **Gender Differences and Inequalities:** Concept of Gender Inequality; Gender based Division of Labour; Gender and Caste; Gender and Class

XXXV. **Gender Discrimination:** Meaning, Causes and Consequences; Remedial Measures for Removing Gender Discrimination

XXXVI. **Gender Equality:** Constitutional Provisions for Women; Quest for Gender Equality; Women Empowerment: Meaning, Policies and Programmes for Women Empowerment; Women Movements

XXXVII. **Polity and Society in India:** Meaning, Nature and Characteristics of Political Sociology; Scope and Significance of Political Sociology

XXXVIII. **Political Identities:** Caste as a Factor of Political Identity; Religion and Ethnicity as Factors of Political Identity

XXXIX. **Political Processes:** Democracy and Bureaucracy; Power and Authority

XL. **Protest and Resistance in Indian Politics:** Pressure and Interest Groups; Farmers, Women and Dalit Movements

XLI. **Economy and Society:** Sociology of Economic Life; Sociological Aspects of Economic Processes

XLII. **Modes of Production:** Domestic and Peasants; Capitalist and Socialist

XLIII. **Contemporary Issues:** Globalization: Meaning, Characteristics and its Impact on Society; Development: Meaning and Indicators of Development; Global Trends of Development

XLIV. **New Economic Sociology:** Post Industrial Society; Information, Communication, Technology and Society; Social Security and Alienation

**(g) Subjects of B.Ed Course**

Childhood and Development Years; Contemporary India and Education; Language Across the Curriculum; Understanding Disciplines and Subjects; Text Reading and Reflections; Learning and Teaching; Assessment for Learning, Drama and Art in Education; Teaching of Social Science, English, Hindi and Sanskrit; Knowledge and Curriculum; Gender, School and Society; Inclusive School; ICT in Teaching-Learning Process; Understanding the Self, Health and Physical Education; Vocational and Work Education; Education for Peace, Guidance and Counseling.

**(h) General knowledge:** General Knowledge including General knowledge of Himachal Pradesh.

- (i) Current Affairs.**
- (j) Everyday Science.**
- (k) Logical Reasoning.**
- (l) Social Science (10<sup>th</sup> standard).**
- (m) General English (10<sup>th</sup> standard).**
- (n) General Hindi (10<sup>th</sup> standard).**