

**DETAILED SYLLABUS FOR THE POST OF HIGH SCHOOL  
TEACHER (SOCIAL SCIENCE) TAMIL MEDIUM  
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT**

(Cat.No.602/2022, 603/2022, 746/2022)

(Total Marks – 100)

**Part I- Renaissance and freedom movement, General Knowledge and current affairs (15 Marks)**

**Part II- Methodology of teaching the subject (5 Marks)**

- ◆ History/conceptual development. Need and Significance, Meaning Nature and Scope of the Subject.
- ◆ Correlation with other subjects and life situations.
- ◆ Aims, Objectives, and Values of Teaching - Taxonomy of Educational Objectives - Old and revised
- ◆ Pedagogic analysis- Need, Significance and Principles.
- ◆ Planning of instruction at Secondary level- Need and importance. Psychological bases of Teaching the subject - Implications of Piaget, Bruner, Gagne, Vygotsky, Ausubel and Gardener - Individual difference, Motivation, Maxims of teaching.
- ◆ Methods and Strategies of teaching the subject- Models of Teaching, Techniques of individualising instruction.
- ◆ Curriculum - Definition, Principles, Modern trends and organizational approaches, Curriculum reforms - NCF/KCF.
- ◆ Instructional resources- Laboratory, Library, Club, Museum- Visual and Audio-Visual aids - Community based resources - e-resources - Text book, Work book and Hand book.
- ◆ Assessment; Evaluation- Concepts, Purpose, Types, Principles, Modern techniques - CCE and Grading- Tools and techniques - Qualities of a good test - Types of test items- Evaluation of projects, Seminars and Assignments - Achievement test, Diagnostic test – Construction, Characteristics, interpretation and remediation.
- ◆ Teacher - Qualities and Competencies - different roles - Personal Qualities - Essential teaching skills - Microteaching - Action research.

**Part III (80 Marks)**

**Module I**

1. Definitions of History
2. Bronze Age Civilizations – Egyptian, Mesopotomian, Harappan Civilizations
3. Graeco-Roman Civilizations
4. Renaissance, Reformation, Geographical discoveries.

5. Modern Revolutions – English, French, Russian Revolutions and Industrial Revolution.
6. World Wars – League of Nations and United Nations

## **Module II**

1. Vedic Age, Jainism and Buddhism.
2. Mauryas and Guptas.
3. State and Society in medieval India – Sultanate, Mughal and Vijayanagar.
4. Advent of Europeans – Birth and Growth of British power in India – Impact of Colonialism.
5. Emergence of Nationalism – Struggle for Freedom – Partition of India.
6. Sources of Kerala History – Jainism and Buddhism in Kerala.
7. Kerala in the Sangam Age – Perumals of Mahodayapuram – Bhakti Movement.
8. Rise of Modern Travancore – Resistance against Colonialism – Pazhassi Raja, Velu Thambi and Paliyathachan.
9. Renaissance in Kerala – Social and Religious reform movements.
10. National Movement in Kerala – Aikya Kerala Movement – Formation of Kerala State.

## **Module III: Economic Theory, Banking and Tools of Analysis**

Issues and Concepts in Economics – Theories of Consumer Behaviour: Cardinal and Ordinal Approaches – Elasticity of Demand – Production and Cost Functions – National Income Concepts – Sectoral Composition of GDP — Theories of International Trade: Absolute cost Advantage – Comparative Cost Advantage – Commercial banks and Central bank: Role and Functions. Application of measures of Central Values, Dispersion and simple Correlation in economics

## **Module IV: Indian economy, Development Economics, Public Finance and Kerala Economy**

Overview of Indian economy – Economic Planning – Five Year Plans in India- Major Development Issues: Poverty, inequality, unemployment – Concepts of Human Development: Measurement of Development – PQLI, HDI – Concept of sustainable development – Structure of Taxes and Expenditure of the Government – Concepts of Federal Finance – Development Experience of Kerala – Demographic transition, gender issues, migration and urbanization.

## **MODULE V**

1. Meaning, importance and approaches to the study of Political Science
2. Major concepts in Political Science- state, civil society, sovereignty
3. Political culture, political socialization
4. Federalism, rule of law, judicial review, Judicial activism,
5. Role of Political parties and pressure groups
6. Democracy- meaning and features - Direct and Indirect democracy - Parliamentary and Presidential systems

7. Indian political system: salient features of the Indian Constitution, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy. Working of Union and State Governments: A brief analysis
8. Human Rights- Meaning and importance, Universal Declaration of Human Rights

## **MODULE VI**

1. International Politics and Organizations. Diplomacy, Foreign Policy, Collective Security, Disarmament and Arms Control. UNO-Principal organs and functions. New trends: Globalization, WTO.
2. Public Administration. Principles of Organization, Bureaucracy: merits and demerits, New Public Administration, New Public Management, Development Administration, Significance of Local Self Government Institutions in India.
3. Political Thinkers. Plato, J S Mill, Aristotle, Rousseau, Marx, Gramsci and Gandhiji: Major contributions

## **Module VII – Physical Geography**

Solar System and Planets – latitudes and longitudes – time – seasons - maps, map scales – basics of remote – structure of the earth – continents and oceans – continental drift – plate tectonics – rocks – weathering and erosion – fluvial, glacial, Aeolian, landforms. Composition and structure of atmosphere – temperature and their distribution – pressure belts, winds – condensation and precipitation – Major oceans and their characteristics – tides and currents.

## **Module VIII – Human and Regional Geography**

Population – World population distribution, growth – migration – settlements – rural and urban – climatic regions of the world – Types of agriculture in the world - distribution of iron ore and coal in the world– distribution of industries in the world – iron and steel – cotton textiles. Physiography of India – drainage – climate – soils – forests – Distribution, growth and density of population in India - Distribution of rice, wheat, cotton and sugar cane in India. Irrigation and multipurpose projects of India. Distribution of iron ore, coal, bauxite, mica, petroleum and atomic minerals – non-conventional energy resources – Distribution of iron and steel, textiles, and agro based industries in India – Transport in India – Geography of Kerala

**NOTE: - It may be noted that apart from the topics detailed above, questions from other topics prescribed for the educational qualification of the post may also appear in the question paper. There is no undertaking that all the topics above may be covered in the question paper**