HISTORY : -
1. Indus Valley Civilization – its salient features.
2. Vedic Age - Social and religious life.
3. Buddhism and Jainism – Teachings, Causes of rise and fall of Buddhism.
5. Bhakti and Suffi movements.
6. Mughal Period - (1526-1707) – Administrative features and cultural achievements.
7. Legacy of Shivaji.
8. Freedom Movement -
   b. Birth of Congress.
   c. Role of Mahatma Gandhi.
   d. Partition of India.
10. League of Nations and the U.N.O.
11. India’s role in World Peace.

GEOGRAPHY : -
1. Motions of the earth and their effects, Latitudes – Longitudes.
2. Interior of the Earth. Isostacy, Rocks, weathering.
3. Atmosphere – Composition, Insolation, Pressure belts, winds.
4. Ocean Currents, Tides and Salinity.
5. India – Physical features, Climate, Soil, Natural vegetation, Drainage, Agriculture, Industries and Population.

ECONOMICS : -
2. Basic concepts of Demand & Supply and Consumer Equilibrium.
3. Concept of money supply and high powered money. Role and functions of Reserve Bank and commercial Bank.
5. Economic reforms and Planning in India. Important issues of Development with special Reference of Rajasthan.

POLITICAL SCIENCE : -
3. Challenges to Indian democracy.
4. Indian Foreign Policy- India’s relations with neighboring countries.
5. Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Governments in Rajasthan.,
SOCIOLOGY :-
1 Meaning, Nature and Perspective of Sociology, relationship with other Social Sciences (Political Science, History, Geography).
2 Basic Concepts – Society, Social Structure, Social Group, Status & Role, Social change.
3 Caste and Class – Meaning, Features, Change in Caste and Class.
4 Current Social Problems – Casteism, Communalism, Poverty, Corruption, AIDS, Violence against woman.
5 Concept of Varna, Dharma, Purusharth, Marriage, Family and kinship.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION :-
1 Meaning, Scope, Nature and evolution of Public Administration as a discipline. Its role in developed and developing societies.
2 Administrative behavior – Decision making, Moral, Motivation.
3 Issues in Indian Administration – Relationship between Political and Permanent Executive, Peoples participation in Administration.
4 Redressal of Citizens grievances – Lokpal, Lokayukt.
5 District administration – Role and importance- District collector, Land and Revenue and developmental functions.

PHILOSOPHY :-
1 Vedic and Upanishadic Philosophy : Basic concepts.
2 Socratic view related the nature of knowledge and Socratic Method for getting correct definitions.
3 Greek Ethics, Hedonism, Utilitarianism, Kantian Ethics, Freedom of Will, Theories of Punishment.
4 Niskam Karma of Geeta, Ethics of Jainism, Buddhism and Gandhian Ethics, Astang sadhan of Yoga.

TEACHING METHOD :-
1 Nature, Scope and Concept of Social Studies. Aims and objectives of teaching of social studies at different levels.
2 Correlation of social studies with other school subjects.
3 Methods of Social Studies Teaching - Project, Problem-Solving, Social recitation.
4 Innovative Practices - Role playing, Brain Storming, Field Trips, Concept mapping, case study and Action Research.
6 Qualities, Role and Professional growth of a teacher of Social Studies.
7 Curriculum - Concept and objectives, National curriculum framework 2005.
8 Planning of Teaching - Yearly, Unit and Daily Lesson Plan.
9 Tools and Techniques of Evaluation, Various Types of Question, Blue Print and Preparation of achievement Test.

For the competitive examination for the post of senior teacher :-
1 The question paper will carry maximum 300 marks.
2 Duration of question paper will be Two Hours Thirty Minutes.
3 The question paper will carry 150 questions of multiple choices.
4 Paper shall include above subjects carrying the number of marks as shown against them :-
   (i) Knowledge of Secondary and Sr. Secondary Standard about relevant subject matter. 180 Marks
   (ii) Knowledge of Graduation Standard about relevant subject matter. 80 Marks
   (iii) Teaching Methods of relevant subject. 40 Marks
      Total 300 Marks
5 All questions carry equal marks.
6 There will be Negative Marking.

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