

**Level-III**

<b>Part-I Syllabus for Child Development and Pedagogy</b>	
A)	<p>Concept of development and its relationship with learning, Principles of the development of children, Influence of Heredity &amp; Environment.</p> <p><b>Socialization processes:</b> Social world &amp; children (Teacher, Parents, Peers).</p> <p><b>Piaget, Kohlberg and Vygotsky:</b> constructs and critical perspectives.</p> <p>Freud's Psychosexual Development Theory, Erikson's Theory of Psychosocial Development.</p> <p>Concepts of child-centered and progressive education, Critical perspective of the construct of Intelligence, Multi-Dimensional Intelligence, Language &amp; Thought, Gender as a social construct; gender roles, gender-bias and educational practice, Individual differences among learners, understanding differences based on diversity of language, caste, gender, community, religion etc.</p> <p>Distinction between Assessment for learning and assessment of learning; School-Based Assessment. Continuous &amp; Comprehensive Evaluation: perspective and practice.</p> <p>Formulating appropriate questions for assessing readiness levels of learners; for enhancing learning and critical thinking in the classroom and for assessing learner achievement.</p>
B)	<p><b>Concept of Inclusive education and understanding children with special needs:</b> Addressing learners from diverse backgrounds including disadvantaged and deprived.</p> <p>Addressing the needs of children with learning difficulties, „impairment“ etc.</p> <p>Addressing the Talented, Creative, Specially abled Learners.</p> <p><b>Learning and Pedagogy :</b> How children think and learn; how and why children “fail” to achieve success in school performance.</p> <p>Basic processes of teaching and learning; children's strategies of learning; learning as a social activity; social context of learning.</p> <p>Child as a problem solver and a “scientific investigator”</p> <p>Alternative conceptions of learning in children, understanding children's “errors” as significant steps in the learning process.</p> <p>Cognition &amp; Emotions.</p> <p>Motivation and learning.</p> <p>Factors contributing to learning - personal &amp; environmental.</p> <p>Bandura's Social Learning: Constructs and Critical Perspective.</p>

<b><u>Part-II Syllabus for Language</u></b>	
A)	<p><b>Language-I (Hindi)</b></p> <p><b>Language Comprehension Questions:</b>  <b>Reading unseen passages</b> - two passages one prose or drama and one poem with questions on comprehension, inference, grammar and verbal ability (Prose passage may be literary, scientific, narrative or discursive).</p> <p><b>Pedagogy of Language Development Questions:</b>  Learning and acquisition, Principles of language Teaching, Role of listening and speaking; function of language and how children use it as a tool, Critical perspective on the role of grammar in learning a language for communicating ideas verbally and in written form, Challenges of teaching language in a diverse classroom; language difficulties, errors and disorders, Language Skills,</p> <p><b>Evaluating language comprehension and proficiency:</b> speaking, listening, reading and writing.</p> <p><b>Teaching-</b> learning materials: Textbook, multi-media materials, multilingual resource of the classroom, Remedial Teaching.</p>
B)	<p><b>Language – II (English)</b></p> <p><b>Language Comprehension Questions:</b>  Two unseen prose passages (discursive or literary or narrative or scientific) with question on comprehension, grammar and verbal ability.</p> <p><b>Pedagogy of Language Development:</b>  Learning and acquisition, Principles of language Teaching, Role of listening and speaking; function of language and how children use it as a tool, Critical perspective on the role of grammar in learning a language for communicating ideas verbally and in written form; Challenges of teaching language in a diverse classroom; language difficulties, errors and disorders, Language Skills.</p> <p><b>Evaluating language comprehension and proficiency:</b> speaking, listening, reading and writing.</p> <p><b>Teaching</b> - learning materials: Textbook, multi-media materials, multilingual resource of the classroom, Remedial Teaching.</p>

<b><u>Part-III Syllabus for General Studies</u></b>	
A)	Haryana related history, current affairs, literature, Geography, Civics, Environment, Culture, art, traditions, and welfare schemes of Haryana Government.
B)	<p><b>General Intelligence &amp; Reasoning:</b></p> <p>It would include questions of both verbal and non-verbal type. This component may include questions on analogies, similarities and differences, space visualization, spatial orientation, problem solving, analysis, judgment, decision making, visual memory, discrimination, observation, relationship concepts, arithmetical reasoning and figural classification, arithmetic number series, non-verbal series, coding and decoding, statement conclusion, syllogistic reasoning etc.</p> <p><b>The topics are:</b> Semantic Analogy, Symbolic/Number Analogy, Figural Analogy, Semantic Classification, Symbolic/Number Classification, Figural Classification, Semantic Series, Number Series, Figural Series, Problem Solving, Word Building, Coding &amp; de-coding, Numerical Operations, symbolic Operations, Trends, Space Orientation, Space Visualization, Venn Diagrams, Drawing inferences, Punched hole/ pattern- folding &amp; un-folding, Figural Pattern-folding and completion, Indexing, Address matching, Date &amp; city matching, Classification of centre codes/roll numbers, Small &amp; Capital letters/numbers coding, decoding and classification, Embedded Figures, Critical thinking, Emotional Intelligence, Social Intelligence.</p>
C)	<p><b>Quantitative Aptitude:</b></p> <p>The questions will be designed to test the ability of appropriate use of numbers and number sense of the candidate. The scope of the test will be computation of whole numbers, decimals, fractions and relationships between numbers, Percentage, Ratio &amp; Proportion, Square roots, Averages, Interest, Profit and Loss, Discount, Partnership Business, Mixture and Allegation, Time and distance, Time &amp; Work, Basic algebraic identities of School Algebra &amp; Elementary surds, Graphs of Linear Equations, Triangle and its various kinds of centers, Congruence and similarity of triangles, Circle and its chords, tangents, angles subtended by chords of a circle, common tangents to two or more circles, Triangle, Quadrilaterals, Regular Polygons, Circle, Right Prism, Right Circular Cone, Right Circular Cylinder, Sphere, Hemispheres, Rectangular Parallelepiped, Regular Right Pyramid with triangular or square base, Trigonometric ratio, Degree and Radian Measures, Standard Identities, Complementary angles, Heights and Distances, Histogram, Frequency polygon, Bar diagram &amp; Pie chart.</p>

### Economics

A)	<p><b>Economics:</b> Meaning, Definitions, Scope, Economic Problem, Production Possibility Curve (PPC).</p> <p><b>Data Collection:</b> Sources of Data, Methods of Data Collection, National Sample Survey Organization (N.S.S.O.), Census of India.</p> <p><b>Data Presentation:</b> Geometric Forms (Bar and Pie Diagram), Frequency diagrams (Histogram, Polygon and Ogive), Arithmetic line graphs (Time Series Graph).</p> <p><b>Measure of Central Tendency:</b> Arithmetic Mean (Simple and Weighted), Harmonic Mean, Geometric Mean, Median, Mode, Decile, Quartile, Percentile.</p> <p><b>Measures of Dispersion:</b> Range, Quartile Deviation, Mean Deviation, Standard Deviation, Measures of Relative Dispersion.</p> <p><b>Correlation:</b> Scatter Diagram, Karl Pearson's Method, Spearman's Rank Correlation Method, Con-current Deviation Method.</p> <p><b>Index Numbers:</b> Meaning, Various types of Index Numbers, Uses of Index Number, Consumer Price Index (CPI), Wholesale Price Index, AICPIN, Time and Factor Reversal Tests, Base shifting.</p> <p><b>Indian Economy on the Eve of Independence:</b> Characteristics of Indian Economy- Pre and Post Independence.</p> <p><b>Economic Planning:</b> Meaning, Planning Commission, Characteristics of Indian Economic Planning, Five Years Economic Plans, Success and Failure of Five Year Economic Plans, Green revolution, Niti Aayog.</p> <p><b>New Economic Reforms:</b> New Economic Policy-1991, LPG (Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization).</p>
B)	<p><b>Poverty:</b> Type of poverty, Data analysis of Poverty in India, Poverty Allevation Programs.</p> <p><b>Rural Development:</b> Various Programs of Rural Development, Agriculture Credit, Cooperative Banks, Agricultural Marketing, NABARD.</p> <p><b>Employment:</b> Meaning, Types of Unemployment, Employment Generation Programs.</p> <p><b>Infrastructure:</b> Energy, Transport and Communication, Irrigation, Health, Financial Institutions.</p> <p><b>Sustainable Development:</b> Meaning, Measurement of Sustainable Development, Environment's Role, Environmental Pollution.</p> <p><b>Gross Domestic Product (GDP):</b> Concepts of National Income, Human Development Index (HDI), HPI Index, PQLI Index.</p> <p><b>Micro Economics:</b> Definitions, Nature and Scope, Limitations.</p> <p><b>Economic Problem:</b> Central problems of Economy, Production Possibility Curve (PPC) &amp; its applications, Capitalist Economy, Mixed Economy and Socialistic Economy, Opportunity Cost.</p> <p><b>Consumer Behavior:</b> Utility Analysis – Cardinal &amp; Ordinal, Budget line, Indifference Curve and its characteristics, Applications of Indifference Curves, Consumer Equilibrium, Marginal rate of substitution (MRS).</p> <p><b>Demand Analysis:</b> Law of Demand, Normal, Inferior and Giffin Goods, Determinants, Exceptions of Law of Demand, Price Effect, Income Effect and Substitution Effect, Hick's and Slutsky's theory, Revealed Preference Approach.</p> <p><b>Elasticity of Demand:</b> Degrees, Type and measurement of Elasticity of demand,</p>

	<p>Uses/Importance of Price and Income Elasticity of Demand.  <b>Production function:</b> Basic concepts, Law of Return of Scale, Law of Return to a Factor, Economics and Diseconomies of Scale, MRTS.  <b>Cost:</b> Classical and Modern theory of Cost, Concepts of Cost, Short run and Long run Costs, Relationship between various Cost Curves.</p>
C)	<p><b>Revenue:</b> Concepts of Revenue and their inter-relationship.  <b>Markets:</b> Perfect competition, Equilibrium of firm and industry, Supply Curve, Market price and Normal price, Control price and Support price, Food Availability Decline (FAD) Theory.  <b>Monopoly, Monopolistic competition and oligopoly:</b> Features and Comparisons of various models of Oligopoly and Duopoly.  <b>Macroeconomics:</b> Nature, Scope and Limitations, Stock and Flow. Circular flow of Income: Real and Monetary Flow, Two, Three and Four Sector Models, Withdrawals and Injections.  <b>National Income:</b> Concepts related to National Income, Income Method, Product Method, Expenditure Method, National Income Accounting, Nominal National Income, Real GDP, GNP Deflator.  <b>Money :</b> Meaning and Definitions of money, concept of Near Money, Functions of Money, Money Supply, Determinate of money supply, RBI and its role in controlling money supply. Functions of commercial and Central Bank, credit creation.  <b>Determination of output and Employment :</b> AD and AS analysis, MPC, APC, APS, MPS, MEC, supply price, Prospective yield, Classical approach and Keynesian approach of Employment, Consumption Hypothesis.  <b>Investment Multipliers:</b> Meaning, MPC &amp; Multiplier, Forward and Backward action of Multiplier, Static and Dynamic multiplier.  <b>Deficient and Excess Demand:</b> Inflationary Gap, Measures to control Deficient and Excess demand, Role of Monetary Policy, Fiscal Policy and Foreign Trade Policy.  <b>Government Budget:</b> Meaning, Objectives &amp; structure of budget, Budget receipts, Tax and Non -tax receipts, Budget Expenditure, Budget Deficit – Meaning, Types and Measurement, Deficit Budgeting, Balance Budget.  <b>Foreign Exchange Rate:</b> Meaning, Types; Exchange Rate Theories.  <b>Balance of Payments (B.O.P.):</b> Components, Disequilibrium in BOP, Method to control adverse BOP, BOP in Economic plans, Balance of Trade (BOT).  <b>Subject related Pedagogy.</b></p>