

SYLLABUS

SOCIAL SCIENCE

HISTORY

Contemporary World

- a. Industrial Revolution
- b. Economic Depresssion
- c. Labour & Peasant Class issues
- d. Growth of industries in India in twentieth century
- e. Features of colonial society in India

French Revolution

- f. Causes
- g. Events
- h. Impact
- i. Consequences

The Revolt of 1857

- Indian Freedom Struggle - 1885 to 1947
- Russian Revolution - 1917, Causes, Events, Impact on Russia and the World, Consequences

Rise of Socialism

- Philosophy of Karl Marx
- Socialism in Europe
- Impact of Socialism
- Rise of Fascist Forces in Germany & Italy
- The Two World Wars and the establishment of UN

GEOGRAPHY

- Introduction to solar system; origin of Earth
- Motions of the Earth : Rotation, Revolution, Occurrence of Day and night; change of seasons; Latitudes and Longitudes; Finding time.
- 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 and minerals: Types of rocks; soil formation; major types and characteristics.
- Agents of gradation: Weathering, mass wasting, running water, wind, glaciers, sea waves and karsat topography

CLIMATE:

- Atmosphere - Composition and structure, elements of weather and climate Insulation Heat Budget, Heating and cooling of atmosphere, Conduction, Convection, Solar Radiation, Terrestrial radiation, Advection, Temperature, Factors controlling, temperature, distribution of temperature-horizontal and vertical
- Pressure – Pressure belts, winds, cyclones and anti-cyclone Evaporation, condensation and precipitation and their forms: Humidity, rainfall and its types
- World climates :- Classification; greenhouse effect, global warming and global climate change.
- Water (Oceans) :- Distribution of water bodies on the Earth's surface;. hydrological cycle.
- Ocean – Submarine relief, distribution of temperature and salinity; movement of ocean water's-waves, tides currents of Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Ocean
- Maps and Scales - Definition and classification, Finding directions, conventional signs, Techniques of representing relief features on map; contours, hachures, Hill shading, layer tinting. Representation of climatic data; line and Bar Graph, (Climograph) Isotherms, isobars and isohyets
- Biosphere : Ecology, type of Eco-System, structure and functions of Eco-system- Food Chain, Food Web, World Biomes, Ecological Balance, Biodiversity and its conservation.

India (Size and Location). Physical features of India

- Geological Structure, Physiographic divisions, drainage system and its evolution.
- Climate : origin and mechanism of Indian monsoon, Seasons of India, Classification of Climate of India (Coeppen's)
- Soil: Types and distribution:
- Natural Vegetation: types and distribution.

Population:

- Growth and Distribution of population: Causes & Factors
- Migration - Causes and consequences
- Population theories & their relevance - Malthus
- Demographic transition - theory Population composition and its Attributes: Population and sustainable development;
- Population as a resource : Population problems and policies with reference to India

Resources and Development

- Meaning, nature and Components of resources and environment; Resources, environment and technology interface: classification of resources. Distribution, utilization, economic and environmental significance and conservation of water, Minerals, Forests and fisheries; production and distribution of major crops, wild life resource and energy resources.

Agriculture

- Wet and dry agriculture, Intensive, Extensive, shifting, commercial and plantation agricultural development and problems, crop intensity, major crops

Manufacturing Industries

- Classification, locational factors, types and distribution, industrial clusters of India, Production and distribution of sugar, Cotton Textile Iron and Steel, chemicals and electronic industries.

Life lines of National Economy

- Means of transportation and communication, Roads, Railways, waterways and airways, oil and gas pipelines, National electric grid, radio, television satellite and computers
- International trade - Changing pattern of India's foreign trade, sea ports and airports: Tourism as trade.

Understanding Disaster and Hazards,

Type of Disasters Natural & Manmade

1. Disaster Management: Becoming a Disaster manager. Components of Disaster Management.
2. Disaster risk reduction : Disaster risk management. Understanding Disaster mitigation. Specific Hazards and mitigation.
3. Common manmade Disasters and their prevention
4. Community based Disaster management and social planning for Disasters.
5. Tsunami: The killer sea waves.
6. Survival skills: during and after Disaster.
7. Alternative Communication system
8. Safe construction Practices
9. Sharing Responsibilities
10. Planning ahead.

Components of production**People as Resource**

- Economic activities / non economic activities
- Population
- Education
- Health
- Unemployment / Employment

Poverty as a challenge

- Poverty line
- Poverty & inequality ·
- Policies for poverty reduction
- Poverty estimates

Food Security in India

- Food Security
- Green revolution
- Buffer Stock
- Issue Price / Support Price
- Role of co-operative societies in food security

Development**Growth / Development and structural development:**

- Growth and distribution, sustainable agricultural growth
- Growth structural changes
- Population and human resource development
- Purchasing power parity (PPP)
- Main features of Indian Economy at the time of Independence
- Economic development
- Gross enrolment ratio
- Foreign trade & Economic development
- Development & under development
- Distribution of Income / factors of development

Sectors of the Economy

- Classification of Sectors like - Primary Secondary / Organized / Unorganized / Public / Private Sector
- Small and Large Industry
- Performance of the Public Sector
- Privatization
- Employment growth in the Industrial Sector

Money & Credit

- Indian Monetary System
- Function of money:
- Banks: Central Bank function, Commercial Banks
- Self help Groups (SHGs)
- Debt trap
- Demand of money & supply of money
- Financial markets

- Money and capital market
- Monetary aggregates in India

CIVICS

- Power sharing
- Federalism
- Democracy and Diversity
- Political parties
- Elections
- Challenges to Democracy
- Popular struggle and movements - like in Nepal, Bolivia

Democracy:

- Concept
- Salient Features
- Local Self Government
- Elections
- Democracy in India & the World

Indian Constitution:

- Framing of the constitution
- Adoption of the constitution
- Working of Institutions – Parliament Judiciary
- Fundamental Rights