

Subject specific 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

- a. Causes
- b. Events
- c. Impact
- d. 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