

**Subject specific syllabus**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**HISTORY**

**Contemporary World**

- a. Industrial Revolution
- b. Economic Depresseion
- 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 polices 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