

GEOGRAPHY/GEOLOGY-313

**GEOGRAPHY/GEOLOGY
SYLLABUS FOR CLASS 12**

Note:

There will be one Question Paper which will have 50 questions out of which 40 questions need to be attempted.

GEOGRAPHY/GEOLOGY

Fundamentals of Human Geography

Unit I: Human Geography: Nature and Scope

Unit II: People

- Population of the world – distribution, density and growth;
- Population change-spatial patterns and structure; determinants of population change;
- Age-sex ratio; rural-urban composition;
- Human development – concept; selected indicators, international comparisons.

Unit III: Human Activities

- Primary activities – concept and changing trends; gathering, pastoral, mining, subsistence agriculture, modern agriculture; people engaged in agriculture and allied activities – some examples from selected countries;
- Secondary activities – concept; manufacturing: agro-processing, household, small scale, large scale; people engaged in secondary activities – some examples from selected countries;
- Tertiary activities – concept; trade, transport and communication; services; people engaged in tertiary activities – some examples from selected countries;
- Quaternary activities – concept; knowledge based industries; people engaged in quaternary activities – some examples from selected countries.

Unit IV: Transport, Communication and Trade

- Land transport – roads, railways – rail network; trans-continental railways;
- Water transport- inland waterways; major ocean routes;
- Air transport – Intercontinental air routes;
- Oil and gas pipelines;
- Satellite communication and cyber space;
- International trade – Basis and changing patterns; ports as gateways of international trade, role of WTO in International trade.

Unit V: Human Settlements

- Settlement types – rural and urban; morphology of cities (case study); distribution of megacities; problems of human settlements in developing countries.

GEOGRAPHY/GEOLOGY-313

India: People and Economy

Unit I: *People*

- Population: distribution, density and growth; composition of population - linguistic, religious; sex, rural-urban and occupational - regional variations in growth of population ;
- Migration: international, national – causes and consequences;
- Human development – selected indicators and regional patterns;
- Population, environment and development.

Unit II: *Human Settlements*

- Rural settlements – types and distribution;
- Urban settlements – types, distribution and functional classification.

Unit III: *Resources and Development* (Periods 30)

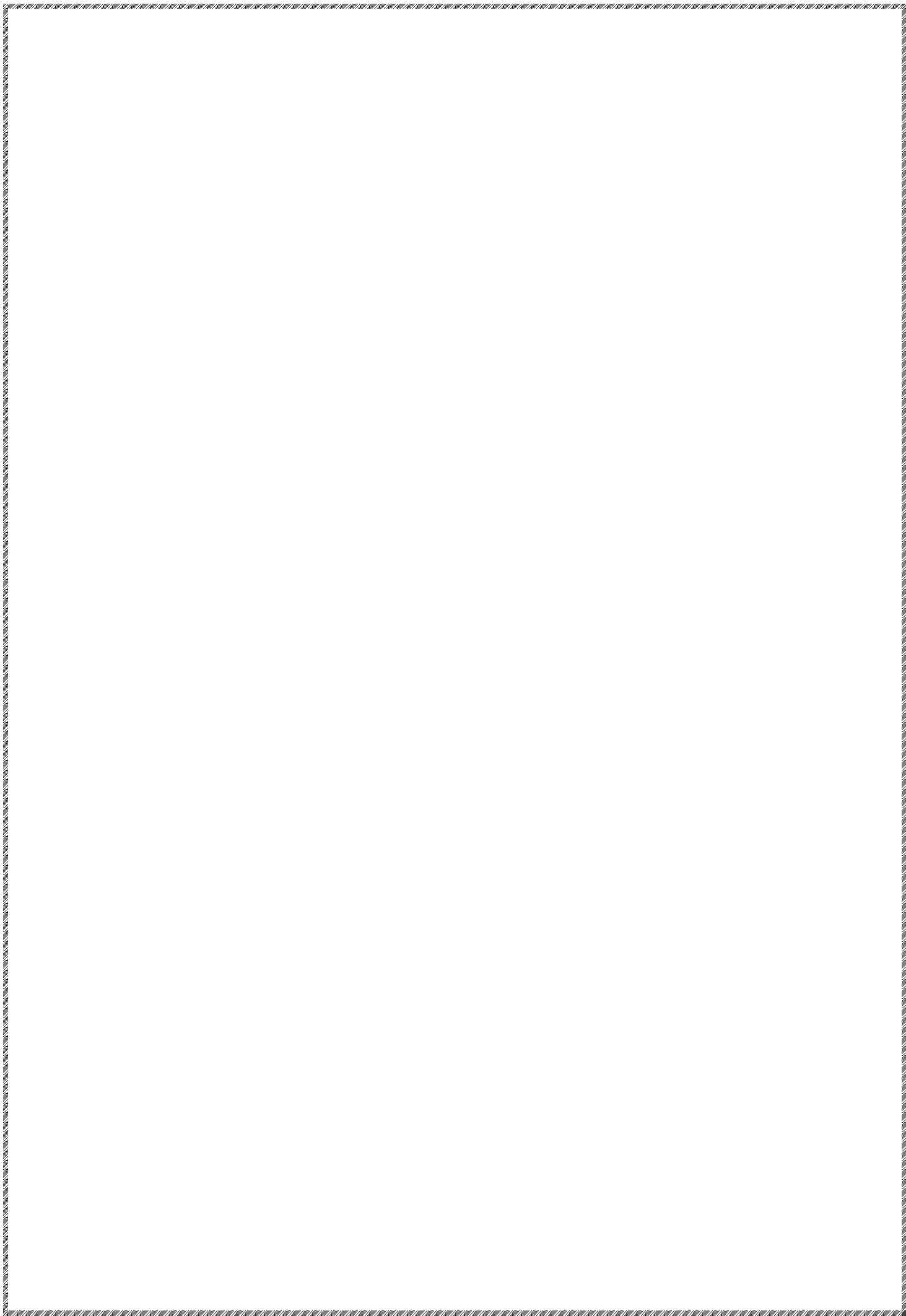
- Land resources – general land use; agricultural land use – major crops; agricultural development and problems, common property resources;
- Water resources – availability and utilization – irrigation, domestic, industrial and other uses; scarcity of water and conservation methods – rain water harvesting and watershed management (one case study related with participatory watershed management to be introduced) ;
- Mineral and energy resources – metallic and non-metallic minerals and their distribution; conventional and non-conventional energy sources;
- Industries – types and distribution; industrial location and clustering; changing pattern of selected industries – iron and steel, cotton textiles, sugar, petrochemicals, and knowledge based industries; impact of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation on industrial location;
- Planning in India – target area planning (case study); idea of sustainable development (case study).

Unit IV: *Transport, Communication and International Trade*

- Transport and communication — roads, railways, waterways and airways; oil and gas pipelines; national electric grids; communication networkings – radio, television, satellite and internet;
- International trade — changing pattern of India's foreign trade; sea ports and their hinterland and airports.

Unit V: *Geographical Perspective on Selected Issues and Problems*

- Environmental pollution; urban-waste disposal;
- Urbanisation-rural-urban migration; problem of slums;
- Land Degradation.



ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES-307

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SYLLABUS FOR CLASS 12

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES-307

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1. Human Beings and Nature

- (i) Modern schools of ecological thought.
- (ii) Deep ecology (Gary Snyder, Earth First) vs. shallow ecology.
- (iii) Stewardship of land (e.g. Wendell Berry).
- (iv) Social ecology [Marxist environmentalism and socialist ecology (Barry Commoner)].
- (v) Feminism.
- (vi) Green Politics (e.g. Germany and England).
- (vii) Sustainable Development.

Modern schools of ecological thought; definition and basic understanding of Deep Ecology as opposed to Shallow Ecology; Stewardship, Social Ecology - Marxist environmentalism and Socialist Ecology, Eco feminism, Green political movements of Germany and England and Sustainable Development (basic concepts).

World Wide Fund for Nature – organisation, mission, strategy for conservation.

Greenpeace – organisation, mission statement, core values, objectives and strategy.

2. Population and Conservation Ecology

- (i) Population dynamics: factors causing population change (birth, death, immigration and emigration); relation between the factors; age structure and its significance; population pyramids; survivorship curves; three general shapes r and K strategies.

Factors causing population change (birth, death, immigration and emigration); relation between the factors; Age structure and its significance; Population Pyramids – interpretation and implications. Rate of change of population – the three general shapes of Survivorship Curves, r and K strategies and differences between the two.

- (ii) Human populations (Malthusian model and demographic transition).

Definition of Carrying Capacity; Malthusian view: concept of ‘over-population’ and shortage of resources; Questioning Malthus. Population Growth vs. Disparate Consumption of resources within and amongst nations. Definition and understanding of Demographic Transition; Factors influencing demographic transition.

Population Regulation: growth without regulation (exponential); simple population regulation (logistic growth curve); factors regulating population size (space, food and water, territories, predators, weather and climate, parasite and diseases, disasters and self-regulation). Basic understanding of the Exponential growth curve (J – shaped) and Logistic growth curve (S - shaped); Factors regulating population size (space, food and water, territories, predators, weather and climate, parasite and diseases, disasters and self-regulation).

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Human population control: family planning; education; economic growth; status of women.

Strategies for human population control with emphasis on women's empowerment. (Details of methods of family planning not required.)

- (iii) Threats to the ecosystem: habitat destruction; genetic erosion; loss of diversity; expanding agriculture; impound water; waste from human societies; increasing human consumption.

Only a brief understanding of the causes and consequences of threats to provisioning and regulatory functions of the ecosystem with suitable examples.

- (iv) Conservation: importance; the critical state of Indian forests; conflicts surrounding forested areas - populations and tribals and their rights
- tourism - poaching - roads - development projects - dams; scientific forestry and its limitations; social forestry; the role of the forest department; NGOs; joint forestry management; wild life - sanctuaries, conservation and management in India; Project Tiger as a case study in conservation.

Definition of: Conservation, in situ and ex situ conservation. Importance of Conservation.

In-situ conservation: Wildlife sanctuaries, National parks, Biosphere reserves (definition, objectives, features, advantages and disadvantages).

Ex-situ conservation: zoos, aquaria, plant collection (objectives, features, advantages and disadvantages).

Conflicts in managing and conserving Forests: India's forest cover, issues concerning people living in and around forests with particular reference to tribal rights; threats to forests: poaching, developmental projects like roads and dams, over exploitation of forest resources (direct and indirect).

The role of the forest department and NGOs in managing forests.

Some management measures: scientific forestry, social forestry (various types of social forestry), Joint Forestry Management (JFM), ecotourism.

Definition, scope, advantages and disadvantages of each of the above.

Project Tiger as a case study in conservation: Origin, aims, and objectives, successes, failures.

3. Monitoring Pollution

- (i) Pollution monitoring.

Primary and secondary pollutants. Importance of monitoring air pollution including Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (gaseous and particulate). Concept of carbon credits and carbon trading in regulating emissions. Causes for excessive vehicular pollution and various steps taken to regulate pollution-emission standards for new vehicles, implementation of CNG programme, inspection & maintenance programme for in-use vehicles, phasing out of old commercial vehicles and promotion of public transport.

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(ii) Monitoring the atmosphere: techniques.

Monitoring at emission source and of ambient air quality, criteria for monitoring stations, types of stations, number of stations, frequency of data collection, characteristics of ambient air sampling, basic consideration for sampling (to be dealt with in brief). Classification of techniques- manual and instrumental. Manual- Passive samplers, High Volume Samplers and Bubbler Systems. Instrumental-photometric techniques- NDIR, Chemiluminescence - principle and use.

(iii) International and national air quality standards.

National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (NAAQM); the main functions of the Central Pollution Board and the State Pollution Control Board, objectives of air quality standards, New name of NAAQM, National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP) objectives of the NAMP.

Definition of air quality standards and importance; National air quality standards for gases/particulate matter covered under WHO guidelines.

(iv) Water testing: indicators of water quality.

Indicators (electrical conductivity, turbidity, pH, dissolved oxygen, faecal waste, temperature, hardness, nitrates and sulphates) the significance of each and their interpretations. B.O.D. and C.O.D., theoretical concept only (lab work for better understanding and not for testing)

(v) Soil testing: indicators of soil type and quality and laboratory work.

Soil indicators- the characteristics of a good soil indicator, the three basic types of soil indicators- biological, physical and chemical, two examples of each. The information provided by each of these types of indicators. Definitions, effects and experiments to find out soil respiration, soil pH, soil aggregate, infiltration rate and simple methods of controlling each of these.

4. Third World Development

(i) Urban-rural divide: urbanisation - push and pull factors; consequences on rural and urban sectors; future trends and projections.

Causes of migration - push and pull factors, consequences on rural and urban areas and ways to reduce migration. Future trends and projections.

(ii) A critical appraisal of conventional paradigm of development from the viewpoints of sustainability, environmental impact and equity.

Definition of Development.

An understanding that development has become synonymous with growth. This approach has the following impacts on the environment: (a) Ignoring negative environmental impacts; (b) Changing patterns of resource use due to market pressures;

(c) Overuse and exploitation of resources;

(d) Diversion of scarce resources to luxury goods; (e) Disparate access to resources;

(f) Increasing wastes and pollution.

The above to be explained with suitable examples.

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(iii) A case study of Gandhian approach in terms of its aims and processes.

Local self-governance – basic principles behind village policy, Antoday, Sarvoday, Panchayati Raj; local self-sufficiency, local markets and environmental sustainability. Village as the basis of development; promotion of cottage industries and

intermediate technologies;

focus on employment.

The above to be contrasted with today's paradigm of growth.

(iv) Urban environmental planning and management: problems of sanitation; water management; transport; energy; air quality; housing; constraints (economic, political) in tackling the problems; inapplicability of solutions that have worked in the First World and the need for indigenous approach to urban environment.

A basic understanding of the following urban environmental problems: problems of sanitation, water management, transport, energy; air quality and housing.

Awareness of some indigenous solutions: Rainwater harvesting, garbage segregation, composting, energy from solid and liquid wastes, sewage management (dry toilets, Decentralized Water Management System (DEWATS))

Features of new urbanism, goals of smart growth. The following examples of urban planning and management from the third world to be studied:

- Bogota – Bolivia (Traffic Management);
- Cuba (Urban agriculture using organic methods);
- Curitiba – Brazil (Traffic planning and urban renewal using innovative measures);
- Cochabamba – (Water management and protests against privatisation of water supply).

5. Sustainable Agriculture

(i) Traditional Agriculture in India: irrigation systems; crop varieties; techniques for maintaining soil fertility; impact of colonialism; Indian agriculture at independence - food scarcity - food import - need for increasing production - the need for land reform; green revolution - HYVs - fertilizers - pesticides - large irrigation projects (dams); critical appraisal of the green revolution from the viewpoints of agro-bio diversity; soil health; ecological impact of pesticides; energy (petroleum and petrochemicals); ability to reach the poorer sections of the rural communities; sustainability - need for sustainable agriculture - characteristics for sustainable agriculture; techniques of water soil and pest management.

Definition of the following terms: traditional agriculture, natural farming, organic agriculture, modern agriculture (use of hybrid seeds, high yielding varieties, chemical fertilizers and pesticides), gene revolution (genetically modified seeds) and sustainable agriculture.

Irrigation systems:

Macro vs micro irrigation systems - canal irrigation/dam as compared to sprinkler/ drip/ trickle drip/dug wells. Basic features, advantages and disadvantages of each kind. Traditional rainwater harvesting- tankas, khadins, ahars, pyne, zings, johads and eris (suitability of each type in the particular region).

Features of pre-colonial agriculture in India: growing for sustenance rather than market; multi-cropping,

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management of soil health, diversity in seed.

Colonial influence: punitive taxation, commercial crops for export and British industry, devaluation of sustainable traditional practices. Bengal famine. Comparative study of pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial agriculture and their impact.

Green Revolution: Origin (food scarcity - food import - need for increasing production).

Basic principles of Green Revolution- Development of High Yielding Varieties (HYV); introduction of fertilizers and pesticides; mono cropping.

Environmental, social and economic impacts -advantages and disadvantages (from the viewpoints of agro-bio diversity; soil health; ecological impact of pesticides; energy use; input costs; benefits to small and medium farmers, community level and household level food security).

Land reform – need, advantages, failures and successes.

Elements of sustainable agriculture: Mixed farming, mixed cropping, inter-cropping, crop rotation, use of sustainable practices of water soil and pest management for improving soil fertility (organic fertilizers, bio-fertilizers, green manure, with two examples) and pest control (bio pesticides). Integrated Pest Management (IPM); eating local foods

Management of agricultural produce: Storage; Food preservation-different methods like use of low temperatures, high temperatures, drying, canning, preservation by salt and sugar. Transportation of Food.

Food processing - Definition, food preservation, packaging, grading.

Food adulteration and Food additives-definitions; types of adulteration, harmful effects of adulteration.

Quality Marks - ISI (Indian Standard Institute); AGMARK (Agricultural Marketing); FPO (Fruit Product Order) - a brief explanation only.

(ii) Food: the twin problems of production and access; food situation in the world; integrated and sustainable approach to food security for the Third World. Food Security.

Meaning of Food Security, need for food security. The problems in attaining food security - those of production, storage and access. Integrated and sustainable approach to food security for the Third World including working for environmental sustainability and social and economic sustainability through land reform, credit support to farmers, market support to farmers, inadequacies in the present marketing system, ways to improve marketing system, improving access to food, ownership of seeds.

An understanding that national level food security may not translate into household and community level food security or long term environmental sustainability unless the above factors are addressed. Main features of the Food Security Law 2013.

6. Environmental and Natural Resource Economics

(i) Definition: resources; scarcity and growth; natural resource accounting.

Classification of natural resources - on the basis of origin (abiotic and biotic), on the basis of renewability (renewable and non-renewable), on the basis of development (potential and actual), on the basis of distribution (ubiquitous and localized); scarcity and growth, natural resource accounting.

Classification of resources as renewable and non-renewable.

Definition, basic principles, advantages and disadvantages of Physical accounting.

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(ii) GNP vs. other forms of measuring income. GDP, GNP – definitions, advantages and disadvantages of using them as tools for measuring growth.

(iii) Economic status and welfare (net economic welfare, nature capital, ecological capital, etc.)

A broad overview of the purpose of environmental economics.

Definition and classification: Defensive expenditure (its classification); natural/ ecological capital.

(iv) Externalities: cost benefit analysis (social, ecological).

Externalities – definition, kinds (positive and negative), impacts.

Cost Benefit analysis - Definition, the process in brief, advantages and disadvantages.

EPR (Extended Producer Responsibility) -definition, examples, advantages.

(v) Natural capital regeneration.

What is natural capital? Kinds of natural capital; classification of ecosystem services, causes of degradation (acid deposition, air pollution, deforestation, loss of biodiversity and emission of carbon dioxide), ecological footprint and man's disproportionate use of natural resources, importance of preserving and regenerating natural capital.

7. International Relations and the Environment

(i) Trans-national characteristics of environmental issues using case study of Amazonia, Trade in Wild Life and Ozone Depletion.

Case study of Amazonia - causes for exploitation of forests, reasons for acceleration of deforestation, effects of government policies, ecological value of rainforests and possible solutions to the problem.

Case study of ivory trade in Africa - reasons for flourishing trade of ivory in the past, steps taken to curb the trade and the consequences of ban in trade.

Case study of ozone depletion - what is meant by ozone layer and how does it get depleted, (Chapman's cycle), potential effects of ozone depletion, common ozone depleting substances (halons, carbon tetrachloride, CFCs, methyl chloroform, methyl bromide and HCFCs) and their life span in the atmosphere; Ozone hole; steps taken to control ozone depletion.

(ii) Impact of international politics, national sovereignty and interest.

(iii) International trade: a theoretical perspective; free trade vs. protectionism; import barriers; domestic industry vs. free trade; transnational companies - a historical perspective (colonialism and its lasting impact today); trade between the first and the third world - characteristics - terms of trade; India's international trade - characteristics - major imports and exports - foreign exchange crises

- the export imperative and its impact on the environment; the case study of aquaculture in India; diversion of scarce resource from production of subsistence needs to commercial products; toxic waste trade - extent and impact; Globalisation - trade regimes (WTO, GATT, IPR) and their impact on third world.

Definition, advantages and disadvantages of globalization, free trade, protectionism.

Transnational Companies (TNCs) – definition; TNCs and environment – conflict of interest.

History of third world countries' trade with the developed countries (with special reference to India) with regards to composition and terms of trade (export of primary goods and import of finished goods at higher cost tapping of primary goods leading to environment degradation- open cast mining, agriculture, aquaculture, etc.).

Case study of aquaculture in India to understand the impact of free trade.

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Economic allocation of scarce resources and its impact on environment.

Toxic waste trade – definition, origin, factors sustaining, impact on third world countries(example – health and environmental impacts)and steps to mitigate it (Bamako and Basel Conventions).

GATT – the organization and its metamorphosis into WTO.

Principles and functions of WTO: creating a level playing field for international trade through MFN (Most Favoured Nation), NT(National Treatment) and reduction of import barriers - tariff and non tariff barriers and trading to comparative advantages.

Full forms of and areas addressed in the WTOGATT, TRIPS, TRIMS, Agreement on Agriculture (AOA). A brief understanding of how these agreements impacted India's trade,food security, economic well-being, environmental sustainability.

Definition of IPR and its categories: copyrights, patents, trademarks, industrial design rights, geographical indicators and trade secrets.

A brief understanding of each of the above categories.

(iv) International aid: agencies; advantages; limitations; need for re-orienting aid; aid vs. self-reliance.

International aid – advantages and disadvantages; Types of Aid: Tied and Untied Aid - advantages and limitations of each.

POLITICAL SCIENCE-323

Political Science- 323

Syllabus for Class 12

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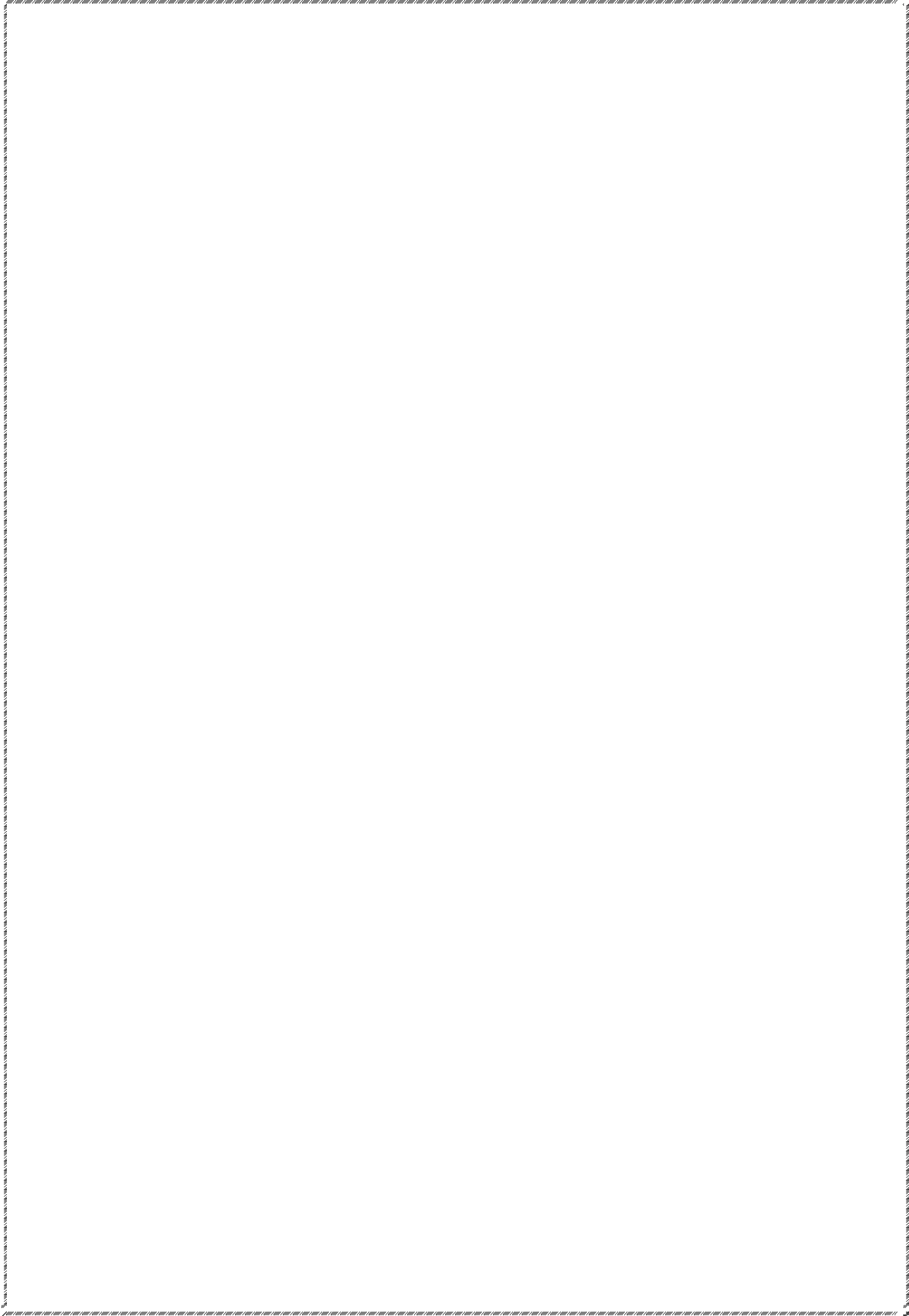
Political Science – 323

Politics in India Since Independence

1. *The era of One-Party Dominance:* First three general elections, nature of Congress dominance at the national level, uneven dominance at the state level, coalitional nature of Congress. Major opposition parties.
2. *Nation-Building and Its Problems:* Nehru's approach to nation-building: Legacy of partition: the challenge of 'refugee' resettlement, the Kashmir problem. Organization and reorganization of states; Political conflicts over language.
3. *Politics of Planned Development:* Five-year plans, expansion of state sector, and the rise of new economic interests. Famine and suspension of five-year plans. Green revolution and its political fallouts.
4. *India's External Relations:* Nehru's foreign policy. Sino-Indian war of 1962, Indo-Pak war of 1965 and 1971. India's nuclear programme and shifting alliances in world politics.
5. *Challenge to and Restoration of Congress System:* Political succession after Nehru. Non-Congressism and electoral upset of 1967, Congress split and reconstitution, Congress' victory in 1971 elections, politics of 'garibi hatao'.
6. *Crisis of the Constitutional Order:* Search for 'committed' bureaucracy and judiciary. Navnirman movement in Gujarat and the Bihar movement. Emergency: context, constitutional and extra-constitutional dimensions, resistance to emergency. 1977 elections and the formation of the Janata Party. Rise of civil liberties organizations.
7. *Regional Aspirations and Conflicts:* Rise of regional parties. Punjab crisis and the anti-Sikh riots of 1984. The Kashmir situation. Challenges and responses in the North East.
8. *Rise of New Social Movements:* Farmers' movements, Women's movement, Environment, and Development-affected people's movements. Implementation of Mandal Commission report and its aftermath.
9. *Democratic Upsurge and Coalition Politics:* Participatory upsurge in the 1990s. Rise of the JD and the BJP. The increasing role of regional parties and coalition politics. UF and NDA governments. Elections 2004 and UPA government.
10. *Recent Issues and Challenges:* Challenge of and responses to globalization: new economic policy and its opposition. Rise of OBCs in North Indian politics. Dalit politics in the electoral and non-electoral arena. Challenge of communalism: Ayodhya dispute, Gujarat riots.

Contemporary World Politics

1. *Cold War Era in World Politics*: Emergence of two power blocs after the second world war. Arenas of the cold war. Challenges to Bipolarity: Non-Aligned Movement, the quest for new international economic order. India and the cold war.
2. *Disintegration of the 'Second World' and the Collapse of Bipolarity*: New entities in world politics: Russia, Balkan states, and, Central Asian states, Introduction of democratic politics and capitalism in post-communist regimes. India's relations with Russia and other post-communist countries.
3. *US Dominance in World Politics*: Growth of unilateralism: Afghanistan, first Gulf War, response to 9/11 and attack on Iraq. Dominance and challenge to the US in economy and ideology. India's renegotiation of its relationship with the USA.
4. *Alternative Centres of Economic and Political Power*: Rise of China as an economic power in post- Mao era, creation, and expansion of European Union, ASEAN. India's changing relations with China.
5. *South Asia in the Post-Cold War Era*: Democratisation and its reversals in Pakistan and Nepal. Ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. Impact of economic globalization on the region. Conflicts and efforts for peace in South Asia. India's relations with its neighbours.
6. *International Organisations in a Unipolar World*: Restructuring and the future of the UN. India's position in the restructured UN. Rise of new international actors: new international economic organizations, NGOs. How democratic and accountable are the new institutions of global governance?
7. *Security in Contemporary World*: Traditional concerns of security and politics of disarmament. Non-traditional or human security: global poverty, health, and education. Issues of human rights and migration.
8. *Environment and Natural Resources in Global Politics*: Environment movement and evolution of global environmental norms. Conflicts over traditional and common property resources. Rights of indigenous people. India's stand-in global environmental debates.
9. *Globalisation and Its Critics*: Economic, cultural and political manifestations. Debates on the nature of consequences of globalization. Anti-globalization movements. India as an arena of globalization and struggles against it.



HISTORY-314

HISTORY

Syllabus for Class 12

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HISTORY

Unit I: The Story of the First Cities Harappan Archaeology

Broad overview: Early urban centres.

Story of discovery: Harappan civilization.

Excerpt: Archaeological report on a major site. *Discussion:* how it has been utilized by archaeologists/historians.

Unit II: Political and Economic History: How Inscriptions tell a story

Broad overview: Political and economic history from the Mauryan to the Gupta period.

Story of discovery: Inscriptions and the decipherment of the script. Shifts in the understanding of political and economic history.

Excerpt: Asokan inscription and Gupta period land grant.

Discussion: Interpretation of inscriptions by historians.

Unit III: Social Histories using the Mahabharata

Broad overview: Issues in social history, including caste, class, kinship and gender.

Story of discovery: Transmission and publications of the Mahabharata.

Excerpt: From the Mahabharata, illustrating how it has been used by historians.

Unit IV: A History of Buddhism: Sanchi Stupa

Broad overview:

- (a) A brief review of religious histories of Vedic religion, Jainism, Vaishnavism, Saivism.
- (b) Focus on Buddhism.

Story of discovery: Sanchi stupa.

Excerpt: Reproduction of sculptures from Sanchi. *Discussion:* Ways in which sculpture has been interpreted by historians, other sources for reconstructing the history of Buddhism.

Unit V: Medieval society through Travellers' Accounts

Broad Overview: Outline of social and cultural life as they appear in travellers' accounts.

Story of their writings: A discussion of where they travelled, why they travelled, what they wrote, and for whom they wrote.

Excerpts: from Alberuni, Ibn Batuta, Bernier.

Discussion: What these travel accounts can tell us and how they have been interpreted by historians.

Unit VI: Religious Histories: The Bhakti-Sufi Tradition

Broad Overview:

- (a) Outline of religious developments during this period.
- (b) Ideas and practices of the Bhakti-Sufi saints.

Story of Transmission: How Bhakti-Sufi compositions have been preserved.

Excerpt: Extracts from selected Bhakti Sufi works.

Discussion: Ways in which these have been interpreted by historians.

HISTORY-314

Unit VII: New Architecture: Hampi

Broad Overview:

- (a) Outline of new buildings during Vijayanagar period — temples, forts, irrigation facilities.
- (b) Relationship between architecture and the political system.

Story of Discovery: Account of how Hampi was found.

Excerpt: Visuals of buildings at Hampi.

Discussion: Ways in which historians have analysed and interpreted these structures.

Unit VIII: Agrarian Relations :The Ain-i- Akbari

Broad overview:

- (a) Structure of agrarian relations in the 16th and 17th centuries.
- (b) Patterns of change over the period.

Story of Discovery: Account of the compilation and translation of Ain-i-Akbari.

Excerpt: From the Ain-i-Akbari

Discussion: Ways in which historians have used the text to reconstruct history.

Unit IX: The Mughal Court: Reconstructing Histories through Chronicles

Broad Overview:

- (a) Outline of political history c. 15th-17th centuries.
- (b) Discussion of the Mughal court and politics.

Story of Discovery: Account of the production of court chronicles, and their subsequent translation and transmission.

Excerpts: from the *Akbarnama* and *Padshahnama*.

Discussion: Ways in which historians have used the texts to reconstruct political histories.

Unit X: Colonialism and Rural Society: Evidence from Official Reports

Broad overview:

- (a) Life of zamindars, peasants and artisans in the late 18th century.
- (b) East India Company, revenue settlements and surveys.
- (c) Changes over the nineteenth century.

Story of official records: An account of why official investigations into rural societies were undertaken and the types of records and reports produced.

Excerpts: From Firminger's *Fifth Report*, Accounts of Francis Buchanan-Hamilton, and Deccan Riots Report.

Discussion: What the official records tell and do not tell, and how they have been used by historians.

Unit XI: Representations of 1857

Broad Overview:

- (a) The events of 1857-58.
- (b) How these events were recorded and narrated.

Focus: Lucknow.

Excerpts: Pictures of 1857. Extracts from contemporary accounts.

Discussion: How the pictures of 1857 shaped British opinion of what had happened.

Unit XII: Colonialism and Indian Towns: Town Plans and Municipal Reports

Broad Overview: The growth of Mumbai, Chennai, hill stations and cantonments in the 18th and 19th century.

Excerpts: Photographs and paintings. Plans of cities. Extract form town plan reports. Focus on Kolkata town planning.

Discussion: How the above sources can be used to reconstruct the history of towns. What these sources do not reveal.

Unit XIII: Mahatma Gandhi through Contemporary Eyes

Broad Overview:

- (a) The nationalist movement 1918-48,
- (b) The nature of Gandhian politics and leadership.

Focus: Mahatma Gandhi in 1931.

Excerpts: Reports from English and Indian language newspapers and other contemporary writings.

Discussion: How newspapers can be a source of history.

Unit XIV: Partition through Oral Sources

Broad Overview:

- (a) The history of the 1940s;
- (b) Nationalism, Communalism and Partition.

Focus: Punjab and Bengal.

Excerpts: Oral testimonies of those who experienced partition.

Discussion: Ways in which these have been analysed to reconstruct the history of the event.

Unit XV: The Making of the Constitution

Broad Overview:

- (a) Independence and the new nation state.
- (b) The making of the Constitution.

Focus: The Constitutional Assembly debates.

Excerpts: From the debates.

Discussion: What such debates reveal and how they can be analyzed.

SOCIOLOGY -326

SOCIOLOGY

SYLLABUS FOR CLASS 12

SOCIOLOGY

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Unit I: Structure of Indian Society

- Introducing Indian Society: Colonialism, Nationalism, Class, and Community
- Demographic Structure
- Rural-Urban Linkages and Divisions

Unit II: Social Institutions: Continuity and Change

- Family and Kinship
- The Caste System
- Tribal Society
- The Market as a Social Institution

Unit III: Social Inequality and Exclusion

- Caste Prejudice, Scheduled Castes, and Other Backward Classes
- The marginalization of Tribal Communities
- The Struggle for Women's Equality
- The Protection of Religious Minorities
- Caring for the Differently Abled

Unit IV: The Challenges of Unity in Diversity

- Problems of Communalism, Regionalism, Casteism, and Patriarchy
- Role of the State in a Plural, and Unequal Society
- What We Share

Unit V: Process of Social Change in India

- Process of Structural Change: Colonialism, Industrialisation, Urbanisation
- Process of Cultural Change: Modernization, Westernisation, Sanskritisation, Secularisation
- Social Reform Movements and Laws

Unit VI: Social Change and the Polity

- The Constitution as an instrument of Social Change
- Parties, Pressure Groups, and Democratic Politics
- Panchayati Raj and the Challenges of Social Transformation

Unit VII: Social Change and the Economy

- Land Reforms, the Green Revolution, and Agrarian Society
- From Planned Industrialisation to Liberalisation
- Changes in the Class Structure

Unit VIII: Arenas of Social Change

- Media and Social Change
- Globalization and Social Change

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Unit IX: *New Arenas of Social Change*

- Media and Social Change
- Globalization and Social Change

Unity X: *Social Movements*

- Class-Based Movements: Workers, Peasants
- Caste-Based Movements: Dalit Movement, Backward Castes, Trends in Upper Caste Responses
- Women's Movements in Independent India
- Tribal Movements
- Environmental Movements

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Syllabus for Class 12

ECONOMICS/BUSINESS ECONOMICS-309

Note:

There will be one Question Paper which will have 45 questions out of which 35 questions need to be attempted.

Unit I: Introduction to Microeconomics

- What is microeconomics?
- Central problems

Unit II: Consumer Behaviour and Demand

- **Consumer's Equilibrium:** meaning and attainment of equilibrium through Utility Approach: One and two commodity cases.
- **Demand:** market demand, determinants of demand, demand schedule, demand curve, movement along and shifts in the demand curve, price elasticity of demand, measurement of price elasticity of demand – percentage, total expenditure, and geometric methods

Introductory Macroeconomics

Unit III: National Income and Related Aggregates — Basic Concepts and Measurement

- Macroeconomics: meaning.
- Circular flow of income, concepts of GDP, GNP, NDP, NNP (at market price and factor cost).
- Measurement of National Income – Value Added method, Income method, and Expenditure method.

Unit IV: Determination of Income and Employment

- Aggregate demand, aggregate supply, and their components
- Propensity to consume and propensity to save (average and marginal)
- Meaning of involuntary unemployment and full employment
- Determination of income and employment: two-sector model
- Concept of investment multiplier and its working
- Problems of excess and deficient demand
- Measures to correct excess and deficient demand – availability of credit, change in government spending

Unit V: Money and Banking

- Money: meaning, evolution, and functions
- Central bank: meaning and functions
- Commercial banks: meaning and functions

Unit VI: Government Budget and the Economy

- Government budget – meaning and its components
- Objectives of government budget
- Classification of receipts – revenue and capital; classification of expenditure – revenue and capital, plan and non-plan, and developmental and non-developmental

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- Balanced budget, surplus budget, and deficit budget: meaning and implications
- Revenue deficit, fiscal deficit, and primary deficit: meaning and implications; measures to contain different deficits.

Unit VII: Balance of Payments

- Foreign exchange rate – meaning (fixed and flexible), merits and demerits; determination through demand and supply
- Balance of payments accounts – meaning and components
- A brief analysis of recent exchange rate issues

INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Unit VIII: Development Experience (1947-90) and Economic Reforms since 1991

A brief introduction of the state of the Indian economy on the eve of independence. Indian economic system and common goals of Five year Plans.

Main features, problems and policies of agriculture (institutional aspects and new agricultural strategy), industry (IPR 1956; SSI – role & importance) and foreign trade.

Unit IX: Current challenges facing the Indian Economy

Poverty – absolute and relative; Main programmes for poverty alleviation: A critical assessment;

Human Capital Formation – How many people become resource; Role of human capital in economic development;

Rural development: Key issues – credit and marketing – role of cooperatives; agricultural diversification;

Employment: Growth and changes in work force participation rate in formal and informal sectors; problems and policies

Infrastructure: Meaning and Types: Cases Studies: Health: Problems and Policies – A critical assessment;

Sustainable Economic Development: Meaning, Effects of Economic Development on Resources and Environment, including global warming

Unit X: Development Experience of India

- A comparison with neighbours
- India and Pakistan
- India and China
- Issues: economic growth, population, sectoral development and other Human Development Indicators
