

STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING -CHENNAI – 06

TNCF – 2017 – DRAFT SYLLABUS – SOCIAL SCIENCE

STANDARD 1 -10

Class - 3

Themes	Learning Objectives
<p>1. Homes and Families – Acknowledging diversity, in terms of homes, families, rural, urban; who does what in the family; special people, in the kin network, and elsewhere (friends, for example, occasional visitors)</p> <p>2. The neighbourhood: street, place; markets; school; temple, mosque, church and other places of worship; cinema theatre and similar spaces; (a mixture of spaces, which children are likely to recognize); learning of who does what in these places, and who goes where; as also who is allowed to go where, and who is not</p> <p>3. The idea that wherever we are,</p>	<p>1. Learning to observe the world around, starting from home and family.</p> <p>2. Engaging with the immediate neighbourhood: places, people</p> <p>3. Understanding the natural world</p> <p>4. Putting things together: the home, neighbourhood, the natural world.</p> <p>5. Getting children to idea of different types of spaces and how they experience, shape, and relate to them.</p> <p>Note: we don't think this is an age to introduce government, or history (freedom fighters) or the notion of rights etc.</p> <p>If any of these ought to come in, perhaps they should be in the form of visits to a) the panchayat/corporation office where children hear of what a panchayat does b) the local PHC/dispensary and c) any public memorial, say a statue, or a building, and they listen to a story about that person or that building.</p>

<p>whether home, school or street, there is the world of nature: engaging with water sources, fields, forests; or alternate water sources, gardens, parks; listing and identifying flora, fauna, animals, birds.</p> <p>4. Understanding that home is not only where one lives, but also the larger world of the settlement, village, town, city and the world of nature.</p>	<p>At this stage, what we aim to do is to get children to name what they know, recognize differences/diversity; make connections between home and the immediate world, and understand how we are connected to the natural world.</p> <p>The idea that our wellbeing is connected to the wellbeing of others.</p> <p>Ensure that elements of land, air, water are explored and understood along with living things (elaborate nature for the teacher) in a scaled manner in grade 5, it is important class 3 to strengthen and deepen relationship to the natural world. But Children do not need abstract concepts now.</p>
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Class - 4

Themes	Learning Objectives
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introducing the idea of landscape, using the Sangam classification and explain how the landscape is an integrated world; and also that landscapes change over time – due to natural changes, or because of what we do 2. Landscape and climate- how soil, water, and climate influence what grows, and what is found in any landscape 3. Introducing the idea of work as something that comes out of what is available around us; and sometimes we travel for work. Also introducing the idea of all work as important and of all labour as valuable and dignified. 4. A landscape is not only where we live and work, but where we also create – music, art, craft, and learning of local art and craft traditions 5. Introducing the idea of a Tamil world (tamilakam), comprising all these landscapes – through a map. 6. Pointing to the existence of other regions in India such as Tamil Nadu. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building up on what is learned in class 3, and upscaling one’s understanding of home and neighbourhood; introduction of the idea of landscape – (Ainthinnai Nilangal (modified) - whether hill, coast, river valleys, plateau/grassland, desert, forest etc. 2. Relating landscape to resources: what is found in nature differs from place to place (building on theme 3 lessons in class 3) 3. Relating landscape to work, and work to workers (building on theme 2 lessons in class 3) 4. Understanding a particular landscape in terms of what it is famous for – festivals and monuments; art and craft, 5. The idea of Tamil Nadu – as comprising these different landscapes 6. Introducing the idea of similar regions. <p>We are not keen on bringing in governmental processes and rights and duties etc. here.</p>

	<p>If we must have it, we would include these in terms of activities – for example, visit an agricultural extension office, to learn about soil; or the local forest department to learn about conservation; or how government supports workers.</p> <p>At this stage we aim to help children understand how diversity has to do with landscape, climate, work; and what does it mean to live in a diverse world; and how we also come together, because of language, and also because we share things, travel, intermingle...</p>
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Class - 5

Themes	Learning Objectives
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introducing a larger world to the child; focusing on the unfamiliar: Himalaya (gujars), the Deccan, Islands and the desert regions, with their very distinct landscapes. Mark similar landscapes like for eg. the coast (west coast), deltas and differences such as desert, Rann of Kutch. 2. The world as comprising likewise a diverse set of landscapes; and how we are of a planet that alone supports human life 3. Examining natural processes – close focus on the ocean as a context, with winds, tides, currents, rain 4. India and the monsoons and why they are important 5. The importance of agriculture, its diversity 6. Within India, Tamil Nadu: how it is connected to the rest of India, and also beyond India. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thinking of landscapes across India (building on theme 6 from class 4); 2. From India to the world: the planet earth, as part of the solar system 3. Common processes across the world: rain, snow, sunshine 4. Close focus: climate and landscape in India 5. Major occupations in India – 6. Tamil Nadu in India <p>Here we upscale the child’s understanding of landscapes, introduce her to natural processes, and close-focus on what is particular to India, and place Tamil Nadu within the context of India</p> <p>Again, we would like to leave out government as a chapter, and if you must have it, we would bring it in: in terms of the meteorological department and how it helps to predict rain, helps fishers; what agricultural extension offices do. If</p>

	necessary, we can introduce the idea of how different people in India are expected to live together and respect each other – and that we have made these rules and put them into something called the Constitution.
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NEW DRAFT SYLLABUS FOR CLASS VI- SOCIAL SCIENCE

HISTORY

LESSON	HEADING	CONTENT
I	When, Where And How?	-What is History?, Why do we study history?, -Herodotus, -Period and periodisation
II	Sources Of History	-Archological, - Secular and Non Secular Literary,Inscriptions, -Foreign Accounts
III	Early Human Life	- Geographical Features of India - Basics, Evolution of human race (picture), -Hunters and Gatherers -Herders and Farmers - Invention of fire and Wheel, Pottery - Anthropology

LESSON	HEADING	CONTENT
IV	Indus Valley Civilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction - Harappan- burried sites, - Town planning - Great bath & Granary - Harappan culture, - Decline
V	Vedic Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Early Vedic age (Rig Vedic age) - Later Vedic Age(Epic age), - Political, Social Economic, Cultural
VI	Ancient Thamilagam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Script, Lemuria continent - Sources of Ancient Thamilagam, - Land forms of Tamils, - Sangam age - Sangam literature, - Life of Sangam people - Maritime trade and Ports, -Kalabras
VII	Great Thinkers And New Believes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rise of Jainism and Buddism, Birth, - Teachings and spread of Jainism & Buddism

LESSON	HEADING	CONTENT
VIII	Rise Of Kingdoms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Janpadas, - Mahajanpadas -Alexander Invasion, - Magatha(The first empire), - Mauryas, Asoka
IX	Life In Villages And Towns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Administrative towns - Market towns - Port towns - Religious centres - Guilds and trade centres.
X	India Between Bc 5th And 7th Century	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kanishka - Gandara Art - Guptas Empire -Administration - Social, Economic, Cultural conditions, -Huns invations, - varthana dynasity
XI	South Indian Empire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pallavas & Chalukyas - Rastrakudas

LESSON	HEADING	CONTENT
GEOGRAPHY		
I	Our Earth	Solar System Motions of earth Spheres of earth
II	Land and Ocean	Major landforms Oceans and Seas
III	Economic Activities	Gathering Hunting Fishing Lumbering Mining Agriculture
IV	Resources	Land and Soil Water Air Forest and Wildlife

LESSON	HEADING	CONTENT
V	Exploring Continents	Asia Europe
VI	Map Reading	Globe Latitude, Longitude & Time Wall Maps
CIVICS		
I	Understanding Diversity	What is Diversity -Diversity in India -Developing a sense of Unity through diversity -Diversity in family -caste and religion -diversity in India
II	Prejudice, Discrimination and Inequality	Causes which give rise to-Prejudice -Discrimination -Inequality -Economic Inequality -Results Of Prejudice & Discrimination

LESSON	HEADING	CONTENT
		-Remedial Measures For Abolishing The inequality & discrimination
III	National symbols & their significance	- History of National symbol -Respecting the National symbols -celebrating National festivals and events
IV	Indian Constitution	History of Indian Constitution- Definition-Salient features-fundamental Rights & duties
V	Democracy	Meaning of democracy-Types of democracy-Constitution and aims of democracy
VI	Local government-Rural & Urban Administration	-Law of Panchayat Raj -Method of election process -village council meeting -Women Participation in local governments
ECONOMICS		
I	Economics-An Introduction	Definition of Economics - Basic divisions of Economics

LESSON	HEADING	CONTENT
		- National Income -Per capita income

NEW DRAFT SYLLABUS FOR CLASS VII - SOCIAL SCIENCE

HISTORY

UNIT	HEADING	CONTENT
I	Sources of medieval India	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Literary- Numismatics- Inscriptions-Archaeological evidences- Foreign accounts
II	Emergence of new kingdoms – North India	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Raj puts-Gurjaara-Prathikaras- Chauhan- Palas- Art & Architecture-Mohammed Ghazni and Mohammed Ghori invasions

<p>III</p>	<p>Emergence of new kingdoms- South India</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Later Cholas - Art, Architecture Pandiyas Sources; - Administration - social, economic and cultural condition, - trade
<p>IV</p>	<p>Delhi Sultanate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Administration - Political - Social - Economic condition - Art and Architecture

<p>V</p>	<p>Vijayanagar and Bhamini Kingdom</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Krishnadevaraya -Administration - Art and Architecture - Mahmud Gawan
<p>VI</p>	<p>The Mughal Empire</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - India's condition before Babar invasion - Administration - Political, social economic condition and Architecture - Later Mughal's - The Decline
<p>VII</p>	<p>Rise of Marathas and Peshwas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Administration of Marathas - battle of Panipet III
<p>VIII</p>	<p>New religious ideas and movements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bhakti movement - Nayanmars - Alwars - Kabir Das - Mira Bai - Guru Nanak - Ramanujar

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sufism - Impact of the religious movements
IX	Art and architecture TamilNadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rock cut Temple - Pallavas - Cholas - Pandyas -Vijayanagar and Nayak
X	Jainism , Bhuddhism and Ajivakam - Tamilnadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction - Sources - Literature -Jain templekancheepuram, vellore, Thiruvannamalai and Madurai - Contribution towards education
GEOGRAPHY		
I	Interior of the Earth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Layers of the earth Earthquakes Volcanoes
II	Landforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> River

		Glacier Desert Coast
III	Population and Settlement	Race Religion Language Rural Settlement Urban Settlement
IV	Resources	Classification of resource
V	Tourism	Attractions (Tamil Nadu, India, World)
VI	Exploring Continents	North America South America
VII	Map Reading	Types of maps Atlas

CIVICS		
I	Equality	Need of Equality -Equal right to vote -Equality in democracy -Human dignity -Gender equality -Struggle for Equality
II	State government	-The State of Legislature -The Governor - The chief Minister and the Ministers -Member of Legislative Assembly -State Judiciary -Role of State Government
III	Political parties	-Types of parties -Roles of Political Parties -Roles of opposition party -Coalition government
IV	Media and democracy	Media and public opinion

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ethics and Responsibilities -Role of Medias in democracy -Local Medias
V	Women empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Social aspects of gender -women in the community -women's education -Roles of women in the economic development -Movements for women's rights -Weaker sections (SC/ST/Minorities)
VI	Markets and Consumer Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Types of markets and its function -Law of consumer Protection Act -Consumer Court

ECONOMICS

I	Production Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Definition of Production (primary and secondary)-Factors of production<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Land-Labour-Capital-Organization-Different sectors
II	Tax and its importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Importance of tax-Direct tax-Indirect Tax-Need for tax and People's welfare

NEW DRAFT SYLLABUS FOR CLASS VIII - SOCIAL SCIENCE

HISTORY

UNIT	HEADING	CONTENT
I	Sources of modern India	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Portuguese- Dutch- British- French- Danish - governments records- Monuments- newspapers and magazines
II	From trade to territory	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Establishments of political power by the East India company- battle of plassey ,buxar,- carnatic wars - growth of colonial army and civilian administration- subsidiary alliance

		- doctrines of lapse
III	Rural life and society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The land revenue policy under the British - permanent settlements of Bengal - RYOTWARI system -MAHALWARI system - JAMINDHARI system - advantages for the British - disadvantages for the farmers -The impacts of the revenue system on the cultivators -peasants revolts
IV	People's Revolt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Palayagars Revolt - South Indian Revolt - Vellore Revolt - Revolt of 1857

<p>V</p>	<p>Challenging The caste system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - caste system in the early period - practice of untouchably - Adverse effect of caste system - History of Reform movement -Impact of reform movement
<p>VI</p>	<p>Education in India</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education in early India - Education in medieval India - Modern system of education - Christian missionaries - Education in British Rule - National Education - Educational development in Tamilnadu
<p>VII</p>	<p>Development of Industries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Traditional crafts of India -Decline of India Industries -Industrializations in the 19th Century - Beginning of modern Industries - Results and growth of modern Industries

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Confederation of Indian Industries - Industrial growth in growth.
VIII	Urban changes during the British period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The growth of new Urban centre - Creation of municipalities and corporation - Cities as a centre of transport and communication - Madras - Bombay - Calcutta.
IX	Status of women through the ages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - position of women in the society - limited access to education - Child marriage - The plight of widows - Sati - Female infanticide - Devadasi system - Reformers -Social legislations for women.

GEOGRAPHY		
I	Rock and Soil	Rock Types Soil Composition Soil Profile
II	Weather and Climate	Temperature Pressure Humidity Wind
III	Hydrological Cycle	Evaporation Condensation Precipitation Runoff
IV	Migration and Urbanisation	Types Causes Consequences
V	Industries	Classification
VI	Hazards	Major Types

VII	Exploring Continents	Africa Australia Antarctica
VIII	Map Reading	Relief maps Cadastral Maps Thematic Maps
CIVICS		
I	How the state Government works	States and Union Territories -Union Executive -Union Legislature -Judiciary
II	Citizen & Citizenship	-Definition - Government & Citizens -Indian citizenship - Foreign citizenship

III	Understanding Secularism	Definition-Importance-Constitution & Secularism Secular government
IV	Human Rights & the UNO	-Human Rights -Resolution 1948 -Protection of Human Rights -Child Rights -Human Rights organizations
V	Road Safety Rules & Regulations	-Importance of road safety -Traffic Rules & Signals -Causes for Road Accidents -Road safety week
VI	Defence & Foreign Policy	The Indian Army -Paramilitary defence forces -Foreign Policy of India -India's relation with neighbouring countries

VII	The Judiciary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Functions of judiciary-Independent and impartial functions of Judiciary - Formation of Indian Judiciary - Judiciary & Constitution - Civil & Criminal Courts
ECONOMICS		
I	Money, saving and Investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Value of Money -Nature of money -Functions of Money -Importance of Money - Saving in Banks & Investments-Black Money
II	Public sector & Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> History of Public sector - Socio-economic development -Importance of Public sector Industries - List of public sector industries - Private sector-functions

NEW DRAFT SYLLABUS FOR CLASSIX- SOCIAL SCIENCE

HISTORY

IX - STANDARD		
LESSON	HEADING	CONTENT
I	Pre-history and Ancient Civilizations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. From Homo Erectus to Homo Sapiens and primitive society 2. Neolithic Revolution 3. Hunter-gatherers, Pastoral and Sedentary societies: 4. Early state formation. 5. Early Civilizations: Egypt; Mesopotamia; China; Indus Valley Civilization
II	Ancient Tamil Civilization	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tribal chieftains 2. Rise of Monarchy – Chera, Chola and Pandya Social Structure – Polity, literature and Thinaï koṭṭaḍu <p style="text-align: center;">-discuss at length including sources and new evidence: Archaeology; Inscription (Epigraphy) Literature; Foreign Notices, etc.</p>
III	Socio-Political Changes and Intellectual Awakening	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Post-Vedic Society 2. Buddhism and Jainism 3. Confucianism, Taoism and Zoroastrianism 4. Pre-Mauryan, Mauryan States and Social Changes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Urbanization b) Politics c) Culture d) Economy e) Learning Institutions

IX - STANDARD

LESSON	HEADING	CONTENT
IV	The Classical World and the Middle Ages	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Hellenistic World - Greece & Rome2. The Rise and Spread of Islam3. Ottoman Empire4. Empires in China and Japan5. Feudalism: Relationship between Kings and Nobles; the Church and the State; Nobles and Peasants
V	State and Society in Medieval India	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Later Cholas and Pandyas,2. Sultanate, Mughals, Vijayanagara and Bahmini and Marathas3. Agricultural Progress, technology, handicrafts, trade, commerce and cities of medieval India4. Economy5. Society: Serfdom, Women and Caste in medieval India6. Religion and Culture (with special reference in Tamil Nadu)
VI	The Beginning of Modern Age	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Geographical Discoveries2. Causes, Course and Results of Renaissance3. Reformation4. Counter Reformation5. Commercial Revolution
VII	The Age of Revolutions	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. American War of Independence2. Causes, Course and Results of the French Revolution

IX - STANDARD

LESSON	HEADING	CONTENT
VIII	Industrial Revolution and its Impact	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The First phase: England2. The Second phase: France, Germany, America3. Technology and Social Changes accompanying the Industrial Revolution4. Impact of Industrial revolution in India
IX	Colonialism and Revolts in Colonial states	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Colonialization of India2. Colonization of Asia (with special focus on south east Asia and Africa)3. The economic and social impact of colonialism4. Indentured labour and Emigration of Indians5. Decolonization: Indo-China and India

NEW DRAFT SYLLABUS FOR CLASS IX - SOCIAL SCIENCE

GEOGRAPHY

S.NO.	TOPIC	CONTENT
I	Lithosphere	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Internal Structure2. Internal Processes - Earthquakes and Volcanoes (Plate tectonics)3. External Processes - Weathering, Mass Movement, and Gradation (river, groundwater, glacier, wind, waves)4. Major and Minor Landforms
II	Atmosphere	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Weather and Climate (Importance)2. Composition and Structure of Atmosphere3. Temperature4. Atmospheric Pressure5. Winds6. Clouds7. Precipitation8. Cyclone
III	Hydrosphere	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Water resources2. Relief of the Ocean floor3. Ocean Temperature4. Salinity5. Waves, Tides and Currents6. Marine Resources
IV	Biosphere	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Ecosystem2. Biodiversity3. Natural regions (Equatorial, Tropical, Desert, Temperate, Polar)

<p>V</p>	<p>Man and Environment</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Population (growth, distribution, migration) 2. Settlements (rural and urban) 3. Economic Activities (primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary and quinary) 4. Environmental issues 5. Sustainable development
<p>VI</p>	<p>Mapping Skills</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Map scale 2. Signs and symbols 3. Topographic and weather maps 4. Survey Techniques 5. Remote sensing 6. Geographical Information System 7. Global Navigation Satellite System 8. Web maps (Bhuvan, Google Earth)

NEW DRAFT SYLLABUS FOR CLASS IX - SOCIAL SCIENCE

CIVICS

LESSON	HEADING	CONTENT
I	Forms of Government and Democracy	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. An Introduction to Forms of Government2. Evolution of Democracy3. Types of Democracy4. Democracy in India5. Challenges to Democracy
II	Election, Political Parties and Pressure Groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Electoral system in India2. Party System3. National Parties, State Parties4. Role of opposition parties in Indian democracy and Challenges, Types and function of Pressure groups in India5. Mobilization and People's participation
III	Human Rights	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Meaning of Human Rights2. UDHR3. Civil and Political Rights4. Social, Economic and Cultural Rights

LESSON	HEADING	CONTENT
		5. National and State Human Rights Commissions 6. Environmental Rights 7. Women Rights 8. SC and ST Rights 9. Tribal Rights 10. Child Rights 11. Minority Rights 12. Rights of Differently-abled Persons 13. Refugee Rights 14. Consumer Rights 15. Contemporary Social Issues
IV	State Relations and National Integration	1. Division of Powers: Union, State and Concurrent List 2. Some Case Studies 3. Diversity, Pluralism and National Integration 4. Problems and Challenges to National Integration 5. Language, Religion and Ethnicity
V	Local Self Government	1. Introduction 2. Brief History of Local Self Government in British India 3. Brief History of Local Self Government in Tamil Nadu 4. Local Self Government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Rural and Urban ❖ Electoral Methods of Local Bodies in Tamil Nadu ❖ Panchayat Raj Act 1994 ❖ 73rd and 74th Amendments 5. Issues in Local Government

LESSON	HEADING	CONTENT
VI	Forms of Government and Politics	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Historical and Civilizational background2. Pre and Post Independence Period3. State reorganization Act, 19564. Party system and Political Parties in Tamil Nadu5. Major issues in Tamil Nadu Politics6. State Autonomy, Language, Centre-State Relations and Resources

NEW DRAFT SYLLABUS FOR CLASS IX - SOCIAL SCIENCE- ECONOMICS

ECONOMICS

S.No.	HEADINGS	CONTENT
1	Understanding Development: Perspectives, Measurement and Sustainability	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Different perspectives about development2. Indicators for development<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Per capita income• Human Development3. Sustainability of development and policies
2	Employment in India and Tamil Nadu	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Understanding the Structure of Employment in India2. Types of employment Organised vs unorganized / private vs public sector3. Employment pattern4. Employment and social transformation at village level – case study
3	Money and Credit System	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Barter System2. Functions of Money3. Development of Banks in India – Nationalisation of Banks4. Credit and Insurance5. Formal and informal and Micro credit

<p>4</p>	<p>Challenges of Agriculture in our times – Tamil Nadu</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Phases of Agriculture Development and Green Revolution in TN 2. Changing patterns of agriculture in TN 3. Organic farming and other changing farming practices 4. Role of Government and Non Government Organizations in Agricultural development –an appraisal
<p>5</p>	<p>Migration</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Migration of Tamils: A historical account 2. Types of Migration - Rural-Urban Migration 3. Other migration patterns 4. Impact of Migration 5. International Migration

NEW DRAFT SYLLABUS FOR CLASS X - SOCIAL SCIENCE

HISTORY

LESSON	HEADING	CONTENT
I	Outbreak Of World War-I And Its Aftermath	6. Scramble for colonies 7. Rivalry of great powers 8. Causes, Course, Effects of World War I 9. Russian Revolution and its Impact 10. League of Nations
II	World Between the Two Wars	6. Great Depression 7. Rise of Fascism and Nazism 8. Anti-colonial movements in Asia and Africa 9. Political Developments in South America
III	World War II	16. Causes; Course; Effects 17. Holocaust and its implications 18. New International Orders and world organizations such as UNO, IMF, WB, etc. 19. Post-War Welfare States in Europe
IV	World After The World War II	6. The Chinese Revolution 7. Cold War and Third World countries –Non Aligned Movement 8. Some Major World Events: Korean War; Cuban Missile Crisis; Arab-Israeli War; Vietnam War 9. Disintegration of USSR 10. Unification of Germany

LESSON	HEADING	CONTENT
		11. End of Apartheid in South Africa 12. Towards an European Union
V	Social And Religious Reform Movements In The 19th Century	6. Brahmo Samaj and other early reform movements 7. Hindu Revivalism: Arya Samaj; Ramakrishna and Vivekananda, 8. Anti-caste movements: Jyotiba Phule, Tatvavivesini, Ayotheedasar and Narayana Guru and Iyyangali 9. Islamic Reforms: Syed Ahmad Khan 10. Social Reform movement in TamilNadu - Ramalinga Adigal; Vaikunda Swamigal
VI	Early Revolts Against British Rule In Madras Presidency	1. Resistance of Regional Powers against the British <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Palayakkaarars revolt – Nerkkattumseval, Panchalankurichi, Sivagangai, Madurai and Chennimalai 2. Vellore Revolt (1806)
VII	Anti-Colonial Movements And The Birth Of Nationalism	1. Peasant and Tribal Resistance to British Rule - Santal, Kol, Munda;, etc. 2. The Great Rebellion of 1857 and Transfer of Power to British Crown 3. Deccan Riots 4. Foundation of Indian National Congress 5. Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi Movement 6. Home Rule Movement

LESSON	HEADING	CONTENT
VIII	Nationalism Gandhian Phase	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gandhi and Mass Nationalism: Non-Co-operation Movement and Civil Disobedience Movement 2. Debates on Nationalism 3. Emergence of Socialist movements - Foundation of Communist party; Bhagat Singh; Congress Socialist Party 4. Separate Electorates and Poona Pact 5. First Congress Ministries 6. Quit India Movement 7. Freedom and Partition
IX	Freedom Struggle In Madras Presidency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Early nationalist stirrings in Tamilnadu (post-1857) 2. Social Change and Assertion of Oppressed communities: Christianity & Neo-Buddhism 3. Swadeshi Movement 4. Non-Cooperation Movement 5. Civil Disobedience Movement 6. First Congress Ministry in Madras Presidency 7. Madras Presidency in the Last decade of the British rule
X	Social Transformation In Tamil Nadu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tamil Renaissance and the rise of Dravidian Movement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ South Indian Liberal Federation and Justice Party - its programs and activities ◆ Self-Respect Movement ◆ Language agitation before Independence ◆ Women's movements

NEW DRAFT SYLLABUS FOR CLASSX - SOCIAL SCIENCE

GEOGRAPHY

S.NO.	TOPIC	CONTENT
I	India - Location, Relief and Drainage	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. India and the World2. Location and Size3. Physiography4. Rivers of India
II	Climate and Natural Vegetation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Seasons2. Monsoon3. Rainfall4. Natural vegetation and wildlife5. Climatic regions
III	Soil, Irrigation and Agriculture	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Soil2. Irrigation and Multipurpose Projects3. Agriculture4. Major Crops5. Livestock and Fishing6. Issues of agriculture
IV	Resources and Industries	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Minerals2. Industries3. Industrial regions of India4. Issues and Challenges
V	Population, Transport and Communication	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Composition, Distribution and Density of population2. Population Dynamics3. Urbanization and its impacts

		<ol style="list-style-type: none">4. Human Development in India5. Transport, Communication and Trade
VI	Physical Geography of Tamil Nadu	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Location and Physiography2. Drainage3. Climate4. Soil5. Natural Vegetation
VII	Human Geography of Tamil Nadu	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Agriculture2. Water Resources Management3. Minerals4. Industries5. Population6. Transport and Trade

NEW DRAFT SYLLABUS FOR CLASSX - SOCIAL SCIENCE

CIVICS

LESSON	HEADING	CONTENT
I	Indian Constitution	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introduction2. Preamble3. Making of Indian constitution4. Salient features of Indian constitution5. Citizenship6. Fundamental Rights and Duties7. Directive Principles of State Policy8. Centre-State Relations9. Official Language10. Amendments11. Emergency Provisions12. Constitutional Committees/Commissions
II	Central Government	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introduction2. President, Vice-President3. Prime Minister and council of Ministers4. Parliament, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha5. Parliamentary Procedures6. Supreme Court
III	Challenges to Democracy in India	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Illiteracy, Poverty2. Unemployment3. Social Inclusion / Exclusion

LESSON	HEADING	CONTENT
		4. Corruption
IV	State Government	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction 2. Governor 3. Chief Minister and Council of Ministers 4. Legislative Assembly and Council 5. Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly procedures 6. High Court
V	India and International Relations and India's Foreign Policy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction 2. Changing contours of foreign policy of India 3. India's relations with developed countries 4. India and its neighbours 5. India and West Asia 6. India and International Organizations UNO, NAM, SAARC, ASEAN, OPEC and BRICS.
VI	Political Economy of India	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understanding Political Economy 2. Planned economy model 3. Five year plans, 4. Mixed Economy and Socialist model of development 5. Green Revolution 6. Nationalization of banks 7. New Economic Policy – Liberalization, Privatisation and Globalization 8. MNCs and Global Capital

NEW DRAFT SYLLABUS FOR CLASSX - SOCIAL SCIENCE- ECONOMICS

ECONOMICS

S.No.	HEADING	CONTENT
1	Gross Domestic Product and its growth: An Introduction	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Composition of GDP2. Contribution of different sectors3. Developmental path based on GDP and Employment4. Growth of GDP and Economic Policies
2	Globalisation and Trade	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Meaning and history of globalisation2. Evolution of growth of Multinational Corporations (MNCs)3. Trade and Traders in South India – historical perspective4. Fair Trade Practices and World Trade Organisation (WTO)5. Impacts and challenges of globalization
3	Food Security, Nutrition and Health	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. food security2. Availability and Access to Foodgrains3. Purchasing Power and Markets4. Multi dimensional nature of poverty5. Nutrition and Health Status in Tamil Nadu6. Health and Nutrition Policies in Tamil Nadu – A critical appraisal

4	Government and Taxes	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Role of Government in Development Policies2. Why Taxes?3. Direct Taxes4. Indirect Taxes (including Goods and Services Tax, GST)5. Difference between tax and other payments6. How Tax is levied?7. Black money and tax evasion8. Taxes and Development
5.	Industrial Cluster in Tamil Nadu	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Historical development of Industrial Cluster in Tamil Nadu2. Government Policies and their impact3. Role of entrepreneurs4. Case Studies