



Centre for Teacher Accreditation

## **Syllabus for Social Studies**

## Middle School History (VI-VII)

### Historical Method

**Artefacts and Sources** - Archaeologists, Sources of historical information and their characteristics (Manuscripts, Inscriptions, Seals, Books, Travellers' accounts, Sculptures, Coins, Rock paintings, Cave paintings, Burial sites, Tools) Decipherment, Tools Of Stone, Wood And Bone, The Vedas, How Historians Study The Rigveda, Skeletal Studies, Prashastis and what they tell us, Preservation of books, Changes in terminologies over the year and its impact on historians, Hagiographies, Sources of information about Colonial period (Administrative records, Surveys), Drawbacks of Official records

**Periodisation** - Concept of Dates, Eras, Importance of Dates, Selection of Important dates, Archaeological time periods, Periodisation of Indian history done by the British (Hindu, Muslim, British), Periodisation of Indian History into Ancient, Medieval and Modern, Characteristics of Colonial Period

**Archaeology** - Family of languages, Finding about social differences, Finding about occupation, Burial at Inamgaon, Occupations at Inamgaon, Life in Arikamedu (between 2200 and 1900 years ago), Harshavardhana and the Harshacharita, Genealogy Of Harsha, Aryabhata and his major contributions, Kalidas and his major contributions, major changes between 700 AD and 1750 AD

### Ancient Indian History (Prehistoric to 700 AD)

**India in Ancient times** - Hunter-gatherers and their way of life, Stone tools and their use, Beginning of farming and herding, Domestication, Huts And Houses, Use Of Pots, Iron Tools and Agriculture, Irrigation system during the ancient time period, Hierarchy of people living In villages, Role of cities, Crafts and Craftsmen during the ancient period, Characteristics of Shrenis, Trade between kingdoms, The History of the Silk Route

**Harappan Civilisation (2700 BC - 1900 BC)** - Characteristics of Harappan Civilisation, Town planning, Buildings and architecture, Citadel, Bricks, Drainage system, Life In The City, Tools, Weapons, Ornaments and, Vessels, Scribes, Craftsmen, Source of Raw materials, Food, City of Dholavira, the City of Lothal, End of Harappan Civilisation

**Early Kingdoms (1500 BC - 700 AD)** - Ways of becoming of a ruler (through an election, sacrifice, etc), Characteristics of Janapadas and Mahajanapadas, Taxation system in Mahajanapadas, Changes in Agriculture during the period, History of Magadha and Vajji, Gana Or Sangha form of Government, Main characteristics of Kingdoms along the Coasts (Cholas, Cheras, And Pandyas), Main features of Satavahanas and Kushanas, Administration system, Army system, Life of ordinary people in the kingdoms

**Mauryan Empire (321-185 BC)** - Empires vs Kingdoms, Dynasty, Succession order of Mauryan Rulers, Name of Principle Mauryan cities and their location, Ruling mechanism of Mauryan Empire, Concept to Tribute, Ashoka's Rule, Kalinga war and its impact on Ashoka, Ashoka's Dhamma, Chanakya and Arthashastra

**Gupta Empire (300 AD - 800 AD)** - Samudragupta's Prashasti, Genealogy of Samudragupta, Titles held by rulers in the Gupta Empire

**Pallavas and Chalukyas** - Pallavas and Chalukyas' Prashasti, Capital of Chalukya, Reign of Pulakeshin II, Assembly system

**Religion in Ancient India** - Varnas, History of Vardhamana Mahavira and Jainism, History of The Buddha and his Teachings, Upanishads, Concept of the Sangha, Monasteries, The System of Ashramas, The Spread Of Buddhism across the globe, Kanishka's Buddhist Council, Changes in Buddhism (Mahayana Buddhism, Statues Of The Buddha, Bodhisattvas), Famous Pilgrims (Fa Xian, Xuan Zang, I-Qing), History of Nalanda University, The Beginning Of Bhakti and Hinduism

**Architecture in Ancient India** - Types of structures, Features and history of The Iron Pillar, Features of Stupas, the Construction process of Stupas and Temples, Painting in Ajanta

## Medieval Indian History (700 AD -1857 AD)

**Kingdoms and Dynasties** - Emergence of Major Dynasties between 800 AD -1200 AD (Pratiharas, Palas, and Rashtrakutas), Administration In these Kingdoms, Information on Land Grants from Prashastis, System of warfare for wealth

**Chola Dynasty (848 AD - 1279 AD)** - Emergence of Chola Dynasty, Reign of Rajaraja I, Features of Temples and Bronze Sculpture constructed by Cholas, Agriculture and Irrigation system, Administration system of Cholas

**Delhi Sultanate (1206 AD - 1526 AD)** - Dynasties ruling Delhi and Major Rulers from 1100 AD to 1526 AD, Information about Delhi Sultanate available from Tawarikh, The Circle of Justice, Reign of Raziyya and her dethronement, Garrison Towns, The Expansion Of The Delhi Sultanate, Construction of Mosques and their purpose, Administration and Consolidation under The Khaljis And Tughluqs, Reigns of Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Tughluq, Taxation system, Major attacks on Delhi Sultanate, The Sultanate In The Fifteenth And Sixteenth Centuries, Reign of Sher Shah

**Mughal Empire (1526 AD- 1707 AD)** - Ancestry of Mughals, Major campaigns under Mughal Empire, Reign of Mughal Rulers from Babur to Aurangzeb, Mughal Traditions Of Succession, Mughal Relations with other Rulers, Features of Mansabdars And Jagirdars, Features of Zabt And Zamindars, Reign of Akbar and his Policies, Akbar Nama and Ain-i Akbari, The Mughal Empire In 17<sup>th</sup> Century and after, Fall of Mughal Empire

**The emergence of New states (1600 AD - 1857 AD)** - Emergence of New States post Mughals, The Old Mughal Provinces (Hyderabad, Awadh, and Bengal), Reign of Rajputs, The Sikhs, The Marathas, Peshwa, The Jats

**Administration of Towns** - Kinds of Towns and their Characteristics (Administrative Centres, Temple, Towns, And Pilgrimage Centres), Network Of Small Towns, System of Trading and Taxation, Craftsmen in Medieval Towns, Architecture and Life of People in 3 major cities (Hampi, Masulipatnam, And Surat), Emergence of new ports, Emergence of New Towns in 16<sup>th</sup> & 17<sup>th</sup> Century, East India Company

**Tribes** - Characteristics of Tribal Societies, Major Indian tribes prevalent in Medieval period, Life of Nomads and Mobile People, Characteristics of Nomadic Pastoralists and Banjaras, History of The Gonds and The Ahoms

**Regional Culture** - Connection between region and language, History of Malayalam, The Jagannatha Cult, The Rajputs And Traditions, History of Kathak, Classical Dances and their Forms, History of Miniature Paintings, Kangra Painting, Growth of Regional Language in Bengal, Early Bengali Literature, Emergence of Pirs And Temples in Bengal, Fish as Food in Bengal

**Religion in Medieval India** - Major changes in Hinduism between 700 AD and 1750 AD, Emergence of The Idea of a Supreme God, Characteristics of Nayanars And Alvars, , History of Shankara and Ramanuja, Basavanna'S Virashaivism, The Saints Of Maharashtra, Nathpanthis, Siddhas And Yogis, Islam And Sufism, New Religious Developments In North India (Kabir, Baba Guru Nanak, Tulsidas, And Surdas), Emergence of New Castes And Hierarchies

**Architecture in Medieval India** - Important Architectural Innovations during Medieval Period, Architectural features of Qutub Minar, Features of Architecture Style "Trabeate", Temple Construction In The Early Eleventh Century, Building Temples, Mosques And Tanks, Destructions of Temples during the war, Architecture style under Mughals (Gardens, Tombs And Forts), Sharing of architectural ideas across regions

## Modern Indian History (1857 AD-Present)

**East India Company** - Mercantile Trading Companies, The Royal Charter, Establishment of East India Company in India, Company Officials Become Nabobs, Expansion of Company Rule, Subsidiary Alliance, Policy Of Paramountcy, The Doctrine Of Lapse, New Administration System under colonial rule, Justice System, Characteristics of The British Army, The Company becoming The Diwan, Revenue Sources for the Company, Need To Improve Agriculture, Permanent Settlement system, Mahalwari Settlement, The Munro System, Export of crops to Europe, History of Indigo cultivation and Blue Rebellion in India

**Indian Tribes** - Means of livelihood of Tribal groups (Jhum cultivation, Herding, hunting, and gathering), Effect of Colonial Rule on Tribal Lives, Forest Laws and their Impact on Tribes, Tribal Rebellions and Revolts

**The rebellion of 1857** - Discontentment among Nawabs, Peasants and Sepoys, Responses to Reforms introduced by Britishers, Emergence of Mutiny in Meerut, Spreading of Rebellion, Company's respond to the rebellion of 1857, Aftermath of the Rebellion, the Khurda Uprising

**The City in Colonial India** - Life in Cities Under Colonial Rule, Presidency Cities, Features of De-Urbanisation, History of New Delhi, Delhi Renaissance, Planning of the New Capital, Life In The Time Of Partition, Delhi Became A City Of Refugees, Municipality Planning The Delhi Improvement Trust

**Industrialisation** - Demand for Indian Textiles in the World Market, Varieties of cloth exported from India, Invention of Spinning Jenny, Characteristics of Weaver community, Decline Of Indian Textiles, Rise Of Cotton Mills, History of Wootz Steel, the emergence of Iron And Steel Factories Come Up In India

**Education under Company Rule** - British's Idea of Education, The Tradition of Orientalism and its criticism, Wood's Despatch, The Report Of William Adam, New rules for Schools, Criticism of the colonial education system, Establishment of Santiniketan

**Social Reforms** - Cultural norms before 19<sup>th</sup> century, Emergence of debates on cultural norms and issues, Emergence of women empowerment and education, Criminalising Sati and Encouraging Remarriage, Law against child marriage, Caste And Social Reform, Demand for equality and justice, The Satnami Movement In Central India, The Satyashodhak Samaj, The Non-Brahman Movement, The Prarthana Samaj, The Veda Samaj, The Brahmo Samaj, The Ramakrishna Mission, The Aligarh Movement, The Singh Sabha Movement

**Art** - Types of Art Forms, Styles, Materials And Techniques, New Forms Of Imperial Art, Realism, New Style Of Portraiture, History Painting, Court Artists, Company Paintings, The New Popular Indian Art, Scroll Painters, Kalighat Painters, Painting of Bharat Mata, New Buildings And Architectural Styles, History of National Art, New Movements Of Art

**Indian National Movement** - Emergence of Nationalism, Indian National Congress, Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, Vernacular Press Act, Critics of Congress, Partition of Bengal, Vandemataram Movement, The Swadeshi movement, Emergence of All India Muslim League, Growth Of Mass Nationalism, Advent Of Mahatma Gandhi, The Rowlatt Satyagraha, The Jallianwala Bagh Atrocities, Khilafat agitation and the Non-Cooperation Movement, Other Initiatives across the country like forest Satyagraha, Civil Disobedience Movement, Formation Of The Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, Dandi March, Women's role in the Freedom Struggle, Government of India Act of 1935, Quit India Movement, Independence and Partition

**India After Independence** - Problem of diversity and slow development, Formation of Constituent Assembly and Constitution of India, Features of Indian Constitution, Union and State List, Concurrent List, Formation of States, Planning For Development, Planning Commission, Mixed Economy Model, Five Year Plan, Foreign Policy

**History of Important People** - Tipu Sultan, Lord Dalhousie, Warren Hastings (Governor-General from 1773 to 1785), Birsa Munda, Mangal Pandey, Thomas Macaulay, Rammohun Roy, Mahatma Gandhi, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Tarabai Shinde, Pandita Ramabai, Shri Narayana Guru, Jyotirao Phule, E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker, Swami Vivekananda, A.O. Hume, Bhagat Singh, Ambabai of Karnataka, B.R. Ambedkar, Edward Lutyens, Raja Ravi Varma

**Major Battles** - The Battle of Plassey, Battle fought at Buxar (1764), Three Wars with The Marathas (1782 - 1819)

## World History

**Governance** - Characteristics and examples of Imperialism, Colonialism, Annexation, and Nationalism, Spread of European colonisation and its impact

**First World War** - Imperialist Rivalries, Conflicts within Europe, Formation of Alliances, The Outbreak of War, Major Incidents Preceding the War, The Course of the War, End of the War, Peace Treaties, Treaty of Versailles, Consequences of the War and the Peace Treaties

**Second World War** - The Invasion of Poland, Conquest of Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and France, The Battle of Britain, German Invasion of Soviet Union, Participation of USA, The Battle of Stalingrad, The 'Second Front', End of the War in Europe, Nuclear Attack on Japan, Resistance Movements, Damage Caused by the War

## Middle School Geography (VI-VIII)

### Space

**Solar System** - Types of celestial bodies (Sun, Planets, Natural Satellites, Asteroids, Meteoroids, Stars), Constellations, Planets in Solar System, The Moon

**Motions of the Earth** - Rotation, Revolution, Orbital Plane, Circle of Illumination, Leap Year, Elliptical Orbit, Seasons, Summer Solstice, Winter Solstice, Equinox

### Geographical Models and Representations

**Globe** - Earth's Axis, Characteristics of Latitudes and Longitudes, Important Parallels Of Latitudes (Equator, Tropic Of Cancer, Tropic Of Capricorn, Arctic Circle, and Antarctic Circle), Heat Zones Of The Earth (Torrid Zone, Temperate Zones, and Frigid Zones), Prime Meridian, Longitude And Time, Standard Time

**Maps** - Atlas, Physical Maps, Political Maps, Thematic Maps, Three Components of Maps (Distance, Direction, and Symbol), Scale, Large scale Map, Small Scale Map, Reading a compass, Cardinal Points, Conventional Symbols, Sketch, Plan

### Natural Physical Features

**Domains of the Earth** - Lithosphere, Lithospheric Plates, Interior of The Earth, Rocks, Types of Rocks (Igneous rocks, Sedimentary rocks, and Metamorphic rocks), Intrusive Rocks And Extrusive Rocks, Rock Cycle, Minerals, Earth's movements (Endogenic and Exogenic Forces) and their types, Atmosphere, Composition of The Atmosphere, Structure of The Atmosphere, Hydrosphere, Major Continents, Major Oceans, Biosphere

**Landforms** - Formation of Landforms, Erosion, Deposition, Weathering, Mountains, Glaciers, Mountains Range, Types of Mountains (Fold Mountains, Block Mountains And Volcanic Mountains), Plateaus, Plains, Life on different landforms, Formations due to movement of river, sea, ice, and wind, Waterfall, Meanders, Floodplain, Levees, Delta, Sea Caves, Sea Arches, Stacks, Sea Cliff, Glacial Moraines, Mushroom Rocks, Sand Dunes

**Elements of Weather and Climate** - Weather vs Climate, Factors affecting climate, Temperature, Insolation, Air Pressure, Permanent Winds, Seasonal Winds, Local Winds, Cyclone, Moisture, Water Vapour, Humidity, Clouds, Precipitation, Rain, Types of Rainfall (Cyclonic, Relief, and Convectional), Weather instruments

**Resources and Conservation** - Utility, Value, Types of Resources, Abiotic and Biotic, Renewable and Non-Renewable, Actual and Potential Resources, Human Made Resources, Human Resources, Human Resource Development, Resource Conservation, Sustainable Development

**Drainage and Water resources** - Water Cycle, Major Sources of Fresh Water, Distribution of Water Bodies, Ocean Circulation, Waves, Tides, Ocean Currents and their Types, Problems of freshwater shortage, Conservation of Water Resources

**Land and Soil** - Land Use, Conservation of Land Resource, Factors of Soil Formation, Layers of soil, Degradation of Soil and Conservation Measures, Mulching, Contour Barriers, Rock Dam, Terrace Farming, Intercropping, Contour Ploughing, Shelter Belts, Types of weathering

**Vegetation and Wildlife**- Distribution of Natural Vegetation, Conservation of Natural Vegetation and Wildlife, National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves Wildlife, Cites

**Mineral Resources** - Identification of Minerals, Types of Minerals, Metallic and Non Metallic minerals, Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Mineral, Extraction of Minerals, Mining (Open-Cast and Shaft Mining), Drilling, Quarrying, Distribution of Minerals across globe, Different Types of Rocks, Uses of Minerals, Conservation of Minerals

**Power Resources** - Power Resources (Coal, Petroleum, Natural Gas, Hydel Power) Non-Conventional Sources of Energy (Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Nuclear Power, Geothermal Energy, Tidal Energy, and Biogas)

## Geography of India

**Size and Location** -Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean, Bay of Bengal, Locational Setting, India's Neighbours

**Physical Features of India** - Political and Physical divisions of India, Himalayan Mountain, Northern Indian Plains, Great Indian Desert, Peninsular Plateau, Vindhya and the Satpuras, Western and Eastern Ghats, Coastal Plains, Lakshadweep Islands, Andaman and the Nicobar Islands

**Elements of Weather and Climate** -The Major Seasons (Winter, Summer, Rainy Season, and Retreating Monsoons or Autumn)

**Natural Vegetation and Wildlife** - Types of forests in India (Tropical Rainforest, Tropical Deciduous Forests, Thorny Bushes, Mountain Vegetation, Mangrove Forests,) Wildlife in India, National animal, National Bird, Endangerment of wildlife

## Human - Environment Interaction

**Environment** - Components of environment, Biotic and Abiotic, Ecosystem

**Flora and Fauna** - Factors for Growth in Vegetation, Forests, Grasslands, Shrubs, Types of Forests (Tropical Evergreen Forests, Tropical Deciduous Forests, Temperate Evergreen Forests, Temperate Deciduous Forests, Mediterranean Vegetation, Coniferous Forests), Necessity of Forests, Thorny Bushes

**Tropical & Sub-Tropical Regions** - Life and climate in the Amazon Basin, Rainforests, People and their life in rainforests, Life in the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin, Agriculture in Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin

**Grasslands** - Classification of Grasslands (Tropical and Temperate Grasslands), Climate of Grasslands, Flora and Fauna of Grasslands, People and their life, Prairies and Velds



**Desert** - Hot Desert, Sahara Desert , Climate of hot desert, Flora and Fauna of hot desert, People of Hot desert, Discovery Of Oil, Cold Desert, Ladakh, Climate of hot desert, Flora and Fauna of hot desert, People of Hot desert, Tourism

**Pollution** - Types and causes of pollution, Impact of pollution, Measures to control pollution, Greenhouse effect, Global warming and Climate change

**Disaster Management** - Natural vs Manmade disasters, Cause and effect of major natural disasters (Earthquake, Landslides, Flood, Drought, Volcanoes, Tsunami, and Cyclone), Preparedness for Natural Disasters, Disaster prone areas in India, Types of manmade disasters (accidents, nuclear, chemical, biological), Concept of Weapon of Mass Destruction

## Social and Economic Anthropology

**Settlements** - Temporary and Permanent Settlement, Rural and Urban Settlements, Houses based on climate

**Transport and Communication** - Railways, Waterways, Airways, Means of communication, Mass Media

**Agriculture** - Primary Activities, Secondary Activities, Tertiary Activities, Different kinds of cultivations (agriculture, sericulture, pisciculture, viticulture, and horticulture), Farm System (Important Inputs, Operations, and the Outputs), Types of Farming (Subsistence and Commercial), Intensive Subsistence Agriculture, Primitive Subsistence Agriculture, Shifting Cultivation, Nomadic Herding, Terrace Farming, Contour Farming, Mixed Farming, Plantations, Major Crops (Rice, Wheat, Millets, Maize, Cotton, Jute, Coffee, Tea), Agricultural Development, Irrigation Facilities, Fertilisers and High Yielding Variety Of Seeds (HYV), Mechanisation of Agriculture, Food Security, Agriculture in India vs Agriculture in USA

**Industries** - Manufacturing Industry, Classification of Industries based on inputs, Classification based on Size, Classification based on ownership, Factors affecting location of Industries, Industrial System, Industrial Regions around the globe, Distribution of Major Industries, Iron And Steel Industry, Cotton Textile Industry, Information Technology Industry, Industrial Disaster and Risk Reduction measures

**Population** - Distribution of Population, Density of Population, Factors affecting distribution of population, Population Change, Death Rate, Migrations, Birth Rate, Natural Growth Rate, Patterns of Population Change, Population Composition, Age-Sex Pyramid

## Middle School Civics (VI-VIII)

### Society and Culture

**Diversity and Discrimination** - Types of Difference, Factors influencing diversity (Historical and Geographical), Inequality, Caste System, Cultural Differences, Customs And Traditions, Diversity In India, Unity during The National Movement, National Anthem and Unity, Prejudice and Discrimination, Inequality and Discrimination, Stereotypes, Gender Stereotypes and inequality, Reasons for Discrimination, Untouchability, Dalits, Fight for equality

**Marginalisation** - Meaning of Marginalisation, Adivasis and their key characteristics, Stereotyping Of Adivasis, Positive and Negative impact of Development on Adivasis, Minorities And Marginalisation, Muslims And Marginalisation, Ghettoisation, Constitutional provisions relating to social justice (Articles 14-17), Dalits, Laws For The Marginalised, Promoting Social Justice, Reservation, Protecting The Rights Of Dalits And Adivasis, The Scheduled Castes And The Scheduled Tribes (Prevention Of Atrocities) Act, 1989, Importance of the 1989 Act

**Equality** - Equal Right to Vote, Universal Adult Franchise, Kinds of Equality, Caste system, Recognising Dignity, Issues of Equality in India, Laws and Schemes in India to promote equality, Midday Meal Scheme, Issues Of Equality In Other Democracies (African-Americans, Civil Rights Movement), Examples of Struggles for equality (Journey of Tawa Matsya Sangh)

**Gender** - Distinctions between genders, Value of Housework (the invisibilisation of women's labour), Lives Of Domestic Workers, Women's Work And Equality, Women In Work, Stereotypes in terms of occupation, Schooling, Rashsundari Devi, Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain, Schooling And Education Today, Women's Movement, Women's movement and Solidarity, Sexual Harassment, Raising Awareness about Women rights

**Law and Social Justice** - Issue of Workers' Wages, Bhopal Gas Tragedy, Enforcement of Safety Laws, Environment Protection Laws in India, Environment as a Public Facility

### Constitution of India and the Judiciary

**Constitution of India** - Need For Constitution, Constitutive Rules, Constituent Assembly, The Key Features of Indian Constitution, Federalism, Parliamentary Form Of Government, Separation Of Powers, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties, Preamble and meaning of its terms, Secularism in Indian context, Importance of Separating Religion from the State, Indian constitution as a Living document

**Indian Judiciary** - Role Of the Judiciary, Independent Judiciary system, Structure of Courts in India, Appellate System, Different Branches of the Legal System, Access to the Courts, Public Interest Litigation (PIL), Role Of police in Investigating a Crime, First Information Report, Role of the Public Prosecutor, Role of the Judge, Fair Trial

## Governance in India

**Concept of Government** - Need for Government, Responsibilities of Government, Levels of Government, Laws and The Government, Types of Government

**Democratic Governments** - Representative Democracies, Struggle for Universal Adult Franchise, Features of Democratic Governments (Participation, Conflict Resolution, Equality and Justice), Ways of Participation, Ways to Express Views, Social Movements

**Panchayati Raj** - Gram Sabha and its election process, Sarpanch, The Gram Panchayat, Sources of Funds, Responsibilities of Gram Panchayat, Three Levels of Panchayats, Decision making process, Implementation of decisions, Women and the panchayat

**Rural Administration** - Working of Local Police, Maintenance of Land Records, New Inheritance Law, Patwari, Revenue Department (District Collector and Revenue officers), Public Services functional in Rural Areas

**Urban Administration** - Municipal Corporation (The Ward Councillor and Administrative Staff), Electoral Process, Decision making structures, Responsibilities of Municipal Corporations, Funding of Municipal Corporations, Waste Management, Citizen protests

**Public Facilities** - Public Facilities and Government's role, Definition of Health, Healthcare system In India, Public Health Services, Private Health Facilities, Healthcare and Equality, Approaches to improve Healthcare System, Medical Tourism, Communicable and Non-communicable Diseases, Water scarcity, Water As part of the Fundamental Right To Life, Universal Access To Water, Accessibility of Water, Role of Government in providing Sanitation Facilities

**State Governments** - MLA, Legislative Assembly and its electoral process, Opposition, Majority, Governor, Debate in The Legislative Assembly, Legislature, Press Conference, Role of the Chief Minister and the council of ministers, Nature of the role played by the government - regarding resources and services, Factors involved in the distribution of resources/services, Access of localities and communities to resources/services

**Parliament** - Need for Decision Making by the People, People's Representatives, The Role of the Parliament, Composition of members of Parliament, Do Laws Apply To All, Making of new laws, Unpopular And Controversial Laws, Accountability of the government to the parliament, Role of President, PM and the Council of Ministers

## International Organisations

**United Nations (UN) and its agencies** - Formation and history of UN, Role of its major UN agencies (UNICEF, WHO, and UNESCO), Security Council - Powers and roles, General Assembly

## Middle School Economics (VI-VIII)

### Economic Theories and Development

**Rural Livelihood** - Types of livelihoods prevalent in a village, Agricultural Labourers, Types of farmers (middle farmer, landless labourers, and large farmers), Need for Debt and debt burden in rural areas, Terrace Farming, Seasonality of work and its impact

**Urban Livelihood** - Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary occupations, Types of livelihoods prevalent in an urban area, self-employed, regular employment, wage employment, Migration

**Media** - Media and Technology, Capital requirement of a Media business, Ways in which media houses earn revenue, Censorship, Setting Agendas, Local Media, Media's role in a Democracy, Ways in which media shapes Public Opinion, Media ethics and accountability, Commercial Advertising and Consumerism, Social advertising

### Microeconomics

**Basic Concepts** - Economics and its importance, Market participants, Economic Activities, Consumption, Production and Distribution, Features of Simple Economy, Central problems of an economy, Types of Economic Systems (Market, Centrally Planned and Mixed), Positive and normative economics, Microeconomics vs Macroeconomics

**Markets** - Definition of market, Features and advantages of Weekly Market, Neighbourhood Shops and their characteristics, Features of Shopping complexes and malls, Supply Chain and role of Intermediaries, Reasons for Inequality in earnings of different members of the supply chain, Features of Wholesale Market, Putting-out system, Weaver's cooperative, People's access to markets, Product market vs factor market

**Demand and Supply** - Concept of Demand and Market Demand, Determinants of demand, Normal and Inferior Goods, Substitutes and Complements, Change in demand, Concept of Supply and market supply, determinants of supply, Changes in Supply, Condition of Market Equilibrium

**Law and Social Justice** - Issue of Workers' Wages, Bhopal Gas Tragedy, Enforcement of Safety Laws, Laws to Protect the Environment, Environment as a Public Facility

### Macroeconomics

**Money and Banking** - Meaning and functions of money, Commercial bank and its functions, Central Bank and its functions, Role of IMF and World Bank (basic ideas)