

# **SOCIAL SCIENCE**

## **PART A**

### **Module I : Renaissance and freedom movement**

### **Module II: General Knowledge and current affairs**

### **Module III: Methodology of teaching the subject**

- ◆ History/conceptual development. Need and Significance, Meaning Nature and Scope of the Subject.
- ◆ Correlation with other subjects and life situations.
- ◆ Aims, Objectives, and Values of Teaching - Taxonomy of Educational Objectives - Old and revised
- ◆ Pedagogic analysis- Need, Significance and Principles.
- ◆ Planning of instruction at Secondary level- Need and importance. Psychological bases of Teaching the subject - Implications of Piaget, Bruner, Gagne, Vygotsky, Ausubel and Gardener - Individual difference, Motivation, Maxims of teaching.
- ◆ Methods and Strategies of teaching the subject- Models of Teaching, Techniques of individualising instruction.
- ◆ Curriculum - Definition, Principles, Modern trends and organizational approaches, Curriculum reforms - NCF/KCF.
- ◆ Instructional resources- Laboratory, Library, Club, Museum- Visual and Audio-Visual aids - Community based resources - e-resources - Text book, Work book and Hand book.
- ◆ Assessment; Evaluation- Concepts, Purpose, Types, Principles, Modern techniques - CCE and Grading- Tools and techniques - Qualities of a good test - Types of test items- Evaluation of projects, Seminars and Assignments - Achievement test, Diagnostic test – Construction, Characteristics, interpretation and remediation.
- ◆ Teacher - Qualities and Competencies - different roles - Personal Qualities - Essential teaching skills - Microteaching - Action research.

## **PART B**

### **Module I**

1. Definitions of History
2. Bronze Age Civilizations – Egyptian, Mesopotomian, Harappan Civilizations
3. Graeco-Roman Civilizations
4. Renaissance, Reformation, Geographical discoveries.
5. Modern Revolutions – English, French, Russian Revolutions and Industrial Revolution.
6. World Wars – League of Nations and United Nations

## **Module II**

1. Vedic Age, Jainism and Buddhism.
2. Mauryas and Guptas.
3. State and Society in medieval India – Sultanate, Mughal and Vijayanagar.
4. Advent of Europeans – Birth and Growth of British power in India – Impact of Colonialism.
5. Emergence of Nationalism – Struggle for Freedom – Partition of India.
6. Sources of Kerala History – Jainism and Buddhism in Kerala.
7. Kerala in the Sangam Age – Perumals of Mahodayapuram – Bhakti Movement.
8. Rise of Modern Travancore – Resistance against Colonialism – Pazhassi Raja, Velu Thambi and Paliyathachan.
9. Renaissance in Kerala – Social and Religious reform movements.
10. National Movement in Kerala – Aikya Kerala Movement – Formation of Kerala State.

## **Module III: Economic Theory, Banking and Tools of Analysis**

Issues and Concepts in Economics – Theories of Consumer Behaviour: Cardinal and Ordinal Approaches – Elasticity of Demand – Production and Cost Functions – National Income Concepts – Sectoral Composition of GDP – Theories of International Trade: Absolute cost Advantage – Comparative Cost Advantage – Commercial banks and Central bank: Role and Functions. Application of measures of Central Values, Dispersion and simple Correlation in economics

## **Module IV: Indian economy, Development Economics, Public Finance and Kerala Economy**

Overview of Indian economy – Economic Planning – Five Year Plans in India- Major Development Issues: Poverty, inequality, unemployment – Concepts of Human Development: Measurement of Development – PQLI, HDI – Concept of sustainable development – Structure of Taxes and Expenditure of the Government – Concepts of Federal Finance – Development Experience of Kerala – Demographic transition, gender issues, migration and urbanization.

## **MODULE V**

1. Meaning, importance and approaches to the study of Political Science
2. Major concepts in Political Science- state, civil society, sovereignty
3. Political culture, political socialization
4. Federalism, rule of law, judicial review, Judicial activism,
5. Role of Political parties and pressure groups

6. Democracy- meaning and features - Direct and Indirect democracy - Parliamentary and Presidential systems
7. Indian political system: salient features of the Indian Constitution, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy. Working of Union and State Governments: A brief analysis
8. Human Rights- Meaning and importance, Universal Declaration of Human Rights

## **MODULE VI**

1. International Politics and Organizations. Diplomacy, Foreign Policy, Collective Security, Disarmament and Arms Control. UNO-Principal organs and functions. New trends: Globalization, WTO.
2. Public Administration. Principles of Organization, Bureaucracy: merits and demerits, New Public Administration, New Public Management, Development Administration, Significance of Local Self Government Institutions in India.
3. Political Thinkers. Plato, J S Mill, Aristotle, Rousseau, Marx, Gramsci and Gandhiji: Major contributions

## **Module VII – Physical Geography**

Solar System and Planets – latitudes and longitudes – time – seasons - maps, map scales – basics of remote – structure of the earth – continents and oceans – continental drift – plate tectonics – rocks – weathering and erosion – fluvial, glacial, Aeolian, landforms. Composition and structure of atmosphere – temperature and their distribution – pressure belts, winds – condensation and precipitation – Major oceans and their characteristics – tides and currents.

## **Module VIII – Human and Regional Geography**

Population – World population distribution, growth – migration – settlements – rural and urban – climatic regions of the world – Types of agriculture in the world - distribution of iron ore and coal in the world– distribution of industries in the world – iron and steel – cotton textiles. Physiography of India – drainage – climate – soils – forests – Distribution, growth and density of population in India - Distribution of rice, wheat, cotton and sugar cane in India. Irrigation and multipurpose projects of India. Distribution of iron ore, coal, bauxite, mica, petroleum and atomic minerals – non-conventional energy resources – Distribution of iron and steel, textiles, and agro based industries in India – Transport in India – Geography of Kerala