

## **ISC Syllabus For Class 11 English**

### **English Grammar:**

- 1 Articles
- 2 Nouns
- 3 Pronouns
- 4 Adjectives
- 5 Adverbs
- 6 Verbs
- 7 Conjunctions
- 8 Prepositions
- 9 Sentence, Clause, Phrase
- 10 Tenses
- 11 Reported Speech
- 12 Punctuation

### **Literature:**

For English Literature, the following books are to be recommended:

#### **Reverie: A Collection of ISC Poems**

- 1 The Darkling Thrush – Thomas Hardy
- 2 Birches – Robert Frost
- 3 Dolphins – Carol Anne Duff
- 4 The Gift of India – Sarojini Naidu
- 5 Crossing the Bar – Alfred, Lord Tennyson
- 6 John Brown – Bob Dylan
- 7 Desiderata – Max Ehrmann
- 8 Dover Beach – Matthew Arnold
- 9 The Spider and the Fly – Mary Botham Howitt
- 10 We are the Music Makers – Arthur William Edgar O’Shaughnessy

#### **Echoes: A Collection of ISC Short Stories**

- 1 Salvatore – W. Somerset Maugham
- 2 Fritz – Satyajit Ray
- 3 Quality – John Galsworthy
- 4 To Build a Fire – Jack London
- 5 The Story of the Hour – Kate Chopin
- 6 The Chinese Statue – Jeffrey Archer
- 7 A Gorilla in the Guest Room – Gerald Durrell
- 8 The Singing Lesson – Katherine Mansfield
- 9 The Sound Machine – Roald Dahl
- 10 B. Wordsworth – V.S. Naipaul

#### **The Tempest: William Shakespeare (Novel)**

## **ISC Syllabus For Class 11 Hindi**

### **Literature:**

#### **Gadya Sanklan (ISC Collection of Short Stories and Essays)**

- 1 Puthra Prem: Munshi Premchand
- 2 Gauri: Subhadra Kumar Chauhan
- 3 Sharanagat: Vrindavan Lal Verma
- 4 Sati: Shivani
- 5 Outsider: Malti Joshi
- 6 Dasi: Jai Shankar Prasad
- 7 Kya Nirash Hua Jai (Essay): Hazari Prasad Dwivedi
- 8 Bhaktin: Mahadevi Verma
- 9 Sanskriti Hai Kya (essay): Ramdhari Singh 'Dinkar'
- 10 Majburi: Mannu Bhadari

#### **Kavya Manjari (ISC Collection of Poems)**

- 1 Sakhi: Kabir
- 2 Balleela: Surdas
- 3 Ek Phool Ki Chah: Siyaram Sharan Gupta
- 4 Aah Dharati Kitna Deti Hai : Sumitra Nandan Pant
- 5 Nadi Ke Dweep: Agyeya
- 6 Tulsi Das Ke Pad: Tulsi Das
- 7 Jag Tujhko Door Jana Hai: Mahadevi Verma
- 8 Udyami Nar: Ramdhari Singh 'Dinkar'
- 9 Badal Ko Ghirte Dekha Hai: Nagarjun
- 10 Andhere Ka Deepak: Hari Bansh Rai Bachchan

#### **Saara Akash (Novel): Rajendra Yadav**

## ISC Accounts Class 11 Syllabus

There is one paper of 3 hours duration of 80 marks divided into two parts.

Part I (20 marks) is compulsory and consists of short answer questions, testing knowledge, application and skills relating to elementary/ fundamental aspects of the entire syllabus.

In Part II (60 marks), you are required to answer five questions out of eight from this section. Each question carries 12 marks.

### 1. Basic Accounting Concepts

Background of accounting and accountancy: knowledge and understanding of IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards); GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles), types of accounts; basic terms used in accounting, Accounting Standards and Accounting Equation.

### 2. Journal, Ledger and Trial Balance

(i) Journal: recording of entries in journal with narration.

(ii) Ledger: posting from journal to respective ledgers.

(iii) Sub-division of journal - cash book [including simple cash book and double column cash book (cash and bank). Petty cash book (including simple, analytical and imprest system), sales day book, purchases day book, sales return day book, purchases return day book, bills receivable book, bills payable book and Journal proper.

(iv) Trial balance

### 3. Bank Reconciliation Statement

Bank reconciliation statement.

(a) Meaning and need for bank reconciliation statement.

(b) Preparation of a bank reconciliation statement from the given cash book balance or pass book balance or both.

(c) Preparation of a bank reconciliation statement from the extract of the cash book as well as the pass book relating to the same month.

(d) Preparation of an amended cash book and a bank reconciliation statement from the given cash book balance.

(e) Preparation of an amended cash book and a bank reconciliation statement from the extract of the cash book as well as the pass book relating to the same month.

### 4. Depreciation, Provisions and Reserves

(i) Depreciation.

(ii) Methods of charging depreciation (Straight Line and Written Down Value method).

(iii) Problems relating to purchase and sale of assets incorporating the application of depreciation under the two stated methods.

### 5. Bills of Exchange

(i) Introduction to Negotiable Instruments: explanation of basic terms.

(ii) Practical problems on the above in the books of drawer, drawee, endorsee and bank.

## **6. Final Accounts and Concept of Trading, Profit and Loss account and Balance Sheet (with and without adjustments), Marshalling of Balance Sheet**

- (i) Capital and revenue expenditure/income.
- (ii) Provisions and Reserves.
- (iii) Trading, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet of a sole trader, (Horizontal Format) without adjustments.
- (iv) Preparation of Trading Account, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet with necessary adjustments.
- (v) Marshalling of a Balance Sheet: Order of permanence and order of liquidity.

## **7. Accounts from incomplete records**

- (i) Single entry and difference with double entry.
- (ii) Ascertainment of profit/loss by statement of affairs method including application.
- (iii) Conversion of Single entry into double entry.

## **8. Non Trading Organisation**

- (i) Non trading organization: meaning, objectives, necessity and treatment of specific items.
- (ii) Different books maintained and differences between them.
- (iii) Preparation of Income and Expenditure Account and Closing Balance Sheet.

## **9. Rectification of Errors**

Errors and types of errors: errors of omission; errors of commission; errors of principle; compensating errors.

## **10. Introduction to the use of Computers in Accounting**

Introduction to Computerised Accounting System: Components of CAS, Features, Grouping of Accounts. Advantages and Limitations of CAS, Accounting Information System.

Application of computers in Accounting (Only theory) - Automation of accounting process, designing accounting reports (MIS reports) - Chart of accounts - Assets/ liabilities/ income/ expenses/ capital, customer and supplier masters, type of transaction: cash, bank, sale, purchase, journal vouchers; general ledger/trial balance, balance sheet, profit and loss, data exchange with other information systems.

Comparison of accounting processes in manual and computerized accounting.

## ISC Business Studies Class 11 Syllabus

There are two papers in the subject:

1. Paper I - Theory: 3 hours ; 80 marks
2. Paper II - Project Work ; 20 marks

### **Paper - I (Theory): 80 Marks**

Part 1 (20 marks) consists of compulsory short answer questions testing knowledge, application and skills relating to elementary/ fundamental aspects of the entire syllabus. Part II (60 marks) consists of eight questions, out of which you are required to answer any five questions, each carrying 12 marks.

#### **1. Business Environment**

(i) Introduction to the concept of business environment.

Meaning and definition of business environment.

(ii) Features and importance of business environment.

Features: dynamic, relative, inter related, complex, uncertain, totality of internal and external forces, general and specific forces, universality, various stakeholders; Need to understand business environment: first mover advantage, early warning signals, business strategies, competitive advantage, customer confidence and public image, coping with change, customer needs, keeping pace with consumerism.

(iii) SWOT Analysis

Meaning and importance of SWOT analysis. Components of SWOT.

#### **2. Entrepreneurship**

(i) Introduction to Entrepreneur.

Meaning and definition of entrepreneur; types of entrepreneurs as given by Clarence Danhof: Innovative, Imitating, Fabian and Drone.

(ii) Introduction to Entrepreneurship.

Meaning, definition and characteristics of entrepreneurship.

(iii) Intrapreneurship

Meaning, definition and characteristics of intrapreneurship; differences between entrepreneurship and intrapreneurship

(iv) Enterprise

Meaning and definition; steps in setting up an enterprise: selecting the line of business, choosing the form of ownership, locating the appropriate site to set up the business, financing the proposition (identifying capital requirements and its sources), setting up the physical layout and the facilities, acquiring required human resource. Compliance with statutory requirements, launching the business)

Startup business - meaning only.

(v) Business risks and causes of failure.

Meaning of business risks. Types of business risks: strategic risks, financial risks, operational risks, compliance risks, competition and market risks, environmental risks: a brief explanation of each.

Causes of business failure: internal and external.

### **3. Managers and Managerial Roles**

#### **(i) Introduction**

Meaning and definition of a Manager.

#### **(ii) Managerial roles**

Managerial roles as given by Mintzberg: informational (monitor, disseminator, spokesperson), interpersonal (figurehead, leader, and liaison), and decisional (entrepreneur, disturbance handler, resource allocator, negotiator): brief explanation of these roles.

#### **(iii) Authority, responsibility, and accountability.**

Meaning and definition of authority, responsibility, and accountability; their interrelationship; sources of authority: formal, acceptance, competence; delegation of authority; principles of delegation of authority; centralization and decentralization of authority; distinction between delegation and decentralization of authority.

#### **(iv) Change management.**

Meaning and definition of change management; need for change; resistance to change; overcoming resistance to change; brief explanation of unfreezechange - refreeze model of change management.

### **4. Automation at Workplaces**

#### **(i) Introduction**

Meaning and definition of mechanization and automation; distinction between the two; evolution from mechanization to automation; merits and demerits of automation.

#### **(ii) Productivity enhancement tools and facilities at different workplaces.**

- Banks: ATM, passbook printing kiosk, cheque/ cash depositing machine, SMS alerts
- Retail Industry: barcode scanner and POS machine (Point of Sale), card swipe machine
- Corporate Office: Biometric system, photocopy machine, LED Projector, scanners, laptops, smartphones. Video conferencing, intercom, internet and wi-fi, VoIP (voice-over internet protocol).

## ISC Commerce Class 11 Syllabus

Part 1 (20 marks) consists of compulsory short answer questions testing knowledge, application and skills relating to elementary/ fundamental aspects of the entire syllabus.

Part II (60 marks) consists of eight questions out of which you are required to answer five questions, each carrying 12 marks.

### 1. Nature and Purpose of Business

- (i) Classification of human activities - economic and non economic.
- (ii) Definition and concept of business; classification of business activities.
- (iii) Business objectives

### 2. Forms of Business Organisations

- (i) Introduction to business organizations.
- (ii) Sole trader - objectives; formation; merits and demerits.
- (iii) Partnership
  - (a) Meaning, features; types of partners and partnership firms.
  - (b) Registration of Partnership firms.
  - (c) Evaluation of partnership; merits and demerits.
  - (d) Comparison of sole proprietorship and partnership.
- (iv) Corporate Organisations.
- (v) Public Sector Undertakings.
  - (a) Meaning; characteristics, objectives, role and forms of Public Sector Undertakings (Departmental Undertakings, Public Corporations and Government Companies).
  - (b) Public Private Partnerships.
- (vi) Co-operative organisations - meaning; characteristics and types.

### 3. Social Responsibility of Business and Business Ethics

Concept and need for social responsibility.

### 4. Emerging Modes of Business

- (i) E-business.
- (ii) Outsourcing.
- (iii) Smart Cards.

### 5. Stock Exchange

- (i) Meaning and importance.
- (ii) Functions and services.
- (iii) Major Stock Exchanges in India (BSE, NSE, DSE, ASE) - types and locations.
- (iv) Types of operators – Brokers, Jobbers, Bulls and Bears.
- (v) Terms used in Stock Exchange - ex-dividend, cum dividend, spot delivery, forward delivery.
- (vi) SEBI - functions and objectives.

## **6. Trade**

(i) Wholesalers.

(ii) Retail trade

- (a) Meaning and characteristics.
- (b) Types of retail trade - Itinerant and small scale fixed shops: departmental store, chain store, mail order houses, tele shopping, franchise, consumer cooperative stores, hypermarkets and automatic vending machines.
- (c) Documents used in home trade.

(iii) Role of Chambers of Commerce and Industry and Trade Associations.

## **7. Foreign Trade**

(i) Meaning, difference between internal trade and external trade.

(ii) Export trade - Meaning, objectives and procedure of export trade.

(iii) Import trade - Meaning objectives purpose and procedure.

(iv) Documents involved in international trade.

(v) World Trade Organisation.

## **8. Insurance**

(i) Insurance - Meaning, objectives and purpose.

(ii) Risks in business - insurable and non-insurable.

(iii) Principles of insurance.

(iv) Types of insurance: life and non life.

## ISC Economics Class 11 Syllabus

Part 1 (20 marks) consists of compulsory short answer questions testing knowledge, application and skills relating to elementary / fundamental aspects of the entire syllabus.

Part II (60 marks) consists of eight questions out of which you are required to answer five questions, each carrying 12 marks.

### 1. Understanding Economics

- (i) Definition of Economics: Adam Smith, Alfred Marshall, Lionel Robbins, Samuelson.
- (ii) Micro and Macro Economics - Meaning and Difference. Basic concepts: utility, price, value, wealth, welfare, money, market, capital, investment, income, production, consumption, saving, Business cycle, Aggregate demand and Aggregate supply.
- (iii) Basic problems of an economy: what to produce; how to produce; for whom to produce; efficient use of resources.
- (iv) Types of economies: developed and developing; Economic systems: capitalism, socialism and mixed economy; mechanism used to solve the basic problems faced by each economy.

### 2. Indian Economic Development

- (i) Introduction.
- (ii) Parameters of Development.
- (iii) Planning and economic development in India.
- (iv) Structural Changes in the Indian Economy after liberalization.
- (v) Current challenges facing Indian Economy.
- (vi) Economic growth and development.
- (vii) Sustainable Development.

### 3. Statistics

- (i) Statistics: definition, scope and limitations of statistics.
- (ii) Collection, organization and presentation of data.
- (iii) Measures of Central Value: average defined; type of averages: arithmetic mean; simple and weighted; median and mode; ungrouped and grouped data; numericals, relationship between mean, median and mode.
- (iv) Measures of dispersion: definition, methods of studying variation - range; standard deviation; quartile deviation; the mean or average deviation; coefficient of variation.
- (v) Correlation: introduction, scatter diagram; Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation; Spearman's coefficient of correlation.
- (vi) Index numbers: simple and weighted - meaning, types and purpose. Problems involved in constructing a Price Index Number.
- (vii) Some Mathematical Tools used in Economics

## ISC Geography Class 11 Syllabus

There is one Theory paper of three hours duration divided into two parts.

Part I (30 marks) is compulsory and consists of Section A and Section B. Section A includes compulsory short answer questions testing knowledge, application and skills related to elementary/fundamental aspects of the entire syllabus. Section B consists of one question on map work.

Part II (40 marks) consists of seven questions. You are required to answer four out of seven questions. Each question in this part carries 10 marks.

### 1. Geography - its interdisciplinary approach and future prospects

Geography as an integrating discipline. Physical Geography and Natural Sciences; Geography and Social Sciences.

Branches of Geography:

**(i) Systematic approach:** Physical Geography (Geomorphology, Climatology, Hydrology); Human Geography (Historical, Social, Population and Settlement, Economic, Political).

**(ii) Regional approach:** Regional/ Area Studies, Regional Planning, Regional Development.

### 2. Earth's Interior

#### (i) Composition and structure.

Methods of measuring age of the earth: Tidal force, Sedimentation, Rate of Erosion, Salinity of the Ocean, Radioactivity – a brief understanding.

Structure and composition of the earth's interior: crust, mantle, core; their properties - temperature, pressure, thickness.

#### (ii) Rocks.

Definition of rocks and minerals. The mineral groups responsible for different rocks formed on the earth: Silicates, carbonates, sulphides, metals.

Classification of rocks by origin: igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rocks – their distribution in India; characteristics, types, economic importance.

The rock cycle.

### 3. Changing Face of the Earth

Land forms and Processes of Gradation

#### (i) Formation of the Earth.

Theories of formation of the earth: steady state, Big Bang and the developments today.

**(ii) Endogenous processes:** theory of plate tectonics and the process of drifting continents, theory of Isostasy by Pratt and A. Holmes.

Definition of endogenetic force, difference between slow and sudden forces, vertical and horizontal forces and their effects. Sea floor spreading, continental drifting and isostasy.

**(iii) Landforms** - mountains, plateaus and plains and their types.

Meaning and differentiation between the three main land forms of the earth.

Classification of mountains on the basis of their origin or mode of formation: fold, block, volcanic and residual with examples from the world.

Classification of plateaus on the basis of their situation: intermontane, piedmont and continental with examples from the world.

Classification of Plains on the basis of formation: structural, erosional and depositional with examples from the world.

(Candidates should be able to recognise, interpret and create models of the Earth's common physical features in mapping representation including contour maps.)

**(iv) Volcanicity** - materials and processes. Major volcanic forms.

Explanation of how volcanoes are formed; identification of the type of volcano; recognition of the properties of volcanic materials; explanation of why volcanoes are more in the areas of converging plates.

**(v) Earthquakes.**

Origin of earthquakes, waves and their behaviour, hypocentre (focus), epicentre; their causes and distribution; effects; isoseismal and homoseismal lines, sea quakes, tsunamis; measuring earthquakes and their intensity. Studying the effects of earthquakes on a country like Japan.

**(vi) Exogenetic process and associated landforms.**

Weathering and gradation – difference between the two. Role of weathering in gradation. Different types of weathering.

**(vii) Soil.**

The factors affecting soil formation; soil profile; physical and chemical properties, distribution and characteristics of soils in the world - zonal, azonal and intrazonal – only broad characteristics related to Indian soils to be done (detailed distribution not required).

Alluvial, red, yellow, black and laterite soils in India and the problems related to their management.

**(viii) Fluvial processes and associated landforms.**

Work of rivers - concept of baselevel; processes of erosion, transportation and deposition. Types of erosion - headward, vertical, lateral; transportation mode and deposition.

Landforms made by the river - gorges, rapids, waterfalls, alluvial fans, levees, floodplains, meanders, braided channels, oxbow lakes, deltas - delta plains.

Development of river valleys, drainage patterns. Diagrams and examples from India with photographs.

**(ix) Aeolian processes and associated landforms.**

Process of wind erosion – abrasion, attrition, deflation. Ideal conditions for erosion in hot deserts; landforms resulting from erosion - deflation hollows, pedestal rocks, yardangs, desert pavement; landforms resulting from deposition - sand dunes and their types, loess. Diagrams and examples from India and Asia.

**(x) Glacial processes and associated landforms.**

Continental and mountain or valley glaciers, processes of glacial erosion – plucking, abrasion, attrition; erosional features, e.g. cirque and its components, U shaped and hanging valleys, roche moutonnes, depositional formations, moraines of various types. Some Indian glaciers - Siachen, Gangotri, Baltoro. Diagrams and examples from India.

**(xi) Work of ground water and associated landforms.** Water Conservation.

Definition of ground water, water table, aquifers, springs. Process of erosion by groundwater solution, corrosion. Features formed by underground water (karst topography) – sink holes,

dolines, caves, caverns, karst lakes, depositional features - stalactites, stalagmites, cave pillars, dripstones: their formation. Diagrams and examples from India and Australia.

Emerging water problems and conservation of water resources.

#### **(xii) Marine processes and associated landforms.**

Erosional process of sea waves – abrasion, attrition, solution and hydraulic action; coastline and shoreline, erosional features; sea cliffs, sea caves, stacks and depositional landforms, e.g. - bays, bars and lagoons; Coral reefs: types – fringing, barrier and atolls; submerged and emergent coastlines. Diagrams and examples from India, Australia and West Europe (wherever relevant).

Note: For topics (viii) to (xii) only diagram or photograph based questions will be asked. Photograph based information should be made use of to emphasize the different processes of gradation.

### **4. Atmosphere**

#### **(i) Composition and structure of atmosphere.**

Layers of the atmosphere: troposphere, stratosphere, ozonosphere, mesosphere, ionosphere; their height; composition; special characteristics of each layer; ozone depletion.

#### **(ii) Atmospheric temperature.**

Heating and cooling of the atmosphere, radiation, conduction, convection. Insolation and factors influencing it – angle of sun's rays, duration of day, transparency of atmosphere. Heat budget, i.e. balance between insolation and terrestrial radiation- areas of surplus and deficit heat in different latitudes resulting in latitudinal heat balance.

Factors controlling its horizontal and vertical distribution, temperature anomalies and their nature. Isotherms: their characteristics; isotherm maps of the world in July and January. Reasons for the variations in temperature.

#### **(iii) Atmospheric Pressure.**

Its horizontal and vertical distribution, factors affecting the distribution, characteristics of isobars on world maps for July and January. Patterns and the causes for the distribution of isobars.

Pressure belts and winds – types of winds, air masses and atmospheric disturbances, cyclones of temperate and tropical areas; anticyclones – their types and associated weather. World map showing major paths of cyclones. Jet Streams – concepts to be introduced with reference to India.

#### **(iv) Atmospheric Moisture.**

Processes of evaporation, condensation and precipitation; relative and absolute humidity; forms of condensation - cloud, fog, dew, frost; precipitation – its forms: snow, hail, rain; types of rainfall: orographic, cyclonic, convectional. Monsoons – origin and factors that affect. Examples from different parts of the world.

### **5. The Realms of Water**

#### **(i) Submarine relief and deposits of the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans.**

The depth and the features. The sea floor deposits and their characteristics, the importance of marine resources. Ocean pollution and ways to overcome them.

#### **(ii) Ocean water - salinity, temperature, density.**

Composition of seawater and factors that control distribution of salinity and temperature.

#### **(iii) Ocean water movements.**

Direct and indirect tides - origin, time, spring and neap tides. Waves – parts, characteristics, formation. Currents - factors affecting currents, currents of Indian, Pacific and Atlantic oceans. Role of currents in modifying climates of coastal areas. Introduction to El Nino and El Nina as conditions that affect the intensity of the monsoons over India.

## **6. Biosphere - Life on the Earth**

### **(i) Nature of Biosphere, concept of ecosystems, components of ecosystem.**

Meaning, nature of interaction between the different components of the biosphere. Understanding the concept of biodiversity. To appreciate various reasons for valuing and conserving biodiversity (ethical, moral, economic, aesthetic).

### **(ii) Biodiversity for sustenance of mankind.**

The various roles played by biodiversity in sustaining mankind - as a source of food, medicine, pollution control, etc.

### **(iii) India as a mega diversity nation.**

A basic understanding that India with its varied climate and landscape is home to a variety of unique ecosystems and endemic species e.g. the largest mangrove forest in the world - the Sundarbans, vast mountain forests in the Himalayas, tropical evergreen forests in the Western ghats and the North East region, desert vegetation in Rajasthan, thorn and scrub forests in the plateaus, etc.

### **(iv) Loss of biodiversity - threatened, endangered and extinct species.**

Understanding the implications of loss of biodiversity.

Categorizing species in different groups like - threatened, endangered and extinct. Examples of plants and animals.

### **(v) Strategies for conservation of biodiversity – in-situ and ex-situ.**

Looking at various in-situ and ex-situ strategies for their efficacy and viability:

In-situ strategies - protected areas (biosphere reserves, national parks, wildlife sanctuaries).

Ex-situ strategies - captive breeding, zoo, botanical garden, gene banks and their use.

## **7. A. World Climatic types**

**Low latitude / tropical climates** (i) Equatorial (ii) Monsoon and tradewind littoral (iii) Wet - dry tropical (iv) Dry tropical (desert).

**Mid latitude/temperate climates** - (i) Mediterranean (ii) Marine west coast (iii) Dry sub-tropical (iv) Moist subtropical (v) Moist continental (vi) Dry mid latitude (cold deserts).

**High latitude/polar climates** - (i) Boreal (ii) Tundra (iii) Ice sheet.

### **Highland climates.**

For each of the above climatic types, the following is to be studied:

- Location, climatic conditions and areas;
- Description of major human activities (both farming and forestry.)

## **B. Climate Change – causes/factors of climatic changes in the recent past.**

Natural and man-made factors, with special reference to climatic changes in India. Measures taken to adapt to these changes in urban and rural India.

## **8. Natural hazards, their causes and management**

**(i) Hazards of volcanic eruptions and earthquakes.**

Major volcanic areas and their problems; major earthquake prone areas - effects on land and human life. Seismic zones of India and measures to reduce the fury of earthquakes.

**(ii) Identification of major drought prone areas.**

Characteristics of drought prone areas. Causes, problems and remedial measures (like rain water harvesting) adopted with special reference to India.

**(iii) Areas prone to floods / landslides - India.**

Landslides - causes, effects and measures adopted to check (Himalayan region). The causes of flooding and checking floods (like construction of dams and afforestation) – with special reference to India.

## **8. Map Work**

A question on map work will be set to identify, label and locate any of the following items studied in topics from Principles of Physical Geography and cities from Climatic Regions only.

**Mountains:** Himalayas, Hindukush, Elburz, Zagros, Kirthar, Caucasus, Alps, Pyrenees, Carpathians, Urals, Khingan, Kunlun, Altai, Drakensburg, Kjolen, Andes, Rockies, Appalachian, Great Australian Alps, Verkhoyansk, Great Dividing Range, Southern Alps.

**Plateaus:** Tibetan, West Australian, Iranian, Anatolian, Pamirs, Ethiopian, Bolivian, Deccan, Guiana, Colorado, Brazilian, Labrador, Arabian.

**Water Bodies (bays, gulfs, straits, sea, oceans):** Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Southern Ocean, Beaufort Sea, Hudson bay, Gulf of California, Gulf of Mexico, Panama Canal, Bering Sea, Sea of Okhotsk, Sea of Japan, East China Sea, South China Sea, Yellow Sea, Timor Sea, Tasman Sea, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Caspian Sea, Arabian sea, North Sea, Baltic Sea, Suez Canal, Strait of Magellan, Bay of Biscay, Bay of Bengal, Andaman Sea, Lakshwadweep Sea.

**Rivers:** Mississippi, Missouri, Mackenzie, Amazon, Orinoco, St. Francisco, Parana, Orange, Nile, Zaire, Niger, Zambezi, Rhine, Rhone, Seine, Danube, Volga, Euphrates, Tigris, Dnieper, Thames, Ob, Yenisei, Lena, Amur, Hwang Ho, Yangtze Kiang, Sikiang, Mekong, Irrawaddy, Salween, Indus, Ganga, Godavari, Murray, Darling.

**Ocean Currents:** North Pacific current, Alaska current, North Atlantic Drift, Gulf Stream, Labrador current, North Equatorial current, South Equatorial current, Equatorial Counter current, Peru current, South Pacific current, South Atlantic, Current, West wind drift, South Indian current, Benguela Current, Brazilian current, Southwest Monsoon current, Indian counter current, Mozambique current, West Australian current, KuroShio current, Oyashio current, East Australian current, Guinea current, Falkland current.

**Islands:** Greenland, Hawaii, Aleutian, West Indies, Tierra del Fuego, Galapagos, Baffin, Newfoundland, Iceland, British Isles, Canaries, Corsica, Sardinia, Crete, Cyprus, Sicily, Madagascar, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania.

**Climatic Regions:** Equatorial, Monsoon, trade wind littoral, Wet - dry tropical, Dry tropical (desert), Mediterranean, Marine west coast, Dry sub-tropical, Moist subtropical, Moist continental, Dry midlatitude (cold deserts), Boreal, Tundra, Ice sheet, Highland climates.

## ISC History Class 11 Syllabus

Part I (20 marks) consists of compulsory short answer questions testing fundamental factual knowledge and understanding of the entire syllabus.

Part II (60 marks) is divided into two sections, Section A and Section B, each consisting of five questions. Each question carries 12 marks. You are required to attempt two questions from each Section and one question from either Section A or Section B. A total of five questions has to be attempted from Part II.

### SECTION A: INDIAN HISTORY

#### 1. Growth of Nationalism

(i) Swadeshi Movement Partition of Bengal and anti-Partition Movement, leading to the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement.

(ii) Revolutionary Nationalism The growth of revolutionary activities should explain what led to the development and concentrate on some well-known organizations: Abhinav Bharat, Yugantar, Anushilan Samiti.

#### 2. Emergence of the colonial economy.

(i) Development of the means of transport and communication. Transportation: a brief look at the development of the railways - other means can simply be mentioned.

(ii) Disruption of traditional economy: British revenue policy: impact on peasants and artisans; poverty and famines. A general account of the impact of the British rule on peasants and artisans. Revenue policy: the Permanent Settlement and Ryotwari Settlement should be done in some detail.

(iii) Development of modern industries. An account of the growth of large scale machine based industries in western India.

(iv) Colonial Forest Policy - impact on local communities. The Forest Acts of 1865 and 1894 to be studied critically.

#### 3. Social and Religious Movements

(i) Impact of the modern ideas in Europe on Indian administrators. The characteristics of modern thought (liberalism, utilitarianism) to be very briefly explained as a background to British policy.

(ii) Reform Movements - Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, Aligarh Movement. A critical look at each of the above movements.

(iii) Struggle against caste – Jyotiba Phule, Narayan Guru, Veerasalingam. A brief outline of their contributions.

(iv) The Women's Question The following Acts to be studied: Abolition of Sati 1829, Widow Remarriage 1856, Female Infanticide Prevention Act, 1870, Age of Consent, 1891. These have to be read critically to evaluate their impact on women.

#### 4. Protest Movements against Colonial Rule.

A brief account of the Indigo Uprising (1859), Deccan riots (1875), Munda Uprising (1899-1900) and the response of the colonial authority.

#### 5. Gandhian Nationalism

(i) The launching of the passive resistance movement by Gandhi; background and main features of the movement.

A general background of the development of Gandhian ideas of non-violence and satyagraha in South Africa. Brief summaries of the three localised satyagrahas: Champaran, Ahmedabad, and Kheda district.

(ii) Agitation against the Rowlatt Act, Jalianwala Bagh (1919), Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement (1919-1922).

The reasons behind the Rowlatt Act and its main terms to be studied in brief. A general account of the satyagraha against the Act, leading to Jalianwala Bagh and the aftermath.

The launching of the Khilafat and the Non-Cooperation Movements; why Gandhi decided to support Khilafat. There should be a connected chronological account of the movement and its suspension after Chauri Chaura.

(iii) Simon Commission: its boycott and the demand for Dominion Status by 1929; Lahore session and declaration of 'Poorna Swaraj' as the Congress objective.

The reasons for sending the Commission in 1927 as well as its boycott should be briefly explained. A general account of the agitation against the Commission as well as a very brief account of the Nehru Report. The Lahore Session should be set against the expiry of the deadline by the Congress; the main points of the Poorna Swaraj Resolution.

(iv) Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-1934).

A general account of the development of the Movement and different strands within the Movement; main features of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. The 1st and 2nd Round Table Conferences can be put very briefly in context. The resumption of the Movement, the Poona Pact (in the context of the Communal Award) should be touched upon.

## **SECTION B: WORLD HISTORY**

### **6. Impact of industrialization in Europe** during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Demographic change, urbanisation, growth of classes.

(i) Workers' Movements

Trade Union and Socialist Movements in Germany.

(ii) Suffragette Movement

Focus on Britain and WPSU: an account of demand for women's right to vote until the election of 1919.

### **7. World War I:** Events leading to it; major changes in warfare and strategy; peace settlements.

An outline of the main events from 1908 to 1914: the Moroccan crisis, the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The main interests of the big powers in the Balkans should be briefly touched upon, particularly Russia and Austria-Hungary, as well as the growth of Balkan nationalism and the two Balkan Wars; the assassination at Sarajevo and how it developed into a major European War.

Introduction of new technologies and strategies: trench warfare, use of gas, tanks, air warfare and submarines with one example for each.

Reasons for US's entry into the War and a brief account of its contribution.

A brief explanation of the various causes for the defeat of the Central Powers.

League of Nations - membership, failure of collective security (Manchuria & Abyssinia). Changes in the map of Europe after the Paris Peace Settlements.

### **8. The Great Depression**

Causes: A short account of the Wall Street Crash and its impact on the economy. Impact on Germany, Britain, France, USA & Japan.

### **9. Rise of Dictatorships**

### **(i) Communism: Russia (1917-1939)**

The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 - a brief account of events in 1917: March Revolution and its results; explanation of why the Provisional Government fell from power leading up to the November Revolution.

Lenin: a background of consolidation of the Bolshevik state.

Stalin: Stalin vs. Trotsky; Single party state under Stalin: the collectivisation of agriculture, the FYPs (only first two should be done) and the purges.

### **(ii) Fascism: Italy (1922-39)**

(a) Post-War discontent and the rise to power of Benito Mussolini.

Conditions which gave rise to Fascism; a brief chronological account of the events which brought Mussolini to power from the election of 1921 to the march on Rome in October 1922.

(b) Main features of Mussolini's domestic policy.

Critical appraisal of Mussolini's policies (particularly his economic policy).

### **(iii) Nazism: Germany (1933-39)**

(a) Rise of Hitler to power and factors assisting his rise.

Weaknesses of the Weimar Republic as a background to the rise of Nazism; events from 1932 onwards leading to Hitler becoming Chancellor of Germany in 1933; the reasons for his popularity among different groups should be explained.

(b) The Nazi State: from 1933 onwards.

Outline of the changes made by Hitler in government, the cultural life and education, army (the Night of the Long Knives), the economy and religious life. Escalation of the campaign against the Jews should be done in some detail, till the "Final Solution". Reasons why his policies were accepted among different groups.

### **(iv) Japan (1919-41)**

Reasons for militarism in the 1930s; expansion into China. Events leading to the attack on Pearl Harbour.

The political, economic and ideological reasons for the rise of militarism and expansion into China should be explained (emphasis should be laid on the reasons for the attack on Manchuria and a brief account of it). The subsequent developments should be studied chronologically, emphasizing the declaration of a "New Order in East Asia" and the 1937 invasion of China. Reasons for the alliances with Italy and Germany should be briefly explained, leading to the attack on Pearl Harbour.

## ISC Political Science Class 11 Syllabus

Part I (20 marks) consists of compulsory short answer questions, testing knowledge, application and skills relating to elementary/ fundamental aspects of the entire syllabus.

Part II (60 marks) is divided into two sections A & B. You are required to answer three questions out of five from Section A and two questions out of three from Section B. Each question in this part carries 12 marks.

### SECTION A: Political Theory

#### 1. Introduction to Political Science

**(i) Meaning of Political Science;** Scope of contemporary Political Science: Political Theory, Comparative Politics, International Relations, Public Administration and Political Economy. Nature of Political Science.

Meaning of Political Science; Scope of contemporary Political Science with reference to Political Theory, Comparative Politics, International Relations, Public Administration and Political Economy. Nature of Political Science - Is Political Science a Science?

#### **(ii) Fundamental Concepts**

State and its elements; Difference between State and Society, State and Association, State and Government, State and Nation; Nationality.

Definition of State and elements of the State: (a) Population (b) Territory (c) Government (d) Sovereignty. Definition of Society; Association; Nation and nationality. Differences between – State and Society; State and Association; State and Government; State and Nation.

#### 2. The Origin of the State

Divine Origin Theory; the Social Contract Theory (Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau); the Evolutionary Theory.

Various theories of the origin of State:

**Divine Theory:** brief history of this theory, divine rights of the kings - examples from modern monarchical states like England and Bhutan. Critical evaluation of the theory.

**The Social Contract theory:** Views of Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau; Critical evaluation of the theory.

**Evolutionary Theory:** factors for the growth of this theory such as kinship, religion, economic factors, wars and conflicts and the need for political power.

#### 3. Political Ideologies

Liberalism, Socialism; Communism and Fascism.'

Liberalism, Socialism; Communism and Fascism: Meaning, features with reference to the purpose of the State. Critical evaluation of each ideology.

#### 4. Sovereignty

Meaning, kinds and characteristics. A historical analysis and contemporary issues.

Meaning, definition and characteristics. Kinds: Titular and Real, Legal and Political; de-jure and de-facto Sovereign, Popular Sovereignty. Is Sovereignty absolute and indivisible? Brief study of Austin's Theory and Pluralistic view of Sovereignty with reference to Laski and MacIver. Sovereignty in a globalised World: the role of non-state actors.

#### 5. Law

Meaning; Sources and Kinds of Law.

Meaning, definition of law. Sources - Customs, Usages, Religion, Judicial Decisions, Scientific Commentaries, Equity, Legislation. Kinds of law – definition and examples of Municipal, National, Constitutional and International Law, Statute Law, Ordinances.

## **6. Liberty**

Meaning; Dimensions and kinds of Liberty; Relationship between Liberty and Law; safeguards of liberty.

Definition and meaning of Liberty; Dimensions - negative and positive; kinds of Liberty - Civil, Political and Economic Liberty. Relationship between Liberty and Law: Does Law help or hinder Liberty? Safeguards of Liberty - fundamental rights. Separation of judiciary from executive, well-knit party system, economic justice for all, free press and media, vigilance by the people.

## **7. Equality**

Meaning and kinds of Equality; Relationship between Equality and Liberty.

Meaning and kinds of Equality - legal, social, political and economic; relationship between Equality and Liberty: How do they complement each other?

## **8. Justice**

Meaning, Kinds and Contemporary theories.

Meaning of Justice; kinds: Legal, Social, Economic and Political. Theories of Justice – John Rawls and Amartya Sen.

## **SECTION B: Contemporary International Relations**

### **9. End of Cold War and its impact on the World Order**

Disintegration of the Soviet Union and its impact on the World Order.

A brief overview of the Cold War (for reference only). Impact of disintegration of the Soviet Union on the World Order - end of Cold War confrontation, change of power equations in world politics, emergence of new countries.

### **10. Unipolar World**

U.S. unilateralism: case studies of U.S. intervention in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Meaning of unilateralism.

Case studies of the following: Iraq - Operation Desert Storm, Operation Iraqi Freedom; Afghanistan - Operation Enduring Freedom.

### **11. Regional Cooperation**

ASEAN and the European Union, Aims, achievements and challenges.

### **12. The Non Aligned Movement**

Relevance of Non Aligned Movement

Relevance of Non Aligned Movement (NAM) in the contemporary World.