

in the Act of 1919. Equally important is the nature of Federation that was provided in the Act of 1935. The organization and working of the Ministries in 1937 should be understood in the backdrop of the Act of 1935.

11. **OTHER STRANDS IN THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT:** This topic covers miscellaneous categories, such as the activities of the Revolutionaries, the Rise of Left Politics within the Congress and outside the Congress, the activities of Congress Socialist parties and the Communist Party of India. These areas occupy important position as far as the examination is concerned.
12. **POLITICS OF SEPARATISM AND OTHER TOPICS:** Here, important areas are the politics of the separatism and different forms of communalism. These include parties such as the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha, and their political and social fall-out on the national politics. The politics of partition, the factors leading to independence and the transfer of power are also the broader areas for framing the questions.
13. **CONSOLIDATION AS A NATION AND OTHER TOPICS:** This topic is related to the post 1947 era. It includes the foreign policy of the Nehru Era and the linguistic re-organization of the states. Regional and economic inequality, integration of the Princely states with the Indian Union and National Language occupy important position. There is nothing new in this topic. The wordings of the syllabus have been changed and inter-related topic, which were earlier positioned at a different place, have now been made quite diverse. No questions have ever been framed on the linguistic re-organization and the integration of the Princely states.
14. **CASTE AND ETHNICITY AFTER 1947:** This is a new addition. It includes the role of the backward castes and tribes in the democratic process and electoral politics, and its effects in India. Dalit Movement is also a new addition and is quite important.
15. **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POLITICAL CHANGE, AND OTHER TOPICS:** This topic related to land reforms, the politics of planning and rural reconstruction. Various types of land reforms like Telengana Movement, Community Development Programme and Panchayati Raj Institutions have been excluded. The ecology and environmental policy in post – colonial India, and the progress in Science and Technology and Industrial Development, and its effects on people in general, are new additions.

WORLD HISTORY

16. **ENLIGHTENMENT AND MODERN IDEAS :** Here, there has been a shift from the study of individual events, to conceptualization and generalization of events. For example one should study Renaissance, Enlightenment and rise of socialist ideas together under this topic of 'Enlightenment and Modern Ideas', rather than studying these topics separately. Similarly, Revolution and counter Revolution now include all the major revolutions that shaped the modern world's history. Moreover, two World Wars have to be studied as total wars. Going through the new syllabus, one can safely conclude that mastering the European History can fetch more marks now.
17. **ORIGINS OF MODERN POLITICS:** In the new syllabus, there has been a little change in this topic. American Civil War is a new entry. European States System, the American Revolution, the French Revolution and the British Democratic Politics form very important areas for the examination.
18. **INDUSTRIALISATION:** English Industrial Revolution, its causes and general impact on the society, and also industrialization in different countries, such as USA, Germany, Japan and Russia, are very important areas. Socialist industrialization has been omitted from the new syllabus. Industrialization and Globalization is a new entry.
19. **NATION – STATE SYSTEM:** As far as the rise of nationhood in the 19th century is concerned, there is no change. The rise and growth of nationalism in Germany and Italy continue to be very important topics. Similarly, the disintegration of the empires, such as Austria Hungary Empire and the Ottoman Empire, due to the rise of nationalities, remain important area.
20. **IMPERIALISM AND COLONIALISM:** There is no change in this topic. This should be studied in a broader perspective. The European powers colonized different areas of the world. On one hand this increased the wealth of the European nations, while impoverishing the Asian and African nations at the same time. The colonial policy of England towards its colonies is another interesting area.
21. **REVOLUTION AND COUNTER – REVOLUTION :** This topic still remains a very important one. Questions have repeatedly been asked in the previous years, on the Russian Revolution, the Rise of Nazism in Germany and Fascism in Italy, and the Chinese Revolution