



SCOPE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

The word Social Science has a wide scope. The Social sciences comprise academic disciplines concerned with the study of the social life of human groups, animals and individuals including anthropology, archaeology, communication studies, geography, linguistics, economics, political sciences, sociology, history etc.

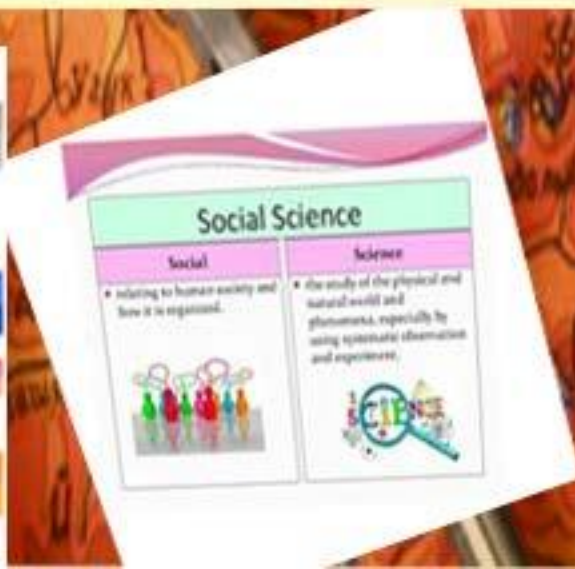
The study of social sciences is considered as vital for the future of the society throughout the world and provides many degrees in the respective fields. The social sciences are sometimes criticized as being less scientific and as being less rigorous as empirical in their methods.

Social Sciences can be deemed to be largely observational, in that explanation for cause-effect relationships are largely subjective. Social scientists, however, argue against such claims by pointing to the use of a rich variety of scientific processes, mathematical proofs and other methods in their professional nature.

The Modern world is making progress by leaps and bounds and social sciences have its vital role in the development of the world.

Human life is enveloped by social sciences in one shape or the other. The man of 21st century is surrounded by unlimited problems, social sciences are the solutions to these problems.

Natural sciences talk about the facts of the universe; it is the social sciences that deal with these facts.



10 REASONS WHY SHOULD WE STUDY SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. Social Science help us imagine alternative future.
2. Social Science can help us make sense of our finances.
3. Social Science contribute to our health and well being.
4. Social Science saves your life through disaster management
5. Social Science make your neighborhood safe.
6. It improves our children's lives and education.
7. It changes the world for better.
8. It broadens our horizons.
9. We need social science to guarantee our democracy.
10. It helps to bring all disciplines.

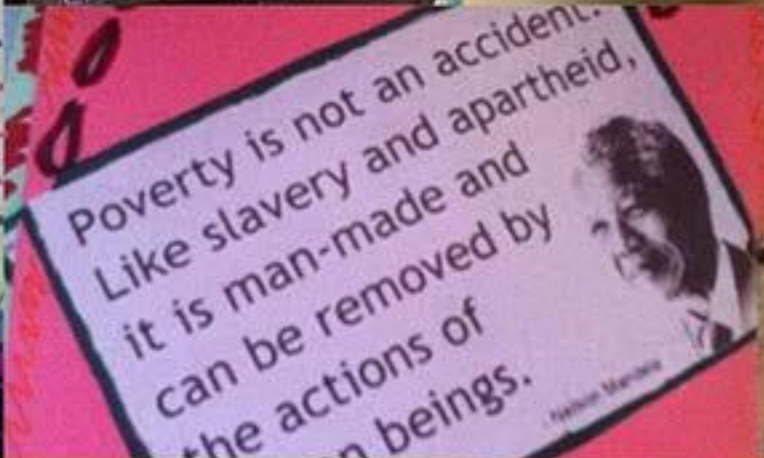
ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED DURING 2015-16

The learning process has to be successful in order to make students to learn through their participation in the attainment of knowledge by gathering information and processing it by solving problem and articulating what they have discovered. The activities in the classroom provides students with opportunities to deepen their learning by applying concepts and provides the teacher's feedback about the students learning.

With this positive note, following are the activities conducted this year.

1. Comparison and Contrast
2. Collage Making
3. Mock Parliament
4. Multi-disciplinary projects.







RENAISSANCE

Few words about the year gone by.

We all remember with nostalgia the "Inter-school competition" organized under the aegis of "Renaissance."

More than 70 schools participated in various activities across the spectrum. Students participated in these activities with great enthusiasm. These were moments of competitive spirit, gaiety and bonhomie during the two days event.

Social Science module initiated the following noteworthy activities.

Activity	Topic
SAND ART	Dandi March, Boycott of Foreign goods
CARTOON MAKING	Conflicts in democracy, Reservation
BROCHURE MAKING	Brochure of the state [Kerala, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Punjab]



"RENAISSANCE" SOCIAL SCIENCE ACTIVITIES AT A GLANCE



Political Integration of India



INDIA BEFORE AND AFTER PARTITION



Important Faces of Integration



V.P. Menon
Political Advisor of Lord Mountbatten
Secretary of Ministry of States



Jawahar Lal Nehru
Prime Minister of India
15 Aug 1947 – 27 May 1964



Lord Mountbatten
Viceroy of India
21 Feb 1947 – 15 Aug 1947



Sardar Vallabh bhai Patel
Home Minister
15 Aug 1947 – 15 Dec 1950

What was the Problem?

- Lapse of Paramountcy
Independent Princely States had three choices

Accession with India

Accession with Pakistan

Remains Independent



Initial Solution

- Many of princely states signed "**Instrument of Accession**" before independence.
- It all happens after peaceful negotiation with prince of states.



Difficulty

- Accession of some Princely States were more difficult than rest
 - Hyderabad State
 - Junagarh State
 - Jodhpur State
 - Bhopal
 - Jammu & Kashmir

Hyderabad State

- Hyderabad was ruled by "Nizam Mir Ali Usman" and he was one of the richest person of the world. Nizam wanted to remain independent.



He had his own army consists of militants and "razakars". Razakars' tyranny over the state led to revolt against Nizam



Muslim Razakars pose with captured Hindu civilians before killing them in cold blood (Telangana, 1948)
(Picture Source: Wagner, Heather Lehr, People at odds, U.S.A: Chelsea House Publishers, 2002.)

Operation Polo had started by government of India against Nizam.



- After 5 days of war Nizam's army surrendered and he signed "Instrument of Accession"



Jammu & Kashmir



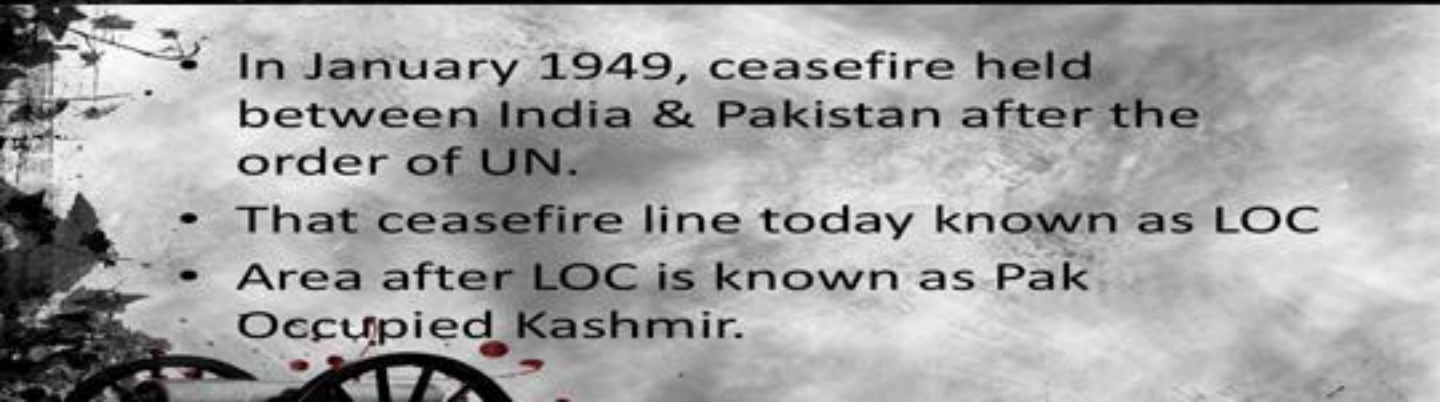
- “Heaven of Earth” wanted to be independent
- Lord Mount Batten advised Hari Singh Ji to either sign an accession with either India or Pakistan but dropped the option of full sovereignty to Kashmir.
- Pakistan on the other hand started sending a militant troop called “Kabiliye” in Kashmir to acquire it.
- Military of Raja Hari Singh was too small in front of them



- But when “Kabiliye” reached Baramula, they started robbing, raping and murdering people in city.
- India was ready to help only after he signed “Instrument of Accession”
- Raja signed the instrument and India sent their military on next day in Jammu, fight continues till 1949



- In January 1949, ceasefire held between India & Pakistan after the order of UN.
- That ceasefire line today known as LOC
- Area after LOC is known as Pak Occupied Kashmir.



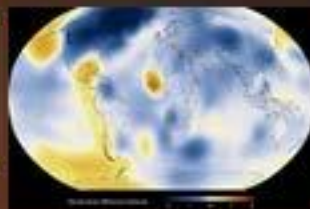
Some Interesting Facts

- Actual date of transfer of power decided was in June 1948
- Md. Ali Jinnah gave a signed blank page to Raja Hanumant Singh to write any condition in order to merge with Pakistan.
- Junagarh actually signed Instrument of Accession with Pakistan
- Travancore & Hyderabad declared their independence before India.

Climate change cheat sheet: What you need to know

Temperatures are breaking records around the world

The 21st century has seen the most temperature records broken in recorded history. Last year was the hottest year on record since 1850, and 2015 is set to outstrip 2014.



There is no scientific debate about the reality of climate

Ninety-seven percent of researchers believe global warming is happening, and 82 percent agree that it is strongly linked to human behaviour.

Arctic sea ice and glaciers are melting, fast

Arctic sea ice coverage has shrunk every decade since 1979 by 3.5 to 4.1 percent. Glaciers have also been in retreat almost everywhere in the world -- including major mountain ranges like the Alps, Himalayas and Rockies.



Sea levels rose 19cm between 1900 and 2000

The current rate of change is 3.24mm a year -- if we continue at that speed for the rest of the century we'll be looking at a 32.4cm rise.



Climate change will displace 250 million people by 2050

The UNHCR has warned that climate change could cause the displacement of 250m people across the world by 2050. It estimates that an additional 6m will have to flee their homes each year if global warming continues at the same rate. Tens of millions of people already have to vacate their homes every year due to natural disasters -- which are on the rise. In 2012 alone over 32m were displaced.

Coral bleaching will kill 2 percent of reefs in 2015

The world's third mass coral bleaching is underway and is expected to affect 38 percent of reefs in 2015. Researchers monitoring the phenomenon -- a result of global warming and the current El Niño -- predict it will kill off 2 percent of the Earth's reefs.



The ocean is 26 percent more acidic in 21st century

The pH of ocean surface water has decreased by 0.1, which makes them 26 percent more acidic now than at the beginning of the Industrial Revolution. The waters are more acidic now than at any other point in the last 300,000 years.

FUN FACTS

Galileo didn't invent telescope, he just made it better. It was invented by Holland Man's Lippeshey. It .



KEEP
CALM
AND
RELAX
It's Sunday!

The Mona Lisa is originally is known as La Gioconda.



Chinese checkers is not even chinese invention, it was first played in US in 1920.

The days of the week were named after Norse gods and giant objects in sky.



The Canary islands in the Atlantic ocean were named after dogs, not birds.



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POWER TIPS TO STUDY SOCIAL SCIENCE

Read: Read your books thoroughly without making efforts to remember anything. Read like a story book and get a general understanding of the subject.

Mark: Mark the important topics with highlighter.

Notes: Make your short notes and jot down important points.

Timeline: While managing the dates take a chart and make a timeline.

Flash Cards Flow charts etc: Use flash cards, flow charts, mind mapping to revise properly.

Mnemonics: To remember the details of the topics use mnemonics.

Map Work: Practise map work to get full marks.

