

SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS IX-X (2019-20)
(CODE NO. 087)

Rationale

Social Science is a compulsory subject up to secondary stage of school education. It is an integral component of general education because it helps the learners in understanding the environment in its totality and developing a broader perspective and an empirical, reasonable and humane outlook. This is of crucial importance because it helps them grow into well-informed and responsible citizens with necessary attributes and skills for being able to participate and contribute effectively in the process of development and nation-building.

The Social Science curriculum draws its content mainly from History, Geography, Political Science and Economics. Some elements of Sociology and Commerce are also included. Together they provide a comprehensive view of society over space and time, and in relation to each other. Each subject's distinct methods of enquiry help the learners to understand society from different angles and form a holistic view.

Objectives

The main objectives of this syllabus are to:

- develop an understanding of the processes of change and development-both in terms of time and space, through which human societies have evolved
- make learners realise that the process of change is continuous and any event or phenomenon or issue cannot be viewed in isolation but in a wider context of time and space
- develop an understanding of contemporary India with its historical perspective, of the basic framework of the goals and policies of national development in independent India, and of the process of change with appropriate connections to world development
- deepen knowledge about and understanding of India's freedom struggle and of the values and ideals that it represented, and to develop an appreciation of the contributions made by people of all sections and regions of the country
- help learners understand and cherish the values enshrined in the Indian Constitution and to prepare them for their roles and responsibilities as effective citizens of a democratic society
- deepen the knowledge and understanding of India's environment in its totality, their interactive processes and effects on the future quality of people's lives

- facilitate the learners to understand and appreciate the diversity in the land and people of the country with its underlying unity
- develop an appreciation of the richness and variety of India's heritage-both natural and cultural and the need for its preservation
- promote an understanding of the issues and challenges of contemporary India-environmental, economic and social, as part of the development process
- help pupils acquire knowledge, skills and understanding to face the challenges of contemporary society as individuals and groups and learn the art of living a confident and stress-free life as well as participating effectively in the community
- develop scientific temperament by promoting the spirit of enquiry and following a rational and objective approach in analysing and evaluating data and information as well as views and interpretations
- develop academic and social skills such as critical thinking, communicating effectively both in visual and verbal forms - cooperating with others, taking initiatives and providing leadership in solving others' problems
- develop qualities clustered around the personal, social, moral, national and spiritual values that make a person humane and socially effective.

COURSE STRUCTURE CLASS IX (2019-20)

Theory Paper

Time: 3 Hrs.			Max. Marks: 80
No.	Units	No. of Periods	Marks
I	India and the Contemporary World – I	60	20
II	Contemporary India – I	55	20
III	Democratic Politics - I	50	20
IV	Economics	50	20
Total		215	80

COURSE CONTENT

Unit 1: India and the Contemporary World – I		60 Periods
Themes	Learning Objectives	
Section 1: Events and Processes: (All the three themes are compulsory)	In each of the themes in this unit students would get familiarized with distinct ideologies, extracts of speeches, political declarations, as well as the politics of caricatures, posters and engravings. Students would learn how to interpret these	

<p>I. The French Revolution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French Society During the Late Eighteenth Century • The Outbreak of the Revolution • France Abolishes Monarchy and Becomes a Republic • Did Women have a Revolution? • The Abolition of Slavery • The Revolution and Everyday Life <p>II. Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Age of Social Change • The Russian Revolution • The February Revolution in Petrograd • What Changed after October? • The Global Influence of the Russian Revolution and the USSR <p>III. Nazism and the Rise of Hitler:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birth of the Weimar Republic • Hitler's Rise to Power • The Nazi Worldview • Youth in Nazi Germany • Ordinary People and the Crimes Against Humanity <p>Section 2: Livelihoods, Economies and Societies: Any one theme of the following:</p> <p>IV. Forest Society and Colonialism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why Deforestation? • The Rise of Commercial Forestry • Rebellion in the Forest • Forest Transformations in Java 	<p>kinds of historical evidences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarize with the names of people involved, the different types of ideas that inspired the revolution, the wider forces that shaped it. • Know the use of written, oral and visual material to recover the history of revolutions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the history of socialism through the study of Russian Revolution. • Familiarize with the different types of ideas that inspired the revolution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the critical significance of Nazism in shaping the politics of modern world. • Get familiarized with the speeches and writings of Nazi Leaders. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the social and cultural world of forest communities through the study of specific revolts. • Understand how oral traditions can be used to explore tribal
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<p>V. Pastoralists in the Modern World:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pastoral Nomads and their Movements • Colonial Rule and Pastoral Life • Pastoralism in Africa 	<p>revolts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlight varying patterns of developments within pastoral societies in different places. • Analyse the impact of colonialism on forest societies, and the implication of scientific forestry. • Show the different processes through which agrarian transformation may occur in the modern world. • Analyse the impact of modern states, marking of boundaries, processes of sedentarization, contraction of pastures, and expansion of markets on pastoralism in the modern world.
<p>Unit 2: Contemporary India – I 55 Periods</p>	
<p>Themes</p>	<p>Learning Objectives</p>
<p>1. India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Size and Location • India and the World • India’s Neighbours <p>2. Physical Features of India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major Physiographic Divisions <p>3. Drainage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major rivers and tributaries • Lakes • Role of rivers in the economy • Pollution of rivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the location of India in the Indian subcontinent. • Understand the major landform features and the underlying geological structure; their association with various rocks and minerals as well as nature of soil types. • Identify the river systems of the country and explain the role of rivers in the human society.

<p>4. Climate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept • Climatic Controls • Factors influencing India's climate • The Indian Monsoon • Distribution of Rainfall • Monsoon as a unifying bond <p>5. Natural Vegetation and Wild Life:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Factors affecting Vegetation • Vegetation types • Wild Life • Conservation <p>6. Population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Size • Distribution • Population Growth and Process of Population Change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify various factors influencing the climate and explain the climatic variation of our country and its impact on the life of the people. • Explain the importance and unifying role of monsoons. • Explain the nature of diverse flora and fauna as well as their distribution. • Develop concern about the need to protect the biodiversity of our country. • Analyse the uneven nature of population distribution and show concern about the large size of our population. • Identify the different occupations of people and explain various factors of population change. • Explain various dimensions of National Population Policy and understand the needs of adolescents as underserved group.
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Unit 3: Democratic Politics – I	50 Periods
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Themes	Learning Objectives
<p>1. What is Democracy? Why Democracy?:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is Democracy? • Features of Democracy • Why Democracy? • Broader Meaning of Democracy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop conceptual skills of defining democracy. • Understand how different historical processes and forces have promoted democracy. • Develop a sophisticated defense of democracy against common prejudices. • Develop a historical sense of the

<p>2. Constitutional Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democratic Constitution in South Africa • Why do we need a Constitution? • Making of the Indian Constitution • Guiding Values of the Indian Constitution <p>3. Electoral Politics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why Elections? • What is our System of Elections? • What makes elections in India democratic? <p>4. Working of Institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is the major policy decision taken? • Parliament • Political Executive • Judiciary 	<p>choice and nature of democracy in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the process of Constitution making. • Develop respect for the Constitution and appreciation for Constitutional values. • Recognize Constitution as a dynamic and living document. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand representative democracy via competitive party politics. • Familiarize with Indian electoral system. • Reason out for the adoption of present Indian Electoral System. • Develop an appreciation of citizen's increased participation in electoral politics. • Recognize the significance of the Election Commission. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get an overview of central governmental structures. • Identify the role of Parliament and its procedures. • Distinguish between political and permanent executive authorities and functions. • Understand the parliamentary system of executive's accountability to the legislature. • Understand the working of Indian Judiciary.
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<p>5. Democratic Rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life without rights • Rights in a Democracy • Rights in the Indian Constitution • Expanding the scope of rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize the need for rights in one's life. • Understand the availability /access of rights in a democratic system/government. • Identify and be able to comprehend the Fundamental Rights given by the Indian Constitution to its citizens. • Create awareness regarding the process of safeguarding rights.
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Unit 4: Economics	50 Periods
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Themes	Objectives
<p>1. The Story of Village Palampur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview • Organization of production • Farming in Palampur • Non-farm activities of Palampur <p>2. People as Resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview • Economic activities by men and women • Quality of Population • Unemployment <p>3. Poverty as a Challenge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two typical cases of poverty • Poverty as seen by Social Scientists • Poverty Estimates • Vulnerable Groups • Interstate disparities • Global Poverty Scenario • Causes of Poverty • Anti-poverty measures • The Challenges Ahead <p>4. Food Security in India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview • What is Food Security? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarize with basic economic concepts through an imaginary story of a village. • Understand the demographic concepts • Understand how population can be as asset or a liability for the nation. • Understand poverty as a challenge. • Identify vulnerable group and interstate disparities • Appreciate the initiatives of the government to alleviate poverty. • Understand the concept of food security

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why Food Security? • Who are food insecure? • Food Security in India • What is Buffer Stock? • What is the Public Distribution System? • Current Status of Public Distribution System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appreciate and analyse the role of government in ensuring food supply.
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**PROJECT WORK
CLASS IX (2019-20)**

05 Periods	05 Marks												
<p>1. Every student has to compulsorily undertake one project on Disaster Management</p>													
<p>2. Objectives: The main objectives of giving project work on Disaster Management to the students are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> create awareness in them about different disasters, their consequences and management prepare them in advance to face such situations ensure their participation in disaster mitigation plans enable them to create awareness and preparedness among the community. 													
<p>3. The project work should also help in enhancing the Life Skills of the students.</p>													
<p>4. If possible, various forms of art may be integrated in the project work.</p>													
<p>5. In order to realize the expected objectives completely, it would be required of the Principals / teachers to muster support from various local authorities and organizations like the Disaster Management Authorities, Relief, Rehabilitation and the Disaster Management Departments of the States, Office of the District Magistrate/ Deputy Commissioners, Fire Service, Police, Civil Defense etc. in the area where the schools are located.</p>													
<p>6. The distribution of marks over different aspects relating to Project Work is as follows:</p>													
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S. No.</th> <th>Aspects</th> <th>Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a</td> <td>Content accuracy, originality and analysis</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b</td> <td>Presentation and creativity</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c</td> <td>Viva Voce</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		S. No.	Aspects	Marks	a	Content accuracy, originality and analysis	2	b	Presentation and creativity	2	c	Viva Voce	1
S. No.	Aspects	Marks											
a	Content accuracy, originality and analysis	2											
b	Presentation and creativity	2											
c	Viva Voce	1											

7. The project carried out by the students should subsequently be shared among themselves through interactive sessions such as exhibitions, panel discussions, etc.
8. All documents pertaining to assessment under this activity should be meticulously maintained by the schools.
9. A Summary Report should be prepared highlighting:
 - a. objectives realized through individual work and group interactions;
 - b. calendar of activities;
 - c. innovative ideas generated in the process ;
 - d. list of questions asked in viva voce.
10. It is to be noted here by all the teachers and students that the projects and models prepared should be made from eco-friendly products without incurring too much expenditure.
11. The Project Report should be handwritten by the students themselves.
12. The record of the project work (internal assessment) should be kept for a period of three months for verification, if any.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

1. India and the Contemporary World - I (History) - Published by NCERT
2. Contemporary India - I (Geography) - Published by NCERT
3. Democratic Politics - I Published by NCERT
4. Economics - Published by NCERT
5. Together, Towards a Safer India - Part II, a textbook on Disaster Management for Class IX - Published by CBSE

Note: Please procure latest reprinted edition (2019) of prescribed NCERT textbooks.

SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE NO. 087)

QUESTION PAPER DESIGN CLASS IX (2019-20)

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

Sr. No.	Typology of Questions	Objective Type (1 mark)	SA (3 marks)	LA (5 marks)	Map Skill	Total Marks	Weight age %
1	Remembering: Exhibit memory of previously learned material by recalling facts, terms, basic concepts, and answers.	9	3	1	-	23	29%
2	Understanding: Demonstrate understanding of facts and ideas by organizing, comparing, translating, interpreting, giving descriptions, and stating main ideas	4	2	2	-	20	25%
3	Applying: Solve problems to new situations by applying acquired knowledge, facts, techniques and rules in a different way.	3	1	2	-	16	20%
4	Analysing and Evaluating: Examine and break information into parts by identifying motives or causes. Make inferences and find evidence to support generalizations Present and defend opinions by making judgments about information, validity of ideas, or quality of work based on a set of criteria.	2	1	1	-	10	12%
5	Creating: Compile information together in a different way by combining elements in a new pattern or proposing alternative solutions.	2	1	-	-	5	6.5%
6	Map Skill				3+3	6	7.6%
	Total	1x20=20	3x8 =24	5x6=30	6	80	100%

- Internal Assessment: 20 Marks

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

	Marks	Description				
Periodic Assessment	10 Marks	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;">Pen Paper Test</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5 marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assessment using multiple strategies For example, Quiz, Debate, Role Play, Viva, Group Discussion, Visual Expression, Interactive Bulletin Boards, Gallery Walks, Exit Cards, Concept Maps, Peer Assessment, Self-Assessment, etc.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5 marks</td> </tr> </table>	Pen Paper Test	5 marks	Assessment using multiple strategies For example, Quiz, Debate, Role Play, Viva, Group Discussion, Visual Expression, Interactive Bulletin Boards, Gallery Walks, Exit Cards, Concept Maps, Peer Assessment, Self-Assessment, etc.	5 marks
Pen Paper Test	5 marks					
Assessment using multiple strategies For example, Quiz, Debate, Role Play, Viva, Group Discussion, Visual Expression, Interactive Bulletin Boards, Gallery Walks, Exit Cards, Concept Maps, Peer Assessment, Self-Assessment, etc.	5 marks					
Portfolio	5 Marks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classwork • Work done (Activities / Assignments) • Reflections, Narrations, Journals, etc. • Achievements of the student in the subject throughout the year • Participation of the student in different activities like Heritage India Quiz 				
Subject Enrichment Activity	5 Marks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Work 				

LIST OF MAP ITEMS CLASS IX (2019-20)

SUBJECT - HISTORY

Chapter-1: The French Revolution

Outline Political Map of France (For locating and labeling / Identification)

- Bordeaux
- Nantes
- Paris
- Marseilles

Chapter-2: Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution

Outline Political Map of World (For locating and labeling / Identification)

- Major countries of First World War
(Central Powers and Allied Powers)
Central Powers - Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey (Ottoman Empire)
Allied Powers - France, England, Russia, U.S.A.

Chapter-3: Nazism and Rise of Hitler

Outline Political Map of World (For locating and labeling / Identification)

- Major countries of Second World War
Axis Powers – Germany, Italy, Japan
Allied Powers – UK, France, Former USSR, USA
- Territories under German expansion (Nazi Power)
Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia (only Slovakia shown in the map), Denmark, Lithuania, France, Belgium

SUBJECT – GEOGRAPHY (Outline Political Map of India)

Chapter -1: India-Size and Location

- India-States with Capitals, Tropic of Cancer, Standard Meridian (Location and Labelling)

Chapter -2: Physical Features of India

- Mountain Ranges: The Karakoram, The Zasker, The Shivalik, The Aravali, The Vindhya, The Satpura, Western & Eastern Ghats
- Mountain Peaks – K2, Kanchan Junga, Anai Mudi
- Plateau - Deccan Plateau, Chotta Nagpur Plateau, Malwa Plateau
- Coastal Plains - Konkan, Malabar, Coromandal & Northern Circar (Location and Labelling)

Chapter -3: Drainage

- Rivers: (Identification only)
 - *The Himalayan River Systems*-The Indus, The Ganges, and The Satluj
 - *The Peninsular rivers*-The Narmada, The Tapi, The Kaveri, The Krishna, The Godavari, The Mahanadi
- Lakes: Wular, Pulicat, Sambhar, Chilika

Chapter - 4: Climate

- Areas receiving rainfall less than 20 cm and over 400 cm (Identification only)

Chapter - 5: Natural Vegetation and Wild Life

- Vegetation Type: Tropical Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Thorn Forest, Montane Forests and Mangrove- For identification only
- National Parks: Corbett, Kaziranga, Ranthambor, Shivpuri, Kanha, Simlipal & Manas
- Bird Sanctuaries: Bharatpur and Ranganthitto
- Wild Life Sanctuaries: Sariska, Mudumalai, Rajaji, Dachigam (Location and Labelling)

Chapter - 6: Population (location and labelling)

- The state having highest and lowest density of population
- The state having highest and lowest sex ratio
- Largest and smallest state according to area

**COURSE STRUCTURE
CLASS X (2019-20)**

Theory Paper

Time: 3 Hrs.		Max. Marks: 80	
No.	Units	No. of Periods	Marks
I	India and the Contemporary World – II	60	20
II	Contemporary India – II	55	20
III	Democratic Politics - II	50	20
IV	Understanding Economic Development	50	20
Total		215	80

COURSE CONTENT

Unit 1: India and the Contemporary World – II		60 Periods
Themes	Learning Objectives	
Section 1: Events and Processes:		
1. The Rise of Nationalism in Europe:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation • The Making of Nationalism in Europe • The Age of Revolutions: 1830-1848 • The Making of Germany and Italy • Visualizing the Nation • Nationalism and Imperialism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable the learners to identify and comprehend the forms in which nationalism developed along with the formation of nation states in Europe in the post-1830 period. • Establish the relationship and bring out the difference between European nationalism and anti-colonial nationalisms. • Understand the way the idea of nationalism emerged and led to the formation of nation states in Europe and elsewhere. 	
2. Nationalism in India:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The First World War, Khilafat and Non - Cooperation • Differing Strands within the Movement • Towards Civil Disobedience • The Sense of Collective Belonging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize the characteristics of Indian nationalism through a case study of Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movement. • Analyze the nature of the diverse social movements of the time. • Familiarize with the writings and ideals of different political groups and individuals. • Appreciate the ideas promoting 	

<p>Section 2: Livelihoods, Economies and Societies: Any one theme of the following:</p> <p>3. The Making of a Global World:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Pre-modern world • The Nineteenth Century (1815-1914) • The Inter war Economy • Rebuilding a World Economy: The Post-War Era <p>4. The Age of Industrialization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before the Industrial Revolution • Hand Labour and Steam Power • Industrialization in the colonies • Factories Come Up • The Peculiarities of Industrial Growth • Market for Goods <p>Section 3: Everyday Life, Culture and Politics:</p> <p>5. Print Culture and the Modern World:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The First Printed Books • Print Comes to Europe • The Print Revolution and its Impact • The Reading Mania • The Nineteenth Century • India and the World of Print • Religious Reform and Public Debates • New Forms of Publication • Print and Censorship 	<p>Pan Indian belongingness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show that globalization has a long history and point to the shifts within the process. • Analyze the implication of globalization for local economies. • Discuss how globalization is experienced differently by different social groups. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarize with the Pro- to-Industrial phase and Early – factory system. • Familiarize with the process of industrialization and its impact on labour class. • Enable them to understand industrialization in the colonies with reference to Textile industries. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the link between print culture and the circulation of ideas. • Familiarize with pictures, cartoons, extracts from propaganda literature and newspaper debates on important events and issues in the past. • Understand that forms of writing have a specific history, and that they reflect historical changes within society and shape the forces of change.
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Unit 2: Contemporary India – II		55 Periods
Themes		Learning Objectives
<p>1. Resources and Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of Resources • Development of Resources • Resource Planning in India • Land Resources • Land Utilization • Land Use Pattern in India • Land Degradation and Conservation Measures • Soil as a Resource • Classification of Soils • Soil Erosion and Soil Conservation <p>2. Forest and Wildlife</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity or Biological Diversity • Flora and Fauna in India • Vanishing Forests • Asiatic Cheetah: Where did they go? • The Himalayan Yew in trouble • Conservation of forest and wildlife in India • Project Tiger • Types and distribution of forests and wildlife resources • Community and Conservation <p>Note: The chapter 'Forest and Wildlife' to be assessed in the Periodic Tests only and will not be evaluated in Board Examination.</p> <p>3. Water Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Scarcity and The Need for Water Conservation and Management • Multi-Purpose River Projects and Integrated Water Resources Management • Rainwater Harvesting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the value of resources and the need for their judicious utilization and conservation. • Understand the importance of forests and wild life in one environment as well as develop concept towards depletion of resources. • Comprehend the importance of water as a resource as well as develop awareness towards its judicious use and conservation. 	

Note: The chapter 'Water Resources' to be assessed in the Periodic Tests only and will not be evaluated in Board Examination.

4. Agriculture:

- Types of farming
- Cropping Pattern
- Major Crops
- Technological and Institutional Reforms
- Impact of Globalization on Agriculture

5. Minerals and Energy Resources

- What is a mineral?
- Mode of occurrence of Minerals
- Ferrons and Non-Ferrons Minerals
- Non-Metallic Minerals
- Rock Minerals
- Conservation of Minerals
- Energy Resources
 - Conventional and Non-Conventional
 - Conservation of Energy Resources

6. Manufacturing Industries:

- Importance of manufacturing
- Contribution of Industry to National Economy
- Industrial Location
- Classification of Industries
- Spatial distribution
- Industrial pollution and environmental

- Explain the importance of agriculture in national economy.
- Identify various types of farming and discuss the various farming methods; describe the spatial distribution of major crops as well as understand the relationship between rainfall regimes and cropping pattern.
- Explain various government policies for institutional as well as technological reforms since independence.
- Identify different types of minerals and energy resources and places of their availability
- Feel the need for their judicious utilization
- Bring out the importance of industries in the national economy as well as understand the regional disparities which resulted due to concentration of industries in some areas.
- Discuss the need for a planned industrial development and debate over the role of

<p>degradation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control of Environmental Degradation <p>7. Life Lines of National Economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport – Roadways, Railways, Pipelines, Waterways, Airways • Communication • International Trade • Tourism as a Trade 	<p>government towards sustainable development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the importance of transport and communication in the ever-shrinking world. • Understand the role of trade and tourism in the economic development of a country.
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Unit 3: Democratic Politics – II	50 Periods
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Themes	Learning Objectives
<p>1. Power Sharing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case Studies of Belgium and Sri Lanka • Why power sharing is desirable? • Forms of Power Sharing <p>2. Federalism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is Federalism? • What make India a Federal Country? • How is Federalism practiced? • Decentralization in India <p>3. Democracy and Diversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case Studies of Mexico • Differences, similarities and divisions • Politics of social divisions <p><i>Note: The chapter ‘Democracy and Diversity’ to be assessed in the Periodic Tests only and will not be evaluated in Board Examination.</i></p> <p>4. Gender, Religion and Caste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender and Politics • Religion, Communalism and Politics • Caste and Politics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarize with the centrality of power sharing in a democracy. • Understand the working of spatial and social power sharing mechanisms. • Analyse federal provisions and institutions. • Explain decentralization in rural and urban areas. • Analyse the relationship between social cleavages and political competition with reference to Indian situation. • Identify and analyse the challenges posed by communalism to Indian democracy. • Recognise the enabling and

<p>5. Popular Struggles and Movements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Popular Struggles in Nepal and Bolivia • Mobilization and Organization • Pressure Groups and Movements <p>Note: The chapter ‘Popular Struggles and Movements’ to be assessed in the Periodic Tests only and will not be evaluated in Board Examination.</p> <p>6. Political Parties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why do we need Political Parties? • How many Parties should we have? • National Political Parties • State Parties • Challenges to Political Parties • How can Parties be reformed? <p>7. Outcomes of Democracy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do we assess democracy’s outcomes? • Accountable, responsive and legitimate government • Economic growth and development • Reduction of inequality and poverty • Accommodation of social diversity • Dignity and freedom of the citizens <p>8. Challenges to Democracy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thinking about challenges • Thinking about Political Reforms • Redefining democracy <p>Note: The chapter ‘Challenges to Democracy’ to be assessed in the Periodic</p>	<p>disabling effects of caste and ethnicity in politics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a gender perspective on politics. • Understand the vital role of people’s struggle in the expansion of democracy. • Analyse party systems in democracies. • Introduction to major political parties, challenges faced by them and reforms in the country. • Evaluate the functioning of democracies in comparison to alternative forms of governments. • Understand the causes for continuation of democracy in India. • Distinguish between sources of strengths and weaknesses of Indian democracy. • Reflect on the different kinds of measures possible to deepen democracy. • Promote an active and participatory citizenship.
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Tests only and will not be evaluated in Board Examination.	
Unit 4: Understanding Economic Development 50 Periods	
Themes	Objectives
<p>1. Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What Development Promises - Different people different goals • Income and other goals • National Development • How to compare different countries or states? • Income and other criteria • Public Facilities • Sustainability of development <p>2. Sectors of the Indian Economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectors of Economic Activities • Comparing the three sectors • Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India • Division of sectors as organized and unorganized • Sectors in terms of ownership: Public and Private Sectors <p>3. Money and Credit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Money as a medium of exchange • Modern forms of money • Loan activities of Banks • Two different credit situations • Terms of credit • Formal sector credit in India • Self Help Groups for the Poor <p>4. Globalization and the Indian Economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production across countries • Interlinking production across countries • Foreign Trade and integration of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarize with concepts of macroeconomics. • Understand the rationale for overall human development in our country, which includes the rise of income, improvements in health and education rather than income. • Understand the importance of quality of life and sustainable development. • Identify major employment generating sectors. • Reason out the government investment in different sectors of economy. • Understand money as an economic concept. • Understand the role of financial institutions from the point of view of day-to- day life. • Explain the working of the Global Economic phenomenon.

<p>markets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is globalization? • Factors that have enabled Globalisation • World Trade Organisation • Impact of Globalization on India • The Struggle for a fair Globalisation <p>5. Consumer Rights: <i>Note: Chapter 5 'Consumer Rights' to be done as Project Work.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gets familiarized with the rights and duties as a consumer; and legal measures available to protect from being exploited in markets.
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PROJECT WORK
CLASS X (2019-20)

05 Periods

05 Marks

1. **Every student** has to compulsorily undertake **any one project** on the following topics:

Consumer Awareness

OR

Social Issues

OR

Sustainable Development

2. **Objective:** The overall objective of the project work is to help students gain an insight and pragmatic understanding of the theme and see all the Social Science disciplines from interdisciplinary perspective. It should also help in enhancing the Life Skills of the students.

Students are expected to apply the Social Science concepts that they have learnt over the years in order to prepare the project report.

If required, students may go out for collecting data and use different primary and secondary resources to prepare the project. If possible, various forms of art may be integrated in the project work.

3. The distribution of marks over different aspects relating to Project Work is as follows:

S. No.	Aspects	Marks
a.	Content accuracy, originality and analysis	2
b.	Presentation and creativity	2
c.	Viva Voce	1

4. The projects carried out by the students in different topics should subsequently be shared among themselves through interactive sessions such as exhibitions, panel discussions, etc.

5. All documents pertaining to assessment under this activity should be meticulously maintained by concerned schools.

6. A Summary Report should be prepared highlighting:

- objectives realized through individual work and group interactions;

- calendar of activities;
- innovative ideas generated in the process ;
- list of questions asked in viva voce.

7. It is to be noted here by all the teachers and students that the projects and models prepared should be made from eco-friendly products without incurring too much expenditure.

8. The Project Report should be handwritten by the students themselves.

9. Records pertaining to projects (internal assessment) of the students will be maintained for a period of three months from the date of declaration of result for verification at the discretion of Board. Subjudiced cases, if any or those involving RTI / Grievances may however be retained beyond three months.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

1. India and the Contemporary World-II (History) - Published by NCERT
2. Contemporary India II (Geography) - Published by NCERT
3. Democratic Politics II (Political Science) - Published by NCERT
4. Understanding Economic Development - Published by NCERT
5. Together Towards a Safer India - Part III, a textbook on Disaster Management - Published by CBSE

Note: Please procure latest reprinted edition (2019) of prescribed NCERT textbooks.

SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE NO. 087)
QUESTION PAPER DESIGN
CLASS X

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

Sr. No.	Typology of Questions	Objective Type (1 mark)	SA (3 marks)	LA (5 marks)	Map Skill	Total Marks	Weight age %
1	Remembering: Exhibit memory of previously learned material by recalling facts, terms, basic concepts, and answers.	9	3	1	-	23	29%
2	Understanding: Demonstrate understanding of facts and ideas by organizing, comparing, translating, interpreting, giving descriptions, and stating main ideas	4	2	2	-	20	25%
3	Applying: Solve problems to new situations by applying acquired knowledge, facts, techniques and rules in a different way.	3	1	2	-	16	20%
4	Analysing and Evaluating: Examine and break information into parts by identifying motives or causes. Make inferences and find evidence to support generalizations Present and defend opinions by making judgments about information, validity of ideas, or quality of work based on a set of criteria.	2	1	1	-	10	12%
5	Creating: Compile information together in a different way by combining elements in a new pattern or proposing alternative solutions.	2	1		-	5	6.5%
6	Map Skill				3+3	6	7.6%
	Total	1x20=20	3x8 =24	5x6=30	6	80	100%

- Internal Assessment: 20 Marks

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

	Marks	Description				
Periodic Assessment	10 Marks	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Pen Paper Test</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5 marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assessment using multiple strategies For example, Quiz, Debate, Role Play, Viva, Group Discussion, Visual Expression, Interactive Bulletin Boards, Gallery Walks, Exit Cards, Concept Maps, Peer Assessment, Self-Assessment, etc.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5 marks</td> </tr> </table>	Pen Paper Test	5 marks	Assessment using multiple strategies For example, Quiz, Debate, Role Play, Viva, Group Discussion, Visual Expression, Interactive Bulletin Boards, Gallery Walks, Exit Cards, Concept Maps, Peer Assessment, Self-Assessment, etc.	5 marks
Pen Paper Test	5 marks					
Assessment using multiple strategies For example, Quiz, Debate, Role Play, Viva, Group Discussion, Visual Expression, Interactive Bulletin Boards, Gallery Walks, Exit Cards, Concept Maps, Peer Assessment, Self-Assessment, etc.	5 marks					
Portfolio	5 Marks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classwork • Work done (Activities / Assignments) • Reflections, Narrations, Journals, etc. • Achievements of the student in the subject throughout the year • Participation of the student in different activities like Heritage India Quiz 				
Subject Enrichment Activity	5 Marks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Work 				

LIST OF MAP ITEMS CLASS X (2019-20)

A. HISTORY (Outline Political Map of India)

Chapter - 3 Nationalism in India – (1918 – 1930) for locating and labelling / Identification

1. Indian National Congress Sessions:

- a. Calcutta (Sep. 1920)
- b. Nagpur (Dec. 1920)
- c. Madras (1927)

2. Important Centres of Indian National Movement

- a. Champaran (Bihar) - Movement of Indigo Planters
- b. Kheda (Gujrat) - Peasant Satyagrah

- c. Ahmedabad (Gujarat) - Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha
- d. Amritsar (Punjab) - Jallianwala Bagh Incident
- e. Chauri Chaura (U.P.) - Calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement
- f. Dandi (Gujarat) - Civil Disobedience Movement

B. GEOGRAPHY (Outline Political Map of India)

Chapter 1: Resources and Development (Identification only)

- a. Major soil Types

Chapter 3: Water Resources (Locating and Labelling)

Dams:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| a. Salal | e. Sardar Sarovar |
| b. Bhakra Nangal | f. Hirakud |
| c. Tehri | g. Nagarjuna Sagar |
| d. Rana Pratap Sagar | h. Tungabhadra |

Note: The chapter 'Water Resources' to be assessed in the Periodic Tests only and will not be evaluated in Board Examination.

Chapter 4: Agriculture (Identification only)

- a. Major areas of Rice and Wheat
- b. Largest / Major producer states of Sugarcane, Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Cotton and Jute

Chapter 5: Minerals and Energy Resources

Minerals (Identification only)

a. Iron Ore mines

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| • Mayurbhanj | • Bellary |
| • Durg | • Kudremukh |
| • Bailadila | |

b. Coal Mines

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| • Raniganj | • Talcher |
| • Bokaro | • Neyveli |

c. Oil Fields

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| • Digboi | • Bassien |
| • Naharkatia | • Kalol |
| • Mumbai High | • Ankaleshwar |

Power Plants

(Locating and Labelling only)

a. Thermal

- Namrup
- Singrauli

- Ramagundam

b. Nuclear

- Narora
- Kakrapara

- Tarapur
- Kalpakkam

Chapter 6: Manufacturing Industries (Locating and Labelling Only)

Cotton Textile Industries:

- a. Mumbai
- b. Indore
- c. Surat

- d. Kanpur
- e. Coimbatore

Iron and Steel Plants:

- a. Durgapur
- b. Bokaro
- c. Jamshedpur

- d. Bhilai
- e. Vijaynagar
- f. Salem

Software Technology Parks:

- a. Noida
- b. Gandhinagar
- c. Mumbai
- d. Pune

- e. Hyderabad
- f. Bengaluru
- g. Chennai
- h. Thiruvananthapuram

Chapter 7: Lifelines of National Economy

Major Ports: (Locating and Labelling)

- a. Kandla
- b. Mumbai
- c. Marmagao
- d. New Mangalore
- e. Kochi

- f. Tuticorin
- g. Chennai
- h. Vishakhapatnam
- i. Paradip
- j. Haldia

International Airports:

- a. Amritsar (Raja Sansi)
- b. Delhi (Indira Gandhi International)
- c. Mumbai (Chhatrapati Shivaji)

- d. Chennai (Meenam Bakkam)
- e. Kolkata (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose)
- f. Hyderabad (Rajiv Gandhi)

Note: Items of Locating and Labelling may also be given for Identification.