

Social Science Class 10 Syllabus

There are 29 questions in the paper. All questions are compulsory. Questions from serial number 1 to 8 are very short answer questions of 1 mark each. Questions from serial number 9 to 20 are 3 marks questions. Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 5 marks questions. Question number 29(a) is a map question of 3 marks from History and the Question number 29(b) is a map question of 3 marks from Geography.

Course Structure

Unit	Topic	Term I	Term II
I	India and the Contemporary World - II	23	23
II	Contemporary India - II	23	23
III	Democratic Politics - II	22	22
IV	Understanding Economic Development	22	22
V	Disaster Management	-	-
	Total	90	90

The formative assessment will comprise of Projects, assignments, activities and Class Tests/periodic tests. The Summative assessment will comprise of Theory paper as per the prescribed design of the Question Paper.

Unit 1: India and the Contemporary World - II

In Sub-unit 1.1 you are required to choose any two themes. In that sub-unit, theme 3 is compulsory and for second theme you are required to choose any one from the first two themes. In Sub Units 1.2 and 1.3 you are required to choose any one theme from each. Thus, you are required to study four themes in all.

Term I

Sub-unit 1.2: Livelihoods, Economies and Societies

Any one of the following themes:

4. The making of Global World: (a) Contrast between the form of industrialization in Britain and India. (b) Relationship between handicrafts and industrial production, formal and informal sectors. (c) Livelihood of workers. Case studies : Britain and India. (Chapter 4)

5. The Age of Industrialisation: (a) Patterns of urbanization (b) Migration and the growth of towns. (c) Social change and urban life. (d) Merchants, middle classes, workers and urban poor. (Chapter 5)

Case Studies: London and Bombay in the nineteenth and twentieth century.

6. Work, Life and Leisure: (a) Expansion and integration of the world market in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. (b) Trade and economy between the two Wars. (c) Shifts after the 1950s. (d) Implications of globalization for livelihood patterns.

Case study: The post War International Economic order, 1945 to 1960s. (Chapter 6)

Sub-unit 1.3 : Everyday Life, Culture and Politics

Any one of the following themes:

7. Print Culture and the Modern World: (a) The history of print in Europe. (b) The growth of press in nineteenth century India. (c) Relationship between print culture, public debate and politics. (Chapter 7)

8. Novels, Society and History: (a) Emergence of the novel as a genre in the west. (b) The relationship between the novel and changes in modern society. (c) Early novels in nineteenth century India. (d) A study of two or three major writers. (Chapter 8)

Term II

Sub-unit 1.1: Events and processes:

Any two of the following themes:

1. The Rise of Nationalism in Europe: (a) The growth of nationalism in Europe after the 1830s. (b) The ideas of Giuseppe Mazzini, etc. (c) General characteristics of the movements in Poland, Hungary, Italy, Germany and Greece. (Chapter 1)

2. The Nationalist Movement in Indo - China: Factors Leading to Growth of Nationalism in India (a) French colonialism in Indo-China. (b) Phases of struggle against the French. (c) The ideas of Phan Dinh Phung, Phan Boi Chau, Nguyen Ac Quoc (d) The second world war and the liberation struggle. (e) America and the second Indo-China war. (Chapter 2)

3. Nationalism in India: (a) First world war, Khilafat, Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movement. (b) Salt Satyagraha. (c) Movements of peasants, workers, tribals. (d) Activities of different political groups. (Chapter 3)

Map work based on theme 3 only. (3 marks)

Unit 2: Contemporary India - II

Term I

1. Resources and Development: Types - natural and human; Need for resource planning, natural resources, land as a resource, soil types and distribution; changing land-use pattern; land degradation and conservation measures. (Chapter 1)

2. Forest and Wild Life Resources: Types and distribution, depletion of flora and fauna; conservation and protection of forest and wild life. (Chapter 2)

3. Water Resources: Sources, distribution, utilisation, multi-purpose projects, water scarcity, need for conservation and management, rainwater harvesting. (One case study to be introduced) (Chapter 3)

4. Agriculture: Types of farming, major crops, cropping pattern, technological and institutional reforms; their impact; contribution of Agriculture to national economy - employment and output. (Chapter 4)

Map work [3 marks]

Term II

5. Minerals and Energy Resources: Types of minerals, distribution, use and economic importance of minerals, conservation, types of power resources: conventional and nonconventional, distribution and utilization, and conservation. (Chapter 5)

6. Manufacturing Industries: Types, spatial distribution, contribution of industries to the national economy, industrial pollution and degradation of environment, measures to control degradation. (One case study to be introduced) (Chapter 7)

7. Life Lines of National Economy (Chapter 8)

Map Work [3 marks]

Unit 3: Democratic Politics - II

Term I

1 & 2. Power Sharing & Federalism: Why and how is power shared in democracies? How has federal division of power in India helped national unity? To what extent has decentralisation achieved this objective? How does democracy accommodate different social groups? (Chapter 1 & 2)

3 & 4. Democracy and Diversity & Gender Religion and Caste: Are divisions inherent to the working of democracy? What has been the effect of caste on politics and of politics on caste? How has the gender division shaped politics? How do communal divisions affect democracy? (Chapter 3 & 4)

Term II

5 & 6. Popular Struggles and Movements & Political Parties: How do struggles shape democracy in favour of ordinary people? What role do political parties play in competition and contestation? Which are the major national and regional parties in India? Why have social movements come to occupy large role in politics? (Chapter 5 & 6)

7. Outcomes of Democracy: Can or should democracy be judged by its outcomes? What outcomes can one reasonably expect of democracies? Does democracy in India meet these expectations? Has democracy led to development, security and dignity for the people? What sustains democracy in India? (Chapter 7)

8. Challenges to Democracy: Is the idea of democracy shrinking? What are the major challenges to democracy in India? How can democracy be reformed and deepened? What role can an ordinary citizen play in deepening democracy? (Chapter 8)

Unit 4: Understanding Economic Development

Term I

1. Development: The traditional notion of development; National Income and Per-capita Income. Growth of NI - critical appraisal of existing development indicators (PCI, IMR, SR and other income and health indicators) The need for health and educational development; Human Development Indicators (in simple and brief as a holistic measure of development.

The approach to this theme: Use case study of three states (Kerala, Punjab and Bihar) or take a few countries (India, China, Sri Lanka and one developed country) (Chapter 1)

2. Sectors of the Indian Economy: Sectors of Economic Activities; Historical change in sectors; Rising importance of tertiary sector; Employment Generation; Division of Sectors Organised and Unorganised; Protective measures for unorganised sector workers. (Chapter 2)

Term II

3. Money and Credit: Role of money in an economy: Historical origin; Formal and Informal financial institutions for Savings and Credit - General Introduction; Select one formal institution such as a nationalized commercial bank and a few informal institutions; Local money lenders, landlords, self help groups, chit funds and private finance companies. (Chapter 3)

4. Globalisation and the Indian Economy: What is Globalisation (through some simple examples); How India is being globalised and why; Development Strategy prior to 1991. State Control of Industries : Textile goods as an example for elaboration; Economic Reforms 1991; Strategies adopted in Reform measures (easing of capital flows; migration, investment flows); Different perspectives on globalisation and its impact on different sectors; Political Impact of globalisation. (Chapter 4)

5. Consumer Rights: How consumer is exploited (one or two simple case studies) factors causing exploitation of consumers; Rise of consumer awareness; how a consumer should be in a market; role of government in consumer protection. (Chapter 5)

Unit 5: Disaster Management

(Through Formative Assessment only)

- Tsunami
- Safer Construction Practices
- Survival Skills
- Alternate Communication systems during disasters
- Sharing Responsibility

