

Social Science

RATIONALE

Social Sciences 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 sciences curriculum draws its content mainly from geography, history, civics 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 study society from different angles and from 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.
- To make learners realize 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.
- To 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.
- To 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.
- To help learners understand and cherish the values enshrined in the Indian Constitution and to prepare them for their roles and responsibilities and effective citizens of democratic society.
- To 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.
- To facilitate the learners to understand and appreciate the diversity in the land and people of the country with its underlying unity.
- To develop an appreciation of the richness and variety of India's heritage both natural and cultural and the need for its preservation.

- To promote and understanding of the issues and challenges of contemporary India-environment, economic and social, as part of the development process.
- To 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.
- To develop scientific temper by promoting the spirit of enquiry and following a rational and objective approach in analyzing an evaluating data and information as well as views and interpretations.
- To develop academic and social skills such as critical thinking, communication effectively both in visual and verbal forms-cooperating with others, taking initiatives and providing leadership in solving others problems.
- To develop qualities clustered around the personal, social, moral national and spiritual values that make a person humane and socially effective

3hours

One paper

Marks:85

		Marks
Unit-1	India and the contemporary World-II	21+3(Map)=24
Unit-2	India-Resources and their Development	19+3(Map)=22
Unit-3	Democratic Politics II	14
Unit-4	Understanding Economics-II	15
Unit-5	Disaster Management	10

India & the Contemporary world-II

Section-I Events and Process

1) The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

1. The French Revolution & the idea of the Nation.
2. The making of Nationalism in Europe.
3. The Age of Revaluations: 1830-1848.
4. The making of Germany and Italy.
5. Visualizing the Nation.
6. Nationalism and Imperialism.

2)) The Nationalist Movement in Indo-China

1. Emerging from the shadow of China.
2. The Dilemma of colonial Education.
3. Hygiene, Disease and Everyday Resistance.
4. Religion and Anti-colonialism.
5. The vision of Modernization.
6. The communist Movement and Vietnamese Nationalism.
7. The Nation and its Heroes.
8. The End of the War.

3)) Nationalism in India

1. The first world war, Khilafat & Non-Cooperation.
2. Differing strands within the Movement.
3. Towards civil Disobedience.
4. The sense of collective Belonging.

Section-II Livelihoods, Economics and Societies

4)) The Making of a Global world

1. The Pre-Modern World
2. The Nineteenth Century(1815-1914)
3. The Inter war Economy
4. Rebuilding a world Economy : The Post-war Era

5)) The Age of Industrialization

1. Before the Industrial Revolution.
2. Hand labour and steam power.
3. Industrialization in the colonies.
4. Factories come up.
5. The Peculiarities of Industrial Growth.
6. Market for Goods.

6)) Work, Life and Leisure-Cities in the Contemporary World

1. Characteristics of the city.
2. Social change in the city.
3. Politics in the city.
4. The city in colonial India.
5. Cities and the challenges of the Environment.

Section-III Everyday life, Culture and Politics

7)) Print culture and the Modern World

1. The First Printed books.
2. Print comes to Europe.
3. The Print Revolution and its Impact.
4. The Reading Mania.
5. The Nineteenth Century.
6. India and the World of Print.
7. Religious Reforms and Public Debates.
8. New forms of Publication.
9. Print and Censorship.

8)) Novels, Society and History

1. The Rise of the Novel.
2. The Novel comes to India.
3. Novel in the colonial world.
4. Women and the Novel.
5. The Nation and its History.

Democratic Politics-II

Chapter No.01 **Power Sharing:-**

1. Belgium and Srilanka.
2. Majoritarianism in Srilanka.
3. Accommodation in Belgium.
4. Forms of Power Sharing.

Chapter No.02 **Federalism:-**

1. Meaning of Federalism.
2. What makes India Federal Country?
3. How is federalism practiced?
4. Decentralization in India.

Unit 02

Chapter No.03 **Democracy and Diversity:-**

1. A Story from Mexico Olympics.
2. Differences, Similarities, division.

3. Politics of Social division.

Chapter No.04 **Gender, Religion and Caste:-**

1. Gender and Politics.
2. Religion, Communalism and Politics.
3. Caste and Politics.

Unit 03

Chapter No.05 **Popular Struggles and Movements:-**

1. Popular Struggles in Nepal and Bolivia.
2. Mobilization and organization.
3. Pressure groups and Movements.

Chapter No.06 **Political Parties:-**

1. Why do we need Political Parties?
2. How many Parties should we have?
3. A moral force in Politics?
4. Popular Participation in Political Parties.
5. National Political Parties.
6. State Parties.
7. How can Parties be reformed?

Unit 04

Chapter No.07 **Outcomes of Democracy:-**

1. How do we assess democracy's outcomes
2. Accountable, responsive and legitimate government.
3. Economic growth and development
4. Reduction of inequality and Poverty.
5. Accommodation of Social diversity.
6. Dignity and freedom of the citizens.

Chapter No.08 **Challenges to Democracy:-**

1. Thinking about challenges.
2. Different contents different challenges.
3. Different type of challenges.
4. Thinking about political reforms.
5. Redefining democracy.

Understanding Economic Development

1. Development:- What are Development promises, Income and others goals, National Development, How to compare different countries or states, Income and other criteria, Public facilities Sustainability of Development.
2. Sectors of the Indian Economy:- Sectors of Economic Activities, Comprise of three Sectors, Rising Importance of the tertiary Sector in Production, Where are most of the people employed? How to create more employment? Division of Sectors as organized and unorganized.
3. Money and credit:- Money as a medium of exchange, Modern forms of money, Loan activities of banks, Terms of credit.
4. Globalization And the India Economy:- Meaning of Globalization, Interlinking Production Across countries, Factors that have enabled Globalization, World trade organization, impact of Globalization in India.
5. Consumer Rights:- The consumer in the Market Place

Contemporary India II

1. Resources and Development.
2. Forest and Wildlife Resources:-
 - i. Flora and Fauna in India
 - ii. Conservation of Forest and wildlife in India.
 - iii. Types and distribution of Forest and wildlife Resources.
3. Water Resources
4. Agriculture
5. Mineral and Energy Resources
6. Manufacturing Industries
7. Lifelines of National Economy: - Transport, Communication, International Trade.
8. Map (From Any Chapter) 3 marks