Social Science Class 10 Syllabus

**Exam Structure**

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| **Units** |  | **Marks** |
| I | India and the Contemporary World - II | 20 |
| II | Contemporary India - II | 20 |
| III | Democratic Politics - II | 20 |
| IV | Understanding Economic Development | 20 |
|  | **Total** | **80** |

Unit 1: India and the Contemporary World - II

In Sub-unit 1.1 students are required to choose any two themes. In that sub-unit, theme 3 is compulsory and for second theme students are required to choose any one from the first two themes.

In Sub-units 1.2 and 1.3 students are required to choose any one theme from each. Thus all students are required to study four themes in all.

**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 Indo-China

* (a) French colonialism in Indo-China.
* (b) Phases of struggle against the French.
* (c) The ideas of Phan Chu Trinh, Phan Boi Chau, HO Chi Minh
* (d) The Second World War and the liberation struggle.
* (e) America and the Vietnam war. (Chapter 2)

**3. Nationalism in India:**

* (a) Impact of First world war, Khilafat, NonCooperation and Differing Strands within the Movement.
* (b) Salt Satyagraha.
* (c) Movements of peasants, workers, tribals.
* (d) Limits of Civil Disobedience.
* (e) The Sense of Collective Belonging. (Chapter 3)

**Sub-unit 1.2: Livelihoods, Economies and Societies:**

Any one of the following themes:

**4. The making of a Global World:**

* (a) The Pre-modern world
* (b) The Nineteenth Century global economy (colonialism)
* (c) The Inter war Economy (Great Depression)
* (d) Rebuilding the World Economy

**5. The Age of Industrialization:**

* (a) Proto-industrialization and pace of industrial change
* (b) Life of workers
* (c) Industrialization in the colonies
* (d) Early Entrepreneurs & workers
* (e) The Peculiarities of Industrial Growth
* (f) Market for Goods

**6. Work, Life & Leisure:**

* (a) Development of modern cities due to Industrialization in London & Bombay
* (b) Housing and Land Reclamation
* (c) Social Changes in the cities
* (d) Cities and the challenge of the Environment

**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)

Unit 2: Contemporary India - II

**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)

**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)

**5. Minerals and Energy Resources:**

Types of minerals, distribution (Note: on map only) use and economic importance of minerals, conservation, types of power resources: conventional and non-conventional, distribution and utilization, and conservation. (Chapter 5)

**6. Manufacturing Industries:**

Types, spatial distribution (Note: on map only) contribution of industries to the national economy, industrial pollution and degradation of environment, measures to control degradation.

**7. Life Lines of National Economy:**

Importance of means of Communication and transportation, Trade & Tourism (Chapter 7)

Unit 3: Democratic Politics - II

**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)

**5. Popular Struggles and Movements**

Note: Ch-5 is to be done as project work only and will not be evaluated in theory

**6. Political Parties:**

What role do political parties play in competition and contestation? Which are the major national and regional parties in India? (Chapter 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

**1. Development:**

The traditional notion of development; National Income and Per capita Income. Growth of National Income - 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.

**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)

**3. Money and Credit:**

Role of money in an economy: 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, chit funds and private finance companies. (Chapter 3)

(Note: Ch-3 will also be evaluated in theory)

**4. Globalisation and the Indian Economy:**

Production across countries, Foreign trade and Interaction of Markets, what is Globalization? Factors, WTO, Impact, Fair Globalization (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)

List of Map Items

**A. History - Outline Political Map of India**

Lesson-3 Nationalism in India – (1918 – 1930). For locating and labelling / Identification.

1. Indian National Congress Sessions: Calcutta (Sep. 1920), Nagpur (Dec. 1920), Madras (1927), Lahore (1929)

2. Important Centres of Indian National Movement (Non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movement)

(i) Champaran (Bihar) - Movement of Indigo Planters  
(ii) Kheda (Gujrat) - Peasant Satyagrah  
(iii) Ahmedabad (Gujarat) - Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha  
(iv) Amritsar (Punjab) - Jallianwala Bagh Incident  
(v) Chauri Chaura (U.P.) - calling off the Non Cooperation Movement  
(vi) Dandi (Gujarat) - Civil Disobedience Movement

**B. Geography - Outline Political Map of India**

Chapter 1: Resources and Development

Identification only: Major soil Types.

Chapter 3: Water Resources

Locating and Labelling –

Dams:

* (1) Salal
* (2) Bhakra Nangal
* (3) Tehri
* (4) Rana Pratap Sagar
* (5) Sardar Sarovar
* (6) Hirakud
* (7) Nagarjuna Sagar
* (8) Tungabhadra. (Along with rivers)

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 Mineral and Energy Resources.

Minerals: (Identification only)

* (I) Iron ore mines: Mayurbhanj, Durg, Bailadila, Bellary, Kudremukh
* (II) Mica mines: Ajmer, Beawar, Nellore, Gaya, Hazaribagh
* (III) Coal mines: Raniganj, Jharia, Bokaro, Talcher, Korba, Singrauli, Singareni, Neyvali
* (IV) Oil Fields: Digboi, Naharkatia, Mumbai High, Bassien, Kalol, Ankaleshwar
* (V) Bauxite Deposits: The Amarkantak plateau, Maikal hills, The plateau region of Bilaspur- Katni, Orissa Panchpatmali deposits in Koraput district
* (VI) Mica deposits: The Chota Nagpur plateau. Koderma Gaya – Hazaribagh belt of Jharkhand, Ajmer, Nellore mica belt

Power Plants: (Locating and Labelling only)

* (a) Thermal: Namrup, Talcher, Singrauli, Harduaganj, Korba, Uran, Ramagundam, Vijaywada, Tuticorin
* (b) Nuclear: Narora, Rawat Bhata, Kakrapara, Tarapur, Kaiga, Kalpakkam

Chapter 6: Manufacturing Industries Locating and Labelling Only

(1) Cotton Textile Industries

* Mumbai
* Indore
* Ahmedabad
* Surat
* Kanpur
* Coimbatore
* Madurai

(2) Iron and Steel Plants

* Burnpur
* Durgapur
* Bokaro
* Jamshedpur
* Raurkela
* Bhilai
* Vijaynagar
* Bhadravati
* Vishakhapatnam
* Salem

(3) Software Technology Parks

* Mohali
* Noida
* Jaipur
* Gandhinagar
* Indore
* Mumbai
* Pune
* Kolkata
* Bhubaneshwar
* Vishakhapatnam
* Hyderabad
* Bangalore
* Mysore
* Chennai
* Thiruvanantapuram

Chapter 7 Lifelines of National Economy.

Identification Only: Golden Quadrilateral, North-South Corridor, East-West Corridor.

National Highways

* NH-1
* NH-2
* NH-7

Locating and Labelling:

Major Ports:

* Kandla
* Mumbai
* Jawahar Lal Nehru
* Marmagao
* New Mangalore
* Kochi
* Tuticorin
* Chennai
* Vishakhapatnam
* Paradip
* Haldia
* Kolkata

International Airports

* Amritsar (Raja Sansi)
* Delhi (Indira Gandhi International)
* Mumbai (Chhatrapati Shivaji)
* Thiruvanantapuram (Nedimbacherry)
* Chennai (Meenam Bakkam)
* Kolkata (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose)
* Hyderabad (Rajiv Gandhi)