



# SOCIAL SCIENCES

## PART -I

### HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

#### HISTORY

##### Introduction

This syllabi includes Ancient, Medieval and Modern history. We tried to draw all the events and movements chronologically, also recognized India's Political, Social and cultural values in the new education policy. Inclusion of Religious and social Reformation can develop moral attitude among the students. Giving deep knowledge of our country, to the students of secondary as well as higher secondary, is our main motto.

Standard X History begins with Revolutions simultaneously turning into Imperialism. Study of two world wars show how the constructive mind turned as a destructive one by giving the knowledge of two dictators.

After that the students will study about scientific and technological era that the students do need now a days. This kind of vast knowledge really make them think about what the world achieved in past, what it is going to achieve now and what will be the future standing before them.

##### Objectives

1. To safeguard the comprehensive and unbiased perspective in the teaching of history.
2. To interpret & analyses past in order to understand the present and to face ably the challenges of the future.
3. To develop students' curiosity and analytical reasoning in the subject of history.

4. To develop contemporary, cultural, social & modern point of view and to build a scientific attitude free from narrow mindedness, regressive prejudices and communalism.
5. To create awareness about the protection of environment.
6. To develop a historical attitude in order to understand universal brotherhood, human rights, international understanding and to understand the challenges of globalization.
7. To create awareness about the important historical events, contemporary important happenings & critical issues.
8. To inculcate and preserve the values of unbiased nationalism, national integration, secularism & democracy.
9. To develop humanitarian & community oriented attitude among the students.

#### Std IX

##### Unit 1 : Ancient and Medieval Civilizations

- a) Greek b) Indian c) Arabian

##### Unit 2 : Renaissance and Feudalism

- a) Feudalism in Medieval Age, Decline, Crusades
- b) Reformation
- c) Renaissance

##### Unit 3 : Age of Revolutions

- a) Industrial Revolution



- b) American war of Independence
- c) French Revolution

### Std. X

#### Unit 1 : Imperialism

- a) Geographical discoveries and colonization
- b) Asia: India, China, Japan
- c) Africa

#### Unit 2 : 20th Century Age of conflict

- a) First world war
- b) Russian Revolution
- c) The League of Nations
- d) Dictatorships in Europe, Second World War and world
- e) United Nations Organization

#### Unit 3 : Emancipation of Asia and Africa

- a) Asia
- b) Africa

#### Unit 4 : World after World War II

- a) Cold war
- b) Scientific and Technological Progress
- c) Globalization

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

### Introduction

This subject was earlier known as civics. The students were learning basically about rights and duties in this subject. Students are also expected to learn political concepts like democracy, political parties, etc. Therefore, the students will learn Political Science at this stage.

Political Science is a Social Science. We all live in a society. So we must learn

about society as well as activities in the society. Basically all political activities are studied in Political Science.

Political Science is one of the important Social Science. It deals with fundamental rights and duties of citizen, Electoral process, Constitution etc. Political Science basically deals with Democracy, political parties, Social diversity and its relationship with democracy. Through the syllabus of political science an attempt is made to explain the challenges to democracy.

Political Science trains students to study actual day to day problem to identify and analyse them.

### Objectives

1. To introduce to students importance of Political Science in human life from primitive age to modern times.
2. To introduce to students political concepts and political ideologies.
3. To introduce India's political system to students.
4. To introduce to students attitudes and values strengthening healthy civic and political life.
5. To develop sense of responsibility regarding voting process for developing participatory democracy.
6. To strengthen awareness about Fundamental Rights and Duties listed in constitution.
7. To introduce to the students social diversity in Democracy.

### Std. IX

1. Introduction to Political Science Meaning, Nature and Scope.
2. Making of the Constitution of India



- Need of the Constitution, Constituent Assembly Preamble to the constitution of India
3. Fundamental Rights and Duties, Need of Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Rights mentioned in Indian Constitution  
What are Duties?
4. Electoral Process  
What is election? Voter, Constituency, Candidate,  
Adult franchise, Direct and Indirect election
5. Internal Work
2. Political Parties and types Meaning, Need, Types of Political Parties - National and Regional
- 3 Social Diversity and Democracy.  
What is social diversity?
  - i) Caste/race and Democracy
  - ii) Language and Democracy
  - iii) Religion and Democracy
  - iv) Gender and Democracy
4. Challenges to Democracy Remedial measures to the challenges
5. Internal work

**Std. X**

1. Democracy  
Meaning, Types and characteristics





7.2

## SOCIAL SCIENCES

### Part - II

## GEOGRAPHY AND ECONOMICS

### GEOGRAPHY

#### Introduction

Students at early state are very curious, so while observing they learn geography unknowingly. Hence Geography is introduced in their syllabus at early stage. Gradually from their doorstep they are taken to the world through curriculum. At 9th and 10th level students are well equipped with information about natural processes operating in different parts of the world. At this stage they are being exposed to aerial differentiation and problems arising out of them. The regional differentiations are basically because of differences in natural resources as well as the ability and efficiency of the people to utilize them and hence at this level they are introduced to understand the resource base and analyse the reasons of regional imbalance.

Maharashtra being a home state of the students, these concepts are introduced with Maharashtra and then in the next step to India.

The SCF (State Curriculum Framework) has been introduced in 2010 by Government of Maharashtra is very much in line with NCERT (National Council for Educational and Research Training) which gives emphasis on students participation in creation of knowledge as well as active learning for the syllabus for geography to promote these Objectives outlined in the SCF2010

#### Objectives

To enable the students to

1. Develop an understanding of man and environment, their interrelationship at the global level
2. Develop awareness to protect the environment
3. Protect and improve the natural resources including forests, water, soils and wild life
4. Understand and appreciate the diversity of land and people of the country with its unity underlying
5. Enhance & deepen the knowledge and understanding of Indian environment in its totality. Their interactive processes and effects on the quality of life in future
6. Develop an understanding and concern about the growing population and its impact on the environment
7. Develop an appreciation of the interdependence of nations and regions of the world in general and India in particular.
8. Develop scientific knowledge by promoting the spirit of enquiry and following a rational and objective approach
9. Develop skills and abilities to read, understand and analyse geographical data presented in various forms such as photographs, maps, graphs, diagrams and charts



## GEOGRAPHY OF MAHARASHTRA

Std. IX

### Unit 1: Concept of Region

- 1.1 Concept of Region
- 1.2 Identification of a region

### Unit 2: Natural resources

- 2.1 Land
- 2.2 Water
- 2.3 Soil
- 2.4 Forests
- 2.5 Minerals

### Unit 3: Occupations

- 3.1 Classification of occupations

### Unit 4: Agriculture

- 4.1 Types of agriculture
- 4.2 Major crops

### Unit 5: Industries

- 5.1 Agro-based industries
- 5.2 Other industries

### Unit 6 : Transportation, Communication and Tourism

- 6.1 Types of transportation
- 6.2 Means of Communication
- 6.3 Tourism

### Unit 7: Population

- 7.1 Growth of population
- 7.2 Structure of population

### Unit 8: Regional development

- 8.1 Human development Index
- 8.2 Regional development in Maharashtra

### Unit 9: Practical

- 9.1 Cartography
- 9.2 Isopleths maps
- 9.3 Field study

## GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

Std. X

### Unit 1: Physical Divisions of India

- 1.1 Identification of Physical divisions

### Unit 2: North Indian Mountains

- 2.1 Himalayas
- 2.2 Associated mountains

### Unit 3: North Indian Plain Region

- 3.1 Deserts
- 3.2 Western Plains
- 3.3 Central Plains
- 3.4 Eastern Plains
- 3.5 Delta region

### Unit 4: Peninsular Plateau Region

- 4.1 Malwa Plateau
- 4.2 Chhotta Nagpur Plateau
- 4.3 Maharashtra Plateau
- 4.4 Karnataka Plateau
- 4.5 Telangana Plateau

### Unit 5: Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats

- 5.1 Sahyadries
- 5.2 Eastern Ghats

### Unit 6: Coastal Region

- 6.1 Eastern coastal plain
- 6.2 Western coastal plain

### Unit 7: Indian Islands

- 7.1 Western Islands
- 7.2 Eastern Islands

### Unit 8: Practical

- 8.1 Cartography

### Unit 9: Practical

- 9.1 One dimensional diagrams
- 9.2 Two dimensional diagrams



## ECONOMICS

### Introduction

According to the National Educational Policy 1986, Economics has been included in Social Science faculty to be taught at IX and X standard. Keeping in view the Objectives of NCF 2005 to provide information of Economics and Nature of? Economy through constructivism to the students of Secondary Section, the subject Economics has been included in SCF 2010 for the students of IX & X standard. While preparing the curriculum and the Objectives of Economics, Consideration has been made of Recent Events and Future changes in the economy and also to develop the potentials of the students.

### General Objectives

1. Economics is one of the important subjects in Social Science. The subject should be taught with scientific methods so that it becomes easy and simple for the students to understand.
2. To provide primary information to the students about Economics & Nature of Economy with changing time.
3. To develop skills & abilities of the students to use the scarce resources (Natural and human resources) in efficient and optimum manner.
4. To develop creativity among the students to solve the economic problem.
5. To create awareness among the students about local Economic problems and challenges.
6. To introduce to the students Economic concepts, economic planning and new economic policies.
7. To develop potential of self study among the students.
8. To develop research approach of the students with the help of local level projects.
9. To develop awareness among the students about the co-relationship between economy and environment.
10. Creation, construction and application of knowledge among the students through self realization & action.

### Objectives

The study of Economics as a part of Social Science starts from Std. IX to introduce Economics to these students and make them easy to understand, the following objectives are determined.

1. To introduce subject of economics to the students.
2. To develop Self Study with the help of Basic Economic concepts.
3. With the help of the concept of Family Budget, explain the students concepts of Family Income & Expenditure.
4. To explain the concept of Want.

### Std IX

#### 1. INTRODUCTION OF ECONOMICS

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Concept of Economics, Meaning & Definition
- 1.3 Importance of Economics

#### 2. BASIC ECONOMIC CONCEPTS

- 2.1 Human wants & classification of wants
- 2.2 Commodity - Economic goods & Free goods.
- 2.3 Resources & Scarcity of resources.
- 2.4 Utility, value & Price.



2.5 Demand & Supply.

### 3. SOURCES OF INCOME

3.1 Personal Income - Agriculture, Industry, Trade, Agro allied Industry- Allutedar, Balutedar, Small Scale & Cottage Industry.

3.2 Modern Sources of Income-  
Income from Service Sector- Transport, Communication,  
Doctor, Lawyer, Chartered Accountant, Cyber Café.

### 4. FAMILY BUDGET

4.1 Income & Expenditure, Explanation with the help of Examples.

4.2 Project on Income & Expenditure of family (local level)

#### Std X

#### Objectives

- 1) To give information about Indian Economy to the students.
- 2) To make the students realize the problems of Indian Economy.
- 3) To inform the students about different sectors of economy.
- 4) To make the students aware of consumer's rights.

#### Std X

#### Topics

#### 1.1) Introduction of an Economy

- 1.2) What is an economy?
- 1.3) Types of Economy
- 1.4) Main features of Economy

#### 2) Basic problems of an economy solution

2.1) Introduction

#### 2.2) Problems

For whom to produce?

How much to produce?

By whom to produce?

How best are the resources being used?

#### 2.3) Solutions

Capitalism

Socialism

Mixed Economy

Inflation

3.1 Introduction

3.2. Causes of inflation

3.3. Effects of inflation

3.4. Measures

#### 4) Public distribution system & consumer protection

4.1. Introduction

4.2. Public Distribution system - meaning & explanation

4.3. Objectives of P.D.S.

4.4. Progress of P.D.S.

4.5. Drawbacks of P.D.S.

4.6. Remedial Measures

4.7. Consumer Protection - Rights & duties of consumer, food adulteration.

