

Mizoram Board Class 10 Social Science Syllabus

THEMES	OBJECTIVES
<p>Any two themes from the first two units and one from the third could be studied.</p> <p>Unit I: Events and Processes:</p> <p>1. 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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The theme will discuss the forms in which nationalism developed along with the formation of nation states in Europe in the post-1830 period. • Discuss the relationship difference between European nationalism and anti-colonial nationalisms. • Point to the way the idea of the nation states became generalized in Europe and elsewhere.
<p>2. Nationalist Movement in Indo China: (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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the difference between French colonialism in Indo China and British colonialism in India. • Outline the different stages of the anti-imperialist struggle in Indo China. • Familiarize the students with the differences between nationalist movements in Indo China and India.
<p>3. Nationalism in India: Civil Disobedience Movement (a) First World War, Khilafat and Non-Cooperation. (b) Salt Satyagraha. (c) Movements of peasants, workers, tribals. (d) Activities of different political groups.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the characteristics of Indian nationalism through a case study of Civil Disobedience Movement. • Analyze the nature of the diverse social movements of the time. • Familiarize students with the writings and ideals of different political groups and individuals.
<p>Unit II: Economies and Livelihoods:</p> <p>4. Industrialisation 1850s-1950s: (a) Contrast between the form of industrialisation in Britain and India. (b) Relationship between handicrafts and industrial production, formal and informal sectors. (c) Livelihood of workers. Case studies: Britain and India.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss two different patterns of industrialisation, one in the imperial country and another within a colony. • Show the relationship between different sectors of production.
<p>5. Urbanization and Urban Lives: (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. Case studies: London and Bombay in the nineteenth and twentieth century.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show the difference between urbanization in two different contexts. A focus on Bombay and London will allow the discussions on urbanization and industrialization to complement each other.

THEMES	OBJECTIVES
<p>6. Trade and Globalization: (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 the 1960s.</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.
<p>Unit III: Culture, Identity and Society</p> <p>7. Print Culture and Nationalism. (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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The link between print culture and the circulation of ideas will be discussed. • Familiarize students with pictures, cartoons, extracts from propaganda literature and newspaper debates on important events and issues in the past.
<p>8. History of the Novel: (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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show that forms of writing have a specific history, and that they reflect historical changes within society and shape the forces of change. • Familiarize students with some of the ideas of writers who have had a powerful impact on society.

UNIT 2: INDIA - RESOURCES AND THEIR DEVELOPMENT Total 50 Periods

TOPICS	OBJECTIVES
<p>Resources: Types-natural and human; Need for resource planning. Natural Resources: land as a resource, soil formation, types and distribution; changing land-use pattern; land degradation and conservation measures.</p>	<p>To understand the value of resources and the need for their judicious utilisation and conservation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Periods 8</p>
<p>Forest and Wildlife Resources: Types and distribution, depletion of flora and fauna; conservation and protection of forests and wildlife.</p>	<p>To understand the importance of forests and wildlife in our environment as well as develop concern towards depletion of resources.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Periods 6</p>
<p>Agriculture: Types of farming, major crops, cropping pattern, technological and institutional reforms; their impact; contribution of Agriculture to national economy-employment and output, food security, impact of globalisation.</p>	<p>To identify various types of farming and discuss the various farming methods; To describe the spatial distribution of major crops as well as understand the relationship between rainfall regimes and cropping pattern; To explain various government policies for institutional as well as technological reforms since independence; To understand the importance of agriculture in national economy.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Periods 10</p>
<p>Water Resources: Sources, distribution, utilisation, multi-purpose projects, water scarcity, need for conservation and management, rainwater harvesting (One case study to be introduced).</p>	<p>To understand the importance of water as a resource as well as develop awareness towards its judicious use and conservation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Periods 6</p>

THEMES	OBJECTIVES
<p>Mineral Resources: Types of minerals, distribution, use and economic importance of minerals, conservation.</p>	<p>To discuss various types of minerals as well as their uneven nature of distribution and explain the need for their judicious utilisation;</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Periods 5</p>
<p>Power Resources: Types of power resources-conventional and non-conventional, distribution and utilization, and conservation.</p>	<p>To discuss various types of conventional and non-conventional resources and their utilization.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Periods 5</p>
<p>Manufacturing Industries: Types, spatial distribution, contribution to industries to the national economy, industrial pollution and degradation of environment, measures to control degradation (One case study to be introduced).</p>	<p>To discuss the importance of industries in the national economy as well as understand the regional disparities which resulted due to concentration of industries in some area;</p> <p>To discuss the need for a planned industrial development and debate over the role of government towards sustainable development.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Periods 5</p>
<p>Transport, Communication and Trade</p>	<p>To explain the importance of transport and communication in the ever shrinking world; To understand the role of trade in the economic development of a country and analyse the changing.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Periods 5</p>

Project/Activity

- Learners may collect photographs of typical rural houses, and clothing of people from different regions of India and examine whether they reflect any relationship with the climatic conditions and relief of the area.
- Learners may write a brief report on various irrigation practices in the village and the change in cropping pattern in the last decade.

Posters

- Pollution of water in the locality.
- Depletion of forests and the greenhouse effect.

Note: Any similar activities may be taken up.

UNIT 3: DEMOCRATIC POLITICS II

THEMES	OBJECTIVES
<p>1. Working of Democracy 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?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse the relationship between social cleavages and political competition with reference to Indian situation. • Understand and analyse the challenges posed by communalism to Indian democracy. • Understand the enabling and disabling effects of caste and ethnicity in politics. • Develop a gender perspective on politics
<p>2. Power Sharing Mechanisms in Democracy 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?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce students to the centrality of power sharing in democracies • Understand the working of spatial and social power sharing mechanisms • Analyse federal provisions and institutions • Understand the new Panchayati Raj institutions in rural and urban areas
<p>3. Competition and Contestations in Democracy 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 larger role in politics?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the vital role of struggles in the expansion of democracy. • Analyse party systems in democracies Introduction to major political parties in the country • Analyse the role of social movements and non-party political formations
<p>4. 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?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to the difficult question of evaluating the functioning of democracies • Develop the skills of evaluating Indian democracy on some key dimensions: development, security and dignity for the people • Understand the causes for continuation of democracy in India

<p>5. 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?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinguish between sources of strength 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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UNIT 4: UNDERSTANDING ECONOMICS II

THEMES	OBJECTIVES
<p>Theme I: The Story of 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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarisation of some macroeconomic concepts • Sensitizing the child about the rationale for overall human development in our country, which include the rise of income, improvements in health and education rather than income. • It is necessary to raise questions in the minds of the children whether the increase in income alone is not sufficient for a nation? • How and why people should be healthy and provided with education. <p style="text-align: right;">Periods : 10</p>
<p>Theme II: Money and Financial System: 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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarize the concept of money as an economic concept; • Create awareness of the role of financial institutions from the point of view of day-to-day life. <p style="text-align: right;">Periods : 10</p>
<p>Theme III: The Role of Service Sector in Indian Economy: What is service sector (through examples); Importance of service sector in generating employment and Income to the nation (with the help of a few case studies); Growth of service Sector in India; India as a major service provider to the world; The need for public investment the role of important infrastructure education and health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make aware of a major employment generating sector. • Sensitise the learner of how and why governments invest in such an important sector. <p style="text-align: right;">Periods : 10</p>

<p>Theme IV: Globalisation: 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 impacts on different sectors; Political Impacts of globalisation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide children some idea about how a particular economic phenomenon is influencing their surroundings and day-to-day life <p style="text-align: right;">Periods: 10</p>
<p>Theme V: Consumer Awareness: 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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making the child aware of his or her rights and duties as a consumer; • Familiarizing the legal measures available to protect from being exploited in markets <p style="text-align: right;">Periods : 10</p>

Suggested Activities/Instructions:

Theme II:

Visit to banks and money lenders/pawnbrokers and discuss various activities that you have observed in banks in the classroom: Participate in the meetings of self help groups, which engaged in micro credit schemes in the locality of learners and observe issues discussed.

Theme IV:

Provide many examples of service sector activities. Use numerical examples, charts and photographs

Theme V:
Collect logos of standards available for various goods and services. Visit a consumer court nearby and discuss in the class the proceedings. Collect stories of consumer exploitation and grievances from news paper and consumers courts.

Unit 5: Disaster Management

25 Periods

- Tsunami
- Safer Construction Practices
- Survival Skills
- Alternate Communication Systems During Disasters
- Sharing Responsibility.