



THE CAMFORD INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

ANNUAL LESSON PLAN 2023-2024

GRADE: 10

SUBJECT: Social Science (087)

MONTH	CHAPTER NO. AND NAME	DETAIL CONCEPTS TO BE COVERED	PRACTICALS
MARCH	GEOGRAPHY: - 1. Resources and Development	Define resources; Classification of resources of resources- a. basis of origin, b. Basis of ownership, c, basis of status of development, d. Basis of exhaustibility. Development of resources- sustainable development; resource planning in India, Conservation of resources. Land resources- land use pattern in India; land degradation and conservation measures. Soil as a resource; types of soils; soil erosion and soil conservation.	Map- soil types of India. Diagram- soil profile.

MARCH	<p>1. History:</p> <p>The Rise of Nationalism in Europe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation • The Making of Nationalism in Europe • The Age of Revolutions:1830-1848 • The Making of Germany and Italy • Visualizing the Nation • Nationalism and Imperialism 	
	<p>Economics:-</p> <p>1.Development</p>	<p>Development promises: Different people and different Goals Income and other goals</p> <p>(i) National development Comparison of countries or states. (i) Comparison through national income. (ii) Comparison through per capita income.</p> <p>Income and other criteria Public facilities</p> <p>(i) Public distribution system. (ii) Body mass index (BMI)</p> <p>Sustainability of development (i) Environmental degradation and sustainable development</p>	
	<p>Democratic Politics:</p> <p>1. Power sharing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belgium and Sri Lanka • Majoritarianism in Sri Lanka • Accommodation in Belgium • Why power sharing is desirable? • Forms of power sharing 	

<p style="text-align: center;">APRIL</p>	<p>DEMOCRATIC POLITICS:</p> <p>2. Federalism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Existence of more than two levels of government, • Decentralisation in India • Linguistic states in India. • Language policy in India. • The Existence of more than two levels of government, • Decentralisation in India 	
<p style="text-align: center;">MAY</p>	<p>History:</p> <p>1. Nationalism in India</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The First World War, Khilafat and Non- Cooperation. • Differing Strands within the Movement • Towards Civil Disobedience • The Sense of Collective Belonging 	<p>1. Congress sessions and conferences in India-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Calcutta-Sept 1920 b. Nagpur- Dec.1920 c. Madras- 1927 <p>2. Important centres of Indian National Movement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Champaran (Bihar) b. Kheda (Gujrat) c. Ahmedabad Gujarat) d. Amritsar (Punjab) e. Chauri Chaura (U.P) f. Dandi (Gujarat

<p>JUNE</p>	<p>Nationalism in India (cont.)</p> <p>Geography –</p> <p>2. Forest and Wild Life</p> <p>3. Water Resources</p> <p>Economics:-</p> <p>2. Sectors of the Economy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The chapter deals with – • Biodiversity • Flora and fauna in India - Endangered species • Classification of the animal species based on the international union • Causes for the depletion of flora and fauna <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water scarcity and the need for water conservation and management. • Multi-purpose river valley projects • Integrated water resources management • Rainwater harvesting. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectors of economic activities- primary, secondary and tertiary activities with suitable examples. • Comparison of the three sectors. Integration of the three sectors of the economy. • Rising importance of the tertiary sector in production. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terms like employment, unemployment, under employment. • Creation of employment, role of the government. 	<p>Water Resources (Locating and Labelling)</p> <p>Dams:</p> <p>a. Salal</p> <p>b. Bhakra Nangal c. Tehri</p> <p>d. Rana Pratap Sagar e. Sardar Sarovar</p> <p>f. Hirakud</p> <p>g. Nagarjuna Sagar</p> <p>h. Tungabhadra</p>
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	<p>HISTORY: 3.The Making of The Global World</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Division of the sectors- organised and unorganised sectors of the economy- their characteristic features. Protection of workers in the unorganised sector. Division of sectors on the basis of ownership- private and public sectors. Their features and their differences. • The Pre-modern World • The Nineteenth Century (1815-1914) • The Inter-war Economy • Rebuilding a World • Economy: The Post-war Era 	
<p>JULY</p>	<p>Geography- 4. Agriculture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is agriculture? Types of agriculture. • Types of farming- primitive subsistence, subsistence and intensive subsistence, plantation, commercial- their characteristic features. • Cropping pattern- cropping seasons. • Major crops of India –food, cash and plantation crops. Conditions for their growth and their distribution. Technological and institutional reforms- green revolution, bhoodan movement, grameen banks, insurance policies, etc. 	<p>Map work –</p> <p>a. Major areas of rice and wheat.</p> <p>b. Largest/ major producer states of sugarcane, tea, coffee, rubber, cotton and jute.</p>

JULY	<p>Democratic Politics:</p> <p>5. Gender Religion and Caste</p> <p>6. Political Parties</p> <p>Economics</p> <p>3. Money and Credit</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender and politics- Public/Private division, Women’s political representation. • Religion, communalism and politics- Communalism, secular state. • Caste and Politics- Caste Inequalities, Caste in Politics, Politics in Caste • Why do we need political parties? • How many parties should we have? • National and political parties • And challenges to political Parties • Money as a medium of exchange. Modern forms of money- currency, cheque, bank and its activities- a formal sector where money can be deposited and withdrawn at the time of need, bank as a financial institution is a formal sector that gives loans /credit against collateral for various purposes at a very nominal interest. • Function of the RBI • Variety of credit arrangements- private individuals, formal sectors like banks and cooperatives. • Self help groups and their function. 	<p>Map work - distribution of minerals – iron ore, coal, bauxite, mica, crude oil and power plants.</p>
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AUGUST	<p>Geography-</p> <p>4. Minerals and Energy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is a mineral? • Mode of occurrence of Minerals • Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Minerals • Non-Metallic Minerals • Rock Minerals • Conservation of Minerals • Energy Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Conventional and Non-Conventional o Conservation of Energy Resources 	<p>Map work -distribution of minerals – iron ore, coal, bauxite, mica, crude oil and power plants.</p>
	<p>5. Manufacturing Industries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define manufacturing. Importance of manufacturing industries for economic development. Contribution of industry to national economy. • Factors influencing the location of industries. Classification of industries on the basis of ownership, raw materials, size, capital invested. On the basis of their role and on the nature of the goods produced. • A detailed study of a selected number of industries- cotton textile, iron and steel, aluminium, chemical, fertilizer, cement, automobile and I.T. 	<p>Map work- Location of a few selected industries of India</p>
	<p>6. Lifelines of National Economy</p>	<p>Roadways- village roads, district roads, state highways, national highways, international highways, expressway. Road density</p> <p>Railways- history of Indian railways, railway zones.</p> <p>Waterways- inland waterways, major seaports.</p> <p>Communication- personal and mass; print and electronic communication.</p> <p>International trade its features. Tourism as trade</p>	<p>Map work- the golden quadrilateral, east-west corridor, and north-south corridor. Major sea ports and air ports</p>

	<p>DEMOCRATIC POLITICS:</p> <p>7. Outcomes of Democracy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do we assess democracy's outcomes? • An Accountable, responsive legitimate government • Economic growth and development. • Reduction of inequality and poverty Dignity and freedom of the citizens 	
<p>SEPTEMBER</p>	<p>History-</p> <p>4. The Age of Industrialisation</p> <p>-</p> <p>5. Print Culture And the Modern World</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before the industrial revolution • Hand labour and steam power • Industrialization in the colonies • Factories come up • The peculiarities of industrial growth • Markets for goods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The First Printed Books • Print Comes to Europe • The Print Revolution and its Impact • The Reading Mania • The Nineteenth Century • India and the World of Print • Religious Reform and Public Debates • New Forms of Publication • Print and Censorship • The History of Print in India. • The influences of print culture in India • The spread of Print culture in Europe. • The print Revolution and the French Revolution. <p>Reading Mania</p>	

Every student has to compulsorily undertake any one project on the following topics:

Consumer Awareness

OR

Social Issues

OR

Sustainable Development