



CBSE Syllabus for Class 10 Social Science

Time:3 hrs		Max. Marks: 80	
Subject	Syllabus	Weightage (%)	Marks
History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Rise of Nationalism in Europe. • Nationalism in India: • The Making of a Global World (Sub-topics 1 to 1.3) • Print Culture and the Modern World • Map pointing 	25	18+2
Political Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power - sharing • Federalism • Gender, Religion and Caste • Political Parties • Outcomes of Democracy 	25	20
Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources and Development • Forest and Wildlife Resources • Water Resources • Agriculture • Mineral & Energy resources • Manufacturing industries. • Lifelines of National Economy (map pointing) • Map pointing 	25	17+3
Economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Sectors of the Indian Economy • Money and Credit • Globalization and The Indian Economy <p>Sub-topics: What is Globalization?</p>	25	20



	Factors that have enabled Globalisation		
	Total	100	80

History (India and the Contemporary World - II)

Section	Sl No.	Chapter Name	No. of periods	Marks
Events and processes	1	The Rise of Nationalism in Europe	17	
	2	Nationalism In India	17	
Livelihoods, Economies and Societies	3	<p>The Making of a Global World</p> <p>(To be evaluated in the Board Examination - Subtopics:1 to 1.3 Pre Modern World to Conquest, Disease and Trade)</p>	6	18 + 2 map pointing
		<p>Interdisciplinary project as part of multiple assessments</p> <p>(Internally assessed for 5 marks Sub-topics 2 to 4.4 The nineteenth century (1815-1914) to end of Bretton Woods & the beginning of "Globalisation.")</p>	4	
	4	<p>The Age of Industrialization</p> <p>(To be assessed as part of Periodic Assessments only)</p>	6	



Everyday Life, Culture and Politics	5	Print Culture and the Modern World	10	
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Geography (Contemporary India - II)

Sl.No	Chapter Name	No. of Periods	Marks
1	Resources and Development	7	17 + 3 map pointing
2	Forest and Wildlife Resources	7	
3	Water Resources	7	
4	Agriculture	10	
5	Minerals and Energy Resources	10	
6	Manufacturing Industries	10	
7	Lifelines of National Economy	2	
	Only map pointing to be evaluated in the Board Examination		
	Interdisciplinary project as part of multiple assessments	2	
	(Internally assessed for 5 marks)		



Political Science (Democratic Politics - II)

Unit	Chapter Name	No. of Periods	Marks
1	Power - sharing	15	20
	Federalism		
2	Gender, Religion and Caste	12	
3	Political Parties	12	
4	Outcomes of Democracy	11	

Economics (Understanding Economic Development)

Unit	Chapter Name	No. of Periods	Marks
1	Development	12	20
2	Sectors of the Indian Economy	12	
3	Money and Credit	12	
4	Globalisation and The Indian Economy To be evaluated in the Board Examination: What is Globalization? Factors that have enabled Globalisation	8	
	Interdisciplinary project as part of multiple assessments (Internally assessed for 5 marks) Production across the countries Chinese toys in India World Trade Organisation The Struggle for a Fair Globalisation		
5	Project Work: Consumer Rights		



CBSE Class 10 Social Science Course Content

History: India and the Contemporary World - II			
Chapters	Specific Learning Objectives	Suggested Teaching Learning Process	Learning Outcome With Specific Competencies
Chapter 1: The Rise Of Nationalism In Europe	Examine the influence of the French Revolution on European countries in the formation of the Nation-state.	Watch videos and read associated novels about the French Revolution, followed by a class discussion and presentation.	Analyse how the French Revolution influenced European countries in the formation of nation-states.
	Examine the nature of the era's many social movements. (1830-1848)	World café/panel discussion/debate using Collaborative learning to investigate and present various social groupings as a group.	Enumerate and analyse the legitimacy of the various social movements of the period.
	Examine how the concept of nationalism evolved and led to the development of nation-states.	Use graphic organisers to illustrate the concept of a state union to make one nation. (Italy, Germany, and Greece)	Analyse and deduce how the concept of nationalism arose and led to the development of nation-states in Europe and elsewhere.
	Understand how the drive for colonies in the Balkan republics precipitated World War I.	Visual depiction of Pre-First World War Europe map, followed by class discussion and	Show how the thirst for imperialism sparked the First World War.



		reflection exercise based on the Post-First World War Europe map.	
Chapter 2: Nationalism In India	<p>Explore many aspects of nationalistic movements that brought in a sense of collective belonging.</p> <p>Discuss how the First World War triggered two distinctive movements in India (Khilafat and Non-cooperation Movement).</p> <p>Assess and evaluate the roles of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders in the two movements (NCM and CDM).</p>	<p>Story/sequence chart Storytelling pedagogy for the board Showcase many aspects of nationalistic movements that ushered in a sense of collective belonging.</p> <p>Students will evaluate textual content and additional sources before presenting through PowerPoint.</p> <p>Viewing pertinent movie/video snippets representing various events involving Gandhiji and other leaders and presenting conclusions through a panel discussion or seminars.</p>	<p>Showcase many aspects of nationalistic movements that ushered in a sense of collective belonging.</p> <p>Summarise the characteristics of the First World War that prompted two defining movements (Khilafat and Non-cooperation Movement) in India.</p> <p>Evaluate the success of Gandhiji's and other leaders' methods in the two movements.</p>
Chapter 3: The Making of a Global World	Study multiple aspects of how the world evolved dramatically in the nineteenth century in	Initiate an inquiry-based learning approach utilising the world café' technique and communicate your	Summarise the economic, political, cultural, and technical transformations that have revolutionised



Sub topic 1 The pre modern world	terms of economic, political, social, cultural, and technical domains.	results using the café discussion strategy of each area (how the world has changed in terms of economy, politics, culture, and technology).	the planet. Show the worldwide connectivity from prehistoric times to the present.
Sub topic 2 19th century 1815 -1914	Examine the negative effects of colonialism on the economy and the livelihoods of colonised people.	To demonstrate the interconnectivity, art integration and a gallery stroll were used.	List the negative effects of colonialism on the livelihoods of colonised people.
Sub topic 3 The inter- war economy	Inter-disciplinary Project based on Chapter 7 of Geography: National Economy Lifelines and Chapter 4 of Economics: Globalization and the Indian Economy	Students analyse the photographic display/new paper cuttings that portray the detrimental impact of colonialism on colonised people's lives and publish their findings in the form of a newsletter/cartoon strips/Inter Disciplinary Project.	
Sub topic 4 Rebuilding of world economy: the post war era.			
Chapter 4: The Age of Industrialization	Examine the economic, political, and social aspects of pre and post-industrialization. Analyse the impact of	View-related Videos/ Visuals/ Documentaries/ Movie Clippings on Pre and Post-Economic, Political, and Social Features of Pre and	Enumerate the economic, political, and social characteristics of pre and postindustrialization.



on	industrialization in the colonies, with a particular focus on India.	Post-Industrialization Debate the impact of industrialisation in the colonies, with a particular focus on India.	Analyse and infer how industrialisation impacted colonies, with an emphasis on India.
Chapter 5: Print Culture and the Modern World.	Examine the evolution of print from its origins in East Asia to its spread in Europe and India. Analyse the influence of technology's expansion and analyse how social life and culture altered with the introduction of print.	Flow chart depicting the evolution of Print Declaration on the great alteration of humankind brought about by the printing revolution. Use a Venn diagram to compare the benefits of handwritten and printed books. Interpret and deduce major events and topics from images, cartoons, and excerpts from propagandists literature, with a concentration on print culture.	Describe the evolution of print from its origins in East Asia to its spread in Europe and India. Comment on the notion that the print revolution was more than simply a method of creating books; it was a deep alteration of humanity. Compare and contrast the ancient tradition of handwritten manuscripts with print technology. Summarise the role of the printing revolution and its influence on the global and Indian political, social, and economic conditions.



Political Science: Democratic Politics - II			
Chapter 1: Power sharing	<p>Investigates and comprehends how democracies deal with demands and the necessity for power sharing.</p>	<p>Read relevant newspaper articles/clippings on power sharing and show your results in a flow chart.</p>	<p>List the reasons why power sharing is necessary in a democracy.</p>
	<p>Analyse the challenges that nations such as Belgium and Sri Lanka confront in guaranteeing successful power sharing.</p>	<p>Discuss several kinds of electricity distribution.</p> <p>Classroom discussion about the issues that Belgium and Sri Lanka face in establishing efficient power sharing.</p> <p>Socratic Debate on India, Sri Lanka, and Belgium's Power Sharing Techniques</p> <p>Read the textual resource and additional resources, and display your results using graphic organisers.</p>	<p>Analyse and deduce the difficulties that Belgium and Sri Lanka confront in securing power sharing.</p> <p>Compare and contrast India's power sharing with Sri Lanka and Belgium.</p> <p>Summarise the role of power sharing in maintaining a country's unity and stability.</p>
Chapter 2: Federalism	<p>Understand the idea and practice of Indian Federalism.</p>	<p>Group debate on the division of powers between the Union and state</p>	<p>Analyse and deduce how federalism is practised in India.</p>



	Analyse the policies and politics that have bolstered federalism in practice.	governments, including presentations of the results. Debate and propose ideas and politics that promote Federalism in practice using a mind map.	Analyse and infer how policies and politics have strengthened federalism in practice.
Chapter 3: Gender, Religion, and Caste	Examine the role of gender, religion, and caste in the practice of democracy in India. Analyses whether or not the various manifestations based on these disparities are healthy in a democracy.	Skit/street play to demonstrate how inequalities in gender, religion, and caste affect healthy or unhealthy behaviour in a democracy. Analyse and deduce how diverse expressions based on variations in Gender, Religion, and Caste are healthy or harmful in a democracy using a graphic manner.	Discusses how disparities in gender, religion, and caste affect healthy or unhealthy behaviour in a democracy. Analyses and infers if varied expressions based on gender, religion, and caste are good or ill in a democracy.
Chapter 4:	Examine the role, function, and number of political parties in a democracy. Assesses the contributions of national and regional	The function, purpose, and number of political parties in democracy Reads newspapers and watches video clips to justify the contributions /	Describes the function, purpose, and number of political parties in a democracy. Justifies the contributions / non-contributions



	political parties to the creation or destruction of Indian democracy.	non-contributions made by national and regional political parties to the smooth operation of Indian democracy.	made by national and regional political parties to the achievement of Indian democracy.
Chapter 5:	<p>Understands the expected and actual consequences of democracy in terms of government quality, economic well-being, equality, social disparities, conflict, freedom, and dignity.</p> <p>Analyses the factors that contribute to the gap between predicted and actual democratic outcomes in the following areas: government quality, economic well-being, inequality, social differences and conflict, and lastly, freedom and dignity.</p>	<p>Graphs to show how the success of democracy is dependent on the quality of governance, economic well-being, equality, social disparities, conflict, freedom, and dignity.</p> <p>Case study for Analyses and infers why the difference between predicted and actual outcomes sometimes affects the success of democracy.</p>	<p>Describes how the success of democracy is dependent on the quality of governance, economic well-being, equality, social diversity, conflict, freedom, and dignity.</p> <p>Analyses and infers why the difference between predicted and actual outcomes sometimes affects the success of democracy.</p>



Weightage to Type of Questions

Sections	Marks	Percentage
Mark MCQs (20x1)	20 x 1 = 20	25
Marks Narrative Questions	4 x 2 = 8	10
Marks Narrative Questions	5 x 3 = 15	18.75
MARKS Case Study Questions	3 x 4 = 12	15
Mark Narrative Questions	4 x 5 = 20	25
Map	5	6.25

Internal Assessment (20 Marks)

Assessment	Description	Marks
Periodic Assessment	Pen Paper Test	5
Multiple Assessment	Quiz, debate, role play, viva, group discussion, visual expression, interactive bulletin boards, gallery walks, exit cards, concept maps, peer assessment, Selfassessment, etc. through Interdisciplinary project	5
Subject Enrichment Activity	Project Work on Consumer Rights (or) Social Issues (or) Sustainable Development	5
Portfolio	Classwork, Work done	5



	(activities/ assignments) reflections, narrations, journals, etc. Achievements of the student in the subject throughout the year Participation of the student in different activities like heritage India quiz	
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Prescribed Books:

Subject	Books	Publications
History	India and the Contemporary World - II	NCERT
Political Science	Democratic Politics	NCERT
Geography	Contemporary India	NCERT
Economics	Understanding Economic Development	NCERT
Disaster Management	Together Towards a Safer India -Part III (A textbook on Disaster Management)	CBSE