

Course Structure Social Science Class 9th Academic Session 2019-2020

Academic spell	Subject area	Chapter number	Chapter name	Learning Outcomes
Unit I	History	1	Event and process The French Revolution	Events and process that shaped the identity of the world. Development and factors that led to French Revolution People and ideas that inspired the revolution Written, oral and visual material as a source for the history of revolution.
	Geography	1	India- Size and location	Location and size of India and J&K (latitudinal and longitudinal) on the globe/map of the world. Location of neighboring countries of India. Position and contact of India with respect to other countries of the world. Map work: Identifying/locating – islands groups in the Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, ,neighbors of India, states through which Tropic of Cancerpasses, Southernmost tip of India.
	Political Science	1	What is Democracy? Why Democracy?	The Learner: Understands the meaning of democracy, broader meaning of democracy, can give arguments in favour of democracy and against it, reflect on features of democracy, drawbacks of democracy, and differentiates between democratic and non-democratic governments.
	Economics	1	Money and Banking	Barter System, Evolution of Money, Money as a medium of Exchange, Modern forms of money, Currency. Meaning of Bank- Types of banks, types of Bank Accounts/Deposits. Loan and credit activities of Banks. Banking and the common man. Opening of saving accounts, depositing and withdrawing money from saving accounts, role of post office in savings.
Unit II	History	2	Socialism in Europe and The Russian Revolution	History of Socialism through study of Russian Revolution- Causes that led to the revolution-People and ideas that contributed to revolution. Post revolution Russia- its impact on the world.
	Political Science	2	Constitutional Design	Apartheid in South Africa, Democratic constitution in South Africa ,need for constitution ,Making of the Indian Constitution by Constituent Assembly, philosophy vision underlying Constitution (Guiding values)
	Geography	2	Physical features of India	Major Physiographic Divisions- The Himalayan Mountains, The Northern Plains, The Peninsular Plateau, The Indian Desert, The Coastal Plains, The Islands-Formation of Himalayas. Major Physical Divisions of J&K. Map work: Location of various physical divisions of India, location of mountains and Hill ranges, peaks, plateaus, deserts, Eastern and Western Ghats, Lakshadweep Islands.

	Economy	2	Introduction to Indian Economy	The Learner: Identifies people as a resource, defines unemployment and its types, explain the concept of poverty and its causes and the Government's anti-poverty measures, reflect on the factors that determine the quality of population, understands the meaning of Food Security. The role of PDS in India

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TERM-1	History	3	Nazism and the Rise of Hitler	Events/developments leading to rise of Hitler and Nazism. Nazism ad Germany- its significance in shaping the politics of the World. Speeches and Writings of Nazi leaders as a source for the period.
	Pol. Science	3	Electoral Politics	Why Election, types of elections in democracy, election process in India, difference between democratic and non-democratic elections, Election Commission of India, challenges to Election in India. Activity- Dramatize the process of voting in classroom and debate of parliament.
		4	Working of Institutions	Democratic Institutions- Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. Working and decision making, political executive. Need for political Institutions, need for Parliament, two houses of Parliament. Prime Minister- his powers, Council of Ministers. The President- His election, powers, bicameral nature of Indian Parliament.
	Geography	03	Drainage	Meaning: Drainage, Drainage Basin, Water Divide, Perennial rivers, river system. Drainage system in India- The Himalayan Rivers, The Indus river system, The Ganga river system, The Brahmaputra system. The Peninsular rivers: The Narmada Basin, The Tapti Basin, The Godavari Basin, The Mahanadi Basin, The Krishna Basin, The Kaveri Basin- Role of rivers and lakes in the economy. River pollution.Rivers of J&K- The Jehlum and the River Chenab. Lakes in the State. Map skills: Location of rivers- Ganga, Satluj, Damodar, Kirshna, Narmada, Tapi, Mahanadi, Brahmaputra, Jehlum and Chenab. Lakes- Chili Sambhar, Wular, Pulicat, Kolleru.
	Geography	07	Geography of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	The learner: Gets elementary ideas of physiographic divisions of erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir, its climate, drainage and soils

Unit III	Disaster Management	03	Natural Disaster	Meaning of Disaster, hazard, mitigation; Natural Disaster- Earthquake, landslides, floods, drought, and famine, snow avalanches, cloud bursts. Effects and mitigation measures with respect to J&K.
	History	4	Forest Society and Colonialism	How different groups grapple with the changes in the contemporary world and how these changes affect their lives. Impact of Colonialism on Forest societies. Implications of scientific forestry. Social and Central sphere of forest communities through the study of specific revolts. Oral traditions as the source for tribal revolts
	Political Science	6	Electoral Politics in the Erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir	The learner: Comprehends the electoral process and its nature in the erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir, discusses the electoral trends and electoral behavior since 1951.
	Geography	4	Climate	Meaning- Climate, monsoon. Climate of India, Climate controls- Latitude, altitude, pressure, wind system, distance from the sea, ocean currents and relief features- Factors affecting climate of India- The Indian Monsoon- as a unifying bond. The seasons of India- Distribution of rainfall- Climate of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. Map skills: Locating places with rainfall over 400 cm and less than 20 cm. Areas of low rainfall in J&K.
	Disaster Management	4	Manmade Disaster	Man-made Disaster- General concept, types, causes, effects and preventive measures with special reference to J&K for fire, Environmental degradation, transport, accidents, chemical/industrial accidents.

Term II	History	5	Pastoralists in the Modern World- Life of peasants.	What happened to pastoralists- pastoralism in the Modern World with the formation of Modern States, marking of boundaries, process of sedentriazationcontraction of pastures and expansion of markets, varying patterns of developments with pastoral societies in different places.
	History	6	The Integration of Princely States: A case study of Jammu and Kashmir	The learner: Explains the events leading to accession of J&K to India and then theformation of Jammu and Kashmir Constituent Assembly
	Political Science	5	Democratic rights	Defining rights, need of rights in a democracy - rights in the Indian Constitution, guarantee of Fundamental Rights, expanding scope of rights.
	Geography	5	Natural vegetation	Meaning- virgin vegetation, Flora and fauna. Relief – land, soil; climate-temperature, precipitation; major types of vegetation- tropical evergreen forests, Tropical deciduous

			and wildlife	forests, Tropical Thorn forests and scrubs. Montane forests, mangrove forests. Wildlife in India; Natural vegetation and wildlife of J&K. Map skills- labeling / identifying- areas of evergreen forests and dry deciduous forests, two natural parks in each Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western parts of the country.
	Geography	6	Population	Meaning- Population growth, population change, literacy rate, population of India as per Census 2011, population size, distribution, density, age composition, occupational structure, National policy of population; Population of J&K- Size and Growth, distribution, factors responsible for uneven population distribution in India and in J&K. Demographic attributes.
	Disaster Management	5	Road safety Education	Concept of road safety Education- Meaning and importance – Rules of the road, traffic signs, crossings, road safety signage- Mandatory, cautionary, informative.