

Class VI (Social Sciences)

Suggested Pedagogical Processes	Learning Outcomes
<p>The learner be provided opportunities in pairs/groups/individually and encouraged to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ use diagrams, models and audio-visual materials to understand the motions of the earth. ➤ observe stars, planets, satellites (Moon), eclipse under the guidance of parents/teacher/elders, etc. to understand astronomical phenomena. ➤ use globe for understanding latitudes and longitudes. ➤ use diagrams for understanding lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere and biosphere. ➤ explore maps for locating continents, oceans, seas, States/UTs of India, India and its neighbouring countries, the physical feature of India such as mountains, plateaus, plains, deserts, rivers, etc. ➤ discuss superstitions linked to eclipses. ➤ use pictures, drawings of different types of sources to read, explain, discuss these to understand how historians have interpreted these to reconstruct history of the ancient India ➤ undertake map activity: for locating important places, sites of hunter-gatherers-food producers, Harappan civilization, janapadas, mahajanapadas, empires, places related to events in the life of the Buddha and Mahavira -centres of art and architecture - areas outside India with which India had contacts. Explore epics, Ramayana, Mahabharata, Silappadikaram, Manimekalai or some important works by Kalidas, etc. 	<p>The learner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● distinguishes between stars, planets and satellites e.g. Sun, Earth and Moon ● recognizes that the earth is a unique celestial body due to existence of life , zones of the earth with special reference to biosphere. ● demonstrates day and night and seasons. ● locates directions on the flat surface and continents and oceans on the world map. identifies latitudes and longitudes, e.g., poles, equator, tropics, States/UTs of India and other neighbouring countries on globe and the world map, ● locates physical features of India such as mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers, desert, etc. on the map of India. ● draws neighbourhood map showing scale, direction, and features with the help of conventional symbols. ● examines critically the superstitions related to eclipses. ● identifies different types of sources (archaeological, literary, etc.) and describes their use in reconstruction of history of this period. ● locates important historical sites, places on an outline map of India. ● recognises distinctive features of early human cultures and explains their growth. ● lists out significant contributions of important kingdoms, dynasties with examples viz., Ashokan inscriptions, Gupta coins, Ratha temples by Pallavas etc. ● explains broad developments during

- discuss: basic ideas and central values of Buddhism, Jainism and other systems of thought relevance of their teachings today development of art and architecture in ancient India -India's contribution in the area of culture and science role play: on various historical themes like change of Ashoka after Kalinga War- one of the events, incidents from literary works of the time etc.
- undertake projects: on the evolution of state - working of ganas or sanghas- contributions of kingdoms, dynasties in the field of culture -India's contact with areas outside India highlighting the impact of these contacts and classroom discussion on projects visit to museum: to see the material remains of early human settlements - Harappan and discuss the continuity and change between these cultures. participate in a discussion on the concepts of diversity, discrimination, government, and livelihood.
- observe examples of fair/unfair treatments to people meted out in the family, school, society, etc.
- study from the text and direct observation of functioning of a Gram Panchayat or a municipality/corporation (according to the place a student lives).
- understand the role of governance in society, and the difference between affairs of a family and those of a village/city
- describe case studies of nearby localities/villages in respect of occupations.

ancient period e.g. hunting-gathering stage, the beginning of agriculture, the first cities on the Indus etc. and related developments occurring in one place with another.

- describes issues, events, and personalities mentioned in literary works of the time. describes the implications of India's contacts with regions outside India in the fields of religion, art, architecture, etc.
- outlines India's significant contributions in culture and science viz. astronomy, medicine, mathematics, and knowledge of metals, etc. synthesizes information related to various historical developments, analyses basic ideas and values of various religions and systems of thought during ancient period. describes various forms of human diversity around her/him.
- develops a healthy attitude towards various kinds of diversity around her/him.
- recognises various forms of discrimination and understands the nature and sources of discrimination.
- differentiates between equality and inequality in various forms to treat them in a healthy way.
- describes the role of government, especially at the local level.
- identifies various levels of the government – local, state and union.
- analyses the functioning of rural and urban local government bodies in sectors like health and education.
- describes factors responsible for availability occupations undertaken in rural and urban areas.

Class VII (Social Sciences)

Suggested Pedagogical Processes	Learning Outcomes
<p>The learner be provided opportunities in pairs/groups/ individually and encouraged to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ engage with key concepts like ecosystem, atmosphere, disasters, weather, climate, climatic regions, etc. using meaningful explanations and appropriate resources. ➤ discuss and share their observations and experiences regarding various aspects of the environment - e.g. components of natural and human made environments, flora and fauna in different ecosystems/climatic regions, kinds of pollution, sources of fresh water in their surroundings, etc. ➤ explore globe and maps for identifying historical places/kingdoms, climatic regions, and other resources. ➤ Use diagrams/models/visuals/audio-visual materials for understanding interior of the earth, formation of different types of landforms, movements of water in the ocean, etc. ➤ collect samples and identify different types of rocks from the vicinity. ➤ participate in mock drill for earthquakes or other disasters. ➤ discuss factors, both natural and human-made that cause disasters like tsunamis, floods, earthquakes, etc. ➤ discuss similarities and differences in the life of people in different natural regions of the world ➤ identify different sources of history available in books/local environment e.g. extracts from manuscripts/ maps/illustrations/painting/historical monuments/films, biographical dramas, teleserials, and folk dramas and interpret these to understand the time. familiarize with the emergence of new 	<p>The learner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● identifies major layers of the earth's interior, rock types, layers of the atmosphere in a diagram. ● locates distribution and extent of different climatic regions on the world map or globe. ● explains preventive actions to be undertaken in the event of disasters e.g. earthquake, floods, droughts. ● describes formation of landforms due to various factors/events. ● explains composition and structure of the atmosphere. ● describes different components of the environment and the interrelationship between them. ● analyzes factors contributing to pollution in their surroundings and lists measures to prevent it. ● reasons factors leading to diversity in flora and fauna due to various factors e.g. climate, landforms, etc. ● reflects on the factors leading to disasters and calamities. ● shows sensitivity to the need for conservation of natural resources- air, water, energy, flora and fauna. ● draws interrelationship between climatic regions and life of people ● living in different climatic regions. analyses factors that impact development of specific regions. ● provides examples of sources used to study various periods in history. ● relates key historical developments during medieval period occurring in one place with another. ● explains the relationship between livelihood patterns and the geographical condition of the area inhabited e.g. tribes, nomadic

dynasties and prepare a timeline to trace important developments during this time

- enact/dramatize key events of a given historical period/personality like Razia Sultan, Akbar etc.
- reflect on the changes in society during medieval period and compare it with present day time
- prepare projects: on dynasties/kingdoms/administrative reforms and architectural specialities of a period e.g. Khaljis, Mughals, etc.
- engage with factors contributing to the emergence of new religious ideas and movements through the use of poems of saints/bhajans, kirtans or qawwalis/ visits to nearby dargah/ gurudwara/ temple associated with bhakti or sufi saints and discuss the basic tenets of different religions.
- participate in a discussion on the concepts of democracy, equality, State Government, gender, media and advertising.
- prepare posters with drawings and pictures on the significance of the Constitution, Preamble, right to equality and struggles for equality.
- observe assembly constituency map of State/UT. Organise a mock election and youth assembly.
- debate about the role of the media.
- perform a role play with songs and poems about
- issues such as equality in democracy, discrimination faced by girls etc.
- express views, through descriptive and critical writing, about standards of living of girls and women in rural and urban areas. make oral and written presentations about women who worked for a better society.
- prepare newspaper collages about the work being done by the State

pastoralists and banjaras.

- analyses socio-political and economic changes during medieval period analyses administrative measures and strategies for military control adopted by different kingdoms e.g. the Khaljis and Tughluqs, Mughals, etc. draws comparisons between policies of different rulers describes distinctive developments in style and technology used for construction of temples, tombs and mosques with examples. analyses factors which led to the emergence of new religious ideas and movements (bhakti and sufi) draws inferences from poetry of bhakti and sufi saints about existing social order. explains the significance of equality in democracy.
- distinguishes between political equality, economic equality, and social equality. Interprets social, political and economic issues in one's own region with reference to the right to equality.
- differentiates between local government and State government. describes the process of election to the legislative assembly. Locates one's own constituency on assembly constituency map of State/UT and names local MLA. analyses the causes and consequences of disadvantages faced by women of different sections of the society.
- identifies women achievers in different fields from various regions of India
- illustrates contribution of women to different fields with appropriate examples.
- explains the functioning of media with appropriate examples from newspapers. Creates an advertisement. differentiates between different kinds of markets. traces how goods travel through various market places.

<p>government on select issues (e.g. health, food, agriculture, roads) and some public works undertaken by the MLA of one's own constituency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ do projects (solo, pair or group) about types of advertisements and create advertisements about the need to save water and energy. ➤ organise awareness drives in one's own locality about sanitation, public health and road safety. visit any office under the state government/ UT Administration (e.g. electricity bill office) in one's own locality to observe its functioning and prepare a brief report. ➤ Undertake case studies and projects about local markets and shopping complexes through field visits 	
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Class VIII (Social Science)

Suggested Pedagogical Processes	Learning Outcomes
<p>The learner be provided opportunities in pairs/groups/individually and encouraged to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ collect information about distribution of various natural resources like land, soil, water, natural vegetation, wildlife, minerals, power resources, types of industries in their environs and relate it with India and the world. ➤ explore various farming practices carried out in the neighbourhood/ district/ state ➤ use pictures/news clippings/ videos to be familiar with the availability of natural resources and their protection, various agricultural practices in other states/countries ➤ develop projects on conservation of natural and human made resources ➤ discuss with peers about forest fire, 	<p>The learner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● classifies different types of industries based on raw materials, size and ownership. ● describes major crops, types of farming and agricultural practices in her/his own area/state. ● interprets the world map for uneven distribution of population. ● describes causes of forest fire, landslide, industrial disasters and their risk reduction measures. ● locates distribution of important minerals e.g. coal and mineral oil on the world map. ● analyses the uneven distribution of natural and human-made resources on the earth ● justifies judicious use of natural

landslide, industrial disasters, natural and human reasons for their occurrence and control measures.

- use atlas /maps for locating major agricultural areas of the world, industrial countries/regions, understanding spatial distribution of population.
- read stories of lived experiences of individuals and communities of the period.
- discuss events and processes in groups and as a whole in the classroom situation.
- raise questions on different issues and events like, why the English East India Company felt it necessary to involve itself in feuds among Indian rulers? Visit places of historical importance particularly those associated with centres of colonial administration and Indian national movement.
- undertake 'projects' and 'activities' like (a) writing an essay on "Gandhiji's idea of non-violence and its Impact on India's National Movement", (b) drawing up a timeline on significant Events of India's National Movement" (c) enacting a role play on, The Chauri Chaura Incident," and (d) locating on an outline map of India the Regions Most Effected by Commercial Crop Cultivation during the Colonial Period".
- Familiarise with the sources like vernacular and British accounts, autobiographies, biographies, novels, paintings, photographs, contemporary writings, documents, newspaper reports, films, documentaries and also recent writings to understand and reconstruct histories of various movements.
- Expose to pedagogically innovative and criterion-referenced questions for self-assessment like, What were the

resources such as water, soil, forest, etc. to maintain developments in all areas.

- analyses the factors due to which some countries are known for production of major crops, e.g., wheat, rice, cotton, jute, etc., and locates these countries on the world map.
- draws interrelationship between types of farming and development in different regions of the world.
- draws bar diagram to show population of different countries/India/states.
- distinguishes the „modern period“ from the „medieval“ and the „ancient“ periods through the use of sources, nomenclatures used for various regions of the Indian sub-continent and broad developments.
- explains how the English East India Company became the most dominant power. explains the differences in the impact of colonial agrarian policies in different regions of the country like the „indigo rebellion“.
- describes the forms of different tribal societies in the 19th century and their relationship with the environment.
- explains the policies of the colonial administration towards the tribal communities.
- explains the origin, nature and spread of the revolt of 1857 and the lessons learned from it.
- analyses the decline of pre-existing urban centres and handicraft industries and the development of new urban centres and industries in India during the colonial period.
- explains the institutionalisation of the new education system in India.
- analyses the issues related to caste, women, widow remarriage, child marriage, social reforms and the laws and policies of colonial administration towards these issues.

reasons for the Battle of Plassey?"

participate in a discussion on the concepts of Constitution, Parliament, judiciary and marginalisation.

- prepare posters with drawings and pictures and make oral and written presentations on the significance of the Constitution of India, Preamble, Parliamentary government, separation of powers, federalism.
- debate how the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity are being practised in classroom/ school/ home/ society.
- do projects (solo, pair or group) about the Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties.
- screen and discuss the Rajya Sabha TV series, Samvidhan and movies such as Gandhi, Sardar, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. observe parliamentary constituency map of State/UT.
- organise a mock election with model code of conduct and Youth parliament (Bal Sansad). prepare a list of registered voters in one's own neighbourhood. carry out an awareness campaign in one's own locality about significance of voting. find out some public works undertaken by the MP of one's own constituency. examine contents of a First Information Report (FIR) form.
- express views, through descriptive and critical writing, about the role of judges in the delivery of justice to the litigants.
- conduct focus group discussions on violation, protection and promotion of human rights, especially of women, SCs, STs, religious/ linguistic minorities, persons with disabilities, children with special needs, sanitation workers, and other disadvantaged sections. screen and discuss the movie, I am Kalam (Hindi, 2011).
- perform a role play about child labour,

- outlines major developments that occurred during the modern period in the field of arts.
- outlines the course of the Indian national movement from the 1870s till Independence.
- analyses the significant developments in the process of nation-building. interprets social and political issues in one's own region with reference to the Constitution of India.
- illustrates the Fundamental Rights and the Fundamental Duties with appropriate examples.
- applies the knowledge of the Fundamental Rights to find out about their violation, protection and promotion in a given situation (e.g. Child Rights).
- differentiates between State government and Union government. describes the process of election to the Lok Sabha. locates one's own constituency on parliamentary constituency map of State/UT and names local MP.
- explains the process of making a law. (e.g. Domestic Violence Act, RTI Act, RTE Act).
- explains the functioning of the judicial system in India by citing some landmark cases. demonstrates how to file a First Information Report (FIR).
- analyses the causes and consequences of marginalisation faced by disadvantaged sections of one's own region.
- identifies the role of the Government in providing public facilities such as water, sanitation, road, electricity etc., and recognises their availability.
- describes the role of Government in regulating economic activities

child rights, and the criminal justice system in India.

- visit any office under the Union Government (e.g. post office) in one's own locality to observe its functioning and prepare a brief report.
- share experiences with peers on public facilities and reasons for the disparity in availability of water, sanitation, electricity.
- organise a debate why Government be responsible for providing public facilities.
- case studies or newspaper clippings can be provided to learners as an example of negligence in the enforcement of the laws and compensation.
- group discussion on role of Government in regulating economic activities, e.g. analysing the reason of the Bhopal gas tragedy.