OPEN TEXT BASED ASSESSMENT – CLASS IX SOCIAL SCIENCE

THEME I- TALE OF HILLS

SL. NO	CONCEPTS	OBJECTIVE	METHODOLOGY	EVALUATION TOOL(QUESTIONS)	EVALUATION OUTCOME(ANSWERS EXPECTED)
1	Tourism	Geographical importance of Uttarakhand	e-content	1. What attracts tourist to Uttarakhand ? 2. List out the flora found in the region of Nainital district?	1.Scenic beauty of slopes , trekking, bird watching, green pines, lakes etc. 2. Sal, Pine, Oak, Buruns and Rhododendron
2	Village Peora	Familiarising students the importance of living in village	e-content	1. How Bansi depicts his village Peora ? 2. Why did Bansi reluctant to leave his village Peora ?	1. People are very close, Scenic beauty, cultural richness, fairs and festivals. 2. He was deeply attached to his village and life in village gave him immense pleasure. • Rich culture of his home ground, food, music, dance, festivals were indelibly marked in his memory.
3	Uttarakhand	Students are able to locate the map	Skill [map]	1. In the given outline map of India label the following. (a) Capital of Uttarakhand (b) The famous hill station of Uttarakhand 2. Locate the following. (a) Delhi (b) Uttarakhand (c) Almora	1. (a) Dehradun (b) Nainital
4	Joint family protection , economic support	Ensuring the responsibility of the family towards each other	Group discussion	1. What was the family background of Bansi ? 2. What was the economic background of Bansi's family?	1. Followed joint family system • Collective responsibility • Simple • led a very average life • affectionate 2. grandfather ran Dhaba in his village. His father assisted his grandfather in running the Dhaba.

5.	Comparing rural and city life	Students are able to comparing the rural and urban life	Skit	1. How is the life in Delhi different from that of village in Uttarakhand ? 2. What are the environmental and social issues faced by metropolitan city Delhi?	1. Delhi- over crowded,tall building , big Bunglows ,different language, tradition, entertainment facilities , improved infrastructure facilities. Village in Uttarakhand- Scenic beauty, clean air, close relationship with people. 2. Pollution (air, noise, water) Overcrowding, homeless people, beggary
6.	Cultural heritage	Analysing the regional and religious festivals	e-content	1. What is the popular dance form of Peora ? What are the delicious food items of Peora ? 2. What are the regional and religious festivals in your locality?	1. Chalia. Singal, Khatta/Aam ka Fajitha 2. Onam, Vishu, Vinayak Chathurthi, Janmashtami, Moharram, Bakrid Christmas, Easter etc.
7	Facilities, comforts, opportunities in the city	Students understand the standard of living of people in metropolitan city	Seminar	1. What are the facilities offered by the city to the people? 2. How the life in metropolis benefited Bansi?	1. * means of amusement and recreation • Food outlets • Sanitation, infrastructure, roads and drainage 2. School experience made him confident • Planned to become a doctor and serve community
8	Natural Hazards	Understanding the occurance of natural disaster	Seminar	1. What kind of natural disaster did Bansi and his grandfather confront? 2. List out the causes for the occurance of natural disaster in Uttarakhand?	1. Flood ,landslide 2. Callous policies, aggressive promotion and run away growth of tourism ,unchecked and unplanned infrastructure in ecological fragile areas
9.	Prevention and mitigation of natural disaster	Developing and applying strategies for prevention	Discussion and debate.	1. Mention adequate strategies for prevention of natural disasters. 2. Which are the areas of governance failure for preventing natural disaster?	1. Early warning system, effective evacuation plans, responsive disaster management system 2. Governance failure, inexpensive radar – based cloud burst- forecasting. Meteorological department had no reliable record of rainfall at different locations. Inter-agency squabbles

| 10 | Disaster management ent | Applying knowledge to mitigate flood. | Seminar and discussion. | 1. Imagine that a flood occurred in your locality. Suggest some measures to overcome the situation.
2. How will you prepare a disaster management kit for your family ? | 1. Evacuation of family to higher ground. Move to rehabilitation centre

Regular monitoring of warning system

2. First aid box

Family photo

Water bottle

Dry fruits

Indoor games or toys

Bed sheets or clothes |

THEME-II : MIGRATION

SL. NO.	CONCEPTS	OBJECTIVE	METHODOLOGY	EVALUATION TOOL (QUESTIONS)	EVALUATION OUTCOME(ANSWERS EXPECTED)
1	Definition, Meaning	To make the students understand the term 'Migration'	e-content	1.What is Migration? 2. What is the broader meaning of Migration?	1.Movement of people from one place to another. 2. It include the cultural , social,linguistic,religious,political and racial aspects of movement of the people.
2	Search of jobs, education, better health facilities	The students should have the knowledge about the factors of migration.	Discussion about the factors of migration	1. Name the factors that lead to migration? 2. Which are the three Ds associated with the work of migrants	1. In search to job, education, better health etc. 2. Dirty, Dangerous and Degrading
3	Push & Pull factors, voluntary & involuntary migration	Analyzing the factors of migration.	Group discussion method. e-content	1. Distinguish between voluntary and Involuntary migration 2. Name the 2 main cultural reasons for forced international migration.	1. Voluntary migration - People choose to move themselves . Involuntary migration -when they are forced to move. 2. Slavery and political instability.
4	1. Rural to Urban 2. Rural to Rural 3. Urban to Urban 4. Urban to Rural 5. International	Understanding the streams of migration.	Seminar- students are asked to collect material from different sources	1. Who are labour migrants? 2. Involuntary movements are difficult to study. Give reasons.	1.People who move to new places looking for a job or better economic condition. 2. They are almost invariably driven and are accompanied by extraordinary events such as wars, partition, ethnic, religious strife. They also involve the movement of a large number of people in a very short span of time.

5	Environmental, political, cultural, social, religious and economical.	Why do the people move ? – the reasons of migration.	Seminar	1. What are the economic push factors of migration ? 2. What are the social and political pull factors of migration ?	1. Lack of employment . Natural disasters. Lack of food / shelter. Lower standards of living. 2. Social factors- Encouragement from family and friends, better health care, better educational opportunities, religious tolerance. Political factors- To gain protection under the law . Right to vote and freedom from persecution. Safety
6	Long term Short term Internal and external	Understanding the types of migration.	Debate	1. Differentiate between long term and short term migration. 2. Distinguish between internal and external migration.	1. Long term migration – That results in the relocation of an individual or an house hold Short term migration – It involves back and forth movement between a source and destination. 2. Internal Migration – Movement to a new home within a state, country or continent. External Migration – Movement to a new home in a different state, country or continent.
7	Statewise, seasonal, countrywide, international migration.	Illustration of data.	Discussion .	1. Define seasonal migration. 2. What is the difference between emigration and immigration ? 3. Define step migration.	1. The process of moving for a period of time in response to labour or climate conditions. 2. Emigration- Those people who leave one country to move to another. Immigration- those people who move into a new country. 3. A series of short term, less extreme migrations from a person's place of origin to a final destination- such as moving from a farm to a village, to a town and finally to a city.

				1. What are the social problems created due to migration ?
				2. Explain the negative impact of immigration.
					1. Increasing population
					   Unemployment
					   Integration difficulties and friction with local people.
					2. Resentment and fear towards newcomers in receiving states.
					   Discrimination, low wages, crime, complaints from local residents.

8	Slums Social problems Insecurity	Discussing the problems of migration	Seminar		
9	Migration affected by distance	Understanding zipf's theory- Graphical representation.	e-content	1. Explain zipf's inverse distance law with the help of a diagram. 2. Name the law that explains migration volume affected by distance.	1. According to zipf's theory, the number of migrants from one city to another is a function of the distance separating the cities, since the effort and cost required to cover greater distances would increase with the distance traveled. Diagram (See page no. 12 of OTBA material) 2. Zipf's inverse distance law.
10	Advantages and disadvantages.	Analysing the negative and positive impact of migration.	Discussion	1. What are the advantages of migration ? 2. Give any 4 examples to show trends in recent migration.	1. Immigration provides a supply of low cost labour for host countries, it helps in filling the gaps between job vacancies and skills, economic growth can be sustained and services to an ageing population can be maintained. Helps in bringing energy and innovation, enriches cultural diversity. 2. Any 4 examples .(Refer OTBA material page 13)