

**BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN, KOCHI**  
**YEAR PLAN FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024 - 2025**  
**STD IX - ENGLISH**

MONTH	TOPIC	SUB-TOPICS	GRAMMAR	WRITING
JUNE (21 DAYS)	BEEHIVE Unit 1	The Fun They Had The Road Not Taken(Poem)	Determiners	Descriptive Paragraph Writing (Person)
	MOMENTS Unit 1	The Lost Child		
JULY (24 DAYS)	BEEHIVE Unit 2 & Unit 3	The Sound Of Music Evelyn Glennie Bismillah Khan (Reading only) Wind (Poem) The Little Girl Rain on The Roof (Poem)	Tenses	Descriptive Paragraph Writing (Event)
	MOMENTS Unit 2	The Adventures of Toto		
<b>PERIODIC TEST I (30 JULY - 7 AUGUST)</b>				
AUGUST (20 DAYS)	BEEHIVE Unit 4	A Truly Beautiful Mind The Lake Isle of Innisfree (Poem)	Modals	Descriptive Paragraph Writing (Situation)
	MOMENTS Unit 3	Iswaran The Story Teller		
SEPTEMBER (16 DAYS)	BEEHIVE Unit 5	The Snake And The Mirror A Legend Of The Northland (Poem)	Subject- Verb Concord	Story Writing
	MOMENTS Unit 4	In The Kingdom of Fools (Internal Assessment only)		
OCTOBER (22 DAYS)	BEEHIVE Unit 6	My Childhood (To be tested for P2) No Men Are Foreign (Poem)	Subject- Verb Concord	Diary Entry
	MOMENTS Unit 5	The Happy Prince		
<b>PERIODIC TEST II ( 18 OCTOBER - 30 OCTOBER )</b>				
NOVEMBER (24 DAYS)	BEEHIVE Unit 7	Reach For The Top Santosh Yadav Maria Sharapova On Killing A Tree (Poem)	Reported Speech (Statements)	Paragraph Writing (Person, Event, Situation)
	MOMENTS Unit 7	The Last Leaf		
DECEMBER (18 DAYS)	BEEHIVE Unit 9	If I Were You	Reported Speech (Questions, Commands, Requests)	Diary Entry
	MOMENTS Unit 8	A House Is Not A Home		
<b>PERIODIC TEST III ( 3 JANUARY - 10 JANUARY )</b>				
JANUARY (24 DAYS)	BEEHIVE Unit 8 (READING ONLY)	Kathmandu (Art Integrated ASL Project) A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal (Internal Assessment only)	Revision	Revision
	MOMENTS Unit 9	The Beggar		
<b>FINAL EXAMINATION (17 FEBRUARY - 28 FEBRUARY)</b>				

**BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN ,KOCHI KENDRA**

**YEAR PLAN FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-25**

**STD IX**

**HINDI**

<b>MONTH</b>	<b>TOPIC</b>	<b>SUB-TOPICS</b>	<b>CONCEPTS</b>
जून	गद्य	दुःख का अधिकार	मनुष्य के जीवन में पोशाक का महत्व । समाज में फैले गरीब लोगों की मानसिक और आर्थिक स्थिति को उजागर करना ।
	पद्य	रैदास	पहला पद :- इसमें दास्य भाव की भक्ति का वर्णन है । कवि अपने को स्वामी के चरणों का दास मानता है । दूसरा पद :- ईश्वर समदर्शी है। 'छुआछूत एक भयानक समस्या है ' ।
	उपपाठ	गिल्लू	पशु-पक्षियों को स्वच्छंद मुक्त रख उनके स्वाभाविक विकास की भावना को प्रोत्साहित करना ।
	व्याकरण	अनुस्वार ,अनुनासिक	व्याकरण -ज्ञान ,व्यापक शब्द भंडार तथा विविध परिस्थितियों के अनुसार भाषाई दक्षता का उपयोग करना।
	पत्र	अनौपचारिक पत्र	पत्र लेखन कला और सृजनात्मकता का विकास ।
जुलाई	गद्य	एवरेस्ट:मेरी शिखर यात्रा	जिंदगी में कुछ पाने के लिए संघर्ष करना है । 'मन के हारे हार है,मन के जीते जीत' ।
	पद्य	अग्नि पथ	जिंदगी का दूसरा नाम संघर्ष है । संघर्षों को मुस्कान के साथ सामना करना है ।
	व्याकरण	उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय अपठित गद्यांश	व्याकरण -ज्ञान ,व्यापक शब्द भंडार तथा विविध परिस्थितियों के अनुसार भाषाई दक्षता का उपयोग करना।
	रचना	अनुच्छेद लेखन	लेखन कौशल और सृजनात्मकता का विकास ।

	<b>PERIODIC TEST - 1</b>	<b>PORTIONS-गद्य -दुःख का अधिकार ,एवरेस्ट मेरी शिखर यात्रा</b> <b>पद्य -रैदास ,अग्निपथ</b> <b>उपपाठ - गिल्लू</b> <b>व्याकरण -अनुस्वार ,अनुनासिक,उपसर्ग ,प्रत्यय</b> <b>लेखन -अनच्छेद लेखन ,अपठित गद्यांश</b>	
अगस्त	गद्य	तुम कब जाओगे, अतिथि	अतिथि देवों भवः। सामलोचानात्मक दृष्टिकोण का विकास ।
	पद्य	रहीम - दोहे	आत्मिक गुणों का विकास । विचार-विश्लेषण की क्षमता का विकास ।
	व्याकरण	चित्र वर्णन	उपयुक्त शैली और भाषा का प्रयोग करते हुए गद्य और काव्य लेखन करते हैं
	व्याकरण	विराम -चिह्न	रोचक गतिविधियों के माध्यम से लिखने के ढेरों अवसर विद्यार्थियों को देते हैं
सितंबर	गद्य	शुक्रतारे के समान	मिट्टी के प्रति श्रद्धा और सौन्दर्य बोध जगाना । प्रकृति से जुड़ाव व संवेदना जगाना ।
	व्याकरण	स्वर संधि	रोचक गतिविधियों के माध्यम से लिखने के ढेरों अवसर विद्यार्थियों को देते हैं
अक्टूबर	उपपाठ	स्मृति	बाल-सुलभ शरारतों का वर्णन ।
	पद्य	गीत -अगीत	प्रकृति की सुंदरता के साथ-साथ जीव-जंतुओं के प्रति प्रेम । मानवीय राग और प्रेम भाव का सजीव चित्रण ।
	व्याकरण	अपठित गद्यांश	तर्क क्षमता का विकास , किसी पाठ्यवस्तु को ध्यान से पढ़कर मुख्य बिंदुओं की पहचानते हैं ।

	<b>PERIODIC TEST-2</b>	<b>PORTIONS-गद्य - दुःख का अधिकार,तुम कब जाओगे अतिथि</b> <b>पद्य -अग्निपथ,रहीम -दोहे</b> <b>उपपाठ -स्मृति</b> <b>व्याकरण -उपसर्ग ,प्रत्यय ,स्वर संधि,विराम -चिह्न</b> <b>लेखन -अनुच्छेद लेखन,अनौपचारिक पत्र ,चित्र वर्णन ,अपठित गद्यांश</b>	
नवंबर	गद्य	वैज्ञानिक चेतना के वाहक: चंद्रशेखर वेंकट रामन	तार्किक व आलोचनात्मक दृष्टि का विकास ,प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के सदुपयोग हेतु प्रेरित करना ।
	उपपाठ	कल्लू कुम्हार की उनाकोटी	त्रिपुरा के भौगोलिक स्थिति , संस्कृति ,संगीत ,घरेलू उद्योग -धंधे , आधुनिक कृषि परंपरा ,धार्मिक रीति-रिवाज़ और मान्यताओं का वर्णन।
दिसंबर	व्याकरण	शब्द और पद अर्थ की दृष्टि से वाक्य भेद	ईमानदारी ,लगन,सत्यनिष्ठा आदि शाश्वत गुणों का विकास ।
	पद्य	नए इलाके में खुशबू रचते हैं हाथ	पुस्तकालय से लाभ । पुस्तक -सच्चे मित्र हैं । बचपन से ही पुस्तक पढ़ने की शौक तथा लाइब्रेरी बनाने की प्रेरणा ।
	<b>PERIODIC TEST-3</b>	<b>PORTIONS-गद्य- वैज्ञानिक चेतना के वाहक चंद्रशेखर वेंकट रामन ,शुक्रतारे के समान</b> <b>पद्य - गीत-अगीत,नए इलाके में, खुशबू रचते हैं हाथ</b> <b>उपपाठ-कल्लू कुम्हार की उनाकोटी</b> <b>व्याकरण - स्वर संधि,शब्द और पद,अर्थ की दृष्टि से वाक्य भेद</b> <b>लेखन -अनुच्छेद लेखन,अनौपचारिक पत्र ,अपठित गद्यांश</b>	

जनवरी	उपपाठ	मेरा छोटा -सा निजी पुस्तकालय	समय के साथ चले ,जीवन में कुछ भी स्थाई नहीं है। गरीब मजदूरों की दयनीय दशा की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना और उनके उद्धार के प्रति चेतना जागृत कराना ।
	व्याकरण	संवाद लेखन	लेखन कौशल और सृजनात्मकता का विकास ।
फरवरी	पुनरावृत्ति	<b>ANNUAL EXAMINATION PORTIONS- FULL PORTIONS</b>	
	<b>FINAL EXAMINATION</b>		

**BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN, KOCHI KENDRA**  
**YEAR PLAN FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-25**  
**MALAYALAM**  
**CLASS - IX**

MONTH	TOPIC	SUB-TOPICS	CONCEPTS	EVALUATION
ജൂൺ	തുടിതാളം തേടി	അമ്പാടിയിലേക്ക്	മലയാള സാഹിത്യത്തിന്റെ മഹനീയ പാരമ്പര്യം * മലയാളത്തിലെ പ്രധാന കാവ്യ പ്രസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ * പ്രാചീന കവിത്രയം * ഭഗവാനും ഭക്തനും തമ്മിലുള്ള ആത്മബന്ധം * രചനാ കാലത്തെ സാമൂഹികാവസ്ഥ * ഭാഷാപ്രയോഗരീതി * ദുർജ്ജന സംസർഗ്ഗം സജ്ജനങ്ങളെ സ്വാധീനിക്കില്ല	
	വ്യാകരണം	പ്രയോഗം മാറ്റുക	വാക്യപരിവർത്തനം ഭാഷാഗ്രഹണശേഷി	
	രചന	അവധാരണം( പദ്യം) കത്ത്	സാമൂഹികാവബോധം ഭാഷാസിദ്ധി രൂപഘടന	
ജൂലൈ	പാരിന്റെ നന്മയ്ക്കത്രേ	രണ്ടു ടാക്സിക്കാർ	* പരോപകാരപ്രദമായ ജീവിതമാണ് അഭികാമ്യം * മറ്റുള്ളവരെ നിസ്വാർത്ഥമായി സഹായിക്കുന്ന വ്യക്തികൾ പ്രധാന കഥാപാത്രങ്ങളായി വരുന്ന സാഹിത്യ കൃതികൾ * മഹത് വ്യക്തികളുടെ ജീവിത വീക്ഷണം, അനുഭവകഥകൾ എന്നിവയ്ക്ക് സമൂഹത്തിലുള്ള സ്വാധീനം	P 1 1.അമ്പാടിയിലേക്ക് 2.രണ്ടു ടാക്സിക്കാർ  പ്രയോഗം മാറ്റുക, അവധാരണം( പദ്യം)
	ഉപപാഠം	തേജസ്വിയായ വാശി ( പാഠങ്ങൾ 1-3)	ജീവചരിത്രകൃതികളുടെ പ്രാധാന്യം സ്വാമി വിവേകാനന്ദന്റെ ജനനവും ബാല്യകാലവും	

ആഗസ്റ്റ്	കുതുകമോടാലപിച്ചാലും	വിശ്വം ദീപമയം	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* സുഖദുഃഖ സമ്മിശ്രമായ ലോകത്ത് സമാധാനത്തോടെയും</li> <li>ശുഭാപിവിശ്വാസത്തോടെയും</li> <li>ജീവിക്കേണ്ടതിന്റെ ആവശ്യകത.</li> <li>* മലയാള സാഹിത്യത്തിലെ പ്രബോധനപരമായ കവിതകൾ</li> <li>* പ്രത്യാശാനിർഭരമായ ജീവിതം മഹത്തരമാണ്</li> </ul>	
സെപ്റ്റംബർ	പുക്കളൊക്കെയും വാക്കുകളാകുമ്പോൾ	വെള്ളച്ചാട്ടത്തിന്റെ ഇടിമുഴക്കം	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* യാത്രാവിവരണങ്ങളിലൂടെ പ്രകടമാകുന്ന സംസ്കാരവും, പ്രകൃതിയും</li> <li>* മലയാള സഞ്ചാര സാഹിത്യ ചരിത്രം</li> <li>* യാത്രാവിവരണത്തെ കൂടുതൽ അനുഭവവേദ്യമാക്കുന്ന വാങ്മയ ചിത്രങ്ങൾ</li> <li>* വിസ്മയകരമായ പ്രകൃതി പ്രതിഭാസം</li> <li>* കാവ്യാത്മകമായ ഭാഷ</li> <li>* സഞ്ചാരി കണ്ട നാടിന്റെ പ്രകൃതി ഭംഗി, ചരിത്രം, പാരമ്പര്യം</li> </ul>	
	ഉപപാഠം	തേജസ്വിയായ വാഗ്മി (പാഠങ്ങൾ 4-6)	* സ്വാമി വിവേകാനന്ദന്റെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ,ആദ്ധ്യാത്മിക ജീവിതത്തിലേക്കുള്ള പരിണാമഘട്ടം	
	വ്യാകരണം	വിധി - നിഷേധം, അംഗ-അംഗി വാക്യങ്ങൾ,	ഭാഷാപ്രയോഗശേഷി	
	രചന	അവധാരണം(പദ്യം) ഉപന്യാസം	ഭാഷാഗ്രഹണശേഷി സാമൂഹികാവബോധം ഭാഷാസിദ്ധി രൂപഘടന	
ഒക്ടോബർ	പാരിന്റെ നന്മയ്ക്കത്രേ	കാളകൾ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* തൊഴിലിനോടുള്ള ആത്മസമർപ്പണത്തിന്റെ പ്രാധാന്യം</li> <li>* ഏത് തൊഴിലും ശ്രേഷ്ഠമാണ്</li> <li>* അധ്വാനത്തിന്റെ മഹത്വം</li> <li>പ്രഘോഷിക്കുന്ന സാഹിത്യകൃതികൾ</li> <li>* കവിതയിലൂടെ വ്യക്തമാകുന്ന സാമൂഹിക പശ്ചാത്തലം</li> <li>* ജീവിതമാകുന്ന നാടകം.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">P 2</p> <p>1.വിശ്വം ദീപമയം 2.വെള്ളച്ചാട്ടത്തിന്റെ ഇടിമുഴക്കം *തേജസ്വിയായ വാഗ്മി(1-3)</p> <p>വാക്യപ്രയോഗം, വിധി - നിഷേധം, അംഗംഗി വാക്യങ്ങൾ, അവധാരണം(പദ്യം), കത്ത് (ഔദ്യോഗികം)</p>

	രചന	പത്രവാർത്ത ഉപന്യാസം	സാമൂഹികാവബോധം ഭാഷാസിദ്ധി രൂപഘടന	
നവംബർ	കുതുകമോടാലപിച്ചാലും	ആർഭാടത്തിൽ നിന്ന് ലാളിത്യത്തിലേക്ക്	ആധുനിക സമൂഹത്തിന്റെ ആർഭാടഭ്രമം * ഇല്ലാത്തവർ ചെലവാക്കി മുടിയുന്നതിനെതിരെയും ആർഭാടത്തിനെതിരായും ആദ്യം ഉയർന്ന ശബ്ദം. * ആർഭാടവും ഉന്മാദം തന്നെ.* പരസ്യങ്ങളുടെ സ്വാധീനം. *സമകാലിക പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ പരാമർശിക്കുന്ന ലേഖനങ്ങൾ.	
ഡിസംബർ	തേജസ്വിയായ വാഗ്മി	തേജസ്വിയായ വാഗ്മി (പാഠങ്ങൾ 7-9)	മഹത് വ്യക്തികളുടെ ജീവചരിത്രവും ആദർശവും.* തത്ത്വചിന്താധിഷ്ഠിതമായ പ്രവർത്തന മേഖലകൾ*	
ജനുവരി	പുക്കളൊക്കെയും വാക്കുകളാകുമ്പോൾ	അതേ പ്രാർത്ഥന	പാരിസ്ഥിതികദർശനവും പരോപകാരത്തിലധിഷ്ഠിതമായ ജീവിതവും പ്രമേയമാകുന്ന കഥകൾ, കവിതകൾ * കവിയുടെ കാവ്യജീവിത സൂചനകൾ. * സവിശേഷ പ്രയോഗങ്ങൾ. * ചമൽകാരഭംഗി. * പരിസ്ഥിതിയും സാഹിത്യവും തമ്മിലുള്ള ബന്ധം .	P 3 1.ആർഭാടത്തിൽനിന്ന് ലാളിത്യത്തിലേക്ക് 2.കാളകൾ തേജസ്വിയായ വാഗ്മി (4-6) അംഗാംഗി വാക്യങ്ങൾ, വിധി - നിഷേധം,വാക്യശുദ്ധി,വാക്യപ്രയോഗം, പത്രവാർത്ത,ഉപന്യാസം
	വ്യാകരണം	വാക്യശുദ്ധി,വാക്യപ്രയോഗം	ഭാഷാപ്രയോഗശേഷി	



<p>ഫെബ്രുവരി</p>	<p>ആവർത്തന പാഠങ്ങൾ</p>			<p><b>ANNUAL EXAM PORTIONS</b> Topics -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.കാളകൾ</li> <li>2.അതേ പ്രാർത്ഥന</li> <li>3.രണ്ടു ടാക്സിക്കാർ</li> <li>4.ആർഭാടത്തിൽനിന്ന് ലാളിത്യത്തിലേക്ക്</li> <li>5. വെള്ളച്ചാട്ടത്തിന്റെ ഇടിമുഴക്കം</li> </ol> <p>*തേജസ്വിയായ വാഗ്മി (5-9)</p> <p>അംഗാംഗിവാക്യങ്ങൾ, വാക്യശുദ്ധി,വാക്യപ്രയോഗം, പ്രയോഗം മാറ്റുക, വിധി- നിഷേധ വാക്യങ്ങൾ പത്രവാർത്ത, കത്ത്, ഉപന്യാസം ,അവധാരണം[പദ്യം]</p>
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BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN, KOCHI

YEAR PLAN FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025

SANSKRIT CLASS IX

MONTH	TOPIC	SUB-TOPICS	CONCEPTS
JUNE	पद्यम्, कथा	1.भारतीवसन्तिगीतिः . 2.स्वर्णकाकः स्वरसन्धिः- दीर्घः, गुणः, वृद्धि, यण्, अयादि	आधुनिक-संस्कृतकाव्यान् अधिकृत्य ज्ञानसंपादनम् । स्वजीवने क्षमा, मित्रता, स्नेहम् इत्यादि मूल्यानाम् धारणम्।
JULY	नाट्यांशः	3.गोदोहनम् अकारान्तः- बालकवत्, इकारान्तः-कविवत्, उकारान्त-साधुवत्, ऋकारान्तः -पितृवत् आकारान्त- लतावत्, ईकारान्त- नदीवत् , ऋकारान्तः-मातृवत् शब्दाः धातुरूपाणि पठ् गम्, वद्, भू, क्रीड्, नी, दृश्, शक्, ज्ञा अस्, कृ, दा, क्री, श्रु, पा(पिब), (पञ्चलकारेषु )।	पाठभागस्य पठनानन्तरं तस्य स्वाधीनतया स्वकर्मणि यथाकाले करणीयानि इत्यवबोधः। व्याकरणज्ञानम्। धातुरूपपरिचयः।

PERIODIC TEST 1 - JULY 31st- 7th AUGUST- LESSONS-1,2,3, AND GRAMMAR (अपठित-अवबोधनं, रचानात्मकं  
कार्यं, अनुप्रयुक्त-व्याकरणम्, पठितावबोधनं)

AUGUST	पद्यम्	<p>5.सूक्तिमौक्तिकम् द्वाविंशति उपसर्गाः  प्रत्ययाः- क्त, क्त्वा, तुमुन्, ल्यप्, क्तवतु, शतृ, शानच्  (उपपदविभक्तिः) द्वितीया-  उभयतः, धिक्, परितः, समया, निकषा, प्रति, विना  तृतीया-सह, साकं, समं, सार्धं, विना, अलं, सदृश, हीन चतुर्थी- रुच्, दा (यच्छ), नमः, कुप्, स्वस्ति पञ्चमी -विना, बहिः, भी, रक्ष, ऋते षष्ठी- उपरि, अधः, पुरतः, पृष्ठतः, निर्धारणे सप्तमी- स्निह, निपुणः, विश्वस्, पटु ।</p>	<p>सूक्तीनां ज्ञानम् । सुस्वरगायनम् । उपसर्गचयनम् । प्रत्ययानां प्रयोगज्ञानम् ।</p>
SEPTEMBER	कथा	<p>6. भ्रान्तो बालः संख्या 1- 100 1-4 त्रिषु लिङ्गेषु केवलं प्रथमा विभक्तौ ।  अव्ययानि - स्थानबोधकानि अत्र, तत्र, अन्यत्र, सर्वत्र, यत्र,  एकत्र, उभयत्र, कालबोधकानि- यदा, तदा, सर्वदा, एकदा, पुरा, अधुना, अद्य, श्वः, ह्यः । प्रश्नबोधकानि - किं, कुत्र, कति, कदा, कुतः, कथम्, किमर्थम् ।  अन्यानि- च, अपि, यदि- तर्हि, यथा- तथा, सम्यक्, एव ।</p>	<p>कथास्वादनम् । गुणपाठावबोधः</p>
OCTOBER	व्याकरणम्	<p>व्यञ्जनसन्धिः- जश्त्वसन्धिः 'म्' स्थाने अनुस्वारः विसर्गसन्धिः उत्त्वम्, रत्वम् सर्वनामशब्दाः- अस्मद्, युष्मद्, तद्, इदम्, किम् शब्दाः (त्रिषु लिङ्गेषु)</p>	<p>सर्वनामशब्दानां प्रयोगज्ञानम् । व्याकरणकार्याणां वाक्ये प्रयोगकौशलम् ।</p>
<p>PERIODIC TEST 2 - OCTOBER 18TH- 30TH - LESSONS-3,5,6 AND P1,P2 GRAMMAR उपपदविभक्तिः- (द्वितीया-चतुर्थी) (अपठित-अवबोधनम्, रचानात्मकं कार्यम्, अनुप्रयुक्त-व्याकरणम्, पठितावबोधनम्)</p>			

NOVEMBER	नाट्यांशः , पद्यम्	9.सिकतासेतुः , 10.जटायोः शौर्यम् सेव् , लभ् (पञ्च लकारेषु)	उद्यमेन सिद्ध्यन्ति कार्याणि । वीरता । अवसरोचित प्रवर्तनम् ।
DECEMBER	गद्यम्	11. पर्यावरणम् हलन्ताः -राजन्, भवत्, गच्छत् ,विद्वस्, गुणिन्	प्रकृतिरक्षा । पर्यावरणसंरक्षणम् । शब्दज्ञानम् ।
JANUARY			वचसः मनसः प्राणस्य च सूक्ष्मज्ञानम् ।वाक्यरचनायां अव्ययानां प्रयोगः।
PERIODIC TEST 3 - JANUARY 3rd- 10th - LESSONS- 9,10,11- GRAMMARउपपदविभक्तिः(पञ्चमी-सप्तमी) (अपठित-अवबोधनम्, रचानात्मकं कार्यम्, अनुप्रयुक्त-व्याकरणम्(P1,P2,P3), पठितावबोधनम्)			
FEBRUARY	FINAL EXAMINATION -FEBRUARY 17th -28th, सर्वे पाठाः, व्यञ्जनसन्धि, विसर्गसन्धि, अव्ययानि, (अपठित-अवबोधनं, रचानात्मकं कार्यं, अनुप्रयुक्त-व्याकरणम्, पठितावबोधनं)		
Note: Question pattern for each examination should be according to CBSE.			

**BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN, KOCHI KENDRA**  
**YEAR PLAN FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025**

STD IX		MATHEMATICS	
MONTH	TOPIC	SUB-TOPICS	CONCEPTS
JUNE	1.NUMBER SYSTEMS	Introduction,Irrational numbers, Real numbers and their decimal expansion,operation on real numbers, Laws of exponents for real numbers	Review of representation of natural numbers, integers and rational numbers on the number line, Rational numbers as recurring/terminating decimals,Operations on Real numbers, Representing irrational numbers on a number line,definition of nth root of a real number, Rationalization (with precise meaning) of real numbers of the type $\frac{1}{a + b\sqrt{x}}$ and $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}}$ (and their combinations) where x and y are natural number and a and b are integers, Recall of laws of exponents with integral powers.
	2. POLYNOMIALS	Introduction,Polynomials in one variable,zeroes of a polynomial, factorisation of polynomials, algebraic identities.	Definition of a polynomial in one variable, with examples and counterexamples. Coefficients of a polynomial, terms of a polynomial and zero polynomial. Degree of a polynomial. Constant, linear, quadratic and cubic polynomials. Monomials, binomials, trinomials. Zeros of a polynomial,Remainder theorem, Statement and proof of the Factor Theorem. Factorization of $ax^2 + bx + c$ , $a \neq 0$ where a, b and c are real numbers, and of cubic polynomials using the Factor Theorem. Recall of algebraic expressions and identities. Verification of identities: $(x+y+z)^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xy + 2yz + 2zx$ , $(x \pm y)^3 = x^3 \pm y^3 \pm 3xy(x \pm y)$ , $x^3 \pm y^3 = (x \pm y)(x^2 \pm xy + y^2)$ , $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz = (x + y + z)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy - yz - zx)$ and their use in factorization of polynomials.
JULY	POLYNOMIALS (CONTD. )		
	3. COORDINATE GEOMETRY	Introduction, Cartesian system	The Cartesian plane, coordinates of a point, names and terms associated with the coordinate

JULY	4. LINEAR EQUATIONS IN TWO VARIABLES	Introduction, Linear equations, solution of a linear equation	Recall of linear equations in one variable. Introduction to the equation in two variables. Focus on linear equations of the type $ax+by+c=0$ . Explain that a linear equation in two variables has infinitely many solutions and justify their being written as ordered pairs of real numbers, plotting them and showing that they lie on a line.
<b>PERIODIC TEST 1 JULY 31<sup>st</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> TO AUG 7<sup>th</sup> (CHAPTERS 1,2,3)</b>			
AUGUST	4. LINEAR EQUATIONS IN TWO VARIABLES  6. LINES AND ANGLES	CONT.....  Introduction, basic terms and definitions, intersecting lines and non intersecting lines, pairs of angles, lines parallel to the same line	1.(Motivate) If a ray stands on a line, then the sum of the two adjacent angles so formed is $180^\circ$ and the converse. 2. (Prove) If two lines intersect, vertically opposite angles are equal. 3. (Motivate) Lines which are parallel to a given line are parallel.
SEPTEMBER	7.TRIANGLES	Introduction, congruence of triangles, criteria for congruence of triangles, SAS congruence rule, ASA congruence rule, AAS congruence rule, SSS congruence rule, RHS congruence rule, sum properties of a triangle	1.(Motivate) Two triangles are congruent if any two sides and the included angle of one triangle is equal to any two sides and the included angle of the other triangle (SAS Congruence). 2. (Prove) Two triangles are congruent if any two angles and the included side of one triangle is equal to any two angles and the included side of the other triangle (ASA Congruence). 3. (Motivate) Two triangles are congruent if the three sides of one triangle are equal to three sides of the other triangle (SSS Congruence). 4. (Motivate) Two right triangles are congruent if the hypotenuse and a side of one triangle are equal (respectively) to the hypotenuse and a side of the other triangle. (RHS Congruence) 5. (Prove) The angles opposite to equal sides of a triangle are equal. 6. (Motivate) The sides opposite to equal angles

			of a triangle are equal.
<b>OCTOBER</b>	<b>7.TRIANGLES CONTD....</b>		
<b>PERIODIC TEST 2 - OCT 18th to OCT 30th (Chapters 1,4,6,7)</b>			
<b>NOVEMBER</b>	<b>8. QUADRILATE RALS</b>	<b>Properties of a parallelogram,The Mid- point theorem</b>	<b>1.(Prove )The diagonal divides a parallelogram into two congruent triangles. 2. (Motivate) In a parallelogram opposite sides are equal, and conversely. 3. (Motivate) In a parallelogram opposite angles are equal, and conversely. 4. (Motivate) A quadrilateral is a parallelogram if a pair of its opposite sides is parallel and equal. 5. (Motivate) In a parallelogram, the diagonals bisect each other and conversely. 6. (Motivate) In a triangle, the line segment joining the mid points of any two sides is parallel to the third side and is half of it and (motivate) its converse</b>
	<b>10. HERON'S FORMULA</b>	<b>Area of a triangle- by Heron's formula</b>	<b>Area of a triangle using Heron's formula (without proof)</b>
<b>DECEMBER</b>	<b>12. STATISTICS</b>	<b>Graphical representation of data - bar graph ,histogram, frequency polygon</b>	<b>Bar graphs, histograms (with varying base lengths), frequency polygons.</b>

DECEMBER	9. CIRCLES	Angles subtended by a chord at a point, perpendicular from the centre to a chord, Equal chords and their distances from the centre, Angle subtended by an arc of a circle, Cyclic quadrilaterals.	Through examples, arrive at the definition of circle and related concepts-radius, circumference, diameter, chord, arc, secant, sector, segment, subtended angle. 1. (Prove) Equal chords of a circle subtend equal angles at the center and (motivate) its converse. 2. (Motivate) The perpendicular from the center of a circle to a chord bisects the chord and conversely, the line drawn through the center of a circle to bisect a chord is perpendicular to the chord. 3. (Motivate) Equal chords of a circle (or of congruent circles) are equidistant from the center (or their respective centers) and conversely. 4. (Prove) The angle subtended by an arc at the center is double the angle subtended by it at any point on the remaining part of the circle. 5. (Motivate) Angles in the same segment of a
<b>PERIODIC TEST 3 - JAN 3<sup>rd</sup> to JAN 10<sup>th</sup>- CHAPTERS ( 2,4,8,10,12 )</b>			
JANUARY	9. CIRCLES CONT.....		
JANUARY	11. SURFACE AREAS AND VOLUMES	Surface area of a right circular cone, Surface area of a sphere, hemi sphere, Volume of a right circular cone, Volume of a sphere, hemi sphere	Surface areas and volumes of spheres (including hemispheres) and right circular cones.
FEBRUARY	5. INTRODUCTION TO EUCLID'S GEOMETRY	Introduction to Euclid's Geometry (SEMINAR BY STUDENTS)	Periods History - Geometry in India and Euclid's geometry. Euclid's method of formalizing observed phenomena into rigorous Mathematics with definitions, common/obvious notions, axioms/postulates and theorems. The five postulates of Euclid. . Showing the relationship between axiom and theorem, for example: (Axiom) 1. Given two distinct points, there exists one and only one line through them. 118 (Theorem) 2. (Prove) Two



			<b>distinct lines cannot have more than one point in common.</b>

**FINAL EXAMINATION- February 17<sup>th</sup> to February -28th ( Chapters- 1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9,10,11,12)**

**BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN, KOCHI KENDRA****YEAR PLAN (2024-2025)****STANDARD IX  
PHYSICS**

<b>MONTH</b>	<b>UNIT</b>	<b>TOPIC</b>		
<b>June</b>	7	Motion.		
<b>July</b>	78	Motion (Contd...),Force and laws of motion		
<b>August</b>	8	<b>PERIODIC TEST –I (July 31 to August 7) - CHAPTER 7(upto 7.6 uniform circular motion) Force and laws of motion (contd...)</b>		
<b>September</b>	8	Force and laws of motion (Contd..)		
<b>October</b>	9	Gravitation <b>PERIODIC TEST –II  Oct 18 to 30   40% marks from CHAPTER 7(upto 7.6) and 60% marks from CHAPTER 7(from 7.6) &amp; CHAPTER 8</b>		
<b>November</b>	910	Gravitation (contd..)Work & Energy		
<b>December</b>	10	Work & Energy (Contd..)		
<b>January</b>	11	<b>PERIODIC TEST –III  Jan 3 to 10   -20% marks from CHAPTER 7 , 20% marks from CHAPTER 8 and 60% marks from CHAPTER 9</b>		
<b>February</b>		<b>FINAL EXAMINATION(Feb 17 - Feb 28 ) (Chapter 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11) 40% marks from CHAPTER 7,8 &amp; 9 60% marks from CHAPTER 10 &amp; 11</b>		

**BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN, KOCHI****STD IX- YEAR PLAN FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-'25**

<b>MONTH</b>	<b>TOPIC</b>	<b>SUB-TOPICS</b>	<b>CONCEPTS</b>
<b>JUNE</b>	Chaper 1 Matter in our surroundings	Physical nature of matter Characteristics of particles of matter States of matter	Definition of matter, Physical nature of matter, Characteristics of particles of matter , States of matter
<b>JULY</b>	Characteristics of particles of matter States of matter	Can matter change its state? Evaporation	Effect of change of temperature. Effect of change of pressure ,Definition of evaporation ,Factors affecting evaporation
<b>PERIODIC TEST 1 - 31/07/2024 - 07/08/2024</b> <b>CHAPTER 1-MATTER IN OUR SURROUNDINGS</b>			
<b>AUGUST</b>	Chapter 2 Is matter around us pure?	Physical and chemical changes What are the types of pure substances?	Differences between physical and chemical changes Definition of elements and compounds Differences between mixtures and compounds
<b>SEPTEMBER</b>	Chapter 2 Is matter around us pure?	What is a mixture? Solution, suspension, colloids	Definition of mixtures Types of mixtures Differences between homogeneous and heterogeneous mixtures
<b>OCTOBER</b>	Chapter 3 Atoms and molecules	Laws of chemical combination. What is an atom?	Law of conservation of matter.Law of constant proportion.Dalton's Atomic Theory. Definition of atom and size of atom. Symbols of atoms of elements. Atomic mass
<b>PERIODIC TEST 2 - 18/10/2024-30/10/2024</b> <b>CHAPTER 1-MATTER IN OUR SURROUNDINGS(40% WEIGHTAGE)</b> <b>CHAPTER 2- IS MATTER AROUND US PURE?(60% WEIGHTAGE)</b>			

<b>NOVEMBER</b>	Chapter 3 Atoms and molecules	What is a molecule? Writing chemical formula Molecular mass	Molecules of elements and compounds, Names and symbols of ions. ions Formulae of simple compounds Molecular mass and formula unit mass
<b>DECEMBER</b>	Chapter 4 Structure of atom	Charged particles in matter. The structure of the atom. How are electrons distributed in shells? Valency	Subatomic particles. Thomson's model of the atom Rutherford's model, Bohr's model Valency and electronic distribution
<b>JANUARY</b>	Chapter 4 Structure of atom	Atomic number and mass number Isotopes and isobars	Definition of Atomic number and mass number, Isotopes, and uses. Isobars
<b>PERIODIC TEST 3- 03/01/2025-10/01/2025</b> <b>CHAPTER 1-MATTER IN OUR SURROUNDINGS(20% WEIGHTAGE)</b> <b>CHAPTER 2- IS MATTER AROUND US PURE?(20% WEIGHTAGE)</b> <b>CHAPTER 3- ATOMS AND MOLECULES(60% WEIGHTAGE)</b>			
<b>FEBRUARY</b>	Chapter 14 Natural resources	Portfolio activity <b>REVISION</b>	
<b>FINAL EXAMINATION ( 17/02/2025-28/02/2025)</b> <b>QUESTION PAPER PATTERN AS PER CBSE SAMPLE PAPER</b> <b>CHAPTER 1-MATTER IN OUR SURROUNDINGS(10% WEIGHTAGE )</b> <b>CHAPTER 2- IS MATTER AROUND US PURE?(10% WEIGHTAGE)</b> <b>CHAPTER 3- ATOMS AND MOLECULES(30% WEIGHTAGE)</b> <b>CHAPTER 4- STRUCTURE OF ATOM(50% WEIGHTAGE)</b>			

MONTH	TOPIC	SUB-TOPICS	CONCEPTS
JUNE	5 -THE FUNDAMENTAL UNIT OF LIFE	5.1 What are living organisms made up of?	All living organisms are made up of one or more cells, which are considered the fundamental units of life.
		5.2 What is a cell made up of? What is the structural organisation of a cell?	Even unicellular organisms are complex! Inside each cell, atoms make up molecules, which make up cell organelles and structures. In multicellular organisms, similar cells form tissues.
		5.2.1 Plasma membrane or cell membrane	The membrane found in all cells that separates the interior of the cell from the outside environment.
		5.2.2 Cell wall	Cell wall is the outermost covering of a plant cell. It is a tough and flexible (sometimes rigid) layer that provides structural support and protection to the cell.
JULY	THE FUNDAMENTAL UNIT OF LIFE (contd..)	5.2.3 Nucleus	The nucleus is a small, round and membrane-bound structure found in cells. And the fluid inside the nucleus surrounded by the nuclear membrane is called nucleoplasm. It controls cell's growth and reproduction as it contains cell's hereditary information. It's covered by dual layer called a nuclear membrane.
		5.2.4 Cytoplasm	Cytoplasm is the gelatinous liquid that fills the inside of a cell embedded with cell organelles.
		5.2.5 Cell organelles	An organelle is a specialised part of the cell that serves a specific purpose within the cell. There are many organelles present within a cell and they also vary depending on what kind of cell, whether it be a plant or animal. An organelle is a specialised part of the cell.
		5.2.5 (i) Endoplasmic reticulum	Endoplasmic Reticulum is a complex network of tubular membranes exclusively present in the cytoplasm of the eukaryotic cell.
		5.2.5 (ii) Golgi apparatus	A stack of small flat sacs formed by membranes inside the cell's cytoplasm is called Golgi apparatus.
		5.2.5 (iii) Lysosomes	Lysosome is a membrane-bound cell organelle that contains digestive enzymes.
		5.2.5 (iv) Mitochondria	Mitochondria are membrane-bound cell organelles (mitochondrion, singular) that generate most of the chemical energy needed to power the cell's biochemical reactions.
		5.2.5 (v) Plastids	Plastids are double-membrane organelles which are found in the cells of plants and algae that are responsible for manufacturing and storing of food.
		5.2.5 (vi) Vacuoles	A vacuole is a membrane-bound cell organelle generally small and help sequester waste products in animals, and large in size with maintenance of water balance in plants.
		Cell division	The process by which a single parent cell splits to form new cells that are categorised into mitosis and meiosis.

REVISION

PERIODIC TEST 1 - (July 31- August 7)

CHAPTER 5 - THE FUNDAMENTAL UNIT OF LIFE

		6.1 Are plants and animals made of same types of tissues?	A group of cells that are similar in structure and work together to do a peculiar function is called tissue.
AUGUST	6 - TISSUES	6.2 Plant tissues	Plant tissue systems fall into one of two general types: meristematic tissue, and permanent (or non-meristematic) tissue, which are further divided into simple and complex permanent tissue.
		6.2.1 Meristematic tissues	Meristematic tissues are the tissues in which the cells divide continuously and help in increasing the length and growth of the plant.
		6.2.2 Permanent tissue	The tissues that are completely grown and have lost the ability of division are known as permanent tissues.
		6.2.2 (i) Simple permanent tissue	Simple permanent tissue is a tissue that is made up of similar permanent cells that carry out the same function or a similar set of functions.
		Epidermis	Epidermis, the most, protoderm-derived layer of cells covering the stem, root, leaf, flower, fruit, and seed parts of plants.
SEPTEMBER	TISSUES (Contd..)	6.2.2 (ii) Complex permanent tissue	Permanent tissues are a collection of different types of cells working together as a unit and performing a certain function.
		6.3 Animal tissues	Animal tissues are tissues which animal body is made of. There are four types of tissues found in animals: epithelial tissue, connective tissue, muscular tissue, and nervous tissue.
		6.3.1 Epithelial tissue	Epithelial tissues are tissues that serve as a covering or lining for a body part which has a free surface that is exposed to either a body fluid or the outside environment.
		6.3.2 Connective tissue	Tissue that supports, protects, and gives structure to other tissues and organs in the body are called connective tissues.
OCTOBER	TISSUES (Contd...)	6.3.3 Muscular tissue	Muscular tissue is a specialized tissue in animals which applies forces to different parts of the body by contraction which is made up of thin and elongated cells called muscle fibers that controls the movement of an organism.
		6.3.4 Nervous tissue	Cells specialized to receive and transmit electrical impulses from specific areas of the body and to send them to specific locations in the body organized into structures called nerves.

REVISION PERIODIC TEST - 2 (OCTOBER 18-30)  
CHAPTER 5 - THE FUNDAMENTAL UNIT OF LIFE (20%)

&  
CHAPTER 6 - TISSUES (80%)

NOVEMBER	12 - IMPROVEMENT IN FOOD RESOURCES	12.1 Improvement in crop yields	Food supplies proteins, carbohydrates, fats, vitamins and minerals, all of which we require for body development, growth and health. Different crops require different climatic conditions, temperature and photoperiods for their growth and completion of their life cycle.
		12.1.1 Crop variety improvement	Crop variety improvement is the primary step to improve food crop production.
		12.1.2 Crop production management:	It helps in the development of crops with desired traits such as high yields, disease resistance, quality product, and response to fertilizers.
		12.1.2 (i) Nutrient management	To increase the yield, the soil can be enriched by supplying these nutrients in the form of manure and fertilizers.
DECEMBER	IMPROVEMENT IN FOOD RESOURCES (Contd..)	12.1.2 (ii) Irrigation	Several different kinds of irrigation systems are adopted to supply water to agricultural lands depending on the kinds of water resources available. These include wells, canals, rivers and tanks.
		12.1.2 (iii) Cropping patterns	Different ways of growing crops can be used to give maximum benefit they are Mixed farming, Mixed cropping, intercropping, crop rotation etc
		12.1.3 Crop protection management	Crop Protection is a general practice of managing, improving and protecting crops from pests and weeds.
		Storage of grains	Preventive and control measures are used before grains are stored for future use.
JANUARY	IMPROVEMENT IN FOOD RESOURCES (Contd..)	12.2 Animal husbandry	Animal husbandry is the branch of agriculture where animals are reared, bred and raised for meat, fiber, eggs, milk, honey and other food products.
		12.2.1 Cattle farming	Cattle farming is the process of raising cattle from birth until the point at which they provide food or milk for consumption.
		12.2.2 Poultry farming	Poultry farming is the form of animal husbandry which raises domesticated birds such as chickens, ducks, turkeys and geese to produce meat or eggs for food.
		12.2.3 Fish production	"Fish production or fish farming is a form of aquaculture in which fish are raised in enclosures to be sold as food."
		12.2.3 (i) Marine fisheries	The practice of growing fish in seawater or saltwater is known as a marine fishery.
		12.2.3 (ii) Inland fisheries	Inland fisheries are commercial fishing operations taking place in freshwater.

**PERIODIC TEST - 3 (JANUARY 3- 10)**  
**CHAPTER 5 THE FUNDAMENTAL UNIT OF LIFE (20%), CHAPTER 6 TISSUES (20%)**  
**CHAPTER 12 IMPROVEMENT IN FOOD RESOURCES (60%) (Till storage of grains (included))**

FEBRUARY	IMPROVEMENT IN FOOD RESOURCES (Contd..)	12.2.4 Bee-keeping	Apiculture or beekeeping is the care and management of honey bees for the production of honey and wax.
	REVISION		
FINAL EXAMINATION (FEBRUARY 17-28) FULL PORTIONS			

**YEAR PLAN FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-25**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE – CLASS IX**

<b>MONTH</b>	<b>TOPIC</b>	<b>SUB-TOPICS</b>	<b>CONCEPTS</b>
<b>JUNE</b>	<b>INDIA -SIZE AND LOCATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Location</li> <li>● Size</li> <li>● India and the World</li> <li>● India's Neighbours</li> </ul>	Physical extend of India Adaption of standard time for India India's position in the world
<b>JUNE</b>	<b>FRENCH REVOLUTION</b>	French Society During the Late Eighteenth Century <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Outbreak of the Revolution</li> <li>● France Abolishes Monarchy and Becomes a Republic</li> <li>● Conclusion</li> </ul> ( Did women have a revolution ?(debate) ,The Abolition of Slavery , The Revolution and Everyday Life , all boxes page no.12 and 13 – Only for discussion)	Condition of French society in 18 th century, France abolished monarchy and established democracy through revolution. Reforms introduced by Napoleon Bonaparte.
<b>JUNE</b>	<b>THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR</b>	Introduction Organization of Production Land is fixed Is there a way one can grow more from the same land? Will the land sustain - for evaluation,) (How is land distributed between the farmers of Palampur? Who will provide the labour? The capital needed in farming Sale of Surplus Farm Products Non-Farm Activities in Palampur - Only for discussion)	Importance of agriculture , production activities need various types of resources, Organisation of production
<b>JUNE</b>	<b>WHAT IS DEMOCRACY ? WHY DEMOCRACY</b>	1.1 What is Democracy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 1.2 Features of Democracy</li> <li>● 1.3 Why Democracy?</li> </ul>	Definition of democracy Features of democracy Merits and demerits of democracy



		( Broader Meanings of Democracy – Only for discussion)	
<b>JUNE / JULY</b>	<b>PEOPLE AS A RESOURCE</b>	<p>Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Activities by Men and Women,</li> <li>Quality of Population</li> <li>• Unemployment</li> </ul>	<p>People as resource - Population as an asset for the economy rather than a liability.</p> <p>Inputs like education and health helped in making people an asset for the economy.</p> <p>Economic activities undertaken in the three sectors of the economy.</p> <p>Problem associated with unemployment.</p>
<b>JULY</b>	<b>PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA</b>	<p>Physical Features of India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Major Physiographic Divisions</li> <li>• Himalayan Mountains,</li> <li>• Northern Plains,</li> <li>• Peninsular Plateau,</li> <li>• Indian Desert,</li> <li>• Coastal Plains,</li> <li>• Islands</li> </ul>	<p>Various physical features of India.</p> <p>The geological process in the formation of diverse physical features in India</p>
<b>AUGUST</b>	<b>DRAINAGE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drainage Systems in India</li> <li>• The Himalayan</li> <li>• Rivers- Ganga and Brahmaputra River System</li> <li>• The Peninsular Rivers- Narmada Basin, Tapti Basin, Godavari Basin, Mahanadi Basin, Krishna Basin, Kaveri Basin</li> <li>(• Lakes • Role of Rivers in the Economy</li> <li>• River Pollution - Activity only.)</li> </ul>	<p>Himalayan rivers and peninsular rivers , areas where it drains.</p>

<b>AUGUST</b>	<b>SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION</b>	<p>A Turbulent Time: The 1905 Revolution (2.4)  The first world war and the Russian Empire (2.5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The February Revolution in Petrograd (3)</li> </ul> <p>The Revolution of October 1917(3.2)  Stalinism and Collectivization.(4.3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•(The Age of Social Change , 1.1 , 1.2 , 1.3,&amp; 1.4,The Russian Revolution 1914 (2.1) ,Economy and society (2.2), Socialism in Russia 2.3, After February 3.1,What Changed after October? (4).The Civil War 4.1, Making a socialist society 4.2 , The Global Influence of the Russian Revolution and the USSR (5) Only for discussion)</li> </ul>	<p>Russian revolution - Revolution of workers and peasants.  Abdication of monarch.  Establishment of socialism.  Formation of communist party.</p>
<b>SEPTEMBER</b>	<b>CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN</b>	<p>Why do we need a Constitution? (2.2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Making of the Indian Constitution (2.3)</li> <li>• Philosophy of the constitution.</li> <li>• Institutional design</li> </ul> <p>( Democratic constitution in South Africa (2.1) ,Guiding Values of the Indian Constitution (2.4) Group discussion</p>	<p>Constitution - Certain basic rules that the citizen and the government have to follow.  Making of Indian constitution and its foundational values.</p>
<b>SEPTEMBER / OCTOBER</b>	<b>POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overview</li> <li>• Two typical cases of Poverty</li> </ul> <p>Poverty as seen by Social Scientists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poverty Line</li> </ul>	<p>Poverty - Multi dimensional problem.  Poverty scenario in India and the world.  Causes of poverty as well as the anti poverty measures taken by the government.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Poverty Estimates</li> <li>● Vulnerable Groups</li> <li>● Interstate Disparities Global Poverty Scenario-</li> <li>● Causes of Poverty</li> <li>● Anti-Poverty measures</li> <li>● The Challenges Ahead</li> </ul>	
<b>OCTOBER</b>	<b>PASTORALISM AND THE MODERN WORLD (To be assessed as part of Periodic Assessment only)</b>	pg. no. 98 & 99 (To be assessed as part of Periodic Assessment only)	
<b>OCTOBER / NOVEMBER</b>	<b>ELECTORAL POLITICS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● ( By-election, Electoral constituencies, Reserved Constituencies, voters list, Party ticket, EVM, EPIC, Election Manifesto, Ballot box only terms to be taught)</li> <li>● 3.3 What makes elections in India democratic?</li> </ul> <p>Independent election commission challenges to free and fair elections.</p> <p>(Why Elections? – Assembly election in Haryana, Why do we need elections? , Is it good to have political competition? Popular Participation Acceptance of election outcome – Discussion / Debate )</p>	<p>Importance of elections in a democracy. Stages of election from fixing different constituencies till the declaration of results. Role of the election commission</p>

<p><b>NOVEMBER</b></p>	<p><b>NAZISM AND THE RISE OF HITLER</b></p>	<p>Birth of the Weimar Republic - Introduction ,  1.3 The years of depression  • Hitler's Rise to Power  2.1 The destruction of democracy  2.2 Reconstruction  • The Nazi Worldview  3.1 Establishment of Racial State  3.2 The Racial Utopia  • Youth in Nazi Germany  4.1 The Nazi cult of Motherhood  4.2 The Art of Propaganda  5.1 Knowledge about the Holocaust  (Nazism and the Rise of Hitler  -Introduction, 1.1 The effects of the war ,  1.2 Political radicalism and economic crisis, Steps to death , Ordinary People and the Crimes Against Humanity – Only for discussion )</p>	<p>Treaty of Versailles and its impact on Germany. Reasons lead to the rise and fall of Hitler. Hitler and the Second World War Nazism in shaping the politics of modern world.</p>
<p><b>NOVEMBER</b></p>	<p><b>CLIMATE</b></p>	<p>Climate: Introduction  • Climatic Controls  • Factors affecting India's climate  – Latitude, Altitude, Pressure and Winds  -Distribution of Rainfall  Monsoon as a Unifying Bond  (The Seasons-Cold Weather Season, Hot Weather Season, Advancing Monsoon, Retreating /Post Monsoons –Only for discussion – Portfolio activity can be assigned from this topic)</p>	<p>The atmospheric conditions that prevail over our country.  Monsoon Climate and weather.  Major climatic controls of anyplace.  Factors affecting India's climate.  Monsoon winds bind the all country by providing water.</p>

<b>NOVEMBER</b>	<b>NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILD LIFE</b> (Interdisciplinary project)	INTERDISCIPLINARY PROJECT	
<b>NOVEMBER</b>	<b>FOREST SOCIETY AND COLONIALISM</b> (Interdisciplinary project)	INTERDISCIPLINARY PROJECT	
<b>DECEMBER</b>	<b>FOOD SECURITY</b>	<p>Food Security in India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Overview</li> <li>● What is Food Security?</li> <li>● Why Food Security?</li> <li>● Food Security in India</li> <li>● What is Buffer Stock?</li> <li>● What is the PDS?</li> <li>● Current Status of Public Distribution System</li> <li>● Role of Cooperatives in food security (Who are food insecure? - Discussion)</li> </ul>	<p>Food security of a nation is ensured if all of its citizens have enough nutritious food available. All persons have the capacity to buy food of acceptable quality.</p> <p>There is no barrier on access to food. Carefully designed food security system by the Indian government.</p> <p>Role of cooperative in food security.</p>
<b>DECEMBER / JANUARY</b>	<b>WORKING OF INSTITUTIONS</b>	<p>Working of Institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Parliament Why do we need a Parliament?</li> </ul> <p>Two Houses of Parliament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Political Executive, Political and Permanent Executive, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers</li> </ul>	<p>Role played by legislature, executive and judiciary in taking major decisions. Legislature, executive and judiciary together carry on the work of government.</p>

		<p>Powers of the Prime Minister , The President</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Judiciary (Glossary to be taught)</li> </ul> <p>(How is major policy decision taken? – A Government order, The decision makers, Need for political institutions and all boxes – Only for discussion )</p>	
JANUARY	DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rights in the Indian constitution- Right to equality, Right to freedom, Right against exploitation, Right to freedom of religion, cultural and Educational rights</li> <li>• How can we secure these rights?</li> <li>• Rights in democracy, Why do we need rights in a democracy,</li> <li>• Expanding scope of Rights and all boxes (<b>Only Activity &amp; not for evaluation</b>)</li> </ul>	<p>Meaning of rights and its need. Fundamental rights in the Indian constitution. Fundamental rights in the constitution are important because they are enforceable.</p>
JANUARY	POPULATION	<p>POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION</p> <p>India's Population Size and Distribution by Numbers</p> <p>India's Population Distribution by Density</p> <p>Population Growth and Process of Population Change/Growth</p> <p>Adolescent Population</p> <p>National Population Policy</p>	<p>Population is the pivotal element in Social Studies. People are important to develop the economy and society. People are the nations most valuable resource.</p>
<p><b>Subject Enrichment Activity- Project work on Disaster Management</b></p>			

**BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN, KOCHI**

**YEAR PLAN FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-25**

**SUB: HOME SCIENCE**

**CLASS: IX**

MONTH	TOPIC	SUB-TOPICS	CONCEPTS
JUNE - JULY	UNIT 1 - Concept and Scope of Home Science Education and Recent trends	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Concept of Home Science</li> <li>2. Field of Home Science</li> <li>3. Relevance of study of Home Science and career options</li> <li>4. Recent trends</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Definition of Home Science</li> <li>2. Branches - Food and Nutrition, Human Development, Textiles and Clothing, Resource Management, Community and Extension</li> <li>3. Importance and scope</li> <li>4. Multidisciplinary - Combination of Science and Art.</li> </ol>
JULY	UNIT 2 - Human Growth and Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Concept of growth and development</li> <li>2. Principles of growth and development</li> <li>3. Factors affecting growth and development</li> <li>4. Age specific milestones (Birth to 3 years)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Definition and Difference between Growth and development</li> <li>2. Principle - Continous process, Specific pattern, Individual difference, General to Specific, Rate of Development, Passes through all stage, Based on sex motive.</li> <li>3. Factors - environmental and heredity, Maturation, Learning</li> <li>4. Milestone - Definition, importance, Characteristic of Physical, Motor,Social, Emotional, Cognitive and Language</li> </ol>
JULY	PERIODIC TEST 1 - UNIT 1:Concept and Scope of Home Science Education and Recent trends UNIT 2:Human Growth and Development		
AUGUST	UNIT 3 - Family and Values	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Concept and types of family</li> <li>2. Role of family in Holistic development of an individual</li> <li>3. Ethical and value based society</li> <li>4. Importance of Girl Child.</li> <li>5. Influence of various factors on a family</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Definition of family</li> <li>2. Nuclear family and Joint family - Advantages and Disadvantages</li> <li>3. Role of family in Physical, Social, Psychological and Spiritual Development</li> <li>4. Need for happy family, respect and care for each member of family., Dignity of labour , work distribution within the family</li> <li>5. Schemes for girl child</li> <li>6. Factors affecting family - Globalization, Urbanization, Migration, Technology and Media.</li> </ol>
SEPTEMBER	UNIT 4 - Food, Nutrition and Health	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Definition of Food, Nutrition, Nutrient, Health and Nutritional Status.</li> <li>2. Food and its functions</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Definitions</li> <li>2. Functions - Physiological, Social and Psychological</li> </ol>
OCTOBER	PERIODIC TEST 2 - UNIT 1:Concept and Scope of Home Science Education and Recent trends UNIT 2:Human Growth and Development UNIT 3:Family and Values UNIT 4:Food, Nutrition and Health ( Definition, food and its functions)		
OCTOBER - NOVEMBER	UNIT 4 - Food, Nutrition and Health	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Nutrients : sources and functions</li> <li>4. Relationship of Food, Health and Diseases</li> <li>5. Malnutrition : concepts and components</li> <li>6. Concept of Balanced Diet</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Nutrients - Protein, Carbohydrates, Fat, Vitamin A,D,C, B1,B2, Minerals - Calcium, Iron, Iodine</li> <li>4. Good nutrition and Malnutrition</li> <li>5. Malnutrition - over nutrition and under nutrition</li> <li>6. Balanced diet - definition</li> </ol>
NOVEMBER	UNIT 5 : Fibre and Fabric	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Definition of Fiber and Yarn</li> <li>2. Classification of fiber on the basis of origin and length</li> <li>3. Characteristics of fibers</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Classification - Origin (Natural and Manmade) and Length ( Staple and filament)</li> <li>2. Characteristics - feel, appearance, colour fastness, length, strength, absorbency, shrinkage, elasticity, effect of heat and sunlight of cotton, wool, silk,synthetic</li> </ol>
DECEMBER	UNIT 6: Resource Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Resources : Definition and characteristics</li> <li>2. Types of resources</li> <li>3. Waste Management</li> <li>4. Proper disposal of kitchen waste</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Types - Human : Time, Energy, Knowledge and attitude Non-Human : Money, materialistic goods and community resources</li> <li>2. Need to refuse, reduce, reuse, repair and recycle</li> <li>3. Biodegradable: Composting, Vermicomposting, Biogas and Bagasse. Non-Biodegradable : Incineration, Landfills and Recycle</li> </ol>
JANUARY	PERIODIC TEST 3 - UNIT 1:Concept and Scope of Home Science Education and Recent trends UNIT 2:Human Growth and Development UNIT 3:Family and Values UNIT 4:Food, Nutrition and Health UNIT 5:Fibre and Fabric		
JANUARY	UNIT 7: Measures of Safety and Management of Emergencies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Accident prone / Unsafe Zones at home</li> <li>2. Need of safety at home</li> <li>3. Measures of safety against burns, electric shocks, cuts, fractures, bites, poisoning</li> <li>4. First Aid : Concept and Importance</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Accident - definition</li> <li>2. Safety measures at home</li> <li>3. First aid - definition and rules</li> <li>4. First aid for burns, electric shocks, cuts, fractures, bites, poisoning</li> </ol>
FEBRUARY	REVISION ANNUAL EXAMINATION		

TEACHER'S NAME	NAME OF THE SCHOOL	SIGNATURE
BRIJULA CHANDRAN	BVM, EROOR	
PUSHPA MATHEW	BVM, GIRINAGAR	

C K VINEETHA	BMV,TRIPUNTHURA	
KARTHIKA V MENON	BVM, ELAMAKKARA	