

# **NCERT-AKS Bilateral Cooperation in School Education: Developing Supplementary Reading Materials in Social Sciences**

***Prof. N. Pradhan***

# **Text-books vis-à-vis Supplementary Materials**

- Textbooks are prepared keeping in mind the core recommendations of the Curriculum Framework and thereby a definite syllabus.
- Supplementary Reading Materials are those materials used for instructional purposes other than a text-book. These are resources meant to enable children move beyond the confines of set syllabus and textbooks.

# Need of supplementary materials

- The social sciences encompass diverse concerns of society and include a wide a range of content, drawn from the disciplines of history, geography, political science, economics and sociology.
- The disciplines that make up the social sciences, namely history, geography, political science and economics, have distinct methodologies.
- The content should aim at raising students' awareness through critically exploring and questioning of familiar social reality

# **The purpose of developing supplementary Learning Materials**

## ***To help teachers and students to:***

- Critical understanding of cultures of partner countries
- To provide multiple perspectives of social issues
- Increase the effectiveness of teaching learning process
- Increase student interest of understanding other cultures
- Make social science teaching and learning more enjoyable
- Influence teachers to change their teaching style
- Address the issue of lower educational attainment
- Facilitate enrichment of fast learners
- Give educational access to poor children
- Promote autonomous learning

# Features

- Additional resource, beyond the text-book
- It is written to be used directly with students.
- Very different from the textbook: not simply for reading, puts forward activities that involve the students (e.g., projects, in-text self-assessment exercises, unit end exercises)
- Students need not try to memorise its content.
- involves students in individual or group learning tasks.

# Objectives of Teaching Social Sciences

*It enables children:*

- To understand the society in which they live: to learn how society is structured, managed, and governed.
- To appreciate the values enshrined in the constitution
- To grow up as active, responsible, and reflective members of society.
- To learn to respect diversities: differences of opinion, lifestyle, and cultural practices.
- To question and examine received ideas, institutions, and practices.
- To acquire pleasure in reading, by providing them with enjoyable reading material.
- To undertake activities that will help them develop social and life skills

## Issues to be Addressed

- **Content Load:** the effort should not be to convey as many facts as possible. Instead, a focus on concepts and the ability to analyse socio-political realities should be stressed.
- **Plurality and Local Content:** In a plural society like ours, it is important that all regions and social groups be able to relate to the textbooks.
- **Normative Concerns:** The social sciences carry a normative responsibility of creating a strong sense of human values, namely, freedom, trust, mutual respect, and respect for diversity.

- **Scientific Rigour:** the social sciences lend themselves to scientific inquiry just as much as the natural and physical sciences do.
- **Interrelationship among Disciplines:** The disciplines that make up the social sciences include, history, geography, political science, and economics. Plurality of approaches applied to understand a given phenomenon.



# Potential Themes for Developing Bilateral Contents

## History

- Societal evolution: Background & Social reformers
- Life in towns and villages
- Popular Beliefs and Religions
- Regional Cultures
- Rural Life and Society
- Art, crafts and culture
- Women and development

## Geography

- India and Korea in the world: physiographic divisions; climate; natural vegetation and wild life.
- Natural Environment: Land, Air, Water
- Human Environment: settlement, transport and communication.
- Impact of humans on the environment
- Resources: natural and human.
- The impacts of geography on language & culture
- Food and Agriculture

## Political Science

- Diversity
- Contemporary politics: India and Korea
- Social movements
- Government : Various forms
- Local Government
- Rural and Urban Administration
- The constitution of India and Korea
- Social Justice and the Marginalised

## Economics

- Role of government in the economic sphere
- Economic Presence of the Government: infrastructure and social sectors.
- Rural and Urban Livelihoods
- National income and per capita income
- Industry
- Renewable and non-renewable resources

**THANK YOU**