



# 1. PRINCIPLES OF THE CBSE CURRICULUM

## 1.1 CBSE Curriculum

The curriculum refers to the lessons and academic content to be taught to a learner in the school. In empirical terms, it may be regarded as the sum total of a planned set of educational experiences provided to a learner by a school. It encompasses general objectives of learning, courses of study, subject-wise instructional objectives and content, pedagogical practices and assessment guidelines. The curriculum provided by CBSE is based on National Curriculum Framework-2005 and seeks to provide opportunities for students to achieve excellence in learning.

### 1.2 Salient Features of the CBSE Secondary School Curriculum

The Curriculum prescribed by CBSE strives to:

1. provide ample scope for physical, intellectual and social development of students;
2. enlist general and specific teaching and assessment objectives;
3. uphold Constitutional values such as Socialism, Secularism, Democracy, Republican Character, Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, Dignity of Individual and the Unity and integrity of the Nation by encouraging values-based learning activities;
4. nurture Life-Skills by prescribing curricular and co-curricular activities to help improve self-esteem, empathy towards others and different cultures etc.;
5. integrate innovations in pedagogy, knowledge and application, such as human sciences with technological innovations to keep pace with the global trends in various disciplines;
6. promote inclusive education by providing equal opportunities to all students;
7. integrate environmental education in various disciplines from classes I-XII;
8. equally emphasize Co-scholastic areas of Art Education and Health and Physical Education.

### 1.3 Objectives of the Curriculum

The Curriculum aims to:

1. achieve cognitive, affective and psychomotor excellence;
2. enhance self-awareness and explore innate potential;
3. attain mastery over laid down competencies;
4. imbibe 21<sup>st</sup> century learning, literacy and life skills;
5. promote goal setting, and lifelong learning;
6. inculcate values and foster cultural learning and international understanding in an interdependent society;

7. acquire the ability to utilize technology and information for the betterment of humankind;
8. strengthen knowledge and attitude related to livelihood skills;
9. develop the ability to appreciate art and show case talents;
10. Promote physical fitness, health and well-being.
11. Promote arts integrated learning.

#### 1.4 Curriculum Areas at Secondary Level

CBSE envisions the all-round development of students in consonance with the holistic approach to education and therefore, emphasizes integration of co-curricular domain with curricular domain in an equitable manner.

Secondary Curriculum provides students a broad and balanced understanding of subjects including languages, Mathematics, Science and Social Science to enable students to communicate effectively, analyse information, take informed decisions, construct their worldview in alignment with constitutional values and move ahead in the direction of becoming productive citizens. The recent focus of CBSE is on the development of 21<sup>st</sup> century skills in settings where each student feels independent, safe and comfortable with their learning. The Board is also trying to align curriculum in a way so that children feel more connected to it and employ their learning in real life contexts. To achieve this aim, it is extremely important that children acquire adequate knowledge and skills in other core areas like Health and Physical Education, Life Skills, Values Education, Art Education, Work Education and other Co-Scholastic areas.

In operational sense, the secondary curriculum is learner-centered with school being a place where students would be acquiring various skills; building self-concept, sense of enterprise, aesthetic sensibilities and sportsmanship. Therefore, for the purpose of fostering core competencies in learners, this curriculum encompasses major learning areas, from scholastic and co scholastic point of view. The Areas of learning at the Secondary level are as under:

Languages 1	Compulsory	Scholastic Areas
Languages 2		
Social Science		
Mathematics		
Science		
Other Academic Elective Subjects	Optional	
Skill Elective		

Subjects		
Health and Physical Education Work Experience* Art Education	Subjects of internal Assessment	Co-scholastic Areas

\* subsumed in Health and Physical Education

#### 1.4.1 Scholastic Areas :-

The curriculum envisages individualized learning acumen and seeks to explore the potential of students in acquiring substantial acknowledgement and skills through academic rigors. With greater academic orientation and research skills in core academic areas, students would evolve as judicious young adults with a sense of real self-estimate having true values and principles. The scholastic areas are as follows:

- (i) Languages include Hindi, English and 37 other languages. The curricula in languages focus on listening, speaking, reading and writing skills and, hence, develop effective communicative proficiencies. Learners use language to comprehend, acquire and communicate ideas in an effective manner.
- (ii) Social Science (Geography, History, Economics and Political Science) intends to make learners understand their cultural, geographical and historical milieus and gain in-depth knowledge, attitude, skills and values necessary to bring about transformation for a better world. Social Science includes the learning of history and culture, geographical environment, global institutions, constitutional values and norms, politics, economy, interpersonal and societal interactions, civic responsibilities and the incorporation of the above-mentioned learning. Learners appreciate and value everyone's right to feel respected and safe, and, also understand their Fundamental Rights and Duties and behave responsibly in the society.
- (iii) Science (Biology, Chemistry and Physics) includes gaining knowledge about Food, Materials, The World of the Living, How things work, Moving things, People and Ideas, Natural Phenomenon and Natural Resources. The focus is on knowledge and skills to develop a scientific attitude and to use and apply such knowledge for improving the quality of life. This learning can be used to analyze, evaluate, synthesize and create. Learners understand and appreciate the physical, biological and technological world and acquire the knowledge and develop attitude, skills and values to make rational decisions in relation to it.
- (iv) Mathematics includes acquiring the concepts related to number sense, operation sense, computation, measurement, geometry, probability and statistics, the skill to calculate and organize, the ability to apply this

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- (v) knowledge and acquired skills in their daily life and the skills to think mathematically. It also includes understanding of the principles of reasoning and problem solving. Children learn to rationalize and reason about pre-defined arrangements, norms and relationships in order to comprehend, decode, validate and develop relevant patterns.
  - (vi) A well-skilled workforce is one of the main supports for prosperity and growth for any country. Some skills come from general education, but specific occupational skills are also important. Typically initial vocational education and training systems have a big part to play in supplying these skills. To develop skills and talents as a form of free expression, Board offers variety of competency based subjects under NSQF like Retail, Information Technology, Marketing & Sales, Banking, Finance, AI etc. Choosing any one Skill subject at secondary level can help the child to pursue what truly interests or pleases him or her. This liberty promotes a sense of self-esteem in accepting one's own talents and strengths.

The curriculum and the study material for the Skill Electives is available on the CBSE academic website under the tab 'Skill Education' and can be accessed through the link: <http://cbseacademic.nic.in/skill-education.html>.

#### 1.4.2 Co- Scholastic Areas:-

Only a healthy child can learn effectively and good health leads to better learning. Many activities are necessary for development of the affective and psychomotor domain. The activities like games and sport, art and music, craft work etc. are termed as co-scholastic activities. The term co-scholastic activities is used for both cognitive and non-cognitive development that can take place by exposing the child to the scholastic and non-scholastic subjects.

Art Education including local art, craft, literature and skills, Health and Physical Education, Yoga, traditional games, indigenous sports, NCC, Scouts and Guides, Martial Arts etc. are integral parts of the curriculum and to be included in the routine of the schools for the holistic development of children. These are detailed below:

- (i) Art Education entails instruction in various art forms (visual as well as performing) with an aim to help children develop an interest for arts and encourage them to enthusiastically participate in related activities, thus, promoting abilities such as imagination, creativity, valuing arts and cultural heritage. In addition, Arts should be integrated with other subjects to promote creative thinking and expression
- (ii) Health and Physical Education focuses on holistic development, both mental and physical, understanding the importance of physical fitness, health, wellbeing and the factors that contribute to them. Focus of this area is on helping children develop a positive attitude and commitment to lifelong, healthy active living and the capacity to live satisfying, productive lives with the help of health management, indigenous sports, Yoga, NCC, self-defense, fitness and life style choices.

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- (iii) Work Experience: The Work Experience has been subsumed in the Health and Physical Education, however, it is an integral part of the curriculum and is given as much as focus as Health and Physical Education.

### **1.5 Integrating all areas of learning:**

**All these seven areas are to be integrated with each other in terms of knowledge, skills (life and livelihood), comprehension, values and attitudes. Children should get opportunities to think laterally, critically, identify opportunities, challenge their potential and be open to new ideas. Children should be engaged in practices that promote physical, cognitive, emotional and social development and wellbeing, connect different areas of knowledge, application and values with their own lives and the world around them. The holistic nature of human learning and knowledge should be brought forth while transacting the curriculum to make them good citizens who can contribute in making the world a happy place.**

## **2. IMPLEMENTATION OF CURRICULUM**

### **2.1 School Curriculum Committee**

The Board mandates that all schools must setup a School Curriculum Committee with teachers representing each areas. The School Curriculum Committee would define activities for pedagogical practices, evolve a plan of assessment and mechanism of feedback and reflection and ensure its implementation. The committee would also ensure that the textbooks/reference materials are age appropriate, incorporate inclusive principles, are gender sensitive, have valid content and do not contain any material which may hurt the sentiments of any community. The committee will then send the list of books to the Principal to take action as per para 2.4.7 (b) of the Affiliation Byelaws, 2018. The committee would also ensure that the reference materials reflect conformity with the underlying principles of the Constitution of India and are compliant with NCF-2005. Issues of gender, social, cultural and regional disparities must be taken care of in the curriculum transaction.

### **2.2 Pedagogical Leadership:**

All Principals have a crucial role to play in the evolution of the teaching-learning ecosystem as the Head and pedagogical leader of their schools. In the role of school pedagogical leader, the Principal is expected to undertake the following:

- a) Lead, Guide and Support the teaching and learning processes in the school by focusing on classroom specific requirements for transacting the curriculum, so that both teachers and students perform at their optimal best.
- b) Direct the entire focus of all school activities towards the students' learning and acquiring of necessary competencies. Every activity taken up by the school, therefore, should be mapped for the

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- academic competencies, and for life skills, values, etc., being acquired by the students.
- c) Prepare Annual Pedagogical Plan of the school by designing and developing annual plan for the school by giving equal importance to scholastic and co-scholastic areas.
  - d) Promote innovative pedagogy, with special focus on integrating art, sports and ICT (Information and Communication Technology) with education, and use active and experiential learning methods in the classrooms.
  - e) Ensure joyful learning at all levels through use of such innovative pedagogy.
  - f) Develop school specific resources for teaching and learning, in the form of lesson plans, e-content, use of mathematics and science kits developed by NCERT, etc.
  - g) Ensure proper in-house training of teachers in the school to enable them to unleash their own unique capabilities and creativity in their classrooms.
  - h) To be up to date with all new ideas and tools, etc. being used in education at the global level and constantly innovate the pedagogy of the school.
  - i) To make efforts to learn from the best practices of other schools, by arranging for discussions with Principals of such schools, or through observation visits of teachers to other schools.

As a pedagogical leader, the principal must prepare Annual Pedagogical Plan. The Board has not laid down the structure or format of the annual pedagogical plan as the Board respects academic autonomy of every school and expects each school to prepare its own unique and innovative annual plan. This plan must be an implementable one with timelines that should include administrative inputs and detailed pedagogical aspects.

### **2.3 Pedagogical Practices by Teachers**

The pedagogical practices should be learner centric. It is expected of a teacher to ensure an atmosphere for students to feel free to ask questions. They would promote active learning among students with a focus on reflections, connecting with the world around them, creating and constructing knowledge. The role of a teacher should be that of a facilitator who would encourage collaborative learning and development of multiple skills through the generous use of resources via diverse approaches for transacting the curriculum.

Teachers should follow inclusive principles and not label children as 'slow learners' or 'bright students', or 'problem children'. They should instead attend to the individual difference of students by diagnosing and modifying their pedagogic planning. As far as possible, Arts should be integrated in teaching, especially while teaching the concept which students find difficult to understand.

## 2.4 Competency based Learning:

To face the challenges of 21st Century, education should be competency based and Principals as Pedagogical Leaders must create conducive environment for development of competencies among the students. Competency based Learning focuses on the student's demonstration of desired learning outcomes as central to the learning process. Learning outcomes are statements of what is expected that the student will be able to do as a result of learning the activity. In a way learning outcomes are statements of what a learner is expected to know, understand and/or be able to demonstrate after completion of a process of learning. Therefore, the focus is on measuring learning through attainment of prescribed learning outcomes, rather than on measuring time. Experiential and active learning are the best pedagogies for Competency Based Learning. Experiential Learning will promote critical thinking, creativity and effective study skills among students. Learning Outcomes approach developed by NCERT for classes I-X may be adopted by all the schools and teaching-learning process may be changed in the light of these outcomes. The schools are expected to have well-defined Learning Outcomes for every grade that are observable and measurable, and empower learners to focus on mastery of valuable skills and knowledge through these Learning Outcomes, deemed to be essential for success in life. It is expected that teachers will provide meaningful and joyful learning experiences to the students by adopting variety of innovative pedagogies or instructional activities and go beyond textbooks. Schools are expected to track the attainment of Learning Outcomes by each learner and ensure that no child is left behind. CBSE will also come out with suggestive mapping of learning outcomes with NCERT curriculum which can be adopted/ adapted by schools. CBSE will also map each learning outcomes with assessments to enable tracking of learning progress. Schools should also attempt this on their own.

## 2.5 Lesson/ Unit Plan

Specific Lesson Plans for the topics are to be prepared by the teachers. These plan may have the following parts:

- ❖ Specific Learning Outcomes;
- ❖ Pedagogical Strategies;
- ❖ Group activities/experiments/hands-on-learning;
- ❖ Interdisciplinary Linkages and infusion of Life-skills, Values, Gender sensitivity etc.;
- ❖ Resources (including ICT);
- ❖ Assessment items for measuring the attainment of the Learning Outcome
- ❖ Feedback and Remedial Teaching Plan.
- ❖ Inclusive Practices

## 2.6 Classroom and School Environment

School environment should be conducive for holistic development of the students. The school should focus on health and hygiene by adopting inclusive practices. As part of the policy the school should adopt practices which will promote mental health. In this direction, the schools may follow the guidelines issued by the Board on making the school a No-Anger Zone or Anger Free Zone. The board has developed school health manuals which are available on [www.cbseacademic.nic.in](http://www.cbseacademic.nic.in). The time table in the school should take care of proper rest and intake of healthy foods and the children learn subjects with relaxation.

The surroundings and daily life activities and situations are the best experiential teachers for the students. Teachers must make efforts to draw examples and group activities from daily life observations within the classroom/within the school and surroundings, and encourage presentations and reflection by the students once the activity is completed, to develop the skills of critical thinking and communication.

Children learn a lot through peer learning. To promote peer learning, flexible seating arrangements may be made available during the classroom transactions. The seating should also take care the needs of the students with disabilities as well. Learning should focus on individual differences and promote collaborative learning. The classroom activities must be connected to the immediate environment of children. The Learning Outcomes must be clearly specified and the same may be achieved through right kind of interventions. The school should maintain connection with the parents and the progress of children should be communicated to the parents, and, if needed remedial measures be taken up for improving the learning outcomes.

## 2.7 Creating Cross-Curricular Linkages

Creating cross-curricular linkages are vital to learning as they help to connect prior knowledge with new information. For example, Mathematical data handling and interpretation can be effectively applied in geography and science. Children can write better-framed answers in history, geography and science when they have learnt how to write explanations/short descriptions in a language. Similarly, Life Skills like empathy, problem solving and interpersonal communications can be easily integrated with the study of literature and other areas. Universal Values, Life Skills and Constitutional Values with emphasis on realization of Fundamental Duties may be incorporated depending upon context in almost all the subjects.

## 2.8 Special emphasis on Integrating Arts in education:

The NCF 2005 has recommended *“Art as a subject at all stages covering all four major spheres, i.e. music, dance, visual arts and theatre....We must bring the arts squarely into the domain of the curricular, infusing them in all areas of learning while giving them an identity of their own at relevant stages.”* It also states that *“the importance of India’s heritage crafts, both in terms of their economic and aesthetic values, should be recognized as being relevant to school education.”*



All disciplines being pursued by students at all stages require creative thinking and problem-solving abilities. Therefore, when Art is integrated with education, it helps the child apply art-based enquiry, investigation and exploration, critical thinking and creativity for a deeper understanding of the concepts/topics. Secondly, Art Integrated learning is a strong contender for experiential learning, as it enables the student to derive meaning and understanding, directly from the learning experience. Thirdly, this kind of integration not only makes the teaching and learning process joyful, it also has a positive impact on the development of certain life skills, such as, communication skills, reflection and enquiry skills, un-conditioning of the mind leading to higher confidence levels and self-esteem, appreciation for aesthetics and creativity, etc. Fourthly, this kind of integration broadens the mind of the student, and enables him/her to see the multi-disciplinary links between subjects, topics, and real life.

In view of the recommendations in the NCF-2005 document, NCERT's recommendation, need for awareness of India's vast and diverse art heritage, and the need for developing creative and critical thinking skills among students, the Board has decided to take up the integration of Art with the teaching learning process.

It must be understood that Art Education and Art Integrated Education may be mutually exclusive, but they build upon each other and strengthen each other. Art Education is not only relevant for developing creativity and appreciation of art among students, but is also necessary for inculcating art-based enquiry skills in the students. Art Education is a necessary precursor for the adoption of Art Integrated learning.

### **2.8.1 Art Education and Art Integration:**

The following two-pronged approach will be followed during the current academic year:

- (i) Art education will continue to be an integral part of the curriculum, as a co-scholastic area at Secondary level. The schools may also promote and offer Visual and Performing Arts based subjects at the Secondary and Senior Secondary level.
- (ii) Art shall be integrated with the teaching and learning process of all academic subjects from classes 1 to 12, to promote active and experiential learning for "connecting knowledge to life outside the school, ensuring that learning shifts away from rote methods and for enriching the curriculum, so that it goes beyond textbooks."

### **2.8.2 Art Integrated Pedagogy:**

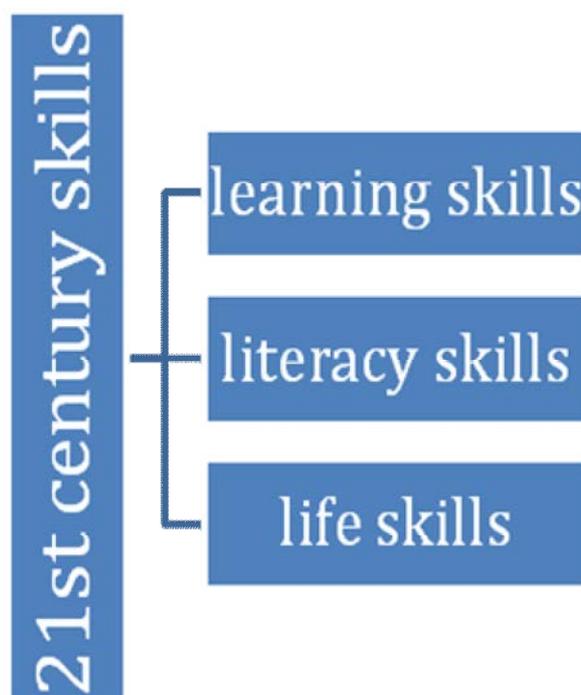
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The forms to be taught, methodology, processes, etc. can be different at different levels, as maybe decided by different schools. However, the interventions should be planned well by the schools. While preparing its annual pedagogical plan under the leadership of the Principal of the school, the school must plan out in detail the Art Education to be imparted at various levels, and how that Art can be integrated with classroom learning of various subjects. The focus must be on mutually reinforcing Art as a subject and Art as a tool for learning, with efforts towards seamless integration. Team teaching (combination of subject teachers and Art teachers) would also strengthen the integration. Arts-Integrated Learning will strengthen teachers for assessing application-skills of the students in their subjects.

For implementing this in classrooms, the subject teacher picks the topic/concept/idea that she wants to teach through integration of Art. The teacher can do this jointly with the Art teacher too. Then, the subject teacher collaborates with the Art teacher to align the pedagogy. Next, the teacher teaches the topic/concept/idea ensuring active learning and ensuring that both the subject and Art are integrated well and there is learning in both areas. Finally, the teacher prepares a rubric to assess the student in both the areas - that is, the topic taught and the Art used.

## 2.9 21<sup>st</sup> Century Skills:

There is an increased awareness among the educators of the need to integrate what are called as 21st Century skills in educational systems. There are three key 21<sup>st</sup> century skills;



### **Learning skills include:**

- Critical Thinking
- Creativity
- Communication
- Collaboration

### **Literacy skills include:**

- Information literacy
- Media literacy
- Technology literacy

### **Life skills include:**

- Flexibility
- Leadership
- Initiative
- Productivity
- Self-awareness

The need of the hour is that schools must focus on enhancing the skills required for a successful adult life in 21st Century. It is important that the students are able to think scientifically, mathematically or artistically to face the real-life challenges in an information and technology driven world and enhance their inherent potential.

## **2.10 Inclusive Education:**

Inclusive education approach is the way for full participation without any discrimination; students with and without disabilities enjoy equal opportunity in both scholastic and co-scholastic areas. Inclusive attitude is crucial for successful inclusive education. Therefore, all the members of teaching and non-teaching staff should be sensitized on the issues of inclusive education. Students without disabilities should also be sensitized. Schools must organize these sensitization programmes with the support of experts from respective field of disabilities. Capacity Building Programmes on Inclusive Education may be organized in collaboration with the CBSE-Centres of Excellence. Board has made the appointment of special educator mandatory to all the schools affiliated to the CBSE. Special Educators must possess the qualification as prescribed by the Rehabilitation Council of India. (CBSE Circular No. 31/2015).

### 3. SCHEME OF STUDIES

#### 3.1 Subjects to be offered:

Class IX and X is an integrated course. Students need to take only those subjects in class IX which they intend to continue in Class-X. The subjects can be selected as per scheme studies in class IX. They need to continue same subjects in class X also. Subjects can be offered as under:

Subjects		Names of the subjects	Group
Compulsory	Subject 1	Language I (Hindi Course A or Hindi Course B or English Language and Literature )	Group-L
	Subject 2	Language II (Any one from the Group of Languages (Group-L) other than Language chosen at Subject 1)	Group-L
	Subject 3	Mathematics - Basic  (Students have the option of selecting Mathematics - Standard or Mathematics - Basic at AISSE (X Board examination) Syllabus shall remain the same. Refer Mathematics syllabus for details)	Group- A1
	Subject 4	Science	
	Subject 5	Social Science	
Optional	Subject 6	Skill subject	Group-S
	Subject 7	Language III /Any Academic subject other than opted above	Group-L/Group-A2
Subjects of Internal Assessment	Subject 8 and 9  Assessment and certification at school level	Art Education  Health & Physical Education  Work Experience*	

**\*Work experience is subsumed in Health and Physical Education**

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- a) Examination at two levels is being held in the subject of Mathematics in the Board examination for Class X from the year 2020 onwards and the same shall not be applicable to the internal assessment in class X. For details please refer Circular No. Acad. 03/2019. It may be noted that the students who are opting Mathematics - Basic will have the option of taking Applied Mathematics (241) as an Elective at Class XI/Sr. Secondary though they may not be permitted to take Mathematics (041) at Sr. Secondary level. However a student who has opted for Mathematics - standard can offer any one of the two available Mathematics at Sr. Secondary level.
  - b) If a student fails in any one of the three compulsory academic subjects (i.e. Science, Mathematics and Social Science) and passes in the Skill subject (offered as sixth optional subject), then that academic subject will be replaced by the Skill subject and the result of Class X Board examination will be computed accordingly.
  - c) If a student fails in any language subject, out of first five subjects, the same will be replaced by the language taken as sixth subject (in case of no skills subjects offered) or as seventh subject (optional), provided he or she has passed this language subject and after replacement either Hindi or English remains as a passed language in the first five subjects.
  - d) It is expected that all the students would have studied three languages up to class VIII. Those students who could not clear the third language in class VIII and have been promoted to class IX, shall be examined by the concerned schools at the end of Class IX in the same syllabus and textbooks as prescribed for class VIII. Those who are still unable to clear the third language at the end of class IX may be given another opportunity in class X. No student shall be eligible to appear in the Secondary School Examination of the Board at the end of class X unless she/he has passed in the third language. However, students with disabilities are exempted from the study of third language.
  - e) Either Hindi or English must be one of the two languages to be studied in class IX and X. Hindi and English can also be offered simultaneously. In Hindi, two courses have been provided for class IX and X keeping in view the varying backgrounds of the students and a student may either opt for Hindi A (Code 002) or Hindi B (Code 085).
  - f) Students offering additional sixth skill subject may also offer an additional language III/ any Academic subject as seventh subject.
  - g) Out of the three subjects - Computer Application (Code 165), Information Technology (Code 402) and Artificial Intelligence (code 417) - only one can be offered. A combination of any of these subjects is not permitted.
  - h) For Skill subjects, only those subjects can be offered for which permission has been given by the Department of Skill Education, CBSE.

- i) Board is extending several exemptions/concessions to candidates with disabilities as defined in the "THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES ACT 2016". Exemptions/Concessions extended to Persons with Benchmark Disabilities for Class X & XII Examinations conducted by the Board and the Standard Operating Procedure for availing these concessions are available on :

<http://cbse.nic.in/newsite/attach/CWSN%20April%202019.pdf>

Schools and candidates may also refer to the circulars issued by the Board from time to time on this matter.

- j) For Regional Languages, the Board prescribes the textbooks being followed in classes IX and X in the respective State Boards where the language is taught. Schools are also advised to bring to the notice of CBSE the changes, if any, brought out at the commencement of the academic session by the respective State Boards, in the textbooks of the language of their State.
- k) Schools are directed to strictly follow the textbooks prescribed by CBSE in its curriculum. Changes, if any, can be adopted only after CBSE notifies it.

### 3.2 List of subjects offered at Secondary Level:

<b>LANGUAGE ( GROUP-L)</b>	
CODE	NAME
002	HINDI COURSE-A
085	HINDI COURSE-B (ANY ONE )
184	ENGLISH LANG & LIT.
003	URDU COURSE-A
303	URDU COURSE-B (ANY ONE)
004	PUNJABI
005	BENGALI
006	TAMIL
007	TELUGU

008	SINDHI
009	MARATHI
010	GUJARATI
011	MANIPURI
012	MALAYALAM
013	ODIA
014	ASSAMESE
015	KANNADA
016	ARABIC
017	TIBETAN
018	FRENCH
020	GERMAN
021	RUSSIAN
023	PERSIAN
024	NEPALI
025	LIMBOO
026	LEPCHA
089	TELUGU TELANGANA
092	BODO
093	TANGKHUL
094	JAPANESE
095	BHUTIA

096	SPANISH
097	KASHMIRI
098	MIZO
099	BAHASA MELAYU
122	SANSKRIT
131	RAI
132	GURUNG
133	TAMANG
134	SHERPA
136	THAI

<b>COMPULSORY ACADEMIC SUBJECTS (GROUP-A1)</b>	
<b>CODE</b>	<b>NAME</b>
041 241	MATHEMATICS -STANDARD OR MATHEMATICS - BASIC ( Only for X)
086	SCIENCE
087	SOCIAL SCIENCE

<b>OTHER ACADEMIC SUBJECTS (GROUP- A2)</b>	
<b>CODE</b>	<b>NAME</b>
	(Any one from the following)
031	CARNATIC MUSIC (VOCAL)
032	CARNATIC MUSIC (MELODIC INSTRUMENTS)
033	CARNATIC MUSIC (PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS)
034	HINDUSTANI MUSIC (VOCAL)
035	HINDUSTANI MUSIC (MELODIC INSTRUMENTS)
036	HINDUSTANI MUSIC (PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS)
049	PAINTING
064	HOME SCIENCE
076	NATIONAL CADET CORPS (NCC)
165*	COMPUTER APPLICATIONS
154	ELEMENTS OF BUSINESS
254	ELEMENTS OF BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY

<b>SKILL SUBJECTS (GROUP-S)</b>	
<b>CODE</b>	<b>NAME</b>
401	RETAILING
402*	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
403	SECURITY
404	AUTOMOTIVE
405	INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL MARKETS
406	INTRODUCTION TO TOURISM

407	BEAUTY & WELLNESS
408	AGRICULTURE
409	FOOD PRODUCTION
410	FRONT OFFICE OPERATIONS
411	BANKING & INSURANCE
412	MARKETING & SALES
413	HEALTH CARE
414	APPAREL
415	MEDIA
416	MULTI SKILL FOUNDATION COURSE
417*	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

\*Out of the three subjects with codes - 165, 402 and 417 - only one subject can be offered.

The curriculum and the study material for the Skill Electives is available on the CBSE academic website under the tab 'Skill Education' and can be accessed through the link: <http://cbseacademic.nic.in/skill-education.html>.

### 3.3 Instructional Time

Instructional time shall be as per the subjects selected. Schools must ensure that minimum number of hours are spent for each subject as specified in the curriculum. The time duration for the subjects has been clearly indicated in the syllabus of each subject. However, it is expected that schools will create innovative Timetables (such as, teaching-learning only 2 subjects per day etc.) to ensure that the burden of the bag and homework are substantially reduced and the classroom transaction are based on experiential processes. Schools may also think of introducing bag-less day and same may be incorporated in the time tables. The time table must also include the mandatory periods for co scholastic areas including Health and Physical Education.

### 3.4 Medium of Instruction

The medium of instruction in general in all the schools affiliated with the Board shall either be Hindi or English.

## 4. STRUCTURE OF ASSESSMENT SCHEME

The Assessment scheme will have an 80 marks component for Board examination (class X) and Annual Examination (class IX) in all scholastic subjects along with a 20 marks component of Internal Assessment. Students have to secure 33 percent in total in each of these components.

This condition has been relaxed vide Notification No. CBSE/Coord/DS/EC dated 11/10/2018 available at:

<http://cbse.nic.in/newsite/circulars/2018/passing%20criteria%20of%20Class%20Xth.pdf>

### 4.1 Board Examination for (Class X) and Annual Examination (class IX) for 80 marks

#### For Class X:

The Board Examination in each subject will cover entire syllabus of Class-X. Grades corresponding to the marks shall be on the basis of 9-point grading system. Grades will be awarded in each scholastic subject. For awarding the grades, the Board will put all the passed students in a rank order and will award the grades as follows:

A-1	Top 1/8th of the passed candidates
A-2	Next 1/8th of the passed candidates
B-1	Next 1/8th of the passed candidates
B-2	Next 1/8th of the passed candidates
C-1	Next 1/8th of the passed candidates
C-2	Next 1/8th of the passed candidates
D-1	Next 1/8th of the passed candidates
D-2	Next 1/8th of the passed candidates
E*	(The word/ phrase for this will be informed shortly)

\* CBSE has decided to do away with the word "Fail". The word/ phrase to be used instead shall be informed shortly.

#### Notes:-

- Minor variations in proportion of candidates to adjust ties will be made.
- In case of a tie, all the students getting the same score, will get the same grade. If the number of students at a score point need to be divided into two segments, the smaller segment will go with the larger.
- Method of grading will be used in subjects where the number of candidates who have passed is more than 500.

- d) In respect of subjects where total number of candidates passing a subject is less than 500, the grading would be adopted on the pattern of grading and distribution in other similar subjects.

**For Class IX:**

The assessment scheme will be similar to class X Board examination. However, the grading in class IX will be as follows:

<b>Grading Scale for Scholastic Areas (Class-IX)</b> (School will award grades as per the following grading scale)	
<b>MARKS RANGE</b>	<b>GRADE</b>
91-100	A1
81-90	A2
71-80	B1
61-70	B2
51-60	C1
41-50	C2
33-40	D
32 and below	E*

\*The word/ phrase for this will be informed shortly

- ❖ Absolute grading in class IX is used keeping in view the number of students appearing from any particular school as against positional grading used for class X.

**Internal Assessment (20 Marks)**

One time year-end examination is complimented and supplemented with Internal Assessment (IA) that assesses students in diverse manner, at different times and also examines a broad range of curriculum objectives. IA, in effect school-based assessment, plays the dual role of providing a complete picture of students' abilities or progress towards fulfilling the aims of education and informing teachers' of students' progress and therefore supporting classroom learning. It also informs the individual learner about his/ her progress over a period of time enabling them to develop strategies to improve learning.

### 4.2.1 Periodic Assessment

The main purpose of Periodic Assessment is to assess the learning progress of students. Such Assessment done at regular intervals provides feedback and insight to teachers regarding learners' needs and helps them to improve instruction, do remedial teaching and set curricular targets for a student or a group of students. The feedback also helps students to know their errors as well as strengths and weaknesses. The students, thus, are enabled for better learning and setting up realistic goals. In essence, this is *assessment for, of and as learning*. Periodic Assessment is further divided into the following:

1. Periodic Tests (05 marks): As earlier, these would be restricted to 3 in each subject in an academic year and the average of best 2 would be taken for final submission of marks. These tests tend to follow a pattern, which is quite similar to the final end of course examination, and have a gradually increasing portion of content. Hence, they also tend to prepare students for final summative exams in a more confident manner.

*The weightage of this component, however, would be of 05 marks only.*

**4.2.2 Multiple Assessment (05 marks):** Multiple assessment strategies relevant to particular learning outcomes are advised over the period of curriculum transaction. The subject teachers would determine the type and frequency of these. This would make assessment more comprehensive and provide schools/teachers flexibility to use multiple and diverse techniques to assess learners viz. observation, oral tests, individual or group work, class discussion, field-work, concept maps, graphic organizers, visual representation etc. Hence, the schools are given autonomy to use alternate modes of assessment as per the demand of the subject and the context towards addressing the goal of assessment for and as learning, such as, quizzes, portfolio, project-work, Self and peer assessment, collaborative projects, experiments, classroom demonstrations, etc.

Caution must be observed that recording of such assessment is not cumbersome and can be easily translated into individual student scores. Thus, developing simple scoring criteria and rubrics becomes of equal importance when deciding to use a particular technique. In tune with purpose of periodic assessment, i.e., to provide feedback to improve teaching and learning, it becomes of equal importance to use follow-up measures incase students are found deficient in proficiency of relevant learning outcomes.

*The weightage of this component would be of 05 marks.*

### 4.2.2. Portfolio

The creation of portfolios is suggested to broaden the scope of learning and achieve diverse curriculum outcomes by examining a range of evidence of student performances being assessed.

## What is a portfolio?

- a) A portfolio is a purposeful collection of intentionally chosen work by a student representing a selection of performances that is assembled over time and describes the learner's efforts, progress, growth and achievement in key areas learning outcomes. It is a tool for assessing a variety of skills not usually testable in a single setting of the traditional written paper and pencil tests. Assessment would include self and peer assessment among others. Its use is recommended as a support to the new instructional approaches that emphasize student's role in constructing knowledge and understanding.
- b) For a more simple approach in the first year, it was suggested that the portfolio take the form of a journal or notebook that would include besides classwork, students artifacts selected within a coherent framework along with their reflections. Learner here is an active participant involved in constructing his or her journey through the portfolio building process of selecting, organizing and reflecting. Now Schools are expected to develop the portfolios as per para 4.2.2 (a) above.
- c) This portfolio can be seen both as a process and as a product:  
*As a product, it holds the performance records and documents, a student has produced during the learning course and represents a collection of their learning achievements.*  
*As a process, it enables learners to monitor their own learning systematically, reflect on their performance, redirect their efforts and set future goals.*
- d) What purposes does a portfolio serve?  
In a general sense, a portfolio
  - offers the possibility of assessing more complex and important aspects of a learning areas or subject matter that can't be assessed through traditional forms of testing;
  - provides a profile of learner's abilities - in-depth growth and progress
  - serves as a concrete vehicle for an ongoing communication or exchange of information and feedback among various stakeholders - students, peers teachers, administrators. It may even be used to compare achievement across classrooms or schools;
  - Serves as a lens and helps to develop among students an awareness of their own learning. The focus on self-assessment and reflection helps students to identify their strengths and weaknesses thereby facilitating setting up of realistic improvement goals. The active role that students plays in examining what they have done and what they want to accomplish, not only motivates them but also help to develop



metacognitive skills which enable them to make adjustments not only in their learning in school but beyond as well;

- Provide an opportunity to share own learning with peers and review and give feedback on each other's work. Peer Assessment thus becomes a great support that further facilitates a clear understanding and evaluation of personal goals;

Thus, a portfolio, on one hand helps to establish a common vision of goals and holistic picture of students learning, on the other, increases accountability and contributes to improved teaching and learning. Enabling review of curriculum and instruction, it may also be seen as a tool for curriculum enhancement.

### **How to prepare a portfolio?**

At the outset, it is important to know *why a portfolio is being created and be clear of the purposes without purpose*. Without purpose, it simply becomes a catalogue of student's work. It is suggested that the portfolios be an extension of note books developed subject-wise. They would include classwork and homework assignments that would help evaluate learner's progress. Besides this, portfolio should be a space for student to display his/her exemplary work in the related area. The attention should be to promote techniques such as annotation, identification of key words / topics / themes, summarization and organization of ideas and content, photos, presentations, assignments, art integrated learning, etc.

The sample of creative work and evidences that demonstrate process skills or development of critical thinking or problem solving merit inclusion as well. A periodic review of the evidences included in the portfolio would facilitate self-assessment by learners who would be more aware of their own learning and be able to identify their strengths and weaknesses. The portfolio also provides an opportunity to learners to share and comment on each other's work. Such peer assessment facilitates understanding of criteria of good work to students. It is advised that such criteria be developed and made clear to students. Initially this self and peer assessment would be a guided endeavor.

### **Assessing Portfolios**

Students' portfolio can be effectively evaluated using a simple scoring rubric. The criteria - the factors to be used in determining the quality of a particular student's portfolio needs to be carefully developed and shared with students. The key elements of the particular criteria need to be specified as well.

Suggested are some elements to judge student's portfolio:

- Organization - Neatness, Creativity and Visual Appeal
- Completion of guided work focused on specific curricular objectives

- Evidences of student's growth
- Inclusion of all relevant work (Completeness)

Teachers can include other subject relevant criteria and elements to assess portfolios.

**A Word of Caution:** Portfolios need to be developed in an easy to manage form. They need to be meaningful but simple and accessible. Developing them should not be a burden on students- both in terms of cost and time.

*The weightage of this component would be of 05 marks.*

### 4.2.3 Subject Enrichment Activities

Subject enrichment activities aligned with the secondary school curriculum aim at enrichment of the understanding and skill development. They provide in-depth learning that motivates students to dig deeper into the discipline. These enrichment activities need to challenge students and permit them to apply knowledge to the next level. These activities become an important instrument to learn the processes by which knowledge is generated in a particular discipline. They ought to provide opportunity to students to explore their own interests as well along with an understanding of the nature of particular discipline.

It is important that the Subject Enrichment Activities be conducted with rigour and focus. Some suggestions for this are as follows:

**Languages** provide ample space and the autonomy to subject teachers to develop relevant listening and speaking skills. Teachers need to use this opportunity to full advantage and use excerpts from relevant suitable literature to develop vocabulary and heighten students' awareness and sensitivity.

The specified activities in practical work in **Science** and **Mathematics** need to be conducted in the investigatory spirit in congruence to the aims and objectives of the subject. The focus must shift from confirmatory nature of lab experiments to explorations that focus on development of science processes. Students need to be encouraged to raise questions, generate hypotheses, experiment, innovate and find solutions to questions/ problems encountered.

The discipline of **Social Science** puts the responsibility on concerned teachers to facilitate students to design and execute relevant projects. It is suggested that social science being the subject relevant to social context, projects be related to Art and culture and include development of Life Skills too. Art is not only about self - expression but is more about perceptions and a special way of understanding and responding to work. Exploring into ideas and meanings through the works of artists/experts/ writers/poets, the students would develop imagination and critical awareness.

*The weightage of this component would be of 05 marks.*

## Co-Scholastic Areas

Education envisages the comprehensive and holistic development of children and, hence, Co-scholastic activities are essential. CBSE recommends two major Co-scholastic activities viz., Art Education and Health and Physical Education in which the area of Work experience is subsumed.

### Art Education

Art Education constitutes curricular activities for the development of the wholesome personality of the children, aesthetic sensibilities and respect for social values and cultural heritage. It encourages learners to develop creative expression, sharpens keen observation and develops a sense of organization and order. Students may select one form each from Visual Arts (drawing, painting, murals, collages, crafts, sculpture, etc.) and Performing Arts (dance, music, drama, puppetry and Folk Art forms etc.). Children's participation in activities/competitions organized and conducted throughout the year form the basis of assessing the student by the Visual Art/Performing Art teacher.

### Health and Physical Education (Sports/ Self-Defence /Yoga/ NCC etc.)

Health and Physical Education focuses on holistic development, both mental and physical, understanding the importance of physical fitness, health, wellbeing and the factors that contribute to them. Focus of this area of curriculum is on helping children develop a positive attitude and commitment to life long, healthy and active living and the capacity to live satisfying, productive lives with the help of health, hygiene and sanitation, work experience, indigenous sports, yoga, NCC, self-defense, fitness and lifestyle choices.

Health and Physical Activities, preferably sports must be given one regular period per day. Students should be provided opportunities to get professionally trained in the area of their interest. Indigenous sports, yoga and NCC must be encouraged in the schools as they develop physical fitness, discipline, sportsmanship combined with patriotism, self-sacrifice and health care. Similarly Self-defense may be actively taught to students, especially girl students, as it instills confidence and empowers them. The teachers should ensure that the students get opportunities to participate in activities of their choice and help them in identifying and nurturing their talents and gain confidence. The Physical Education teacher will maintain the record of all the Health and Physical Education activities/competitions that each of the children participate in. The Comprehensive School Health Manuals (four volumes) brought out by CBSE could be referred to for detailed information and the graded activities could be taken up as part of the curriculum in school.

To address the Health aspect of HPE, qualified doctors should examine children once in the academic year along with a follow-up session during the year. School should also bring any noticeable disability in a student to the notice of the school counselor and parents. Cases of special needs of students with medical history must be carefully noted and handled accordingly. Detailed information on the Comprehensive Physical and Health Education Curriculum is enclosed with this document.

#### 4.4 Assessment of Co-Scholastic Areas

Assessment of Co-scholastic Areas may be continuously done by collecting information, reflecting on and using that information to review children's progress and to plan future learning experiences. The documented data, after interpretation, should be reflected in the Report Card of the children in the form of grades.

In the existing scheme of assessment, these activities will be graded on a 5-point grading scale (A to E) for classes IX-X and will have no descriptive indicators. The students shall be assessed on two areas i.e. Art Education, Health and Physical Education. Work Experience is subsumed in the Physical and Health Education. No up scaling of grades will be done.

The concerned teacher would make an objective assessment of the level of performance/ participation demonstrated by a student throughout the academic year and finally assign grades.

#### 4.5 Parameters of Assessment

While the students are engaged in the co-scholastic areas, the process is as important as the product. Hence, the assessment in these areas should take account of both aspects. The basis of assessment has been suggested below:

<b>Co-scholastic Areas</b>	<b>Product</b>	<b>Process</b>
Health and Physical Education which includes Work Experience	Overall fitness	Participation, team-spirit, commitment and honest effort.
Art Education	Expression, creativity and Aesthetic appeal	Participation, Creative process, material use, appreciation, reflection, effort, craftsmanship and completion

### Details of Five-point Grading for Art Education (Class IX and X)

Grade	Connotation
A	Exemplary
B	Proficient
C	Developing
D	Emerging
E	Beginner

### Distribution of Periods/ Grades for Internal Assessment in Health and Physical Education (with Work Experience subsumed in it)

Strand	Periods(App)	Grades*
<b>1. GAMES</b> Athletics/ Swimming Team Games Individual Games/ Activity Adventure Sports	90 periods	While filling online data, following grades may be filled against HPE: Class IX-X: Grade (A-E) on 5-point scale (A, B, C, D, E)
<b>2. Health and Fitness</b>	50 periods	
<b>3. SEWA</b>	50 periods	Grades of SEWA is considered against Work Experience Class IX-X: Grade (A-E) on 5-point scale (A, B, C, D, E)
<b>4. Health and Activity Card</b>	10 periods	
<b>Total</b>	<b>200 Periods</b> (Approx)	-

\* Refer the detailed HPE guidelines available on [www.cbseacademic.nic.in](http://www.cbseacademic.nic.in), including the above amendment

### Development of competencies through Academic activities of the Board:

In the recent past the board has been organizing various activities for promoting various 21st century skills. Following are some such activities introduced with the intention of enhancement of the skills and values.

S. No.	Student Enrichment Activity	Skills/Values to be Enhanced
1	Story Telling Competition	Thinking Skills: Creative, Analytical, Evaluative
2	Reading Week	Communication Skills
3	Fastest Reading Contest	Linguistic Skills
4	Aryabhata Ganit Challenge	Reasoning Abilities Problem Solving Skills Critical thinking Analytical thinking Ability to manipulate precise and intricate ideas Ability to construct logical arguments
5	CBSE Heritage India Quiz	Values of respect for diversity and tolerance Awareness about preserving Indian heritage and monuments Critical thinking skills Appreciation for rich heritage and diversity of the country
6	Science Exhibition	Critical and Creative Thinking Skills
7	Science Literacy Promotion Test	Problem Solving Skills Scientific Temperament Connecting Science to day to day life
8	Expression Series	Creative Thinking Skills Communication Skills
9	Eco-Club Activities	Awareness about Environmental Conservation and Protection
10	Swachhata Abhiyan	Clean lines Habits

11	Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat	Spirit of Patriotism and Unity
12	Rashtriya Ekta Diwas	Creative Skills
13	Inter School Band Competition	
14	Fit India School Week	Healthy lifestyle
15	CBSE Inter-School Sports & Games Competitions	Attention and concentration powers
16	International Day of Yoga	
17	Matri bhasha Diwas	Awareness of Linguistic and Cultural traditions Values of Tolerance and Dialogue Communication Skills

Schools are encouraged to ensure that their students participate in these activities of the Board for making the students future-ready and also for becoming a holistic learner.

### **Suggestions for Teachers**

Teachers should encourage participation of each child in some activity or the others. They must ensure that no child is left out from participation in activities organized by the Board or at the class/school or at interschool level. By carefully examining the behavior / skills / competencies of children in the class on all possible occasions, teachers will maintain records of the performance of learners. Schools should encourage teachers to work collaboratively with other teachers for facilitating and assessing learner's performance and then finally assigning grades.

### **Discipline (Attendance, Sincerity, Behavior, Values)**

Discipline significantly impacts career shaping and helps build character, sincerity, self-control, perseverance, good behavior and values. The concept of discipline should not be confused with strict authoritarian environment and the students should be given freedom to share their doubts and ideas with teachers regarding class work. Constitutional and universal values should also be encouraged amongst students. Hygiene, sanitation, dedication, honesty, truthfulness, kindness, empathy respect for the environment, elders and all living things etc. are the values that our students must actively practice. Parents may also support schools in cultivating disciplined behavior in their wards. Class teacher will grade the students on a Five-point scale (A to E) keeping in view the overall attendance, sincerity, values and behavior of the students. Values Education Resource Book and Kit developed by CBSE may be used for inculcating values in students.

#### **4.9 Rules regarding Admission and Examination**

Regarding eligibility for Admission, Eligibility for Examination, Scheme of Examination and related information, please see the Examination Bye-Laws of CBSE available on [www.cbse.nic.in](http://www.cbse.nic.in)



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