

ಆಯುಕ್ತರ ಕಚೇರಿ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ನೃಪತುಂಗ ರಸ್ತೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತ ದಾಖಲಾತಿ ಘಟಕ

Syllabus for 8 – 10th High School Teacher's recruitment

Paper – 1

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE:

1. Famous Books and Authors
2. Important Inventions & Discoveries,
3. Basic science – Scientific Phenomena
4. Hygiene and Physiology (Human),
5. Chronology of Events in World History
6. Glimpses of Indian History
7. Geographical terms(basic)
8. Sports –International & National figures
9. Awards, Honors and Prizes
10. Indian culture – Land & people – festivals. Physical geography – Population –Literacy-
Natural regions – Natural Resources-Food crops – Non – Food crops-Major Industries – Projects
– Public undertakings-Indian Art – Artists of recognition – Classical Awards for various
achievements -National Policy on Education, Constitution of India – Major items-Union Govt. –
and State Govt. – Cabinets – Indian leaders of International & National Recognition-(Who is
who – India)
11. Current International affairs –India's foreign relations
12. Current National affairs.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Learner and Learning --Characteristics of childhood (early and late childhood) and early adolescence; Physical, social, personal, emotional and cognitive development.

- Concept of learning; Processes of children's learning; Mistakes as windows to children's thinking; Learning in out of school contexts; Learning as a process and product; Assessing learning.

- Learner differences; Learning styles (VARK model) and learning pace/speed; Facilitating learning in multi-grade settings.

- Play and its educational implications – Meaning, Kinds and types of play; Fantasy and play; Play and its functions – Linkages with Physical, Social, Emotional, Cognitive, Language and Motor development of children; Games and group dynamics. How do children communicate.

- Constructivism – An introduction to the concept; its principles; Implications for teachers and teaching.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY (8-10):

Meaning and Scope of Educational Psychology- Meaning of Psychology and Educational Psychology: Concept, Nature & Scope, Need of knowledge of Educational Psychology to a Teacher. Methods of studying human behavior: Introspection method, Observation method, Case Study method, Experimental method - Meaning, Steps, Uses & Limitations

Understanding the Development of the Learner -Growth and Development: Concept, Differences, Principles of Development & Stages of human development. Adolescence: Concept, Characteristics of adolescence, Dimensions of development during adolescence-Physical, Emotional, Social , Moral (Lawrence Kohlberg), Intellectual . Needs of adolescents & Problems of adolescents- Role of teacher in helping adolescents to overcome their problems. Developmental tasks during Adolescence (Robert J. Havighurst)

Individual Differences among the learners- Individual difference- Meaning, Causes-(with special reference to Heredity & Environment), Educational implications

Intelligence- Meaning, Concept of Intelligence Quotient, Distribution of Intelligence, Intelligence tests- Types and Uses

Multiple Intelligence(Howard Gardner) Characteristics of children with each type of intelligence, Learning activities to connect with each type of intelligence

Gifted children, Educationally backward children, Creative children- Meaning, identification, measures to meet their needs

Emotional Intelligence- Meaning, importance and dimensions (Daniel Goleman)

Personality- Personality-Meaning and definitions, Determinants of Personality- Heredity and Environment. Theories of Personality- Sigmund Freud- Structure of Personality, Erik Erikson's Social Psychoanalysis theory, Albert Bandura's Behaviorist theory, Abraham Maslow's Humanistic theory. Assessment of Personality- Subjective, Objective (MMPI, Hans Eysenck) and Projective techniques(Rorschach's Ink blot test, TAT) Role of teacher in development of Personality

Group Dynamics- Meaning of a Group, definitions & Characteristics of a Group, Types of Groups. Classroom as a Group- its impact on learning. Importance of developing Group Cohesiveness. Sociometry- Meaning, its importance, construction of a Sociogram, Uses Nature and types of interactions

Mental Health- Mental Health- Concept, Characteristics of a mentally healthy person, Factors promoting Mental Health- Attitude and Adjustment. Causes of poor Mental Health- Anxiety, Frustration, Conflict, Adjustment- Meaning, Maladjustment- Concept, causes of Maladjustment, adjustment disorders-defense mechanisms . Role of teacher in helping children for better adjustment and fostering Mental Health

Learning and Factors affecting Learning- Learning- meaning and Characteristics of Learning Factors affecting Learning: Maturation: Concept and its educational implications. Attention: Concept, factors influencing attention, educational implications. Motivation: Meaning, types, Theory (Abraham Maslow), techniques of motivating students. Remembering: Meaning, process, types of memory, techniques to improve memory. Thinking: Concept, types of thinking, development of thinking skills. Bruner's - three modes of learning- Concept-Meaning and Types; concept learning- two stages and educational implications

Theories of Learning-

Behaviorist theories of Learning. Classical Conditioning learning meaning, Pavlov's experiment, educational implications. Trial and Error learning meaning, Thorndike's experiment, laws of learning, educational implications Operant Conditioning learning-meaning, Skinner's experiment , educational implications

Field theories of Learning. Gestalt learning- meaning; Insight learning-meaning, Kohler's experiment, educational implications. Gagne's theory of learning- five categories of learning and eight types of learning. Jean Piaget's Stages of cognitive development and its educational implications. Albert Bandura's social learning theory. Constructivism- Constructivism as a learning theory- Types of constructivism – Cognitive constructivism (Jean Piaget) Social constructivism (Lev Vygotsky), Implications of constructivism for curriculum, school, pedagogy, Transfer of learning-Meaning, importance, types and its educational implications

GENERAL ENGLISH SYLLABUS FOR (CLASS 8-10)

- **Parts of speech**
 - **Verbs:** tense – time – aspects
 - Modals – functions and notions.
 - Participles, gerunds, inflexions
 - ‘to be’ form of verbs.
 - Finite and infinite verbs.
 - **Articles** – uses and usage.
 - **Collocations.**
 - **Pronunciation** – nature of sounds, vowels, consonants, stress, intonations.
 - **Types of syntax**
 - **Cohesive devices** – direct cohesive
 - **Figures of speech**
 - **Sentences: transformations.**
 - Degrees of comparison
 - Active and passive voice
 - Types of sentences (seven types)
 - Reported speech
 - Simple, complex and compound sentences.
 - **Rules of paragraph writing.**
 - **Punctuation marks**
 - **Error location and correction**
 - **Idioms and phrases**
 - **Clauses – types.**
-

Syllabus for teachers recruitment
Computer Knowledge
High school teacher's recruitment (8 – 10):

Computer literacy:

1. Introduction to computer:

- a. What is computer
- b. Broad categories of computers
- c. Language of computer
- d. Basic applications of computer
- e. Computer memory and memory devices
- f. Computer hard ware and software: types and different brands
- g. Types of computers

2. Introduction to operating systems:

- a. What is operating system
- b. Types of operating systems – Linux –red hat – Macintosh
- c. Windows and windows concepts
- d. Using mouse and moving icons on the screen
- e. Different icons on the computer screen
- f. Widows setting: control panel-wall paper and screen savers-status bar-menu bar-tool bar and different options – setting the date , time and sound
- g. Advanced in windows : using right bottom of the mouse-creating short cuts- basics of windows set up

3. Application soft wares:

- a. Different types of application soft wares - MS-office - document settings – tool bar – menu bar – sorting – page layout options – cut - copy - paste– undo – redo – save options – different key short cuts in key board
- b. MS-power point : slide design – animations – slide show – and different applications
- c. Ms- excel : simple mathematical formulas used in excel – alignment - formatting sheet – merge cells – wrapping – charts: pi chart – bar chart – line chart - print preview settings
- d. Ms-paint: applications and different tools in paint program

4. Internet applications:

- a. Brief History of internet: Brief information about – URL s – ISPs – web page – web links – LAN – WAN –WWW – search engines
- b. Creating e-mail IDs – sending mail – attaching files – composing – downloading – viewing mails – creating folders

5. Nudi Soft ware:

- a. Brief information of nudi software – options – Unicode font – scroll lock options – single language - standard fonts and true type fonts
- b. Other kannada soft wares – Baraha

GENERAL MENTAL APTITUDE TEST

SYLLABUS FOR 8 - 10 STANDARD TEACHER'S RECRUITMENT

1 SERIES COMPLETION

- ❖ Number series
 - *. Completing the given series
 - *. Identifying the wrong number.
- ❖ Alphabet series.
- ❖ Letter series.

2 CODING – DECODING

- ❖ Letter coding.
- ❖ Number coding.
- ❖ Substitution.
- ❖ Mixed letter coding.
- ❖ Mixed number coding.

3. BLOOD RELATIONS

- ❖ Relation puzzle.
- ❖ Coded relations.

4. DIRECTION SENSE TEST

- ❖ Situations on angles/direction.
- ❖ Situations on Pythagoras theorem.
- ❖ Ranking in a row / column.

5. LOGICAL VENN DIAGRAMS

- ❖ Venn diagrams.
- ❖ Intersecting figures.

6. ALPHABET TEST

- ❖ Alphabetical order of words.
- ❖ Letter – word problems.

7. MATHEMATICAL OPERATIONS

8. ARITHMETICAL REASONING

- ❖ Age
- ❖ Venn diagrams

- ❖ Ratio and proportion
- ❖ Permutation and combination.
- ❖ Calender.

9. SPATIAL VISUALISATION

- ❖ Dice
- ❖ Paper folding.
- ❖ Paper cutting.

10. IDENTIFYING THE NUMBER OF GEOMETRICAL FIGURES

- ❖ Triangles.
- ❖ Squares.
- ❖ Rectangles.

11. ANALOGY

- ❖ Numbers
- ❖ Word-code

**12. INSERTING MISSING CHARACTER
(NUMBERS IN FIGURES AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP)**

13. Logical reasoning.

PAPER – 2 (Specific Subjects)

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ (80+20=100) ಅಂಕಗಳು

ಪಠ್ಯವಸ್ತು (VIII - X ನೇ ತರಗತಿ)

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಘಟಕದ ಹೆಸರು	ಉಪಘಟಕಗಳ ವಿವರ
1	ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ	<p>ಪಂಪಪೂರ್ವ ಯುಗ : ಪಂಪಯುಗದ ಕವಿಗಳು, ಹರಿಹರ ಯುಗ: ಹರಿಹರ ಯುಗದ ವಚನಕಾರರು, ಹರಿಹರ ಯುಗದ ಕವಿಗಳು, ಹರಿಹರ ಯುಗದ ಚಂಪೂಕವಿಗಳು. ಕುಮಾರವ್ಯಾಸಯುಗ : ಕುಮಾರವ್ಯಾಸಯುಗದ ವೈದಿಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕವಿಗಳು, ದಾಸ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಅರಸರ ಕಾಲದ ಕವಿಗಳು, ಜೈನಕವಿಗಳು, ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಯುಗ : ಆರಂಭಕಾಲ, ಕಾದಂಬರಿ, ಸಣ್ಣಕಥೆ, ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ, ನಾಟಕ, ಆಧುನಿಕಕಾವ್ಯ.</p>
2	ಭಾರತೀಯ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಮೀಮಾಂಸೆ	<p>ಭರತನ ನಾಟ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ಅಲಂಕಾರ, ರೀತಿಪ್ರಸ್ತಾನಗಳು, ಧ್ವನಿಪ್ರಸ್ತಾನ, ಧ್ವನಿ ಅಂತರ್ಭಾವವಾದಿಗಳು, ಕವಿ-ಕಾವ್ಯ-ಸಹೃದಯ, ಕಾವ್ಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು, ಕವಿತೆಯ ಆಕರ ಪರಿಕರಗಳು, ಕಾವ್ಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ, ರಸ ಧ್ವನಿ ವಿಚಾರ, ಧ್ವನಿ ಪ್ರಭೇದಗಳು, ವ್ಯಂಜಕಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ, ಗುಣೀಭೂತವ್ಯಂಗ್ಯ, ವ್ಯಂಜನ ವಿಚಾರ, ಭಾವ-ವಿಭಾವ-ಅನುಭಾವ-ರಸಾನುಭವ, ರಸಪ್ರಭೇದಗಳು, ಶಾಂತರಸ, ಔಚಿತ್ಯ</p>
3	ಹಳಗನ್ನಡ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ	<p>ಅಕ್ಷರ ಪ್ರಕರಣ, ಸಂಧಿ ಪ್ರಕರಣ - ಸ್ವರಸಂಧಿ, ವ್ಯಂಜನಸಂಧಿ, ದ್ವಿತ್ವ - ಶಿಥಿಲದ್ವಿತ್ವ, ದೇಶೀಶಬ್ದ ಪ್ರಕರಣ : ಮೂಲಶಬ್ದಗಳು, ನಿಷ್ಪನ್ನಶಬ್ದಗಳು, ಕೃದಂತ ತದ್ಧಿತಾಂತ, ಸಮಾಸಗಳು. ಅನ್ಯದೇಶ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕರಣ : ಸಮಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ, ತತ್ಸಮ, ತದ್ಭವ, ಪ್ರಾಕೃತ. ನಾಮಪದ ಪ್ರಕರಣ : ನಾಮಪದ, ಲಿಂಗ, ವಚನ, ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ, ಆಗಮಗಳು. ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದ ಪ್ರಕರಣ : ಕ್ರಿಯಾರೂಪಗಳು, ಅಪೂರ್ಣ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದಗಳು, ಅವ್ಯಯ ಪ್ರಕರಣ : ಅವ್ಯಯ ವಿಧಗಳು, ಪ್ರಯೋಗ ಪ್ರಕರಣ : ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ ಪಲ್ಲಟ, ವಚನ ಪಲ್ಲಟ, ವಿಶೇಷಣದ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ, ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ, ಅವ್ಯಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ, ದ್ವಿರುಕ್ತಿ.</p>
4	ಛಂದಸ್ಸು	<p>ಗಣ - ಪ್ರಾಸ - ಯತಿ, ವರ್ಣವೃತ್ತಗಳು - ಸಮವೃತ್ತ, ಅರ್ಧಸಮವೃತ್ತ ಮಾತ್ರಾಣ : ಷಟ್ಪದಿ, ಕಂದ, ರಗಳೆ ಅಂಶಗಣ : ಲಲಿತ, ಉತ್ಸಾಹ, ಅಕ್ಕರಿಕೆ, ತ್ರಿಪದಿ, ಮದನವತಿ, ಏಳೆ, ಸಾಂಗತ್ಯ</p>
5	ಅಲಂಕಾರ	<p>ಶಬ್ದಾಲಂಕಾರ : ಅನುಪ್ರಾಸ, ಯಮಕ, ಚಿತ್ರಕವಿತ್ವ ಅರ್ಥಾಲಂಕಾರ : ಉಪಮಾ, ರೂಪಕ, ದೀಪಕ, ದೃಷ್ಟಾಂತ, ಉತ್ತೇಷೆ, ಅರ್ಥಾಂತರನ್ಯಾಸ, ಶ್ಲೇಷೆ, ಸ್ವಭಾವೋಕ್ತಿ.</p>
6	ಭಾಷಾ ಬೋಧನೆಯ ತತ್ವಗಳು	<p>ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅರ್ಥ, ಉಗಮ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವರೂಪ, ಭಾಷಾ ಕೌಶಲಗಳು, ಭಾಷಾ ಕಲಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮನೋವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ನಿಯಮಗಳು,</p>

		ಭಾಷಾ ಬೋಧನೆಯ ಗುರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳು, ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ, ಪಾಠ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಕ್ರಿಯಾಸಂಶೋಧನೆ, ಭಾಷಾ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ : ನಿರಂತರ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಕ ಬೋಧನೋಪಕರಣಗಳು, ಭಾಷಾ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಾಲಯ, ಭಾಷಾ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು
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ಪರಾಮರ್ಶನ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು :

- ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ - ತ.ಸು.ಶಾಮರಾಯ, ರಂ ಶ್ರೀ ಮುಗುಳಿ
- ಭಾರತೀಯ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಮೀಮಾಂಸೆ - ತೀ. ನಂ. ಶ್ರೀ
- ಕನ್ನಡ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ ದರ್ಪಣ - ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ
- ಕನ್ನಡ ಕೈಪಿಡಿ 2 - ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ
- ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆ ತತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಬೋಧನಾ ಮಾರ್ಗ
- ಆಧುನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಒಲವುಗಳು - ಡಿ. ಎಸ್. ಇ. ಆರ್. ಓ.

Language English SYLLABUS FOR 8-10 - HIGH SCHOOL

II paper – Marks 80 + 20=100

I. LANGUAGE USE (Grammar elements)-100

- Noun and its types- numbers, genders.
- Pronouns and its types- possessive pronoun and Apostrophe, relative pronoun, reflexive pronoun - use and usage.
- Personal pronouns
- Prepositions
- Adjectives and its types-use and usage, comparison of adjectives
- Conjunctions- Correlative, compound – classes of conjunction
- Adverbials- use and position of adverbs, comparison
- Verbs: tense – time – aspects
 - Auxiliaries
 - Modals – functions and notions.

- Participles, gerunds, inflexions
 - ‘to be’ form of verbs.
 - Finite and infinite verbs.
 - Transitive and Intransitive verbs.
 - Verbs-strong and weak verbs
- **Articles** – uses and usage.
 - **Collocations.**
 - **One word alternative for a phrase or a sentence**
 - **Pronunciation** – nature of sounds, vowels, consonants, stress, intonations.
 - **Cohesive devices** – direct cohesive
 - **Syntax:** subject- verb-object agreement. (syntax concord)
 - **Words used as different parts of speech**
 - **Punctuations**
 - **VOCABULARY:** synonyms, antonyms, prefixes-suffixes, number, gender, collocations, compound words, homophones (rhyming words), onomatopoeia
 - **Derivatives** - primary and secondary
 - **Figures of speech**
 - **Questions tags**
 - **Phrases:** Noun phrases, prepositional phrases – uses and usages.
 - **Idioms** – uses and usages.
 - **Phonology:** vowels, consonants, stress, intonation, organs of speech, nature of sound.
 - **Articles**
 - **Dictionary use**
 - **Abbreviations**
 - **Sentences** – types (seven types) and their transformation
 - **Transformations:**
 - Degrees of comparison
 - Active and passive voice
 - Types of sentences (seven types)
 - Types of sentences – simple, complex and compound
 - Reported speech

- **Clauses:** identifying the types of clauses.
 - Main clauses & subordinate clauses
 - Noun, adjective and adverbial clauses
 - Conditional clauses
- **Combining sentences**

II. COMPREHENSION

- **Prose and poetry:** local, global, factual, critical/inferential- prose and poem.
- **Rules of paragraph writing.**
- **Error location and correction-** spelling correction and sentences correction.
- **Letter writing-** forms and format.
- **Essay writing-**type and format

III. LITERATURE

- **Extracts and Proverbs**
- **Study of literary forms:**
 - **Poetry:** Sonnet, ode, elegy, ballad, lyric, dramatic monologue, allegory, absurd, blank verse, etc.
 - **Prose:** Drama – structure, characters, dialogues, soliloquy, tragedy, allegory comedy, absurd , tragic-comedy.
 - **Fiction-Non Fiction:** author’s point of view, setting/atmosphere(mood) , style, allegory, absurd, techniques of the prose
- **Biographies and autobiographies.**
- **Authors and poets:** their works, critical study

For detailed and critical study

Authors/poets	works
1. William Shakespeare	Merchant Of Venice, Quality of Mercy As You Like It
2. R.K.Narayan	An Astrologer’s Day, A Hero
3. Mrs. Vijaylakshmi Pandit	An article- The best advice I ever had
4. Oliver Goldsmith	Village School Master
5. Kushwanth Singh	Portrait of a lady
6. Francis J.Child	Bold Peddler and Robin hood
7. Harold Courlander	All stories are Anansi’s
8. A. G. Gardiner	On Saying please
9. Sarojini Naidu	Palanquin bearers, Coromandel fishers
10. Deven Kanal	There’s a Girl by the Frost
11. John Masefield	Laugh and be Merry
12. Rabindranath Tagore	A Wrong man in worker’s paradise
13. Colley Cibber	The blind boy
14. William Wordsworth	A Solitary Reaper
15. John Keats	Ode to Nightingale

16. Raja Rao	Kanthapura, The serpent and the rope
17. Mulk Raj Anand	Untouchables
18. Arundatti Roy	The God of small things
19. Nissim Ezekiel	Scorpion
20. O. Henry	The Gift of Mage

METHODOLOGY: 50 Marks

Unit 1: Place of English in India – importance of English in present scenario

Unit 2: The Nature of language: meaning, definitions and functions, principles of language teaching.

Unit3: problems of teaching and learning English.

Unit 4: Aims and objectives of teaching English.

Unit 5: Phonetic transcriptions

Unit 6: development of language skills – listening, speaking, reading and writing (LSRW)

Units 6: Approaches, methods and techniques of teaching English.

- a) Direct method, definition, principles, merits and demerits.
- b) Bilingual method – definition, principles, merits and demerits.
- c) Structural approach, definition, selection and gradation of structures, advantages and disadvantages.
- d) Communicative approach- meaning, definition role of teacher, advantages and disadvantages.
- e) Constructivism – meaning and use in teaching English.
- f) Remedial teaching.

Unit 7: teaching of vocabulary, grammar.

Unit 8: Use of teaching learning materials in teaching English.

Unit 9: lesson planning, importance – a) difference between unit plan and lesson plan.

b) lesson plan for prose, poetry and composition

Unit 10: importance of text book and its need, principles to be followed in preparing a text book.

Unit 11: principles of curriculum according to NCF 2009.

Unit 12: Evaluation in English teaching – construction of unit test and importance of blue print.

Unit 13: importance and use of study skills.

Department of Education
Syllabus for recruitment of primary teachers – 2015
Language Hindi

Syllabus for 8-10 class
(80 marks for language content and 20 marks for methodology)

सामान्य हिंदी :

अ. व्याकरण : 20 marks

1. वर्णमाला :

स्वर , व्यंजन, योगवाह, अनुनासिक, अनुस्वर , संयुक्ताक्षर, बारहखड़ी

2. विकारी शब्द और अविकारी शब्द :

संज्ञापद, सर्वनाम, क्रियाशब्द, विशेषण, अव्यय, क्रिया विशेषण और उसका व्यावहारिक उपयोग

3. समास शब्द : रचना और समास के प्रकार

4. संधि शब्द : संधि के नियम और संधि के प्रकार

5. काल के भेद : भूतकाल, वर्तमान काल, भविष्यत काल

6. वाक्य रचना (कथन) के प्रकार : \

विनम्रता के सूचक, विधि-निषेध, काल बोध, स्थान एवं दिशा बोध ।

वाक्य क्या है ? , वाक्य के प्रकार, सरल, संयुक्त, मिश्र वाक्य,

वाक्य रचनागत अशुद्धियों की पहचान।

वाक्यांश के लिए एक शब्द ।

7. कारक : (परसर्ग)

कारक के प्रकार, कारक चिन्ह, ने प्रयोग, वाक्यों में कारक का प्रयोग

8. कारण-कार्य संबंध, अनुक्रम

9. व्याकरणिक अशुद्धियाँ

10. भाषा :

भाषा क्या है ? , भाषा के भेद, भाषा की आवश्यकता, भाषा के बारे में व्यक्त विचार, और व्याख्या (Definition),

मानक भाषा , मानक भाषा की स्वरूप एवं लक्षण

11. उच्चारण अंग : आठ अंगों का परिचय, ऊष्म, अंतस्त, स्पर्ष व्यंजन

(8-10)

12. विराम चिन्हों का परिचय

आ. शब्द बोध : 15 marks

1. शब्द रचना

शब्द भेद, उपसर्ग, प्रत्यय एवं इनके अर्थ मूलक प्रभाव

2. शब्द प्रकार : तत्सम, तद्धव, देशज, विदेशी, संकर, नवनिर्मित, रूढ, यौगिक, योगरूढ

3. शब्दार्थ : पर्यायवाची, विलोमार्थ, अनेकार्थ (भिन्नार्थ), शब्द युग्म, प्रेरणार्थक शब्द, वचन शब्द, लिंग शब्द, हिंदी अंको का परिचय,

4. अशुद्धि संशोधन – उच्चारणगत अशुद्धि, वर्तनीगत अशुद्धि, शब्द अशुद्धि और शब्दार्थगत अशुद्धि ।

5. हिंदी के पारिभाषिक शब्द और तकनीकी शब्द, पारिभाषिक शब्दों का आधार

6. पारिभाषिक शब्द- प्रशासनिक शब्द, मानयिकीय शब्द, वाणिज्यिक शब्द ।

7. अनुच्छेद में रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति ।

इ. वाच्य (voice) 03 marks

कर्तृ वाच्य, कर्म वाच्य, भाव वाच्य वाच्य रचना के नियम ।

ई. रचना : 20 marks

1. प्रतिवेदन

2. आदेश

3. ज्ञापन

4. अधिसूचना

5. परिपत्र

6. अनुस्मारक

7. पृष्ठांकन

8. मुहावरे तथा लोकोक्तियाँ , अर्थ एवं प्रयोग

9. गद्यांश तथा पद्यांश एवं अवबोध प्रश्न

10. कविता भाग के (पद्यांश) लिए प्रश्न.

11. पत्रलेखन , अनुवाद, निबंध

उ. काव्य के रूप 12 marks

1. रस – परिभाषा, प्रकार, स्थायीभाव, संचारी भाव, लक्षण, काव्य में उसका स्थान ।

2. छन्द – परिभाषा, लक्षण, प्रकार, वार्णिक छन्द, मात्रा छन्द, पिंगल भाषा,
3. अलंकार– परिभाषा, लक्षण,
शब्दालंकार – यमक, श्लेष, वक्रोक्ति, अनुप्रास
अर्थालंकार – उपमा, रूपक, उत्प्रेक्षा, अर्थातन्व्यास, मुक्तक छन्द

ऊ. रचनाएँ और रचनाकार :10 marks

प्रेमचन्द, केदारनाथ, महादेवी वर्मा, हरिशंकर परसाई, भगवती चरण वर्मा, नागार्जुन, कबीर, तुलसीदास, रहीमदास, मीराबाई, श्रीलाल शुक्ल, चतुरसेन शास्त्री, आज़ेय, भीष्म साहनी, सुभद्राकुमारी चौहान, हरिवंशराय बच्चन, मैथिलीशरण गुप्त, पंतजी, रामधारी सिंह दिनकर, विष्णु प्रभाकर, भूषण, हरिऔध, मुहमद जायसी, द्विवेदी. हिंदी साहित्य के काल के कवि
वीरगाथा काल
भक्तिकाल
श्रृंगार या रीति काल
आधुनिक काल अ) प्रगतिवाद आ) छायावाद

ऋ. शिक्षण पद्धति : (Pedogology) 20 marks

हिंदी भाषा – शिक्षण विज्ञान, भाषा कौशल, (सुनना, बोलना, पढ़ना, लिखना) मूल्यांकन प्रविधियाँ, पुस्तक एवं उसकी परिभाषा, उपचारात्मक शिक्षा (Remedial teaching) सीखना और अधिग्रहण, भाषा शिक्षण के सिद्धांत, भाषा के विकास में सुनना और बोलने का पात्र, व्याकरण शिक्षण, विविध कक्षा में भाषा शिक्षण की चुनौतियाँ , भाषा कौशल की समझ एवं मूल्यांकन, शिक्षण अधिगम सहायक सामग्री,

१. उ - अक्षर यहाँ से उच्चरित होनेवाला अक्षर है ।
अ) कंठ्य आ) तालु इ) ओष्ठ ई) मूर्धन्य
उत्तर : इ) ओष्ठ
उच्चारण अंग
२. ' मिठास' - यह भाववाचक संज्ञा इससे बना हुआ है ।
अ) जातिवाचक संज्ञा से आ) क्रिया से इ) विशेषण से ई) सर्वनाम से
उत्तर : इ) विशेषण से
व्याकरण (संज्ञा)
३. 'सखी वे मुझसे कहकर जाते' । इस कथन को मैथिलीशरण गुप्तजी के इस रचना से लिया गया है ।
अ) जयद्रथ वध आ) साकेत इ) यशोधरा ई) भारत-भारती

Sanskrit- Syllabus – 8-10th Standard

विषय	सुसविषय	सामयिक गुरु
भाषाकोष	भाषालक्षणम् भाषोत्पत्तिवादाः, भाषावर्गीकरणम् भारतीयार्यभाषाकुटुम्बः संस्कृतभाषेतिहासः संस्कृतभाषास्वरूपम् भारते विदेशेषु च संस्कृतभाषायाः, अध्ययनाध्यापनसंशोधनानि संस्कृतसंस्कृतिः कोषग्रन्थाः	संस्कृत भाषाशास्त्रम् संस्कृतभाषाशास्त्रम् अमरकोषः शब्दार्थकोस्तुभः इत्यादयः
वैदिकसाहित्यं	वेदः, वेदकालविचारः, वेदस्तुतदेवताः, वैदिकसाहित्यस्य प्रकाराः ऋग्वेदः, यजुर्वेदः, सामवेदः, अथर्ववेदः उपवेदाः, वेदाङ्गानि, संहिता, आरण्यकम्, ब्राह्मणम्, उपनिषत् भारतीयानां पाश्चात्यानां च दृष्ट्या वेदः	संस्कृत भाषाशास्त्रम् संस्कृतभाषाशास्त्रम्
लौकिकसाहित्यं	संस्कृतकाव्यप्रकाराः, स्वरूपविकासश्च पुराणानि, स्मृतयः, वाल्मीकिरामायणम् व्यासमहाभारतम् महाकाव्यानि खण्डकाव्यानि नीतिकाव्यानि स्तोत्रकाव्यानि गद्यकाव्यानि चम्पूकाव्यानि, रूपकाणि	संस्कृत भाषाशास्त्रम् संस्कृतभाषाशास्त्रम् संस्कृत कविशास्त्रम्
शास्त्रीयसाहित्यं	अलङ्कारः, व्याकरणम्, न्यायशास्त्रम् वैशेषिकदर्शनम् पूर्वमीमांसाशास्त्रम् उत्तरमीमांसाशास्त्रम् साङ्ख्ययोगदर्शने ज्यौतिषशास्त्रम् धर्मशास्त्रम्, जैनदर्शनं, बौद्धदर्शनं, चार्वाकदर्शनम्, अर्थशास्त्रं, छन्दशास्त्रम्	कुवलयानन्दः सिद्धान्तकौमुदी तर्कसङ्ग्रहः अर्थसङ्ग्रहः वेदान्तसारः प्रमाणपद्धतिः यतीन्द्रमतदीपिका तत्त्वप्रकाशः साङ्ख्यकारिकाफलदीपिका धर्मसिन्धुः वृत्तरत्नाकरः सर्वदर्शनसङ्ग्रहः
आधुनिकसाहित्यं आन्वयिकसंस्कृतं	आधुनिकसंस्कृतसाहित्यं आधुनिकसंस्कृतलेखकाः तेषां कृतयश्च आधुनिकजगति संस्कृतस्य प्रस्तुतता संस्कृते विद्यमानं गणितं, विज्ञानं, वैद्यकं, कलाः, वास्तुशास्त्रं, तन्त्रज्ञानं च संस्कृतपत्रिकाः, संस्थाः, अन्तर्जालस्थानानि च	प्राच्यसंशोधन – संस्थया, संस्कृतभारत्या, विश्वसंस्कृत – प्रतिष्ठानेन, ललिताप्रकाशनेन, अखिलकर्नाटक – संस्कृतपरिषदा, सुरभारतीप्रकाशनेन विश्वविद्यालयैः च प्रकाशितपुस्तकानि संस्कृत भाषाशास्त्रम्, संस्कृतभाषाशास्त्रम्
संस्कृतभाषा संस्कृत- शिक्षणस्य सामान्याः सिद्धान्ताः	संस्कृतभाषायाः महत्त्वम्, आवश्यकता च, त्रिभाषासूत्रम् पाठ्यक्रमे संस्कृतस्य, स्थानं, स्वरूपं च संस्कृतशिक्षणोद्देशानि संस्कृतशिक्षणपद्धतयः विधयः, प्रणालयः, युक्तयश्च, गद्यशिक्षणं, पद्यशिक्षणं, नाटकशिक्षणं, व्याकरणशिक्षणं च	संस्कृताध्यापनम् संस्कृतशिक्षणम् व्याकरणशिक्षण – विधयः शिक्षाप्रविधिः

ವಿಷಯ	ಉಪವಿಷಯ	ಪಾಠಮೂರ್ತಿ ಗ್ರಂಥ
ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ- ಭಾಷಾ:ಕೌಶಲಾನಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಾಧಿಗಮೇ ಸಾಧನಮೌಲ್ಯಮ್ ಪಾಪನಂ ಚ	ಭಾಷಾಕೌಶಲಾನಾಂಸ್ವರೂಪಮ್ ಶ್ರವಣಕೌಶಲಮ್ ಭಾಷಣಕೌಶಲಮ್ ಕಥನಕೌಶಲಮ್ ಲೇಖನಕೌಶಲಮ್ ಪಾಠಪುಸ್ತಕಂ, ಪಾಠಯೋಜನಾದೃಶ್ಯಶ್ರವ್ಯಸಾಧನಾನಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನಸ್ಯಮಹತ್ವಮ್ ಆವಶ್ಯಕತಾಚಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನವಿಧಯ: ಪ್ರಕಾರಾ:ವಾ	ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಾಧ್ಯಾಪನಮ್ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಶಿಕ್ಷಣಮ್ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣಶಿಕ್ಷಣ- ವಿಧಯ: ಶಿಕ್ಷಾಪ್ರವಿಧಿ:

زبان اول - اردو نصاب برائے انتخابِ اساتذہ
جماعت ہشتم تا جماعت دہم

FIRST LANGUAGE URDU
SYLLABUS VIIIth TO Xth Std.

نصاب برائے جماعت ہشتم تا دہم
Class VIII - X Std.

ذیلی عنوانات Sub - Unit	عنوان Topic	نمبر شمار Sl No.
تاریخ اردو - b) اردو کا ابتدائی دور	Prose اصناف نثر تاریخ اردو	1
a) اردو کے مشہور مورخین، کرناٹک مشہور مورخ ڈاکٹر بی بی شیخ علی کا مقام و مرتبہ	مشہور مورخین	2
a) میراٹن اور دیگر نثر اور شعرا کی تاریخ	فوزت و لہم کا لہجہ	3
a) کرشن چندر c) پریم چند	افسانہ	4
a) مختصر تعریف، سرسید احمد خان، الطاف حسین حالی، علی نعمانی	اردو نثر کا مہذب ترین	5
a) سفر نامہ کی تعریف اور خود نوشت میں فرق وغیرہ	سفر نامہ	6
a) مرزا غالب کا تعارف b) غالب کی خطوط نگاری	مرزا غالب کی خطوط نگاری	7
c) مرزا غالب کی نثر نگاری اور شاعری کی خصوصیات	خاکہ نگاری	8
a) ڈرامہ کی تعریف اور غیرہ b) اردو کے مشہور ڈرامہ نگار نام	ڈرامہ	9
a) داستان، افسانہ، ناول وغیرہ	اقسام نثر	10

نمبر شمار SI No.	عنوان Topic	ذیلی عنوانات Sub - Unit
1	نظم امثال نظم Poetry	نثر اور نظم میں فرق نثر اور نظم میں فرق
2	حجر	تعریف (a) مشہور حجر لکھنے والے شاعر (b) نعت گو شاعر
3	نعت	حماد اور نعت میں فرق (a) نعت گو شاعر (b) شخصی مرثیہ اور کر بلائی مرثیہ کا فرق، اقسام
4	مرثیہ	(a) تعریف (b) مرثیہ گو شاعر انیس و دہرے (c) مرثیہ گو شاعر انیس و دہرے
5	رباعی	(a) رباعی کی تعریف
6	اردو شاعر کا کلام اور شاعری کی خصوصیات	(a) اجمیر آبادی (b) آگرہ آبادی (c) خراج گوڑ کچھوری (d) میر انیس (e) میر دہرے
7	ذکی شاعر	(a) قلی قلیب شاہ
8	شاعری کی صنعتیں	(a) صنعت نقاد (b) صنعت نثر (c) تقبیہ (d) استعارہ (e) تجاہل عارفانہ (f) الف و نثر

9	قطعات	(a) تعریف	
10	غزل گو شعراء	(a) مرزا غالب ، میر تقی میر ، جگر مراد آبادی ، فیض احمد فیض ، ناصر کاظمی اقبال بخار کے بارے میں معلومات	
11	قصیدہ	(a) تعریف اردو کا مشہور قصیدہ گو شاعر کی تاریخ (b) قطعہ اور رباعی میں فرق	
12	مشہور نثر نگاران اردو	(1) مختصر میں (۲) متوسط میں (۳) مثنوی میں	
13	اردو طنز و مزاح	پطرس بخاری ، کھیا لال کپور ، رشید احمد صدیقی	

ذیل عنوانات Sub - Unit	عنوان Topic	نمبر شمار SI No.
(a) تاریخ مثنوی کی تعریف، کوئی مشہور مثنوی - بحر الہیان	گرامر / انشاء / قواعد قواعد / انشاء / نگاری، سوانح نگاری خاک نگاری، تقدیر، مثنوی	1
	قواعد و بلاغت	
(a) تعریف	کلمہ / مہمل	1
(a) تعریف اور صورت کے اعتبار سے جملے کی قسمیں	جملے	2
(a) جملہ فعلیہ 1 جملہ اسمیہ 2 جملہ خبریہ 3 جملہ اسمیہ 4 جملہ انشائیہ	مفروضہ جملے	3
(a) تعریف، اراکان، تقسیم	تقسیم	4
(a) تعریف، اشعار کے ذریعے تصحیح و بیان	صحیح تصحیح	5
(a) مرکب کی چار قسمیں وصلی، تردیدی، استمراری، مستثنی	مرکب جملہ کی قسمیں	6
(a) املا کے ساتھ الفاظ و معنی، درست املا کی شناخت	الفاظ و معنی	7
(a) متضاد و الفاظ،	اضداد	8
(a) ایک سے زیادہ مترادف الفاظ لکھنے کی صلاحیت	مترادفات	9

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TELUGU – LANGUAGE SYLLABUS

8,9,10 CLASSES - SPECIFIC PAPER - II

ప్రాచీనాంధ్ర సాహిత్యం :

శివకవుల యుగం :

శ్రీనాథ యుగం:

ప్రబంధ యుగం:

గోనబుద్ధారెడ్డి, అనంతామాత్యుడు , పిల్లల మర్రి పినవీర భద్రుడు, తాళ్ళపాక అన్నమాచార్యులు

ఆధునికాంధ్ర సాహిత్యం : దాశరథి కృష్ణమాచార్యులు, నండూరి కృష్ణమాచార్యులు, తిరుపతి వేంకట కవులు, దేవులపల్లి రామానుజరావు, జానుమద్ది హనుమశాస్త్రి , గంగిశెట్టి శివ కుమార్, ఆశావాది ప్రకాశరావు, మాడపాటి హనుమంతరావు, ఆచార్య నాయని కృష్ణకుమారి, వేదుల సత్యనారాయణ, తుమ్మల సీతారామమూర్తి చౌదరి, కాళోజి, గుర్రం జాషువా, సి.నా.రె, గురజాడ, కరుణశ్రీ

జానపద సాహిత్యం : తుర్లపాటి కుటుంబరావు, బళ్ళారి రాఘవ, ఆర్వీయస్ సుందరం, స్థానం నరసింహా రావు, మిక్కిలినేని రాధాకృష్ణమూర్తి

శతక కవులు: కంచెర్ల గోపన్న, ధూర్జటి, వేమన, బద్దెన, ఏనుగు లక్ష్మణకవి, మారద వెంకయ్య, శరభాంకుడు, అల్లంరాజు రంగశాయి, వడ్డారి సుబ్బారాయకవి, కలుగోడు అశ్వత్థరావు.

చంధస్సు, అలంకారాలు, వ్యాకరణాంశాలు.

உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளி ஆசிரியர் (உள் to 10th Std)
பொது நுழைவுத் தேர்வுக்கான (CET) பாடத்திட்டம்

- தமிழ் மொழியின் சிறப்பறிதல்; சமய இலக்கியங்கள் பற்றிய தெளிவு.
- வாழ்த்துப் பகுதியில் இடம்பெறும் பல்வேறு சமய புலவர்கள் பற்றிய தெளிவு.
- ஒவ்வொரு சமயமும் தமிழைத் தங்கள் தெய்வ வணக்கத்திற்குப் பயன்படுத்தும் முறை.
- தேவாரம், திருவாசகம், திருவருட்பா, தேம்பாவணி, கிறிஸ்துவின் அருள் வேட்டல், இயேசு காவியம், சீறாபுராணம், - முதலியவற்றின் நூல் குறிப்பு அறிதல்.
- மொழி வாழ்த்து, நாட்டு வாழ்த்து - பகுதிகளில் உள்ள பாடல்களை இயற்றிய புலவர்கள் குறித்து அறிந்திருத்தல். (பாரதியார், பாரதிதாசன், பெருஞ்சித்திரனார், நாமக்கல் கவிஞர், திரு.வி.க.)
- திருக்குறள், போன்ற அறநூல்கள் வரிசையை அறிந்திருத்தல். (பதினெண்கீழ்க்கணக்கு)
- தொடர் நிலைச் செய்யுளில் இடம்பெறும் காப்பியங்கள், புராணங்கள், நளவெண்பா, மனோன்மணியம், கம்பராமாயணம்.
- தொடர்நிலைச் செய்யுள் கற்பிக்கும் முறை.
- தமிழின் பல்வேறு சுவை நயங்களை வெளிப்படுத்தும் பாடல்களை அறிதல், பாடலில் உள்ள நயங்களைப் புரிந்து கொள்ளுதல், சிற்றிலக்கிய வகைகளை அறிதல் (பள்ளு, குறவஞ்சி, அம்மாணை, சீட்டுக்கவி, இரட்டுற மொழிதல், கலம்பகம், பரணி, தனிப்பாடல்கள்)
- சங்க இலக்கிய எட்டுத்தொகை பத்துப்பாட்டு நூல் வரிசை அறிதல்.
- மறுமலர்ச்சிக் கவிதைகள் உணர்த்தும் புரட்சிக்கருத்துகள், மறுமலர்ச்சிக் கவிஞர்களான பாரதியார், பாரதிதாசன், திரு.வி.க., பட்டுக்கோட்டை கல்யாணசுந்தரம், இன்றைய புதுக்கவிஞர்களின் படைப்புகள் குறித்து அறிதல்.
- பேச்சு வழக்கில் பயன்படும் சொற்களின் சரியான பயன்பாட்டினை அறிந்தெழுதும் வகையை அறிதல்
- நாட்டுப்புறப் பாடல்களின் சந்த நயம், உழைப்பாளிகளின் உள்ளக்குமுறல் பற்றி அறிதல். நாட்டுப்புறவியலின் வகைகள் பற்றி அறிதல்.
- உரைநடைப் பாடங்களில் இடம்பெறும் தமிழ் அறிஞர்கள், அப்பாடத்தை இயற்றியவரின் குறிப்புகள் ஆகியவற்றைக் காலப் பின்னணியில் தெரிந்திருத்தல் (மு.வ., இரா.பி. சேதுப்பிள்ளை, மொழிஞாயிறு தேவநேயப் பாவாணர், திரு.வி.க., ச.வே.சுப்பிரமணியன்.)
- பயண இலக்கியங்கள் குறித்த புரிதல் பயணங்கள் தரும் இன்பம், அனுபவம் - (சங்கரி, முருகு. சுப்பிரமணியம்.)
- கன்னட மொழிபெயர்ப்பு இலக்கியங்கள் குறித்து அறிதல், கருநாடக நாட்டுப்புற கலைகள் குறித்து அறிதல் (சர்வக்ஞர், பம்பன், பசுவண்ணர்)
- புதுக்கவிதை உத்திகள், வடிவம், புதுக் கவிஞர்கள் குறித்து அறிதல்.
- தமிழ் விடுகதைகள் - அமைப்பும் இயல்பும் குறித்து அறிதல்.
- புரட்சிப் பெண்மணியான மூவலூர் இராமாமிர்தம் பற்றி அறிதல்
- தமிழ் நாடகத்தின் உணர்ச்சிக் கூறுகள், வகைகள், குறித்து அறிதல். சேரன் செங்குட்டுவன் இமயக் கல்லை வடவர் தலையில் ஏற்றி எடுத்து வந்து கண்ணகி கோயில் செய்த வரலாறு அறிதல்.

- நாடக உத்திகள், நடப்பாற்றல் வளர்க்கும் திறன் அறிதல்.
- சுற்றுச்சூழல் குறித்த விழிப்புணர்வுக் கருத்துகளை அறிதல், மாசுநிலை, மாசுக்கட்டுப்பாடு குறித்து அறிந்திருத்தல்.
- சங்கப் பாடல்கள் உணர்த்தும் மாண்புடையோர் குறித்து அறிந்திருத்தல். பொற்கை பாண்டியன், கடலுள் மாய்ந்த பெருவழுதி, பொன்முடியார், ஓக்கூர் மாசாத்தியார், மற்றும் கூடலூர் கிழார்.
- இளந்தலை முறையினருக்கான குறிக்கோள் குறித்து கவிஞர் வைரமுத்து கூறும் கருத்துகள் (சிற்பியே உன்னை செதுக்குகிறேன்) அறிதல்.
- சிறுகதையின் இலக்கணம், சிறுகதை எழுத்தாளர்கள்; கி. ராஜநாராயணனின் கதை சொல்லும் விதம் குறித்து அறிதல்.
- சிவகாசி பட்டாசுத் தொழிற்சாலைகளில் வேலை செய்யும் குழந்தைகளின் நிலை அறிதல்.
- தமிழ் மொழி வளர்ச்சியில் கணினியின் இன்றியமையாமை, ஊடகங்களில் கணினியின் பங்கு, கணிப்பொறியின் வகைகள், கணினி குறித்த தமிழ் கலைச்சொற்களை அறிதல்.
- தமிழ் எழுத்துகள், எழுத்துகளின் வகைகள், போலி, பதம், வழக்கு, ஆகுபெயர், எச்சம் அதன் வகைகள், வினை முற்று, அதன் வகைகள் புணர்ச்சி அதன் வகைகள், தொகைநிலைத் தொடர், தொகா நிலைத் தொடர், புணர்ச்சி அதன் வகைகள், அறிதல்.
- பொருள் இலக்கணம் - அகப்பொருள், புறப்பொருள்; முதற்பொருள், கருப்பொருள், உரிப்பொருள். புறப்பொருள் அதன் வகைகள், யாப்பு, வெண்பா ஆசிரியப்பாவின் பொது இலக்கணம்.
- அணி, அதன் வகைகள்.
- தன்வினை, பிறவினை, மரபு, வழு, வழுவமைதி, இரட்டைக் கிளவி, அடுக்குத்தொடர், இணைச்சொல் தருதல், தொடர்புபடுத்தி எழுதுதல், இருபொருள் தரும் சொற்களை அறிதல், எழுத்து மாறுபடுவதால் சொல் மாறுபடுவதை அறிதல்.
- ஆங்கிலப் பழமொழிக்கு இணையான தமிழ்ப் பழமொழிகளை அறிதல்; பழமொழிகளை விளக்குதல்.
- சேர்த்து எழுதுதல், பிரித்து எழுதுதல், அருஞ்சொற் பொருள் தருதல், வாக்கியத்தில் அமைத்தல்.
- ஒரு வாக்கியத்தை பிறிதொரு வாக்கியமாக மாற்றி எழுதுதல்.
- அறிவியல், தொழில்நுட்பம் தொடர்பான கட்டுரைகள், சமூக விழிப்புணர்வுக் கட்டுரைகள் தேசிய விழாக்கள், சுற்றுச் சூழல் குறித்த விழிப்புணர்வுக் கட்டுரைகள், புகழ் பெற்ற அறிஞர்கள், இலக்கியவாதிகள், சிந்தனையாளர் பற்றிய கட்டுரைகள்.
- ஆண்டுவிழா, இலக்கியமன்ற விழாக்கள், பொங்கல் விழா, விளையாட்டு விழா, இலவய மருத்துவ முகாம், திருவிழாக்கள் போன்றவற்றிற்கு அழைப்பிதழ் தயார் செய்தல், விளம்பரம் தயார் செய்தல்.
- ஏதேனும் ஒரு நிகழ்வு, சமூகச் சிக்கல்கள், சட்ட மீறல்கள், சமூகச் சீரழிவுகள், குறித்து நாளிதழ்களுக்கு செய்தி வரைதல்.
- வளர் இளம் பருவ உளவியல் (Adolescent Psychology) பற்றி அறிதல்.

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STUDENT'S NAME	
CLASS	
ROLL No.	DATE

(4)

MARATHI

इयत्ता - 8 वी

- 1 प्राचीन भाषेचे स्वरूप
- 2 प्राचीन भाषेचे बदलते स्वरूप
- 3 भाषेचे विविध साहित्य प्रवाह
- 4 प्राचीन गद्य - पंडिती काव्य, भूपाळी
- 5 आधुनिक कविता - देशभक्तीपर, सामाजिक जाणीव, मानवता, आकीण जीवन
- 6 व्याकरणांश
वर्णमाला - स्वर, स्वरादी, व्यंजने
- 7 शब्दांच्या जाती - नाम, सर्वनाम
विशेषण, क्रियापद
क्रियाविशेषण अव्यय, शब्दयोगी अव्यय
उभयान्वयी अव्यय, केवलप्रयोगी अव्यय
- 8 विरामचिन्हे - पूर्णविराम, अर्धविराम, स्वल्पविराम, प्रश्नचिन्ह, उद्गारवाचक चिन्ह, अवतरण चिन्ह
- 9 लिंगविचार - पुल्लिंग, स्त्रीलिंग, नपुंसकलिंग
- 10 वचनविचार - एकवचन, अनेकवचन
- 11 काळ - वर्तमानकाळ, भूतकाळ, भविष्यकाळ
- 12 विरुद्धार्थी - शब्द देणे
- 13 समानार्थी - शब्द देणे
- 14 शब्दसमूहात एक शब्द - 30 शब्दसमूहांची यादी
- 15 संधी - स्वरसंधी, व्यंजनसंधी, विसर्गसंधी
- 16 अलंकार - शब्दालंकार - अनुप्रास, यमक
अर्थालंकार - उपमा, उल्लेखा, रूपक.
- 17 शब्दविचार - समानार्थी, विरुद्धार्थी, पारिभाषिक शब्द

STUDENT'S NAME:

CLASS:

ROLL No.:

DATE:

5

Marathi

इयत्ता - ९ वी

- 1 प्राचीन साहित्य / सौंदर्य
- 2 महानुभाव पंथ
- 3 मराठी भाषेचे बदलते स्वरूप
- 4 मराठी भाषेत परकीय भाषेचा प्रवेश
- 5 परंप्रांतातील चालीरिती
- 6 ऐतिहासिक व पौराणिक व्यक्तींचा परिचय
- 7 प्राचीन मराठी पद्य
- 8 संतकाव्य, पंडितिकाव्य, शाहिरांचे काव्य
- 9 शेर विभूतींच्या कार्यांचा परिचय
- 10 देशप्रेम मानवता सामाजिक जाणिव
- 11 विडंबन काव्य
- 12 दुष्ट प्रवृत्तीविरुद्ध लढा
- 13 लोकवाङ्मय व लोकसाहित्य
शब्द रचना : उपसर्ग, प्रत्यय, तत्सम, तद्भव, देशज, विदेशी, नवनिर्मित.
- 14 व्याकरणांश
इ. ८ वी व्याकरणांशाची उजवणी
- 15 अलंकार - शब्दालंकार - श्लेष
अर्थालंकार - अपनुक्ति, अनन्वय
व्यतिरेक, आतिशयोक्ती
- 16 वृत्ते - अक्षरगणवृत्ते - इंद्रवज्रा, पृथ्वी, उपेंद्रवज्रा
शार्दूलविक्रीडित, माहिनी
मानवृत्ते - दिंडी, आर्वा
- 17 समास - अव्ययीभाव, तत्पुंज, द्वंद्व, बहुव्रीही
समासांचे उपप्रकार
- 18 प्रयोग - कर्तरी, कर्मणी, भावे
- 19 म्हणी - म्हणी व त्यांचे अर्थ.

STUDENT'S NAME	
CLASS	
ROLL No.	DATE

6

MARATHI

इयत्ता - 10 वी.

- 1 प्राचीन मराठी भाषेचे स्वरूप
- 2 महानुभाव संप्रदायाचे तत्त्वज्ञान
- 3 ऐतिहासिक मराठी भाषेचे स्वरूप
- 4 साहित्य प्रकारांचे सौंदर्य
- 5 परंप्रांतीय संस्कृतीची ओळख
- 6 वैज्ञानिक जाणीव विकसित व्हावी
- 7 साहित्यातील कर्तृत्व जाणवावे
- 8 सामाजिक जाणीवांचा विकास
- 9 समस्यांखावत जागरुकता
- 10 प्राचीन पद्याचे सौंदर्य
- 11 संतकाव्य, पंडिती काव्य, शाहिरा काव्य
- 12 शेर व्यक्तींच्या कार्यातून प्रेरणा
- 13 देशभक्तीची भावना समृद्ध करणे
- 14 व्याकरणांश -
३-६ वी, ७ वी व्याकरणावर उजळणी
अलंकार - अर्थालंकार - अर्थान्वय, अन्योक्ती
दुर्लभ, स्वभावोक्ती
चतनगुणोक्ती, विरोधाभास
- 15 वृत्ते - (अक्षरगणवृत्ते) - शिखरीणी, मंदारंता
मंदारमाळा, सुमंदारमाळा
म (मात्रावृत्ते) - आर्षा, अर्धग, ओवी
- 16 म्हणी - म्हणी व अर्थ
- 17 वाक्यप्रचार - अर्थ व स्वतःच्या वाक्यात उपयोग.
- 18 शब्द - प्रशासनिक शब्द, वाणिज्य, भौगोलिक, ऐतिहासिक
शास्त्रीय पारिभाषिक शब्द.
- 19 वाक्य रचनेतील दोष काढून शुद्ध वाक्य रचना करणे.
- 20 उत्तरा वाचून त्यावरील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे - शीर्षक देणे.

Arts Teacher-

Social Science syllabus for recruitment of High School Teachers – (for 8th, 9th & 10th)

History

Sources- Literary- Native & Foreign, Archaeological- Inscriptions, Numismatics, Monuments, Oral traditions, Anecdotes

Physical features of India & Pre historic times

Ancient civilizations of India - Harappan culture, Vedic times, Later Vedic times

Ancient civilizations of the World- Egyptian Civilization, Mesopotamian civilization, Chinese civilization, Greek, Roman & American civilization,

Rise of New Religions in India- Jainism- Parshwanatha, VardhamanaMahaveera Teachings. Buddhism- Buddha & his teachings.

Greek invasion, Mauryas- Chandra Gupta Maurya, Kautilya, Ashoka- Mauryan administration. Kushans

The Guptas- Samudra Gupta, Golden age of Guptas. Vardhanas & their contributions.

South India- Shatavahanas- Contributions, Kadambas- Contributions, Gangas-

Contributions. Chalukyas of Badami- Contributions, Pallavas of Kanchi – Contributions

Rashtrakutas- Contributions, Kalyanichalukyas, Basaveswara – contributions. Cholas- contributions, Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra- Contributions

Christianity and Islam- Jesus Christ- Christianity –Teachings- Spread of Christianity. Islam Religion-Mohammad Paigambar-Teachings-Regulations-Spread of Islam.

Europe in the Middle ages- Feudalism-Merits & Demerits-Divine Right of Kings- Merits & Demerits- Decline of Feudalism

India From 9th to 14th century A.D-Rise of Rajputs-Different dynasties- Important rulers, Contributions towards Art-Architecture and Literature.

Rise of Turkish Dynasties-Mohammad Ghazani-Mohammad Ghori-Delhi Sultanate-Slave Dynasty-Qutubdin Aibak. Iltutmash-Balban-Khilji rulers-Allauddin Khilji- Tughlaq Dynasty-Ghigas-ud-din Tughlaq-Mohammad Bin Tughlaq-Feroz Shah Tughlaq- Sayyed Dynasty-Mohammad Shah-Lodhi Dynasty-Bahlul-Sikander-Ibrahim Lodi Contributions of Delhi Sultanate-Administration-Arts & Architecture-Literature-Social System-Military Reforms.

Religious Reformers of India-Shankaracharya, Ramanujacharya-Madhwacharya-Basaveshwara their works-Philosophy-Teachings-literary development.

Vijayanagara –Sangama-Saluva-Tuluva-Aravidu Dynasty-Rulers-Contributions towards-Society-Literature-Art Architecture-military achievements Administration Bahamani Dynasty-Rulers-contributions-Education Art & Architecture.

The Moghuls & Marathas-Moghul Rulers-Extension of Kingdom Administration-Revenue System Contributions towards literature-Art and Architecture- Painting Shivaji and Moghuls-Administration-Revenue System-Judiciary-Military-Peshwas

Bhakti Movement-Leaders-Ramanand-Chaitanya –Gurunanak-Kabir-Meerabai-Sufi Saints their works-teachings and impact.

Modern Europe-Renaissance-features-important Scientists-Birth of modern Science- Geographical Discoveries-Navigators-Religious Reformation-Martin Luther-Results of Reformation-Counter Reformation, Ignatius Loyola-Industrial Revolution-Inventions-Results

Revolutions and Rise of Nation States-American war of Independence-Causes-course-Results.The French Revolution-causes-course-Results- Napoleon Bonaparte-Congress of Vienna Unification of Italy-Mazzini-Garibaldi-Count Cavour. Unification of Germany-Bismarck

The Advent of Europeans to India-The Portuguese-The Dutch-The French- The English .-Robert Clive-Duplex- Carnatic Wars-Battle of Plassey, Battle of Buxar

Anglo-Mysore wars-Haider Ali & Tippu Sultan Different Treaties-Anglo-Maratha Wars-Results-Anglo Sikh wars-Results.Different Governors-Governor Generals -Establishment of British Empire.

British Administration and its effects-Subsidiary Alliance-Trade Capitalism Industrial Capitalism-Constitutional Development- A D 1773 to A D 1947

Socio-Religious Reform Movement-Reformers-Rajaram Mohan Roy, Swami Dayananda Saraswathi, Atmaram Pandurang, M.G.Ranade, Jyotiba Phule, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Annie Besant, Ramakrishna Paramahansa, Vivekananda , Annie Besant, Narayana Guru

The First War of Indian Independence-causes-course-Results-Failure of the Revolt

Effects of the British Rule in India-Administration-Economic impact-Revenue Systems-impact on Transport and Communication-Educational impact-Journalism.

The Freedom struggle-Different phases-Moderates-Extremists-Revolutionaries-Gandhian Era Quit India Movement-Farmers and Laborers Revolts-Tribal movements-Partition of India-Indian Independence.

India after Independence-Various Problems-Refugees-Communal riots Integration of Ministry Status-Linguistic formation of States.

Political Dimensions of the 20th Century-Emergence of USA, USSR, China & Japan. I & II World War-Causes-Course-Results Cold War-Disintegration of USSR

Political Science Syllabus for 8 – 10

Meaning and importance of Political Science – Different Definitions

Citizen and citizenship – Meaning, Difference between Citizen & Alien. Measures to acquire Indian citizenship – Methods – Citizen and Government

Democracy – Different types of government – Meaning – types and features of Democracy, Merits and Demerits – Characteristics – Universal adult franchise, Election and process of election – Political parties – Right to information

Local self government – Meaning – Aims and Functions, Composition of local self governing bodies, GramaSabha – GramaPanchayat, TalukPanchayat, zillapanchayat – Urban local bodies – MahanagaraPalike. Karnataka Panchayat Raj System, Divisions of Local government.

Our Constitution – Constituent assembly – Drafting Committee – Formation of Constitution, Preamble of our Constitution, Features of Indian Constitution, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy – Independent Judiciary system – Different Writs

Central Government – Legislature, Rajyasabha – Lok Sabha, Functions, Central Executive – President, Powers of President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Judiciary – Supreme Court and High Court – Qualification – functions and powers – Emergency power

State Government – Legislature, Membership – Functions and Powers, State Executive – Powers and Functions, Councils of Ministers, State courts and functions, Lokadalat

Defence of the country- Divisions of the Defence system, Army – Navy – Air-force – Defence production, Defence – Research Development, Second line of Defence – Central Guards, B S F , Civil Defence, Home guards, Red Cross – Armed forces and International Peace

National Integration – Meaning of Nationality – Unity in Diversity – Factors to promote National Integration – Problems hindering national integration

Problems of India and Remedies – Communalism, Regionalism, Illiteracy, Corruption, Status of the Women, Economic inequality, Over Population, Poverty, Profiteering, Smuggling – Measures to check Problems

Foreign policy of India – objectives, Fundamental factors of Indian foreign policy

India's relation with other countries – India with Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Russia, U S A

World problems and India's role – Denial of Human Rights, Race of armaments Economic Inequality, Racism, Terrorism

World Organizations – U N O, Aims and objectives of U N O, Organs and Functions of U N O, Achievements of U N O, Specialized agencies of U N O – Regional Co-Operation.

Commonwealth of Nations – SAARC – European Union – ASEAN – Aims and Achievements of each

Sociology Syllabus for 8 – 10

Man and Society – Man is a Social Animal, Socialization, Men and Language, Important Socialists – Herbart Spencer, Maxwebber, Karl Marx, Emily Derkim.

Man and Culture – Meaning of the Culture, Cultural differences, Traditions – Customs
Sociology in Daily Life – Types of the Society. Hunters and food collectors Society – Animal Husbandry's Society – Farmers Society – Industrial Society – Features of these Societies

Family – Meaning of the family, Features of a family, Types of Family

Socialization and Relation of Family – Meaning and importance of Socialization, Factors influencing Socialization – Agents of Socialization – Family – Peers – Religion – School – Mass Media – Neighborhood

Towns and other communities – Meaning characteristics of Town, Industrialization and Urbanization, Rural Community and its features, Tribal community and its features

Social Stratification – Meaning of Social Stratification – Kinds – Discrimination, Untouchability – Different Acts

Work and Economic Life – Meaning of labour, Division of labour and classes, paid work and unpaid work, Labour discrimination, Unemployment and Remedies, Organized and Unorganized Workers – Their problems

Collective Behaviors and Protests – Mobs, Riots, Movements – Chipko Movement, Appiko Movement, Narmada movement, Silent Valley movement, Agitation against Kaiga, Women's self help Groups.

Social Problems – Problem of Child labour, Constitutional provisions, Harassment of Women, Dowry, Female Foeticide and Female Infanticide – Causes – Measures taken to prevent them

EMERGENCE OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF BUSINESS ORGANISATIONS -Forms of Business organizations - Business organization in the private sector, Business organization in the public sector, Joint sector business organization, Public utilities, Meaning of small scale business organization, Types of small scale business organization - Sole trading concerns(Features, Advantages, Disadvantages),Partnership Firms - Types of partners(Active partners, Sleeping partners, Nominal partners, Minor partners, Merits, Demerits, Registration, Advantages of Registration, Hindu undivided family firms (Concerns).

LARGE SCALE BUSINESS ORGANISATIONS - Meaning of Large scale business organization, Importance of Large scale business organizations are - Co-operative societies (Features, Types, Advantages, Demerits), Joint stock companies, Types, Promotion, Registration, Capital subscription, Merits, Demerits, Multinational companies-Features, Advantages for Home country, Advantages for depending or host country, Demerits, Government undertakings, Public sector undertaking, Public utilities, Stock Exchanges,

Geography – 8-9-10

The Earth – Latitudes Longitudes Important Time zones. International Date Line

Lithosphere - meaning – Importance – The Crust The Mantle – The core – Land Mines in the World – Rocks – Formation – Types – Forces of the earth's Crust – Internal Forces – Volcanoes – types – Super Volcanic eruptions of the World – Volcanic materials and Distribution – Earth Quakes – Causes – Distribution effects- External Forces – Weathering – types – Denudation - Asserts of Denudation – River – Glaciers – Underground water – Springs – Wind

Atmosphere – Meaning and importance – Composition – Layers of Atmosphere – Elements of Weather – Temperature – Zones – Isotherms – Atmospheric Pressure – Major Pressure belts of the earth – Wind – Types – Clouds – Types – Rainfall – Types and Distribution – Difference between weather and climate. Factors affecting climate of a place

Hydrosphere – Distribution of Water bodies – Relief features of the ocean Floor – Temperature and Salinity of the ocean water – Ocean Currents – Types – Major Ocean Currents of the World – Major fishing grounds – Tides – Types, Causes and uses – Conservation of oceans

Biosphere – Meaning – Importance – Pollution – Types – Effects of Pollution – Measures to control pollution – Global warming – Greenhouse effect Ozone Depletion – Acid rain – Bio Diversity

Karnataka – origin – Location – Size – Geography

Physiographic Divisions – Coastal Plain – Malnad region – Maidan region

Climate – Soil – Natural Vegetation – Animal Resources

Water Resources – East Flowing and West Flowing rivers – Irrigation in Karnataka – Hydro-Electric Power – Projects – River Water Disputes

Land Resources – Pattern of land use – Agriculture – Importance – Types of Cultivation – Major Crops of Karnataka – Food Crops – Commercial Crops

Minerals Resources – Different Minerals – Distribution

Transport – Roads – States, National Highways – Railways – Kankan & Metro – Air Transport – Water Transport – Ports

Industries – Major industries like Iron & Steel, Cotton Textiles – Sugar – Paper – Cement – Industrial Regions – Information Technology – its centers

Major Tourist Centers – National Cultural Centers – Wildlife Sanctuaries – Historical Places and Forts

Population – Size – Growth – Destiny – Sex Ratio Age – Literacy Ratio

India – ourmother land – India's Position in the world- Latitudinal and longitudinal position – neighboring Countries Physical Divisional in Details

Monsoon Seasons – features – Soils of India – Types of Soils – Soil Erosion – Causes – Effects and Conservation – Soil management

National Vegetation – Distribution of forests – Conservation of Forests – Wild life Sanctuaries

Water Resources – Irrigation – Types – Multipurpose River valley projects – Major Hydro Electric power projects – Rain Water harvesting

Land use – Factors affecting the land use – Type of land use- Agriculture – Types – Cropping pattern – Crop seasons – Major food crops – Commercial and Beverage crops – ICAR-NIHR – Floriculture

Mineral and power Resources – Different Minerals and their types – Coal, Petro and Atomic Minerals – Non Conservational energy sources – Solar – Wind – Conservation of Energy

Transport System – Types – Importance – Parts and Airports

Major Industries of India – Industrial regions – Factors of Location and Industries , Important Industries – Knowledge based Industries - IT – BT & AT

Communication – Types – Importance

Natural Disasters – Cyclones – Causes – Effects – Preventive Measures – Floods – Causes – effects – measures to Control – Landslide – Causes – Effects – Coastal Erosion – Causes – effects – Control. Earthquakes – Causes – Effects – measures to Control

Economics 8th, 9th & 10th

Meaning of Economics: Importance of the study of the economics, economic activities, production activities, consumption activities, exchange activities, distribution activities, production-factors of production [land, labour, physical capital, human capital]

Natural Resources: Scarcity of resources, meaning of renewable and non-renewable resources, meaning of deforestation and desertification, meaning of carrying capacity climate change-factors influencing the climate, consequences of climate change, prevention of climate changes.

Human Resources: Meaning of human resources, people has resources, population growth, demographic transition- stages [Backward stage, developing stage, developed stage] reproductive health quality and population.

Poverty and hunger: Who are poor, indicators of poverty, extent of poverty in India [percentage] hunger and family, food security and eradication of poverty- measures or economic development measures, implementation of specific poverty, provision of minimum basic requirements and social security measures.

Economic structure: Meaning of structural transformation; Source of income; Source of employment; Meaning of static and dynamic economy.

Sectors of Indian Economy : Meaning of primary sector , Secondary sector ,Tertiary sector; Primary sector - Importance of agricultural sectors ; Secondary sector - Public sector, Private sectors, Multinational companies(MNC's),Importance of Industrial sector ;Tertiary sector - Banks, Insurance, Transport , Communication, Health ,Education ; Contribution of different sectors to National Incomes; Karnataka economy - Agriculture, Horticulture ,Floriculture in Karnataka, Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development , Fisheries , Industries ,Banking, Tourism, Power, Transport(Road, Railways, Water, Air),Communication, Health and Education.

Money and Credit:- Meaning of money ,Evolution of money ,Meaning of Barter System , commodity money , Metallic money , Paper money , Bank money , Credit and Debit Card; Functions of money: Primary functions ,Secondary functions and Contingent functions ; Forms of credit : Informal credit sector, Formal credit; Banks and deposits, Importance of Banks , Types of Banks: Industrial banks , Exchange Banks, Saving Banks , Co-operative Banks and Land mortgage Banks ; Meaning of deposits of commercial banks, Current account deposits, Saving deposits, Fixed deposits ; Reserve Bank of India ; Functions of RBI : Monopoly of note issue, ACTS as banker to Government , Bankers Bank , Acts as National clearing house, Acts as the controller of credit, Custodian of Foreign Exchange reserves, Publishes the economic statistics and other information, Promotion of Banking habits , Facilities of Agriculture.

Labour and Employment- Meaning of Labour , Features of Labour, Importance of Labour ,Types of Labour, Division of Labour: Advantages and Disadvantages of division of labour; Gender dimension of labour , Meaning of productive Labour , Reproductive Labour, Abolition of Bonded Labour , Abolition of Child Labour; Employment, Unemployment, NSSO classification: Usual status, Weekly status, Daily

status; Meaning of Youth Unemployment, Types of Unemployment, Disguised Unemployment, Seasonal Unemployment, Voluntary Unemployment.

Development-Meaning & nature of Development- indicators of Income development- indicators of human development-Gender related development

Economy & government-Planning in India- History of Planning- Five year plans- Achievements of Five year plans- Green revolution-

Rural development- Meaning of rural development- importance- decentralization- role of Panchayat raj institutions- women in development

Public finance & Budget- Meaning & importance of Public finance- Budget- Public expenditure- Capital expenditure- Public revenue- Capital receipts- Fiscal deficit

BUSINESS STUDIES 8th, 9th, 10th

EVOLUTION AND GROWTH OF COMMERCE - Meaning of Economic activities .Economic activities can be classified into three types(Business, Profession, Employment).Meaning of Exchange .Meaning of Evolution and Growth of Commerce .Meaning of Evolution and Growth of Commerce 6.Important stages of Evolution and Growth of Commerce(Hunting and fishing , Pastoral, Agricultural, Handicraft, Barter system (Lack of double co-incidence of wants, Lack of common measure of value, Difficulty of sub-division), Money economy, Town economy, International trade .Role of Business and Commerce in Economic Development, 8.Development of Commerce during 21st century

BUSINESS – MEANING AND IMPORTANCE - Business objectives: Economic and Social objectives, Meaning of Trade , Types of Trade- Home trade(Retailers - Permanent shops, Mobile traders), Whole sealers, Foreign trade, Entrepot trade, Meaning of Industry - Primary Industries (Genetic Industries, Extractive Industries), Secondary Industries(Manufacturing Industries, Construction Industries),Meaning of Cottage and small scale industries, Service for smooth conduct of business, Hindrance of Place - Transportation, Financial service - Banks, Hindrance of Loss - Insurance companies, Hindrance of Time – Storage, Hindrance of Knowledge – Advertisement, Business Ethics

MANAGEMENT OF BUSINESS - Meaning of Management ,Principles of Management- Division of Work, Authority and responsibility, Discipline, Unity of command, Unity of Direction, Sub-ordination of individual interest to general interest, Remuneration of personnel, Centralization, Scalar chain, Equality, Stability of security to personnel, Initiative, Espirate De-corps, Decision making process-Meaning of decision making, Need for decision making, Types of Decision making-Individual decisions, Group decisions, important elements of decision making, Importance of decision making, Functional areas of management

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT - Meaning of finance in business, Role an importance of finance in business organization , Source of finance-Short term finance, Long term finance, Source of short term finance, Trade credit, Bank credit or Bank loan, Advance

from customers, Short term public deposit or installment credit, Loan from indigenous bankers, Sources of long term finance, Issue of shares, Debentures, Financial institutions-IFCI, SFC's, IDBI, Exim bank, Meaning of long term public deposits, Meaning of Venture capital, Meaning of Mutual funds, Financial institution, Capital market, Money market, Stock exchange

MARKETING MANAGEMENT - Meaning of Market, Type of Market - On basis of area, Local market, Regional market, National market, International market, On basis of items - Commodity market, Money market, Capital market, On basis of link - Primary market, Secondary market, Terminal market, On basis of volume of business - Wholesale market, Retail market, On basis of transactions -Spot market, Future market, On basis of nature of goods - Consumer market, Producers market, On basis of regulation - Regulated market, Non-regulated or free markets, Traditional and Nontraditional markets

MARKETING -Meaning of marketing, Functions of marketing - Buying and assembling, Transportation, Selling, Storage and warehousing, Market research, Standardization, Grading, Branding, Insurance, Importance of marketing, Standard of living, Consumer satisfaction, Employment opportunity, Resources, International marketing, Economic development, Marketing Mix - Meaning of marketing mix, Importance of marketing mix, Four forces of marketing mix, Product mix, Price mix, Production mix, Place mix, Meaning of distribution channel, Types of distribution channel - Direct distribution or direct selling, Indirect distribution or indirect selling - Producer – Retailer – Consumer, Producer – Wholesaler – Retailer – Consumer, Producer – Agent - Wholesaler – Retailer – Consumer, Producer – Wholesaler – Consumer, Consumer rights and the functions of consumer forums - Meaning of consumer, Functions of consumer - Consumer protection, Consumer rights, Consumer protection acts rights - Right to be protected, Right to information, Right to choice, Right to be heard, Right to seek redressal, Right to consumer education, Right to stop exploitation, Right to healthy environment, Consumer disputes redressal agencies - District forum, The state commission, The national commission

MANAGEMENT OF BUSINESS - Meaning of Management ,Principles of Management- Division of Work, Authority and responsibility, Discipline, Unity of command, Unity of Direction, Sub-ordination of individual interest to general interest, Remuneration of personnel, Centralization, Scalar chain, Equality, Stability of security to personnel, Initiative, Espirite De-corps, Decision making process-Meaning of decision making, Need for decision making, Types of Decision making-Individual decisions, Group decisions, important elements of decision making, Importance of decision making, Functional areas of management

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT - Meaning of finance in business, Role an importance of finance in business organization , Source of finance-Short term finance, Long term finance, Source of short term finance, Trade credit, Bank credit or Bank loan, Advance from customers, Short term public deposit or installment credit, Loan from indigenous bankers, Sources of long term finance, Issue of shares, Debentures, Financial institutions-IFCI, SFC's, IDBI, Exim bank, Meaning of long term public deposits, Meaning of Venture capital, Meaning of Mutual funds, Financial institution, Capital market, Money market, Stock exchange

MARKETING MANAGEMENT - Meaning of Market, Type of Market - On basis of area, Local market, Regional market, National market, International market, On basis of items - Commodity market, Money market, Capital market, On basis of link - Primary market, Secondary market, Terminal market, On basis of volume of business - Wholesale market, Retail market, On basis of transactions - Spot market, Future market, On basis of nature of goods - Consumer market, Producers market, On basis of regulation - Regulated market, Non-regulated or free markets, Traditional and Nontraditional markets

MARKETING - Meaning of marketing, Functions of marketing - Buying and assembling, Transportation, Selling, Storage and warehousing, Market research, Standardization, Grading, Branding, Insurance, Importance of marketing, Standard of living, Consumer satisfaction, Employment opportunity, Resources, International marketing, Economic development, Marketing Mix - Meaning of marketing mix, Importance of marketing mix, Four forces of marketing mix, Product mix, Price mix, Production mix, Place mix, Meaning of distribution channel, Types of distribution channel - Direct distribution or direct selling, Indirect distribution or indirect selling - Producer – Retailer – Consumer, Producer – Wholesaler – Retailer – Consumer, Producer – Agent - Wholesaler – Retailer – Consumer, Producer – Wholesaler – Consumer, Consumer rights and the functions of consumer forums - Meaning of consumer, Functions of consumer - Consumer protection, Consumer rights, Consumer protection acts rights - Right to be protected, Right to information, Right to choice, Right to be heard, Right to seek redressal, Right to consumer education, Right to stop exploitation, Right to healthy environment, Consumer disputes redressal agencies - District forum, The state commission, The national commission

BANKING TRANSACTION - Meaning of bank, Characteristics of bank, Dealing with money, Individual/Firm/Company, Acceptance of deposits, Lending loans, Payment and withdrawal, Agency and Utility services, Profit and service orientation, Ever increasing functions, Connecting link, Banking Business, Name Identity, Functions of bank, Relationship between bankers and customers - General relationship, Special relationship, Services offered by banks, Banking Transactions - Banks and post officers, Important type of banks, Types of Bank accounts, Savings bank account, Current account, Recurring deposit account, Term deposit account, Procedure to open an bank account, Decide the type of account which you want to open, Approach the bank of your choice and meet its office, Fill up the bank account form or proposal form, Give reference for opening your bank account, Submit your bank account form fully filled in, The officer will verify all the particulars submitted, Initial deposit to be made - Advantages of opening bank accounts, Major operations provided by a banker

ENTREPRENEURSHIP - Meaning of entrepreneur, Meaning of entrepreneurship, Characteristics of an entrepreneur, Functions of entrepreneur, Role and Importance of an entrepreneur, Importance of entrepreneur, Self employment opportunities for entrepreneurship, Self employment schemes - Some of the important financial institution, Promotional Organization, Meaning and services provided by district industrial centers(DIC's), Profile of some successful entrepreneur - Dr. Pratap Reddy, NareshGoyal, Narayan Murthy, Varghese Kurien, DhirubaiAmbani, AzimPremji, EktaKapoor, KiranMazumdar Shah

INSURANCE -Meaning of insurance, Importance of insurance, Need for Life insurance, Terms use in insurance - Policy, Claims, Premium, Difference between life insurance and general insurance, Principles of insurance - Principles of utmost good faith, Principles of insurance interest, Principles of indemnity, Principles of contribution, Principles of subrogation, Principles of minimization, Principles of proximate cause, Kinds of life insurance policies, Advantages of insurance, Procedure of obtaining insurance policy

GLOBALIZATION OF BUSINESS - Meaning of Globalization, Factors that are included in Globalization, Characteristics of Globalization, Merits of Globalization, Demerits of Globalization, Meaning of World Trade Organization (WTO), Major functions of WTO, Additional function of WTO

Accounting in Business - Meaning of Accounting, Definitions of Accounting, Features of Accounting, Need for Accounting, Merits of maintaining accounts, Types of maintaining accounts (Accounting system) - Double entry system, Single entry system, Account cycle, Type of Accounts - Personal account, Real account, Normal account, Rules of debiting and crediting different type of accounts, Meaning of Ledger, Balancing of Ledger accounts, Final account statements, Trading and Profit and Loss accounts, Balance sheet

Development: Meaning of development and underdevelopment; Income indicators of development; Human development indicators; General related development.

Economy and Government: Relation between government and economy; Planning in India, five year plans and achievements; Green revolution; Liberalization, Globalization and Privatization.

Rural Development: Meaning and importance of rural development; De-centralization; Role of Panchayat raj institutions in rural development; Women in development.

Public Finance and Budget: Meaning of public finance and its importance; Difference between public and private finance; Meaning of budget; Public expenditure and these types; Revenue expenditure and capital expenditure; Public revenue, Revenues receipts; Meaning and type of revenue: Tax revenues and non-tax revenue, Source of revenue structure, meaning of capital receipts; Meaning of deficit financing; Meaning of fiscal deficit.

SYLLABUS FOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS RECRUITMENT

(for 8th TO 10TH STANARD)

SCIENCE – PM SUB: PHYSICS

1.Measurement,Units and dimensions:

- Fundamental and derived units, fundamental forces in nature, Measurement of longer distance objects like sun, planets etc, measurement of very small distances like size of atom , errors , types of errors, significant figures.

2.Magnetism:

- Magnetic field,properties of magnet, Biot-savart's law, Ampere's circuital law- applications, magnetic lines of force-properties. Solenoid , toroid, Cyclotron – applications, Force on current carrying conductors,Magnetic materials- types and examples. Electromagnets , factors affecting their strength, permanent magnets.

3.Current Electricity:

- Electric current, Drift velocity, mobility, Ohm's law, electrical resistance, resistivity, conductivity, electrical power. Carbon resistors , colour codes of carbon resistors, series and parallel combination of resistors. Cell- Internal resistance, potential difference, emf , series and parallel combination. Kirchhoff's laws. Wheat stone bridge, potentiometer, meter bridge principle and applications.

4.Dynamics:

Scalars and vectors meaning and examples, Displacement, Distance travelled, speed, velocity, acceleration units and problems. Newton's three laws of motion and illustrations. Inertia, Force, work, momentum units and problems. Circular motion-centripetal force, centrifugal reaction and applications. Position and displacement vectors, resolution of vectors, scalar and vector product of vectors.Friction , laws of friction, types of friction, factors affecting friction, methods of increasing and reducing friction. Centre of mass, momentum of force, torque, angular momentum. Equilibrium of rigid bodies,rotational motion, moment of inertia.

5.Gravitation & Rockets and artificial satellites :

Meaning, acceleration due to gravity, variation of acceleration due to gravity on the earth. Newton's law of gravitation, Weight, weightlessness.

Principle, fuel, payload, Different stages, Launching of rockets. Escape velocity, orbital velocity, communication satellites, geo-stationary satellites. ISRO- programs, moon mission, MOM.

6. Thermodynamics.

- Heat and temperature meaning and differences. Different scales of measurement of temperature and inter conversions. Laws of thermodynamics, Isothermal and adiabatic process, reversible and irreversible process. Heat engines- different types, petrol and diesel engine, efficiency of heat engine- problems, refrigerators –principle and working

7. Optics:

- Properties of light,. Mirrors , different types of mirrors and image formation, mirror formula, uses. Lenses , image formation in different types of lenses at different object position, power of lens Uses. Refraction and dispersion of light through prism .Phenomenon and laws of reflection and refraction. Dispersion of light, scattering of light, total internal reflection, optical fibres –uses.Theories of light- Newton's corpuscular theory, Huygen's wave theory, Maxwell's electromagnetic wave theory, Max planck's quantum theory, dual nature of light.Raman effect, optical instruments : simple and compound microscope, telescope, binoculars - magnifying powers. Polarisation –plane polarised light, polaroids and their uses.

8. Electromagnetic radiation:

- Meaning, examples, properties, uses of different electromagnetic radiations. Photo electric effect, experimental facts about pef, Einstein/s explanation and applications of Pef.Electromagnetic spectrum,
- Laser meaning , production, properties and uses.

9. Energy :

- Meaning different forms of energy, law of conservation of energy . Inter conversion of energy from one form to another form. Power, Kinetic energy and potential energy meaning , example and problems.

10. Electronics and communication system:

- Conductors, insulators and semiconductors meaning and examples. Energy bands in solids, Bias and types. Doping, dopants. p/n junction diode, transistor, LED, Photodiode, Solar cell, Zener diode, Construction of simple circuits, series and parallel combination of cells and bulbs. circuit symbols of components of circuits. Superconductors, Fuse. Logic gates (AND, OR, NOT, NOR, NAND). Radio broadcasting- receiver and transmitter, television broadcasting – transmitter and receiver, modulation, band width of transmission medium, propagation of electromagnetic waves in space. Telephone, Fax, Mobile, internet working and applications.

11. Oscillations and waves:

- Periodic motion – period, frequency, displacement. Simple harmonic motion - k.e and p.e, free, forced and damped oscillations, resonance. Wave motion, Transverse and longitudinal waves,, Speed of wave motion. Sound waves, Echo's. Wavelength, period, frequency, amplitude of waves. Infrasonic and ultrasonic sound waves. Sonar, ultra sound scanner, their uses.
- Superposition of waves, reflection of waves, standing waves in strings and pipes, fundamental mode and harmonics, beats, Doppler effect.

12. Modern physics:

- Atom, constituents of atom and their properties. Atomic no, mass no, nuclear chain reaction, Nuclear fission, nuclear fusion and applications. Meaning, elements possess radioactivity, α -decay. β – decay and γ -decay. Half-life and mean life period, problems. Isotopes, Isotones, Isobars with ex. Atomic models – Rutherford's model, Bohr's model, Thomson model. Mass energy relation, mass defect, binding energy- problems.

13. Universe :

- Horizon, Geocentric system, solar centric system, Constellations, Zodiac constellations. Moon, different phases of moon. Formation of eclipses. Solar system, facts about sun, planets and their satellites, asteroids, comets. Galaxy, types of galaxy, stars, life cycle of different mass stars, Quasars, Pulsars, Stellar luminosity, temp of stars. Hubble's law, big bang theory.

SUB : MATHEMATICS

LEVEL : 8-10

Sl. No	Topic	Sub topics
1	NUMBER SYSTEM	a) Place value b) Expanded form c) Basic operation d) Simplification e) Natural, whole, integer, rational, irrational, and real numbers f) Square and cubic numbers g) Square and cube roots h) Playing with numbers i) HCF , LCM fundamental theorem of arithmetic.
2	SURDS	a) Definition b) Basic operation c) Simplification d) Binomial surds e) Rationalisation of surds
3	SETS	a) Properties b) Types c) Laws d) Venn diagram e) Cardinality of sets f) Relations and functions
4	PROGRESSIONS	a) Sequence and series b) AP, GP and HP c) Means
5	COMMERCIAL MATHEMATICS	a) Unitary method b) Percentage c) Profit and loss d) Brokerage e) Commission f) Simple interest g) Compound interest h) Discount i) Hire purchase and instalment buying.
6	STATISTICS	a) Class interval and types b) Graphical representation c) Measurement of central tendency d) Dispersion measures e) Co - efficient of variation
7	PERMUTATION AND COMBINATION	a) Meaning b) Formulae c) Fundamental counting principle

		d) Factorial notation
8	PROBABILITY	a) Meaning b) Types random experiments and events c) Types of events d) Addition rule
9	BASIC CONCEPTS OF ALGEBRA	a) Basic terms b) Types of polynomials c) Basic operations d) Special products e) Factorisation f) Identities g) Conditional identities h) HCF and LCM
10	POLYNOMIALS	a) Meaning and types b) Zeros of polynomials c) Division algorithm d) Remainder factor theorem e) Synthetic division theorem
11	LINEAR EQUATIONS	a) Linear equations b) Simultaneous linear equations c) Different methods of solving
12	EXPONENTS	a) Laws b) Problems
13	QUADRATIC EQUATION	a) Meaning and types b) Different methods of solving c) Discriminant d) Sum and product of roots e) Formation of quadratic equation
14	VARIATION	a) Meaning and types b) Problem based on variation
15	BASIC GEOMETRICAL IDEAS	a) Basic definitions b) Axioms c) Postulates d) Statements e) Theorems
16	TRIANGLES	a) Meaning b) Types c) Properties d) Construction e) Area and perimeter f) Congruent and similar triangles g) Concurrent lines(<i>centroid, in centre, circumcentre and ortho centre</i>)
17	QUADRILATERALS	a) Meaning b) Types c) Properties d) Construction e) Area

		f) Theorems
18	PLOYGONS	a) Meaning b) Types c) properties d) Theorems e) Constructions f) Problems
19	CIRCLES	a) Definition b) Terms and their meaning c) Cyclic quadrilaterals d) Chords and tangents e) Theorems f) Constructions g) Area of sector
20	MENSURATION	a) Plane figures b) Solid figures c) LSA and TSA of solid figures d) Volume of solid figures(<i>cone, sphere, cylinder, frustum of cone, prisms, pyramids and combination of solids</i>)
21	TRIGONOMETRY	a) Basic ratios b) Identities c) Standard angles d) Complementary angles e) Heights and distances f) Problems g) allied angles
22	CO ORDINATE GEOMETRY	a) Ordered pair b) Distance formula c) Section formula d) Slope e) Equation of straight line f) Slope intercept form g) Analytical treatment of parabola
23	SYMMETERY	a) Definition b) Line of symmetry c) Point of symmetry
24	MATRICES	a) Definitions b) Types c) determinants

SYLLABUS FOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS RECRUITMENT

SCIENCE – BIOLOGICAL GROUP

Chemistry:

Basic concepts of chemistry

Molarity, molality, numerical problems, mole fraction, mass percentage

Structure of an atom:

Dalton's theory – Fundamental particles and properties – electronic configuration – Bohr's theory of hydrogen atom – Rutherford's theory – J.J.Thomson experiment – Goldstains Alpha particle experiment – valency – valence electrons- Atomic number – Element symbol – Atomic mass – Atomic Mass Unit – Molecular mass – Avogadro number – Mole Concept – Isotopes.

Quantum numbers – Aufbau's principle – Hund's rule – Pauli's Exclusion Principle – Percentage Composition – Shape of s,p, and d orbitals - empirical formula.

De Broglie Relationship, numerical problems, Heisenberg uncertainty principle

Classification of elements:

Dobariener's Triads – Newlands Octave's – Mendeleev's – Modern periodic table. Periodic trends of Modern periodic table.

Transition elements and inner transition elements- properties

Chemical bonds: Ionic bond – Covalent bond – Hydrogen bond – Metallic bond – Electron Sea Model – Ionic compounds – Covalent Compounds: Nature and properties– Co-ordination bond –, polar and non polar compounds – sigma bond – pi bond – Hybrid orbitals: SP, SP² and SP³.

VSEPR theory- examples CH₄, H₂O, NH₃

VBT orbital overlap concept-ss,sp,pp with examples

Hybridization Sp³d with PCl₅

Molecular orbital theory: salient features, formation of molecular orbital by LCAO method

Electronic configuration and molecular behavior- bond order, nature of bond, bond length ,

Matter:

States of matter – Element – compound – mixtures – solutions – Anomalous expansion of water – Boyle's law and Charles law - applications.

Boyle's law, Charles' law- its numerical problems. Gay Lussac's law

Chemical Reactions: Meaning and types of chemical reactions – Chemical combination, decomposition, displacement, double displacement – oxidation –

reduction – catalysts.– exothermic and endothermic reactions – reducing agent – oxidizing agent

Equilibrium in chemical process-Le Chatelier's principle,(factors affecting equilibrium)
Ionic equilibrium

Acids, bases and salts: Meanings – examples – properties – uses: strong – weak – dilute acids – concentrated acids – hydrated salts – efflorescent – deliquescent.

Theories of acids and bases with examples

Ionization of acids and bases, degree of disassociation, Ionic product of water

Organic chemistry: Carbon and its compounds – allotropes of carbon – catenation – isomerism – Hydrocarbons: Aliphatic and Aromatics – Aromatic hydrocarbons properties and uses – petrochemicals – fractional distillation of petroleum - combustion of hydrocarbon fuels – calorific value – octane number – thermal cracking – Functional groups – Manufacture of sucrose.

Poly functional group, Hydrogenation, Ethyl alcohol preparation

Chemical properties: Substitution reaction, halogenations, combustion, controlled oxidation (catalytic oxidation) pyrolysis, Markownikoff's rule

Test for unsaturated hydrocarbons:

Aromatic hydrocarbons-structure of Benzene, resonance and stability of Benzene, electrophilic substitution reaction- Halogenations, Nitration, Sulfonation, Friedel craft's alkylation

Solid state

Crystal lattice, FCC, bcc and cubic

Solutions

Colloids and its properties, Raoult's law, colligative properties

Electro chemistry

Factors affecting the products of electrolysis. Leclanche cell, lead acid battery H₂-O₂ fuel cell

Chemical kinetics:

Rate of Reaction- factors affecting rate of reaction, first order and half life, pseudo first order reaction, Temperature –Arrhenius equation, activation energy, energy distribution curve.

d-block elements:

electronic configuration of 3d series elements , general trends in properties of first row transition metals, metallic character, oxidation state, magnetic properties , colour, catalytic properties, alloy formation

Chemicals in our daily life:

Soaps – detergents – cement – glass – ceramics – washing soda – baking powder – plaster of Paris - paper – Pharmaceuticals – Bleaching powder – Fertilizers: Raw materials and uses

Chemicals in medicines-antacids, antibiotics disinfectants, antiseptics and analgesics

Syllabus for Teachers recruitment (8-10)

BIOLOGY

Living World: Characteristics of Living organisms.: Plants, Animals and microbes.

Life process in plants, Transpiration, osmosis, diffusion, active transport, translocation of food and water, mechanism of opening and closing of stomata; theories, guttation, theories of water transportation, Trophic movements- photo, geo, thigmo, hydro. Photosynthesis-Factors affecting photosynthesis.

Light and Dark reaction, Respiration (Aerobic and anaerobic), Factors affecting respiration, Cellular respiration steps (Glycolysis and Krebs cycle)

Growth. Growth curve, Growth hormones, Factors affecting Growth, Experiments on plants growth. Reproduction (Vegetative, Asexual, and sexual in detail.) parthenocarpy in plants.

Life process in animals: Movement, Respiration, Circulation (heart, blood, blood vessels), Digestion (in detail)

Excretion (in detail), Control and co-ordination (Glands-exocrine and endocrine). Sense organs in human beings-in detail

Natural resources: Meaning, Types, Classification,

Importance of soil (types), forest (forest ecosystem, diversity in forest), fossil fuels (different types), water, minerals and conservation.

Food: Meaning, importance, Nutrients. Components of food-types, functions, examples.

Simple tests for Carbohydrates, fats and lipids Concept of balanced diet, deficiency diseases..

Adulteration of food-Meaning, causes, effects, Tests to find out some common adulteration of food (Act regarding adulteration).

Ecology: Components (biotic, abiotic), biomes-types. Interaction between biotic and abiotic factors.

Soil erosion- Meaning, causes, effects, soil conservation methods.

Pollution-meaning,types(Air,Water,soil,Sound,radioactive),causes,effects,controlling measures.

Water-Importance,management,rain water harvesting, conservation.

Green house effect-Meaning,importance,green house gases,Global warming-causes,effects.

Eco system: Components,trophic levels,food chain,food web,Ecological pyramids,importance.

Biological fixation of nutrients.

Cytology: Plant cell and animal cell-Differences, Cell organelles,functions,Cell division(mitosis and meiosis)

Classification of organisms

2,3,4,5 kingdom classification.

Detailed study of monera,protista,Mycota,Plante & animalia.

Hierarchy of classification and examples.

MICRO ORGANISMS Types(Viruses,Bacteria,Fungus,Protozoans),Beneficial and harmful micro organisms,Examples(Common diseases caused by them).

Evolution

Theories(Theory of natural selection,Use and dis use theory),Darwinism,Neo Darwinism.

Evidences of evolution like-Fossil, homologues,analogues,embryological.

Human Evolution. (complete study)

Plant kingdom- Algae,Fungi,Bryophyta,Pteridophyta,gymnosperms, and Angiosperms Ecological importance.

Tissues (Plants and Animals) in detail.

Meaning,Types,Function of tissues .

GENETICS

Heredity-Mendel's laws of Inheritance,Mono hybrid and Dihybrid cross,test cross , In complete dominance,Co-dominance,D.N.A. Double helix model,

Tissue culture -process,applications.

Genetically modified organisms(plants and animals),Transgenic animals.

BIO TECHNOLOGY

Principles,Application in Agriculture,Medicine,

cloning,dna fingerprint technology,tissue culture,genetic engineering,recombinant dna technology,tests-elisa,pcr,western blot,harmful effects and ethical

issues.

Animal resources

Sericulture(In detail)

Dairy(In detail)

Poultry(In detail)

Vermiculture(In detail)

pisciculture,(in detail)

apiculture.

SYLLABUS FOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS RECRUITMENT

Physical Education – Grade-1

ದೈಹಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಠ್ಯವಸ್ತು – Syllabus for Physical Education

ದೈಹಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇತಿಹಾಸ - History of Physical Education

1. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನಕಾಲದ ಹಾಗೂ ಆಧುನಿಕಕಾಲದ ದೈಹಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ವಿವಿಧ ದೇಶಗಳ ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ತತ್ವಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳ ಕೊಡುಗೆ.

Ancient and Modern History of Physical Education & philosopher of sports.

ಭಾರತದ ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಗ್ರೀಕ್‌ದೇಶ, ರೋಮ್ (ಇಟಲಿ) ದೇಶ, ಜಪಾನ, ಚೀನಾ, ರಶಿಯಾ, ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ, ಸ್ವೀಡನ್, ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್, ಡೆನ್ಮಾರ್ಕ್ & ಜರ್ಮನಿ.

2. ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ, ಬೆಳೆದ ಭಾರತದ ದೈಹಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ವಿವಿಧ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು.

(Post Independent and their Present Status of Physical Education different projects) SAI NPEP (NPED) NDS NFC AISC, Bharathiyan SGFI ಭಾರತ ಸೇವಾದಳ ಎನ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಸ್ಕಾಟ್ ಆಂಡ್ ಗೈಡ್ಸ್, ರೆಡ್‌ಕ್ರಾಸ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ವಿಶ್ವ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ NCC NIS LNCPE SNIPES YMCA ಆಖಾಡ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮ ಶಾಲೆ.

3. ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗಳ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ: ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಓಲಂಪಿಕ್ಸ್, ಆಧುನಿಕ ಓಲಂಪಿಕ್ಸ್ ಏಷನ್ ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗಳು ಕಾಮನ್‌ವೆಲ್ತ್ ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗಳು, ವಿಶ್ವಕಪ್ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್, ವಿಶ್ವಕಪ್ ಫುಟ್‌ಬಾಲ್ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗಳ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ.

ದೈಹಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ

organization and Administration

1. ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ: ಅರ್ಥ, ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ, ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ ತತ್ವಗಳು ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು, ದೈಹಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ, ಸಂಘಟನೆ: ಅರ್ಥ, ತತ್ವಗಳು, ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು, ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಆಡಳಿತ: ಅರ್ಥ, ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ, ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು, ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳು ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳು, ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿ, ಅರ್ಹತೆ.

2. ದೈಹಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳು: ಆಯ್ಕೆ, ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ವಿಧಾನ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಇಡುವ ವಿಧಾನ, ಸಲಕರಣೆಗಳ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಸಲಹಕರಣೆಗಳ ದಿನವಹಿ.

3. ಪರಿಚಯ ಅರ್ಥ, ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆ

ಸಂಘಟನೆಯ ಗುರಿಗಳು Aim of Organisation ಸಂಘಟನೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ತತ್ವಗಳು.

4. Administrator has to create tomorrow

ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳು Sports Equipment's

ದೈಹಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳು ಎನ್ನುವ ಪದವೂ ವಿಶಾಲ ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಸಲಕರಣೆಗಳು ಆಟದ ಮೈದಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸುವ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳು.

ದೈಹಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸುವ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

1. ನಶಿಸಿದ ಅಥವಾ ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳು ಉದಾ:- ಪ್ಯಾರಲಲ್ ಬಾರ್, ಹೈಜಂಪ್ ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಂಡ್, ಶಾಟ್‌ಪುಟ್ ಹರ್ಡಲ್ಸ್ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ.
2. ನಶಿಸುವ ಅಥವಾ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳು ಉದಾ:- ನೆಟ್ಟುಗಳು, ಚೆಂಡುಗಳು, ಶೆಟ್ಟಿಲುಗಳು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ.

ಕ್ರೀಡಾಧಿಕಾರತ್ವ ತತ್ವಗಳು
ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ತರಬೇತಿ ತತ್ವಗಳು

ತರಬೇತಿ (Training)

ಹಿಂದಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಯುದ್ಧ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ದೈಹಿಕ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ತರಲು ತರಬೇತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು, ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ವಿಷಯ ಅಥವಾ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯ ನಿಪುಣತೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆಯುವಂತೆ ರೂಡಿ ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇತಿ ಎನ್ನಬಹುದು ಇದರಿಂದ ನಿಪುಣತೆಗಳು ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ದೈಹಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ತತ್ವಜ್ಞಾನ

Philosophy of Physical Education

ತತ್ವಜ್ಞಾನದ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆಗಳು Definitions of Philosophy ತತ್ವಜ್ಞಾನದ ಶಾಖೆಗಳು Branches of Philosophy

1. ಮೌಲ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ Axiology, ನೀತಿಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ Ethics ತರ್ಕಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ Logic
2. Need for Philosophy in Physical Education
 1. ದೈಹಿಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ವಿವಿಧ ನಿಪುಣತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯಲು ಯಾವ ನಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಸರಿಸಬೇಕು.
 2. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ನಡತೆ, ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ದೈಹಿಕ ರಚನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ದೈಹಿಕ ಚಲನೆಗಳು ಹೇಗೆ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಜೀವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಆಧಾರ

Biological Foundations of Physical Education

1. Definition of Biology ಜೀವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆ.
2. Growth and Development ಸಜೀವ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
3. ಪ್ರೇರಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು Reaction to the Stimuli.
4. ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಾದ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ Capacity to adjust with the Environmental changes.

ದೈಹಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೋಜ್ಞಾನ

1. ಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನ: ಅರ್ಥ, ವಿಧಾನಗಳು, ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಮನೋಜ್ಞಾನದ ಅರ್ಥ, ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಗಳು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆ.
2. ವಿಕಾಸದ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ, ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಕಾಸ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ವಿಕಾಸದ ತತ್ವಗಳು ವಿಕಾಸದ ಹಂತಗಳು ಪ್ರೌಢಾವಸ್ಥೆ.
3. ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುವ ಅಂಶಗಳು: ಅಭಿಪ್ರೇರಣೆ, ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ಬುದ್ಧಿಶಕ್ತಿ, ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆ ಸೃಜನಶೀಲತೆ.

“ಮನರಂಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮನರಂಜನಾ ಆಟಗಳು

Recreation, Camp and Minor Games

1. ಕ್ರೀಡೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮನೋಲಾಸ ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗಳ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು, ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳು, ಮನೋಲಾಸ ಅರ್ಥ, ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆ, ಮಹತ್ವ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು, ಮನೋಲಾಸದ ಮಟ್ಟಗಳು, ಮನೋಲಾಸ ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ.
2. ಮನರಂಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮನರಂಜನಾ ಆಟಗಳು, ಮನರಂಜನೆ ಅರ್ಥ, ಮಹತ್ವ ವಿಧಗಳು.

3. ಶಿಬಿರ: ಅರ್ಥ, ಉದ್ದೇಶ, ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ, ಮಹತ್ವ, ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳು ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು.

ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ Health Education

ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಅರ್ಥ, ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು, ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕರ ಹವ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು, ಶರೀರ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಪರಿಸರ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ ಶಾಲಾ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಬೋಧನೆ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ತಪಾಷಣೆ.

ಪ್ರಥಮಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ First Aid

ಅರ್ಥ, ನಿಯಮಗಳು, ತತ್ವಗಳು, ಗುರಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಥಮಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಯ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ.

ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ: ನಿರ್ಜಲೀಕರಣ, ಗಾಯಗಳು ರಕ್ತಸ್ರಾವ, ವಿಷಸೇವನೆ, ಚೀಳುಕಡಿತ, ಹಾವುಕಡಿತ, ಉಸಿರು ಗಟ್ಟುವಿಕೆ, ಮೂರ್ಛರೋಗ & ಆಘಾತ.

ಸುರಕ್ಷತಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ Safety Education

ಅರ್ಥ ಸಂಚಾರ, ನಿಯಮಗಳು ರಿಯುಬ್ರಾಪಟ್ಟಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಆಘಾತಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಗಳು.

ಬಣ್ಣದ ದೀಪಗಳ ಸಂಕೇತ, ಪಾದಚಾರಿಗಳು ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಸಂಚಾರ ನಿಯಮಗಳು.

ಅಂಗರಚನಾ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ Anatomy and Physiology

1. ಜೀವಕೋಶ(Cell) ಅಸ್ಥಿಪಂಚರವ್ಯೂಹ Skeletal System ಸಂದುಗಳು Joints ಸ್ನಾಯುವ್ಯೂಹ Muscular System ಉಸಿರಾಟ ಮಂಡಲ Respiratory System, ನರಮಂಡಲ Nervous System ಜ್ಞಾನೇಂದ್ರಿಗಳು Sensory Organs.

ಯೋಗಾ Yoga

ಯೋಗದ ಅರ್ಥ, ಯೋಗಾಸನಗಳ ಮಹತ್ವ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳು ಸೂರ್ಯ ನಮಸ್ಕಾರಗಳು, ಆಸನಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ, ಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳು.

Meaning importance of Yogasana's, uses of Yoga, Habit, Yogasanas.

ಅಂಗೇಲಸ ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮ

ಬೋಧನಾ ವಿಧಾನ: Teaching Method

UNIT (1) FOUNDATION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Meaning definition of physical education modern concepts of physical education - -- physical education and allied areas—physical education as process --- biological bases of physical education sociological bases of physical education .physical education in ancient and modern India—ancient and modern Olympics .

UNIT (2) ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

Need and objectives of anatomy and physiology to physical education --- elements forming the body-- skeletal and muscular system --- circulatory and respiratory system – digestive and excretory system – nervous system – physiology of exercise – sports medicine and treatment of injuries

UNIT (3) CURRICULUM TRANSACTION AND PEDAGOGY IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Curriculum--- meaning – definition – education technology presentation technique—methods of teaching – micro teaching and lesson plan – teaching aides technological media – evaluation in physical education --- tracks and fields. Research in physical education

UNIT (4) ADAPTED PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND YOGA

Historical background – developmental characteristics and perception motor learning—management of adopted physical education evaluation and assistive devices introduction to yoga – suryanamaskara and asana

UNIT (5) MANAGEMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Meaning – scope – functions—infrastructure programme planning—tournaments—supervision in physical education—flag code of India 2002—registers – records budget and accounting – mass media—recreation and camping

UNIT (6) HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT EDUCATION

Meaning of health, hygiene—need and scope of health education – personal health. Health programme – common ailments—diet and nutrition—narcotics and abuse of drugs safety education and first aid – environment of ECO balance

UNIT (7) EDUCATION PSYCHOLOGY

Meaning – aim and scope – child psychology methods of psychology—growth and development—learning processes and theories factors influencing learning—motor (skill) learning—personality and adjustment sports psychology

UNIT (8) PRINCIPAL OF OFFICIATING AND COACHING

Meaning --- qualities of good official --- rules, duties and signals of officials , markings team games, and track events – introduction to coaching—motor abilities—warming up and training methods—coaching schedule.

UNIT (1) ANATOMY PHYSIOLOGY AND KINESIOLOGY..

Meaning of anatomy and physiology – functions of cell – types of movements – type of muscle contractions – effect of exercise on muscular system – blood circulation – cardiac cycle – vital capacity – function of kidney – metabolism of food. Functions of cerebrum.

UNIT. (2) METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Meaning—method of teaching--- types of lesson plan types of tournament— track and field events--- class managements--- Teaching skills

UNIT (3) FOUNDATION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Meaning --- Modern concepts—Formal and informal education – components of philosophy—biological growth and development – psychological foundation— types of learning

UNIT (4) HISTORY OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, RECREATION AND CAMPING

Physical education in ancient Greece – Ancient Olympics and modern Olympics
H.C. Buck contribution of Y.M.C.A... --- Teachers training institutions --- competitions .--- Awards – Recreations in modern society

UNIT (5) HEALTH AND SAFETY EDUCATION

Meaning ---- Need—importance – scope of health education values of personal health --- Health organizations --- communicable diseases --- Concepts of infection --- Nutrition --- Health Hazards – First Aid – safety education

UNIT (6) EDUCATION MANAGEMENT

Meaning --- scope – administration and supervision in physical education— organization of sports at various level - sports budget and maintenance of accounts in school – school time table importance - public relations -- schools Administration

UNIT (7) ADAPTED PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS INJURIES

Meaning ---- Scope -- Objectives of adapted physical education—assessment of posture – ideal sitting --standing and walking --- prevention and rehabilitation - -- common sports injuries – Massage – classification