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
11. Current International affairs – India’s foreign relations

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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


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


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


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

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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 brands
   g. Advanced in windows : using right bottom of the mouse-creating short cuts- basics of windows set up

3. **Application soft wares:**
   b. MS-power point : slide design – animations – slide show – and different applications
   d. Ms-paint: applications and different tools in paint program

4. **Internet applications:**
   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

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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.
- Calendar.

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAPER – 2 (Specific Subjects)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>कोषा कोड</td>
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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**

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

17. Mulk Raj Anand  
Untouchables

18. Arundatti Roy  
The God of small things

19. Nissim Ezikel  
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.

**Unit 3:** 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.

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सामान्य हिंदी :

अ. व्याकरण : 20 marks

1. वर्णमाला :
   स्वर, व्यंजन, योगवाह, अनुनसिक, अनुस्वर, संयुक्तक्षर, बारहखड़ी

2. विकारी शब्द और अविकारी शब्द :
   संज्ञा पद, 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 : मूलकाल, वर्तमान काल, भविष्यत काल

6. वाक्य रचना (कथन) के प्रकार :
   विनिमय के सूचक, विधि-निषेध, काल बोध, स्थान एवं दिशा बोध न, वाक्य क्या है ?, वाक्य के प्रकार, सरल, संयुक्त, मिश्र वाक्य, वाक्य रचनागत अवस्थाओं की पहचान।
   वाक्यांश के लिए एक शब्द।

7. कारक : (परस्पर)
   कारक के प्रकार, कारक चिन्ह, ने प्रयोग, वाक्यों में कारक का प्रयोग

8. कारण-कार्य संबंध, अनुरूप

9. व्याकरणिक अवस्थाएँ

10. भाषा :
    भाषा क्या है ?, भाषा के भेद, भाषा की आवश्यकता, भाषा के बारे में व्यक्ति विचार, और व्याख्या (Definition),
    मानक भाषा, मानक भाषा की स्वरूप एवं लक्षण

11. उचारण अंग : आठ अंगों का परिचय, ऊष्म, अंतस्त, स्पर्श व्यंजन
12. विषम चित्रों का परिचय

आ. शब्द बोध : 15 marks

1. शब्द रचना
   शब्द भेद, उपसर्ग, प्रत्यय एवं इनके अर्थ मूलक प्रभाव
2. शब्द प्रकार : तत्सम, तद्व, देशाज, विदेशी, संकर, नवनिर्मित, रुद्ध, यीगिक, योगसङ्ग
3. शब्दार्थ : पर्यायवाची, विलोमार्थ, अनेकार्थ (भिन्नार्थ), शब्द युग्म, प्रेषणार्थक शब्द, वचन शब्द, लिंग शब्द, हिंदी अंकों का परिचय,
4. अशुद्धि संप्रोचन - उचारणगत 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, मानविकीय शब्द, वाणिज्यिक शब्द जैसे रिक शब्द
7. अनुच्छेद में रित स्थानों की पूर्ति

इ. वाच्य (voice) 03 marks
कर्त्ता वाच्य, कर्म वाच्य, भाव वाच्य वाच्य रचना के नियम

ई. रचना : 20 marks
1. प्रतिवेदन
2. आदेश
3. जापन
4. अधिसूचना
5. परिपत्र
6. अनुस्मारक
7. पुष्पकन
8. मुहावरे तथा लोककथायें, अर्थ एवं प्रयोग
9. पदार्थ तथा पद्यांश एवं अवबोध प्रश्न
10. कविता भाग के (पदार्थ) लिए प्रश्न.
11. पत्रलेखन, अनुवाद, लिखित

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, विगल भाषा,
3. अर्लंकार - परिभाषा, लक्षण,
    शब्दांकनकार - यमक, उल्लेख, वक्रोक्ति, अनुग्राम
    अर्थांककार - उपया, रूपक, उत्प्रेक्षा, अर्थांकन्यास, मुक्कक छन्द

ऋ. रचनाएँ और रचनाकार : 10 marks
    प्रेमचन्द, केदारनाथ, महादेवी वर्मा, हरिशंकर परस्पर, भगवती चरण वर्मा,
    नागार्जुन, कवीर, तुलसीदास, रहीमदास, मीराबाई, श्रीलल शुक्ल, चंदरसेन
    शास्त्री, आजेश, भीष्म सहनी, सुभाष कुमारी चौहान, हरिवंशप्रय बच्चन,
    मैथिलीशरण गुप्त, पंजजी, संभाली सिंह दिनकर, विज्ञु प्रभाकर, भूषण, हरिभोध,
    मुहम्मद जायसी, हिंदी साहित्य के काल के कवि
    वीरगाया काल
    अंकित काल
    श्रीमान या रैसी काल
    आधुनिक काल आ) प्रमाणियाद आ) छात्रावाद

ऋ. शिक्षण पद्धति : (Pedogology) 20 marks
    हिंदी भाषा - शिक्षण विज्ञान, भाषा कोशल, (सुनना, बोलना, पढ़ना, लिखना)
    मूल्यांकन प्रतिविधियाँ, पुस्तक एवं उसकी परिभाषा, उपचारात्मक शिक्षा (Remedial
    teaching) सीखना और अधिग्रहण, भाषा शिक्षण के सिद्धांत, भाषा के विकास में
    सुनना और बोलना का पान, व्याकरण शिक्षण, विविध कक्षा में भाषा शिक्षण की
    चुनौतियाँ, भाषा कोशल की समझ एवं मूल्यांकन, शिक्षण अधिग्रह सहायक सामग्री,

1. या - अक्षर यहाँ से उच्चरित होनेवाला अक्षर है।
    आ) कंद्रिय आ) तालु इ) ओष्ठ इ) सुपंच्य
    उत्तर : इ) ओष्ठ
    उच्चारण अंग

2. ' मिचकार ' यह भाववाचक संज्ञा इससे बनता है।
    आ) जातैयाचक संज्ञा से आ) क्रिया से इ) निवेशण से इ) सर्वनाम से
    उत्तर : इ) विशेषण से व्याकरण (संज्ञा)

3. 'सबी' वे मुझसे कहकर जाते। इस कथन को मैथिलीशरण गुप्तजी के इस रचना से लिया गया है।
    आ) जनद्राध वथ आ) साकेत इ) यशोधरा इ) भारत-भारती
<table>
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<tr>
<th>संख्या</th>
<th>साधनांक</th>
<th>साधनाबाट संबंधित</th>
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<tr>
<td>१</td>
<td>भाषाल्प्रकृतिमात्राभावस्थिताः; भाषाविशिष्टक</td>
<td>संस्कृतभाषासाधनामुख्यभावस्थिताः</td>
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<td>वेंद, वेदकालितितिः; वेदकालितितिः</td>
<td>संस्कृतभाषासाधनामुख्यभावस्थिताः</td>
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<td>शब्द, शब्दकालितितिः; शब्दकालितितिः</td>
<td>संस्कृतभाषासाधनामुख्यभावस्थिताः</td>
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<td>४</td>
<td>भाषाल्प्रकृतिमात्राभावस्थिताः; भाषाविशिष्टक</td>
<td>संस्कृतभाषासाधनामुख्यभावस्थिताः</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>५</td>
<td>वेंद, वेदकालितितिः; वेदकालितितिः</td>
<td>संस्कृतभाषासाधनामुख्यभावस्थिताः</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

अवसरां: साधनासमावेशसन्निपदन: कार्यक्षेत्र:

प्राचीन कला की तर्कशास्त्र:

प्राचीन भाषा-

संस्कृत-शिक्षणसाधन

साधनामय: 

विषय: प्राचीन; पुरातन; गद्यविकास; पदविकास; 

नाटकविश्लेषण, व्याकरणविश्लेषण.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>संस्कृतः</th>
<th>व्याख्यानानामान्यम्</th>
<th>श्रवणकृतम्</th>
<th>संस्कृतांशिष्यम्</th>
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<tr>
<td>भाषाकृतिः साधनांस्वतःसत्</td>
<td>श्रवणकृतम् भाषाकृतिः सत्</td>
<td>कठनकृतिः साधनां सत्</td>
<td>संस्कृतांशिष्यम्</td>
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<tr>
<td>पाठपुस्तकाः, पाठ्योज्जातवृत्रश्रव्यसाधनानि</td>
<td>मौलिकमानस्वामहत्तन्</td>
<td>आवजकतात्विकमानस्वामनिध्यः प्रकारः वि.</td>
<td>संस्कृतांशिष्यम्</td>
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<tr>
<td>मौलिकमानस्वामनिध्यः प्रकारः वि.</td>
<td>मौलिकमानस्वामनिध्यः प्रकारः वि.</td>
<td>मौलिकमानस्वामनिध्यः प्रकारः वि.</td>
<td>मौलिकमानस्वामनिध्यः प्रकारः वि.</td>
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</table>

व्याख्यानानामान्यम् — विषयः
शिक्षाप्रविधि:
SYLLABUS VII
TO XII
FIRST LANGUAGE URDU

لا ہے میں اپنی ہمکار

میں ہوں اگر اور فتح ہو - کہا گا
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI No</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Sub-Lin</th>
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<td>བོད་ཀྱི་འཕྲོིས་ཆུས་ཟོ་སྤྲོལ་བ།</td>
<td>བོད་ཀྱི་འཕྲོིས་ཆུས་ཟོ་སྤྲོལ་བ།</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>བོད་ཀྱི་འཕྲོིས་ཆུས་ཟོ་སྤྲིལ་འཛིན་བ།</td>
<td>བོད་ཀྱི་འཕྲོིས་ཆུས་ཟོ་སྤྲིལ་འཛིན་བ།</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>བོད་ཀྱི་འཕྲོིས་ཆུས་ཟོ་སྤྲིལ་འཛིན་བ།</td>
<td>བོད་ཀྱི་འཕྲོིས་ཆུས་ཟོ་སྤྲིལ་འཛིན་བ།</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>བོད་ཀྱི་འཕྲོིས་ཆུས་ཟོ་སྤྲིལ་འཛིན་བ།</td>
<td>བོད་ཀྱི་འཕྲོིས་ཆུས་ཟོ་སྤྲིལ་འཛིན་བ།</td>
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<td>བོད་ཀྱི་འཕྲོིས་ཆུས་ཟོ་སྤྲིལ་འཛིན་བ།</td>
<td>བོད་ཀྱི་འཕྲོིས་ཆུས་ཟོ་སྤྲིལ་འཛིན་བ།</td>
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<td>བོད་ཀྱི་འཕྲོིས་ཆུས་ཟོ་སྤྲིལ་འཛིན་བ།</td>
<td>བོད་ཀྱི་འཕྲོིས་ཆུས་ཟོ་སྤྲིལ་འཛིན་བ།</td>
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<td>བོད་ཀྱི་འཕྲོིས་ཆུས་ཟོ་སྤྲིལ་འཛིན་བ།</td>
<td>བོད་ཀྱི་འཕྲོིས་ཆུས་ཟོ་སྤྲིལ་འཛིན་བ།</td>
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<td>བོད་ཀྱི་འཕྲོིས་ཆུས་ཟོ་སྤྲིལ་འཛིན་བ།</td>
<td>བོད་ཀྱི་འཕྲོིས་ཆུས་ཟོ་སྤྲིལ་འཛིན་བ།</td>
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<td>བོད་ཀྱི་འཕྲོིས་ཆུས་ཟོ་སྤྲིལ་འཛིན་བ།</td>
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**Class VIII - X Std:** བོད་ཀྱི་འཕྲོིས་ཆུས་ཟོ་སྤྲིལ་འཛིན་བ།
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<td>جدولی از مواردی که باید در نظر داشته شوند</td>
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<td>شرح مفصلی از هر کلاً در جدول</td>
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</table>
TELUGU – LANGUAGE SYLLABUS

8,9,10 CLASSES - SPECIFIC PAPER - II

ప్రశ్నాంశం,
సమాచారం:

ముఖ్యమైన సమాచారం,
న్యాయ మాత్రమే పేరుపొందే చిత్రాల,
అధ్యయన సాధనాలు

విద్యార్థి ప్రశ్నాంశం:

మొదటి విభాగం స్థానం పెంచబడింది,
ఉపనిషత్లు, శివారూపములు,
లోకాల రామయణము,
లక్ష్మీనారాయణము లము లేదా రామాయణము

వివిధవిభాగం ప్రశ్నాంశం:

సంస్కరణ ప్రశ్నాంశం, విశాలమైన ప్రత్యేక పరిశీలనలు,
మాట్లాడే సంస్కరణలు,
విషయాన్ని మార్పులు,
ప్రత్యేక నిషిద్ధిలు,
విస్తరం సాధనములు

విద్యార్థి ప్రశ్నాంశం:

మొదటి విభాగం పై ఉండిన ప్రశ్నాంశాలు,
భాషా విభాగం సాధనములు,
ప్రత్యేక పరిశీలనలు,
ప్రత్యేక పరిశీలనలు

ఉత్తరాలు

సాధనాలు ఉత్తరాలు,
పరిశీలనలు,
పరిశీలనలు,
పరిశీలనలు.
வேளியுறு பாண்டி அதிகாரிகள் (6ம் தோ 10ம் தேதை)
பாலூத்துக்கால நிதிசாட்சிகள் (CET) பாலூத்துத்தை

> தீர்மான அச்சாரமி சிவப்புலிங்க;
> சமித்து நாட்டியமர்கள் புதியம் துளை.
> அகராதி பெருமங்கள் சிவப்புலிங்க நீர்ப்பால் புதியம் துளை.
> வாசக்கள் வெளியில் துடையுள்ள மத்திய அகராதிகளின் பாலூத்துத்தை புதியம்
> துளை.
> சிறுமி அவர்கள், கேட்டு அவர்கள் - பெருநாட்டினர் என்று பாலூத்துத்தை புதியம்
> ஆதாரமிக்கப்பட்டது. (புத்தவிள்ளி, கேட்டுநாடு, திருமாரிசுவாயியார், அகராத் துளை, சீனே கேட்டு)

> சிவப்பினிகள் அப்பாருகள் அதிகாரமாக அதிகாரத்துக்கொண்டு கொண்டு விளக்கப்பட்ட இடாக எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது. (புத்தவிள்ளிகூற்றுக்கொண்டு)
> இணைய இடாக எடுத்துக்கொள்வது சிப்பூலிங்க கருப்புப்பனாக்கி, புதுப்புக்கோன், பிளம்புசனாங்கிய, பெருநாட்டினாக்கி, செய்தூறு பண்பாக்கி, கொடைப்பாக்கியுள்ளன.

> இணைய இடாக எடுத்துக்கொள்வது புது கோல பண்பாக்கி, கொரிய ஆகவை.

> நிதிசாட்சிகள் சமித்து நாட்டியமர்கள் பாலூத்துத்தை புதியம் துளை, வாசக்கள் சமித்து நாட்டியமர்கள் பாலூத்துத்தை புதியம்
> ஆதாரமிக்கப்பட்டது. (புத்தவிள்ளி, கேட்டுநாடு, திருமாரிசுவாயியார், அகராத் துளை, சீனே கேட்டு)

> புது கோல பண்பாக்கியை எடுத்துக்கொள்வது பெருநாட்டினாக்கி துளை, கொரிய ஆகவை -
> (சீனே, புது கோல பண்பாக்கியை)

> அரச சிப்பூலிங்க ஆங்கிகம் விளக்கம் பெருநாட்டினாக்கியை, காரணத்தாக புது கோல பண்பாக்கியை
> விளக்கம் கொண்டு கொண்டு விளக்கம் கொண்டு விளக்கம்

> சுருக்க இடுத்துக்கொள்ளினார், அரசா, புது கோல பண்பாக்கியை விளக்கம்

> பொருளாக பொருளாக பண்பாக்கியை விளக்கம் கொண்டு கொண்டு விளக்கம்

> வாசக்கள் சிப்பூலிங்க ஆங்கிகம் விளக்கம் கொண்டு விளக்கம்

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> வாசக்கள் சிப்பூலிங்க ஆங்கிகம் விளக்கம் கொண்டு விளக்கம்

> பொருளாக பொருளாக பண்பாக்கியை விளக்கம் கொண்டு விளக்கம்
எந்தோடு குழும்பாளர், வருடாண்டிகள் ஒன்றுள்ளது அதிகமான.

சுருக்கம் தவறாக கிளைப்பொருளைக் குறித்து அதிகமான அதிகமான, வாழ்க்கை, வாழ்க்கையாளருக்கு

திட்டம் வந்துவிட்டு போர்கள் பண்பாட்டை விளக்கும் அதிகமான.

சரியல் பார்வையாளர் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளது தவறாக கிளைப்பொருளை விளக்கும் அதிகமான

செய்ய வேண்டும் தொலைபேச்சுக்கு முன் வருகையாளரை விளக்கும் அதிகமான

செயல்களை பார்வையாளர் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளது தவறாக கிளைப்பொருளை விளக்கும் அதிகமான.

தமிழாக வருகையாளர் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளது தவறாக கிளைப்பொருளை விளக்கும் அதிகமான.

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MARATI

हस्ताक्षर - ८ ती

1. प्राचीन भाषेचे स्वरूप
2. प्राचीन भाषेचे बदलेचे स्वरूप
3. भाषेचे विविध स्तुतील प्रतीती
4. प्राचीन गाथा - पौधली काव्य, भूमिक
5. अतिदृष्ट गाथा - देशावलीप, सामाजिक आणि नाटक, गाथा, आणि आयिल

6. ल्याकर्प्रांश

लघुसाहित्य - सत्य, सत्यती, स्वतनते
7. साहित्य नाटक - नाम, नाटकाची निबंध, क्रियाधर

क्रियाधराच्या अल्प, शास्त्रीय अल्प, समाजातील अल्प, केलेठाच्या अल्प
8. विज्ञानिकी - दृष्टिकोण, आंदोलनां, वित्तपरिवर्तन, प्रबंधन,

माहितीवातील विविध, अवतरण विविध
9. विज्ञानाची विद्याशास्त्र - विद्याशास्त्र, विद्याशास्त्र, विद्याशास्त्र
10. विज्ञानविश्वास - अवकलन, अवकलनविश्वास

लघूसाहित्य - तर्कमालक, खूनालक, खूनालक
11. काठ - तर्कमालक, खूनालक, खूनालक, खूनालक
12. विचारांशी - उत्तर देणे, उत्तर देणे
13. सामाजिक - उत्तर देणे
14. काठमालक एक शब्द - ओड शास्त्रीय शास्त्री, शास्त्रीय शास्त्री
15. साहित्य - विद्याची, विद्याची, विद्याची, विद्याची,
16. आंदोलन - आंदोलन, अनुप्रयोग, अनुप्रयोग,

आंदोलन - उपयोग, उपयोग, उपयोग,
17. आंदोलन - सामाजिक, विद्याशास्त्र, पारिसंपर्क शब्द
1. प्राचीन आंतरिक / सेवूंदाळी
2. महानुभाव तैयार
3. मराठी भाषोपयोग वापरते वर्तमान
4. मराठी भाषेत परतोळ्या आशेन्या प्रेक्षण
5. प्रमुखाणित साहित्यीकरिता
6. नागरिकातिक व तौरांगिक अभ्यासाचा परिवाच
7. अभ्यास मराठी पुढी
8. शिवंकल्यांना, प्रौढींना काव्य आशिर्री काव्य
9. शोर बिनूनीसाठी काव्याची विद्या परिचय
10. देशभेद मानवता सामाजिक आणि
11. मिर्चने कत्या
12. तुले अगणितांनी विचारले वेळा
13. होकलागमा ने होकलागम्य
    शास्त्र संकल्प : उपचार, प्रतिम, तलाम, तन्नव, देशान, विदेशी, नवमिर्चन.
14. आयकरणी
15. अथैकार - आर्थिकाकार - श्रेष्ठ
    व्यापारिकांना - आपल्यांचे, अन्नवय, व्यापारिक, अंतःसंधारीता
16. तुले - अनंकांमा वेळे - ईश्वरी, पृथ्वी, उपरांगी
     काळांनी, कर्यादृष्टी, आद्यन,
     माणे भागापांत - पिंडी, आधारी
17. समाज - अन्यथीमाण, तत्काल, हृदय, अभूदाळं भूमिक
18. प्रयोगाचे, कार्याचे, कामाचे शास्त्र
19. उपशिरी - उपशिरी ने त्याचे आधारी
1. प्राचीन मराठी आंगन वन्दणा
2. महानुभाव संप्रदायांचे तत्त्वज्ञान
3. ऐतिहासिक मराठी आंगन वन्दणा
4. साहित्य प्रकारांचे समावेश
5. पर्यावरण संसाधनी वापर
6. वैज्ञानिक आणि विज्ञानकार्य कार्य
7. मानवजीवन कृतितक आणणाऱ्यांना
8. मानवजीवन आणि विज्ञानकार्यकर्त्यांना
9. सामर्थ्यांच्यास आणणाऱ्यांत
10. प्राचीन पथांचे समावेश
11. सूर्य कालां, शिक्षण काल, आदिकाळी काळ
12. शैक्षणिक कार्यमुळे प्रेरणा
13. देशानिकी आवश्यक समुदाय करणे

14. व्याख्यानी:
   हे 8 ती, 9 ती व 10 ती व्याख्यानांत उजाडूने.
   अलंकार - अंशिकाकर - अशिक्तवाद, अशोकवाद
   दुःखात, दर्शंकात, दागानाच्या, निरोधात

15. तुम्हाले - (आश्रमाच्या) शिक्षणातील, मराठीत मंदामंडळाला असेल,
    मानवत्वाचे मुख्य अंतर्गत आहेत.

16. मराठी - मराठी असाय:

17. लोकप्रचार - अशोक व उद्धरण तंत्रज्ञान उपयोग.

18. शिक्षा - प्राचीन रूढ, नागरिक, रोजगारीत, रुपांकाळिक
    शास्त्रीय पारंपरिक रूढ.

19. लोक दिवसांतिक देखील काळं शुद्ध तंत्र रचना करणे.

20. उत्तरा वापर (आवश्यक प्रश्नांक उत्तरे - शिक्षण 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,
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


Europe in the Middle ages- Feudalism-Merits & Demerits-Decline of Feudalism
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.

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

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-Duplext-Carnatic Wars-Battle of Plassey, Battle of Buxar


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


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


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
Central Government – Legislature, Rajyasabha – Loksabha, 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
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
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


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


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


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


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


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


Karnataka – origin – Location – Size – Geography

Physiographic Divisions – Coastal Plain – Malnad region – Maidan region

Climate – Soil – Natural Vegetation – Animal Resources


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

Minerals Resources – Different Minerals – Distribution


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

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

India – our mother land – India’s Position in the world – Latitudinal and longitudinal position – neighboring Countries Physical Divisional in Details


National Vegetation – Distribution of forests – Conservation of Forests – Wildlife 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


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

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.


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 defecit

**BUSINESS STUDIES 8th, 9th, 10th**


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 basic 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


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


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, Principals 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


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 an 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 STANDARD)

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:

4. Dynamics:

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.


7. Optics:


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:

11. Oscillations and waves:
• Superposition of waves, reflection of waves, standing waves in strings and pipes, fundamental mode and harmonics, beats, Doppler effect.

12. Modern physics:

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Sub topics</th>
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</table>
| 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 |
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<td>d) Factorial notation</td>
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<td>a) Meaning  &lt;br&gt; b) Types  &lt;br&gt; random experiments and events  &lt;br&gt; c) Types of events  &lt;br&gt; d) Addition rule</td>
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<td>EXPONENTS</td>
<td>a) Laws  &lt;br&gt; b) Problems</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>QUADRATIC EQUATION</td>
<td>a) Meaning and types  &lt;br&gt; b) Different methods of solving  &lt;br&gt; c) Descriminant  &lt;br&gt; d) Sum and product of roots  &lt;br&gt; e) Formation of quadratic equation</td>
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<td>VARIATION</td>
<td>a) Meaning ant types  &lt;br&gt; b) Problem based on variation</td>
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<td>BASIC GEOMETRICAL IDEAS</td>
<td>a) Basic definitions  &lt;br&gt; b) Axioms  &lt;br&gt; c) Postulates  &lt;br&gt; d) Statements  &lt;br&gt; e) Theorems</td>
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<td>TRIANGLES</td>
<td>a) Meaning  &lt;br&gt; b) Types  &lt;br&gt; c) Properties  &lt;br&gt; d) Construction  &lt;br&gt; e) Area and perimeter  &lt;br&gt; f) Congruent and similar triangles  &lt;br&gt; g) Concurrent lines(centroid, in centre, circumcentre and ortho centre)</td>
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<td>QUADRILATERALS</td>
<td>a) Meaning  &lt;br&gt; b) Types  &lt;br&gt; c) Properties  &lt;br&gt; d) Construction  &lt;br&gt; e) Area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 18 | PLYGONS | 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(cone, sphere, cylinder, frustum of cone, prisms, pyramids and combination of solids) |
| 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:

Quantum numbers – Aufbau’s principle – Hunds rule – Pauli’s Exclusion Principle – Percentage Composition – Shape of s,p, and d orbitals - empherical formula. 
De Broglie Relationship, numerical problems, Heisenberg uncertainty principle

Classification of elements:

Dobariner’s Triads – Newlands Octave’s – Mendeleev’s – Modern periodic table. 
Periodic trends of Modern periodic table. 
Transition elements and inner transition elements- properties

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:

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


Theories of acids and bases with examples
Ionization of acids and bases, degree of disassociation, ionic product of water

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:

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)


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 (Viruse, Bacteria, Fungus, Protozoans), Beneficial and harmful micro organisms, Examples (Common diseases caused by them).

Evolution

- Theories (Theory of natural selection, Use and disuse 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 - Mendels laws of Inheritance, Mono hybrid and Dihybrid cross, test cross, Incomplete 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.
1. Ancient and Modern History of Physical Education & philosopher of sports.

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

2. SAI NPEP (NPED) NDS NFC AISC, Bharathiyan SGFI

2. (Post Independent and their Present Status of Physical Education different projects) SAI NPEP (NPED) NDS NFC AISC, Bharathiyan SGFI

3. SAI NPEP (NPED) NDS NFC AISC, Bharathiyan SGFI

3. SAI NPEP (NPED) NDS NFC AISC, Bharathiyan SGFI

4. Administrator has to create tomorrow

Sports Equipment’s

Sports Equipment’s

1. Administrator has to create tomorrow

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Philosophy of Physical Education

Definitions of Philosophy and Branches of Philosophy

1. Axiology, Ethics, Logic
2. Need for Philosophy in Physical Education
   1. Axiology, Ethics, Logic
   2. Growth and Development
   3. Reaction to the Stimuli
   4. Capacity to adjust with the Environmental changes

Biological Foundations of Physical Education

1. Definition of Biology
2. Growth and Development
3. Reaction to the Stimuli
4. Capacity to adjust with the Environmental changes

Recreation, Camp and Minor Games

1. Axiology, Ethics, Logic
2. Growth and Development
3. Reaction to the Stimuli
4. Capacity to adjust with the Environmental changes
3. Study: Health, Yoga, Anatomy, Physiology, Safety Education.

**Health Education**

Health education involves teaching students about health, hygiene, and the importance of healthy habits. It includes topics such as nutrition, physical activity, mental health, and disease prevention.

**First Aid**

First aid involves teaching students basic life-saving techniques such as CPR, bandaging, and basic wound care. It is essential for addressing immediate medical emergencies.

**Safety Education**

Safety education focuses on teaching students about workplace safety, traffic safety, and other general safety measures to prevent accidents and injuries.

**Anatomy and Physiology**

Anatomy and physiology include the study of the structures and functions of living organisms. It covers topics such as human body systems, cellular biology, genetics, and evolution.


**Yoga**

Yoga involves the study of the practice and philosophy of yoga, including its origins, methods, and benefits. It focuses on physical, mental, and spiritual wellness.

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

**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


UNIT (4) ADAPTED PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND YOGA

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

UNIT (5) MANAGEMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION


UNIT (6) HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT EDUCATION


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 PHYSICALOGY AND KINESIOLOGY.


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