

# Primary school teacher's recruitment (6-8)

## 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-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 URLs - 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

## ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ - 2 (6-8 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರುಗಳ ನೇಮಕಾತಿಗಾಗಿ)

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ

ಪಠ್ಯವಸ್ತು (VI - VIIIನೇ ತರಗತಿ)

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ.	ಘಟಕದ ಹೆಸರು	ಉಪಘಟಕಗಳ ವಿವರ
1	<u>ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>ಪಂಪಪೂರ್ವ ಯುಗ:</u> ಪಂಪಯುಗದ ಕವಿಗಳು.</li> <li>• <u>ಹರಿಹರ ಯುಗ:</u> ಹರಿಹರ ಯುಗದ ವಚನಕಾರರು, ಹರಿಹರ ಯುಗದ ಕವಿಗಳು, ಹರಿಹರ ಯುಗದ ಚಂಪೂಕವಿಗಳು.</li> <li>• <u>ಕುಮಾರವ್ಯಾಸಯುಗ:</u> ಕುಮಾರವ್ಯಾಸಯುಗದ ವೈದಿಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ದಾಸ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮೈಸೂರು ಅರಸರ ಕಾಲದ ಕವಿಗಳು, ಜೈನಕವಿಗಳು, ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ</li> <li>• <u>ಆಧುನಿಕ ಯುಗ:</u> ಆರಂಭಕಾಲ, ಕಾದಂಬರಿ, ಸಣ್ಣಕಥೆ, ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ, ನಾಟಕ.</li> </ul>
2	<u>ಭಾರತೀಯ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಮೀಮಾಂಸೆ</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ಭರತನ ನಾಟ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ಅಲಂಕಾರ, ರೀತಿಪ್ರಸ್ತಾನಗಳು, ಧ್ವನಿಪ್ರಸ್ತಾನ, ಕವಿ-ಕಾವ್ಯ-ಸಹೃದಯ, ಕಾವ್ಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು,</li> <li>• ಕವಿತೆಯ ಆಕರ ಪರಿಕರಗಳು, ಕಾವ್ಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ, ರಸ ಧ್ವನಿ ವಿಚಾರ, ಧ್ವನಿ ಪ್ರಭೇದಗಳು, ವ್ಯಂಜಕಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ, ಗುಣೀಭೂತವ್ಯಂಗ್ಯ, ವ್ಯಂಜನ ವಿಚಾರ, ಭಾವ-ವಿಭಾವ-ಅನುಭಾವ-ರಸಾನುಭವ, ರಸಪ್ರಭೇದಗಳು.</li> </ul>
3	<u>ಹಳಗನ್ನಡ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>ಅಕ್ಷರ ಪ್ರಕರಣ, ಸಂಧಿ ಪ್ರಕರಣ</u> - ಸ್ವರಸಂಧಿ, ವ್ಯಂಜನಸಂಧಿ, ದ್ವಿತ್ವ - ಶಿಥಿಲದಿತ್ವ,</li> <li>• <u>ದೇಶೀಶಬ್ದ ಪ್ರಕರಣ:</u> ಮೂಲಶಬ್ದಗಳು, ನಿಷ್ಪನ್ನಶಬ್ದಗಳು, ಕೃದಂತ ತದ್ಧಿತಾಂತ, ಸಮಾಸಗಳು.</li> <li>• <u>ಅನ್ಯದೇಶ ಪ್ರಕರಣ:</u> ಗಮಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ, ತತ್ಸಮ, ತದ್ಭವ,</li> <li>• <u>ನಾಮಪದ ಪ್ರಕರಣ:</u> ನಾಮಪದ, ಲಿಂಗ, ವಚನ, ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ, ಆಗಮಗಳು.</li> <li>• <u>ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದ ಪ್ರಕರಣ:</u> ಕ್ರಿಯಾರೂಪಗಳು, ಅಪೂರ್ಣ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದಗಳು</li> <li>• <u>ಅವ್ಯಯ ಪ್ರಕರಣ:</u> ಆತ್ಮೀಯ ವಿಧಗಳು.</li> <li>• <u>ಪ್ರಯೋಗ ಪ್ರಕರಣ:</u> ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ ಪಲ್ಲಟ, ವಚನ ಪಲ್ಲಟ, ವಿಶೇಷಣದ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ, ಕ್ರಿಯಾರದ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ, ಅವ್ಯಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ, ದ್ವಿರುಕ್ತಿ.</li> </ul>

4	ಭಂದಸ್ಸು	<p>ಗಣ - ಪ್ರಾಸ - ಯತಿ,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>ವರ್ಣವೃತ್ತಗಳು:</u> ಖ್ಯಾತಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಗಳು</li> <li>• <u>ಮಾತ್ರಾಗಣ:</u> ಪಟ್ಟದಿ, ಕಂದ, ರಗಳ</li> <li>• <u>ಅಂಶಗಣ:</u> ಅಕ್ಕರಿಕೆ, ತ್ರಿಪದಿ, ಮದನವತಿ, ಎಳೆ, ಸಾಂಗತ್ಯ</li> </ul>
5	ಅಲಂಕಾರಗಳು	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>ಶಬ್ದಾಲಂಕಾರ:</u> ಅನುಪ್ರಾಸ ಯಮಕ ಚಿತ್ರಕವಿತ್ವ</li> <li>• <u>ಅರ್ಥಾಲಂಕಾರ:</u> ಉಪಮಾ, ರೂಪಕ, ದೃಷ್ಟಾಂತ, ಉಪೇಕ್ಷೆ, ಅರ್ಥಾಂತರನ್ಯಾಸ, ಶ್ಲೇಷೆ</li> </ul>
6	ಭಾಷಾ ಬೋಧನೆಯ ತತ್ವಗಳು	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅರ್ಥ, ಉಗಮ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವರೂಪ.</li> <li>• ಭಾಷಾ ಕೌಶಲಗಳು, ಭಾಷಾ ಕಲಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮನೋವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ನಿಯಮಗಳು, ಭಾಷಾ ಬೋಧನೆಯ ಗುರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳು, ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ.</li> <li>• ಕ್ರಿಯಾಸಂಶೋಧನೆ, ಭಾಷಾ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ: ನಿರಂತರ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಕ ಬೋಧನೋಪಕರಣಗಳು ಮಹತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಬಳಕೆಗೆ, ಭಾಷಾ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಾಲಯ, ಭಾಷಾ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು</li> </ul>

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**Provisional syllabus for recruitment of for**  
**6th, 7th & 8th teachers**  
**Social Science (History)**

- Meaning of History-Christianity- Life of Jesus and His Teaching- Islam-Mohammed Paigamber and his teachings-Spread of Islam & Contributions of Arabs. Mongols-Chengis Khan, Kublai Khan and Timur
- Rajputs in Indian History- Different clans- Gurjara Pratiharas, Palas, Chauhans and Guhilas-Social Life of Rajputs, Contributions towards Art, Architecture & Literature
- Rastrakutas and Kalyani Chalukyas-Important Rulers - Contributions Art Architecture and literature.

- Hoysalas & Cholas- Important Rulers
- Contributions towards Literature, art & sculpture
- Socio Religious Reformers - Life & contributions of Sri Shankaracharya, Sri Ramanujacharya, Sri Basaveshvara, Sri Madhavacharya,
- The Sultans of Delhi- Arab invasion and Turkish invasion-Important Rulers- Slave Dynasty, Khalji Dynasty, Tughlaq Dynasty Contributions-art, architecture & their achievements
- Bhakti Cult-Features of Bhakti Cult-The Bhakti Saints, Sri Chaitanya, Guru Nank, Meera Bai, Sufi Cult and Chisti-important works
- Vijayanagara dynasties Prominent Rulers economic, art, architecture & literature Contributions towards social,
- Bahmanis important rulers-Mohammed Gawan contributions towards art, architecture & literature- Shahis of Bijapur
- The Rise and Fall of The Mughal Empire- Important rulers-Achievements & Administration
- Chatrapati Shivaji-Establishment of the kingdom & administration
- The Kingdom of Mysore Wodeyars of Mysore important rulers & their contributions
- Nayakas of Keladi, Chitradurga and Yelahanka important rulers & their contributions
- Raise of Kodagu, Kittur, Tulu nadu & Hyderabad Karnataka important rulers different revolts
- Beginning of new era- Renaissance Meaning and Characteristics-Influence of Printing Press- Scholars in Renaissance- Famous Painters of Renaissance, Famous Scientists of Renaissance
- Reformation-reasons- Martin Luther - Counter Reformation-Catholics & Protestants

- Geographical explorations-Causes, important navigators, results, scientific inventions-expansion of trade- slave business.
- Advent of Europeans to India-Beginning of activities of Europeans-Struggle among Europeans in India- Establishment of British rule in India.
- India during 17th century-Carnatic wars-causes & results- decline of the French rise of the British in Bengal- Battle of Plassey-Battle of Buxar-Consequences-
- Regulating act-Anglo-Mysore wars, Anglo-Sikh wars. Policies of the British-Subsidiary alliance & Doctrine of Lapse
- Impact of the British rule- Civil service, Military, Police, Judiciary- Land revenue system-English education-trade & commerce
- Social and Religious Reformers-Brahma Samaj- Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Establishment of Brahma Samaj-Prarthana Samaj-Satyashodak Samaj-Arya Samaj-Ramakrishna Mission-Theosophical Society-Aligarh Movement and Sir
- Syed Ahmed Khan-Sri Narayan Guru First War of Indian Independence-Causes, Course and Consequences
- The Freedom Movement-Growth of Nationalism- Indian National Congress-Age of Moderates-Age of extremists-Partition of Bengal-Establishment of Muslim League-Surat Split- Rowlat Act
- Jallianwala Bagh Massacre-Revolutionary Nationalism
- Gandhian Era - Mahatma Gandhiji- Non-co-operation Movement-Nehru Report-Simon Commission-Complete Freedom-Civil Disobedience Movement-Round Table Conference
- Quit India Movement-Socialists-Jayaprakash Narayan-Tribal and Farmers Movements-Champanan, Kheda and Mapillai Revolts-Towards independence-Mohammed Ali Jinnah and the Muslim League-Subash Chandra Bose and Indian National Army- Ambedkar-Nehruvian Age
- Integration of Kamataka and Border Dispute-Historical Background to Integration Movement-Twenty Administrative Centers of Karnataka-Roles of News Papers and Literature in Integration Movement-Post Independence Integration Movement-Post

Integration Karnataka-Border Disputes- Dispute Between Karnataka and Maharashtra-  
Dispute Between Karnataka and Kerala

- Sources-Meaning, Importance and Types of Sources
- Geographical Features and Pre-History of India-Physical Divisions-Pre Historic Age
- Ancient Civilizations of India- Significance of cities- Town Planning and Town Life- Vedic Age and Later Vedic age
- Ancient Civilization of the World Egyptian Civilization, Mesopotamian civilization
- Chinese Civilization-Important rulers & their contributions and its Contributions
- Greek, Roman and American Civilizations and their Contributions
- Birth of New Religions-Jainism - Mahaveera & his Teachings
- Buddhism- Gautama Buddha & his Teachings- Spread of new religions
- Foreign Invasions- Alexander-Impact
- Mauryas and Kushans- important rulers-contributions towards literature & art
- The Guptas and Vardhanas-Important rulers-Contributions to the Field of Art Architecture, Literature, Science, education & Mathematics
- South India- Shatavahanas, kadambas, Gangas, Chalukyas of Badami, Pallavas of kanchi- Rashtrakutas, Chalukyas of kalyan- Cholas & Hoysalas-Important rulers and their achievements- Contributions towards art, architecture, literature

## **Political Science**

- Our Constitution- Meaning & importance of our constitution, Framing of our Constitution, Preamble, Salient features of our Constitution
- State Directive Principles

- Fundamental Rights & Duties
- Defence forces- Army Navy & Air Force, Para military Defence forces- BSF, BRO, Coast Guard, CISF, NCC, Indian Red Cross Society, Central Police Force, Home Guards
- Central Government-Indian Union, Legislature-Powers & Functions of Samsat, President-Powers, Prime Minister-powers, Council of Ministers
- State Government-Legislature- Upper & Lower houses, Executive Governor, Chief Minister Powerk & Functions
- Judiciary- Supreme Court, Eligibility for Supreme court Judges, Functions of Supreme Court Judges, Functions of Supreme Court, Session Courts, LokAdalat
- National Integrity- Meaning, Diversities Physical diversities, Living diversities, diversities in people, Unity n Diversity, Factors which are against national integrity- Casteism, Regionalism, Communalism
- National Symbols- National flag, Description of our national flag, specialty of our national flag, codes of national flag, National Emblem- description & specialty, National Anthem- description & importance, National Song- description, National animal, bird & flower
- National festivals- Independence day, Republic day, Gandhi Jayanthi
- Other Days Dr. Ambedkar Jayanthi, Teachers Day, Children's day, Kannada Rajyotsava, National Youth Day
- India towards Social & Economic development Illiteracy measures to eradicate literacy. Untouchability- remedial measures, Over Population-reasons, effects, remedial measures
- Dowry- meaning, remedial measures, family harassment- remedial measures, Corruption-features of corruption-remedial measures-Lokayukta, Lokpal
- Poverty-remedial measures
- Consumer education- Consumer & provider, reasons for the expicitation of consumer, Teleshopping, Consumer Protection Act-objectives, consumer courts- how to complain to Consumer courts
- UNO- Formation of UN O, aims & objectives of U NO, Organs of UNO-General assembly, Security Council, Social & Economic Council, International Court off Jestice

Secretariat, Trusteeship council. Flag & administrative languages of UN O. Specialized agencies of U NO-UNESCO, FAO, WHO, UNICEF. Achievements & Limitations of U NO. India & UNO-Foreign policy of India-Pre independent foreign policy, Nehru's foreign policy- analysis, Relations with neighboring countries-Pakistan, China, Nepal Bhutan, Sri Lanka & Bangladesh. SAARC-Aims

- D The world problems- Human rights-UDHR, Arms race & Disarmament Role of the UNO- Policy of Racial discrimination. Economic Inequality, terrorism, Naxal movement.
- Meaning & importance of Political science
- Citizen & Citizenship- Meaning & Importance of citizenship. Measures to acquire citizenship, Types of Citizenship, Measures to acquire Indian Citizenship
- Democracy Meaning of Democracy. Different types of Government Monarchy Dictatorship, Military Dictatorship, Communist Govt. Meaning types & features of Democracy, Universal Adult Franchise, Election & Process of Election, Information act, Media & Democracy
- Local self Government- Aims & Functions, Composition of Local Self Governing Bodies, Karnataka Panchayat Raj system, Divisions of Local Government
- Man & Society Man as a Social animal, Socialization, Man & Language, Important Socialists- Herbart Spencer, Max Weber, Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim
- Man & Culture- Meaning of culture, Cultural Differences, Traditions
- Sociology in daily life- Types of Society & its features Hunters & food collectors society, Animal Husbandry Society, Farmers Society, Industrial Society.

## **Sociology Syllabus for 8th**

- Man and Society Man is a Social Animal Socialization, Man 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 - Industria Society - Features of these Societies

## **6-7-8th Standard- Geography**

- Asia A land of Contrasts Location, Extent Physical settings-Regional divisions - Physiography -Major Rivers - Agriculture climate and National vegetation - Important Minerals - Major Industrial Regions - Population of Asia
- Europe - Peninsula of Asia - Location - Extent Physical Setting Physiography - Physical Divisions - Climatic regions - Natural Vegetation - Farming-Dairying Fishing - Minerals - Important Industries and Industrial Regions Population
- Africa The Central of Continent - Location - Extent - Physical Setting Physiography Physical Divisions Great Rift Valley Basins of Africa - Lakes of Suez Water Resources Nile, Congo, Niger-Zambezi-Mountains Isthmus of Suez Climate-Natural Vegetation - Animal health Climate regions - Agriculture - Minerals -Industries-Population
- North America - Land of Prairies originLocation Extent Physical Divisions Rivers and Great lakes - Climate and National Vegetation Agriculture-Important Minerals and Industries - Population
- South America Land of Andes Location, Extent and Physical Settings Physical Features - Climate Natural Vegetation Wild life Agriculture and Animal husbandry-Population
- Australia The Flattest Continent Location Extent and Physical Setting -Physical Divisions - Rivers System Climate and Natural Vegetation Agriculture and Animal husbandry Minerals and Industries - Population

- Antarctica - The White Continent Location Extent and Physical Setting -Physical Features - Vegetation and Animal Wealth - Antarctic Expedition and Antarctic Treaty Important Research Stations
- The Earth Our Living Planet Latitudes Longitudes Time Zones -International Date Line
- Lithosphere Meaning- Importance- Structure of the Earth and its Composition like the Crust - the Mantle and the the core. Rocks Types formation-Forces of Earth Internal and External - Different factors
- Atmosphere Temperature Meaning Importance Pressure Wind Humidity Components of Atmosphere Cloud and their Fuctions effects.Differences between Atmosphere and climate. Rainfall Types Cyclones and Anti
- cyclones
- Hydrosphere - Oceans-Sea-Gulf-Bay-Strait Isthunus Ocean currents
- different examples - Conservation of Oceans.

## **ECONOMICS 8th Standard**

- 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.

## ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ -02 ಆಂಗ್ಲಭಾಷೆ

### ENGLISH SYLLABUS FOR LEVEL 2 (CLASS 6-8)

#### II paper-Marks 100+50-150

**[NOTE: A HIGHER VERSION OF QUESTIONS OF THE SAME SYLLABUS CAN BE PREPARED FOR LEVEL 6-8]**

#### 1. LANGUAGE USE (Grammar elements)

- 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, iambic, 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 his and autobiographies
- Authors and poets their works, critical study

**For detailed and critical study**

<b>Sl No.</b>	<b>Authors/poets</b>	<b>Works</b>
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	Untouchable

18	Arundati Roy	The God of small things
19	Nissim Ezekiel	Scorpion
20	O. Henry	The Gift of Mage

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## **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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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):

1. **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
2. **Understanding the Development of the Learner:** Growth and Development: 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) Concept

3. **Individual Differences among the learners:** Individual difference- Meaning, Causes- (with special reference to Heredity & Environment), Educational implications
4. **Intelligence:** Meaning, Concept of intelligence Quotient, Distribution of Intelligence tests-Types and Uses Intelligence,
5. **Multiple Intelligence:** (Howard Gardner) Characteristics of children with each type of intelligence, Learning activities to connect with each type of intelligence
6. **Gifted children, Educationally backward children, Creative children:** Meaning, identification, measures to meet their needs
7. **Emotional Intelligence:** Meaning, importance and dimensions (Daniel Goleman)
8. **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**
9. **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
10. **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
11. **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, Theor (Abraham Maslow), techniques of motivating students. Remembering. Meaning, process, types of memory, techniques to improve memory. Thinking: Concept, types of thinking, development of thinking skitis. Bruner's three modes of learning-Concept-Meaning and Types; concept learning-two stages and educational implications

## **12. Theories of Learning:**

- Behaviorist theories of Learning. Classical Conditioning learning meaning, 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. ad compound
- 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 compute
- 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 wrappingcharts: 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 URLs-IPs web page web links-LAN-WAN-WWW-search engines
- b. Creating e-mail IDs - sending mail attaching files - composing downloading viewing mails creating folders using

#### **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.
- 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.**

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## ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ - 2 (Specific Subjects)

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ(80+20=100)

ಪಠ್ಯವಸ್ತು (8<sup>th</sup> -10<sup>th</sup> ತರಗತಿ)

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ.	ಘಟಕದ ಹೆಸರು	ಉಪಘಟಕಗಳ ವಿವರ
1	<u>ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>ಪಂಪಪೂರ್ವ ಯುಗ:</u> ಪಂಪಯುಗದ ಕವಿಗಳು.</li> <li>• <u>ಹರಿಹರ ಯುಗ:</u> ಹರಿಹರ ಯುಗದ ವಚನಕಾರರು, ಹರಿಹರ ಯುಗದ ಕವಿಗಳು, ಹರಿಹರ ಯುಗದ ಚಂಪೂಕವಿಗಳು.</li> <li>• <u>ಕುಮಾರವ್ಯಾಸಯುಗ:</u> ಕುಮಾರವ್ಯಾಸಯುಗದ ವೈದಿಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ದಾಸ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮೈಸೂರು ಅರಸರ ಕಾಲದ ಕವಿಗಳು, ಜೈನಕವಿಗಳು, ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ</li> <li>• <u>ಆಧುನಿಕ ಯುಗ:</u> ಅರಂಭಕಾಲ, ಕಾದಂಬರಿ, ಸಣ್ಣಕಥೆ, ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ, ನಾಟಕ,</li> </ul>
2	<u>ಭಾರತೀಯ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಮೀಮಾಂಸೆ</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ಭರತನ ನಾಟ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ಅಲಂಕಾರ, ರೀತಿಪ್ರಸ್ತಾನಗಳು, ಧ್ವನಿಪ್ರಸ್ತಾನ, ಕವಿ-ಕಾವ್ಯ-ಸಹೃದಯ, ಕಾವ್ಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು,</li> <li>• ಕವಿತೆಯ ಆಕರ ಪರಿಕರಗಳು, ಕಾವ್ಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ, ರಸ ಧ್ವನಿ ವಿಚಾರ, ಧ್ವನಿ ಪ್ರಭೇದಗಳು, ವ್ಯಂಜಕಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ, ಗುಣೋಭೂತವ್ಯಂಗ್ಯ, ವ್ಯಂಜನ ವಿಚಾರ, ಭಾವ-ವಿಭಾವ-ಅನುಭಾವ-ರಸಾನುಭವ, ರಸಪ್ರಭೇದಗಳು, ಶಾಂತರಸ, ಔಚಿತ್ಯ</li> </ul>
3	<u>ಹಳಗನ್ನಡ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>ಅಕ್ಷರ ಪ್ರಕರಣ, ಸಂಧಿ ಪ್ರಕರಣ</u> - ಸ್ವರಸಂಧಿ, ವ್ಯಂಜನಸಂಧಿ, ದ್ವಿತ್ವ - ಶಿಥಿಲದ್ವಿತ್ವ</li> <li>• <u>ದೇಶೀಶಬ್ದ ಪ್ರಕರಣ:</u> ಮೂಲಶಬ್ದಗಳು, ನಿಷ್ಪನ್ನಶಬ್ದಗಳು, ಕೃದಂತ ತದ್ಧಿತಾಂತ, ಸಮಾಸಗಳು.</li> <li>• <u>ಅನ್ಯದೇಶ ಪ್ರಕರಣ:</u> ಗಮಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ, ತತ್ಸಮ, ತದ್ಭವ,</li> <li>• <u>ನಾಮಪದ ಪ್ರಕರಣ:</u> ನಾಮಪದ, ಲಿಂಗ, ವಚನ, ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ, ಆಗಮಗಳು.</li> <li>• <u>ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದ ಪ್ರಕರಣ:</u> ಕ್ರಿಯಾರೂಪಗಳು, ಅಪೂರ್ಣ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದಗಳು</li> <li>• <u>ಅವ್ಯಯ ಪ್ರಕರಣ:</u> ಆತ್ಮೀಯ ವಿಧಗಳು.</li> <li>• <u>ಪ್ರಯೋಗ ಪ್ರಕರಣ:</u> ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ ಪಲ್ಲಟ, ವಚನ ಪಲ್ಲಟ, ವಿಶೇಷಣದ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ, ಕ್ರಿಯಾರದ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ, ಅವ್ಯಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ, ದ್ವಿರುಕ್ತಿ.</li> </ul>
4	<u>ಛಂದಸ್ಸು</u>	<p style="text-align: center;">ಗಣ - ಪ್ರಾಸ - ಯತಿ,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>ವರ್ಣವೃತ್ತಗಳು:</u> ಖ್ಯಾತಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಗಳು</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ಮಾತ್ರಾಂಗಣ:</b> ಪಟ್ಟದಿ, ಕಂದ, ರಗಳ</li> <li>• <b>ಅಂಶಗಣ:</b> ಅಕ್ಕರಿಕೆ, ತ್ರಿಪದಿ, ಮದನವತಿ, ಎಳೆ, ಸಾಂಗತ್ಯ</li> </ul>
5	<u>ಅಲಂಕಾರಗಳು</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ಶಬ್ದಾಲಂಕಾರ:</b> ಅನುಪ್ರಾಸ ಯಮಕ ಚಿತ್ರಕವಿತ್ವ</li> <li>• <b>ಅರ್ಥಾಲಂಕಾರ:</b> ಉಪಮಾ, ರೂಪಕ, ದೃಷ್ಟಾಂತ, ಉಪೇಕ್ಷೆ, ಅರ್ಥಾಂತರನ್ಯಾಸ, ಶ್ಲೇಷೆ, ಸ್ವಭಾವೋಕ್ತಿ</li> </ul>
6	<u>ಭಾಷಾ ಬೋಧನೆಯ ತತ್ವಗಳು</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅರ್ಥ, ಉಗಮ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವರೂಪ,</li> <li>• ಭಾಷಾ ಕೌಶಲಗಳು, ಭಾಷಾ ಕಲಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮನೋವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ನಿಯಮಗಳು, ಭಾಷಾ ಬೋಧನೆಯ ಗುರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳು, ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ,</li> <li>• ಕ್ರಿಯಾಸಂಶೋಧನೆ, ಭಾಷಾ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ: ನಿರಂತರ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಕ ಬೋಧನೋಪಕರಣಗಳು ಮಹತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಬಳಕೆಗೆ, ಭಾಷಾ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಾಲಯ, ಭಾಷಾ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು</li> </ul>

### 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.

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# Language English SYLLABUS FOR 8-10 - HIGH SCHOOL

## II paper Marks 80+20=100

### 1. LANGUAGE USE (Grammar elements)

- 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, ivec, 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 hies and autobiographies
- Authors and poets their works, critical study

### **For detailed and critical study**

<b>Sl No.</b>	<b>Authors/poets</b>	<b>Works</b>

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	Untouchable
18	Arundati Roy	The God of small things
19	Nissim Ezikel	Scorpion
20	O. Henry	The Gift of Mage

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## **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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**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, Vardhamana Mahaveera 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-Divine Right of Kings
- India From 9 to 14 century A.D-Rise of Rajputs-Different dynasties- Important tulens, Contributions towards Art-Architecture and Literature.
- Rise of Turkish Dynasties-Mohammad Ghazani-Mohammad Ghori-Delhi Sultanate-Slave Dynasty-Qurubdin Albak.Iltmash-Balban-Khilji rulers-Allauddin Khilji Tughlaq Dynasty-Ghigas-ud-din Tughlaq-Mohammad BinTughlaq-Feroz Shah Tughlaq- Sayyed Dynasty-

Mohammad Shah-Lodhi Dynasty-Bahlul-Sikander-Ibrahim Lodi-Contributions of Delh/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- AD 1773 to AD 1947
- Socio-Religious Reform Movement-Reformers-Rajaram Mohan Roy Swami Dayananda Saraswathi, Atmarani Pandurang, M.G Ranade, Jyotiba Phule, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Annie Besant, Ramakrishna Paramahansa, Vivekananda, Annie Besant, Naravana 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 20 Century Emergence of USA, USSR, China & Japan & It World War-Causes Course-Results Cold War-Disintegration of USSR

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## **Sociology Syllabus for 8-10**

- Man and Society - Man is a Social Animal, Socialization, Man and Language, Important Socialists - Herbart Spencer, Max Weber, Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim.
- 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 (Henceins).
- **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 Home country, Advantages for depending or host companies-Features Advantages for Home country, country Demerits, Government undertakings, Public sector undertaking. Public utilities. Stock Exchanges.

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## 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 he 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 Karlataka- 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 Historical Places and Forts National Cultural Centers - Wildlife Sanctuaries
- 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 Ali Hebbal
- 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 patten 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 Coastal Erosion Causes measures to Control measures to Control Landslide effects Control. Earthquakes Causes - Effects Causes - Effects-measures to control

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## 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 on 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. Ali Hebbal
- Money and Credit:- Meaning of money Evelution 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 Barks 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, Facilitates 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

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## **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, Groupdecisions, 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, market, Money market, Stock exchange I
- **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
- **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 decision, Group decisions, important elements of decision making, Importance of decision making, Functional areas of management.
- **FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT** - Meaning of finance in business, Role and 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 institutions, Promotional Organization, Meaning and services provided by district industrial centers (DIC's), Profile of some successful entrepreneurs Dr. Pratap Reddy, Naresh Goyal, Narayan Murthy, Varghese Kurien, Dhirubhai Ambani, Azim Premji, Ekta Kapoor, Kiran Mazumdar 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 Ledgeraccounts, Final account statements. Tracing 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 those 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