

DSC – 2014
Category of Post: School Assistant - Social Studies
Syllabus

Part – I

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND CURRENT AFFAIRS (Marks: 10)

Part - II

CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PEDAGOGY (Marks: 30)

1. DEVELOPMENT OF CHILD

- Development, Growth & Maturation – Concept & Nature
- Principles of development
- Factors influencing Development – Biological, Psychological, Sociological
- Dimensions of Development and their interrelationships – Physical & Motor, Cognitive, Emotional, Social, Moral, Language relating to Infancy, early Childhood, late Child hood, Adolescence.
- Understanding Development – Piaget, Kohlberg, Chomsky, Carl Rogers
- Individual differences – Intra & Inter Individual differences in the areas of Attitudes, Aptitude, Interest, Habits, Intelligence and their Assessment
- Development of Personality – Concept, Factors effecting development of Personality
- Adjustment, Behavioural problems, Mental Health
- Methods and Approaches of Child Development – Observation, Interview, Case study, Experimental, Cross sectional and Longitudinal
- Developmental tasks and Hazards

2. UNDERSTANDING LEARNING

- Concept, Nature of Learning – input – process – outcome
- Factors of Learning – Personal and Environmental
- Approaches to Learning and their applicability–Behaviourism (Skinner, Pavlov, Thorndike), Constructivism (Piaget, Vygotsky), Gestalt(Kohler, Koffka) and Observational (Bandura)
- Dimensions of Learning – Cognitive, Affective and Performance
- Motivation and Sustenance –its role in learning.
- Memory & Forgetting
- Transfer of Learning

3. PEDAGOGICAL CONCERNS

- Teaching and its relationship with learning and learner
- Learners in Contexts: Situating learner in the socio-political and cultural context
- Children from diverse contexts–Children With Special Needs (CWSN), Inclusive Education
- Understanding of pedagogic methods – Enquiry based learning, Project based learning, Survey, Observation and Activity based learning
- Individual and Group learning: Issues and concerns with respect to organizing learning in class room like Study habits, Self learning and Learning to learn skills
- Organizing learning in heterogeneous class room groups – Socio-economic background, Abilities and Interest
- Paradigms of organizing Learning-Teacher centric, Subject centric and Learner centric
- Teaching as Planned activity – Elements of Planning
- Phases of Teaching – Pre active, Interactive and Post active
- General and Subject related skills, competencies required in teaching and attributes of good facilitator
- Learning resources – Self, Home, School, Community, Technology
- Class room Management: Role of student, teacher, Leadership style of teacher, Creation of non-threatening learning environment, Managing behaviour problems, Guidance & Counselling, Punishment and its legal implications, Rights of a child, Time Management.
- Distinction between Assessment for Learning & Assessment of Learning, School based Assessment, Continuous & Comprehensive Evaluation : Perspective & Practice
- Understanding teaching & learning in the context of NCF, 2005 & Right To Education Act, 2009.

Part – III

Language – I Content and Methodology) (Marks: 30)

Optional by the Candidate: Telugu/Urdu/Hindi/Tamil/Kannada/Oriya/Sanskrit

III A) Language – I Telugu (Content and Methodology) (Marks: 30)

Content

1. కవులు - రచయితలు - కావ్యాలు - రచనలు
పాత్రలు - నేపథ్యం - పూర్వపాత్రలు - ఇతివృత్తాలు - సందర్భవాక్యాలు - విశేషాంశాలు
2. ప్రక్రియలు - లక్షణాలు - వివరణలు
ఇతిహాసం - పురాణం - ప్రబంధం - శతకం - నవల - కథ - కథానిక - గల్పిక - సంపాదకీయం -
వార్తావ్యాఖ్య - లేఖ - వ్యాసం - పీఠిక - జీవితచరిత్ర - స్వీయచరిత్ర - విమర్శ - నాటకం
3. ఆధునిక సాహిత్యం - ధోరణులు - ఉద్యమాలు - జానపద సాహిత్యం
భావకవిత్వం - అభ్యుదయ కవిత్వం - విప్లవ కవిత్వం - దిగంబర కవిత్వం - స్త్రీ వాద కవిత్వం -
దళితవాద కవిత్వం - మైనార్టీ వాద కవిత్వం - అనుభూతివాద కవిత్వం
4. తెలుగు భాషా సాహిత్యాలపై ఇతర భాషా సాహిత్యాల ప్రభావం
సంస్కృతం - అంగ్లము - ఉర్దూ - పాఠశాల - ఒరియా - తమిళం - కన్నడం - మళయాళం - మరాఠి
5. భాషారూపాలు
శాసనభాష - గ్రాంథిక భాష - వ్యవహారిక భాష - మాండలిక భాష - ఆధునిక ప్రామాణిక భాష -
ప్రసారమాధ్యమాల భాష
6. సాహిత్య విమర్శ
కవి - కావ్యం - నిర్వచనాలు - కావ్యప్రయోజనం - శైలి - అలంకారాలు
7. భాషాంశాలు
ఉచ్చారణ - ధ్వని - ధ్వన్యత్పత్తి స్థానాలు - పదం - ప్రాతిపదిక - ప్రత్యయం - భాషాభాగాలు - పదం -
అర్థాలు - నానార్థాలు - పర్యాయపదాలు - వ్యుత్పత్త్యర్థాలు - పదం - పరిణామం - ప్రకృతి వికృతులు -
అర్థపరిణామం - తత్పదం - తద్భవం - దేశ్యం - గ్రామ్యం - అన్యదేశ్యం - వాక్యం - భేదాలు - నిర్మాణం
- సంధులు - సమాసాలు - చందస్సు - వ్యాకరణ పరిభాష
8. భాష - సమాజం - సంస్కృతి పరస్పర ప్రభావాలు
9. అనువాదం - ఆవశ్యకత - రీతులు
10. పఠనావగాహనం (Comprehension)

తెలుగు భాష బోధన పద్ధతులు

1. భాష - వివిధ భావనలు
2. భాషానైపుణ్యాలు
3. ప్రణాళిక రచన - పాఠ్యగ్రంథాలు
4. విద్యాసాంకేతిక శాస్త్రం - సహపాఠ్య కార్యక్రమాలు
5. సాహిత్య ప్రక్రియలు - బోధన పద్ధతులు
6. మూల్యాంకనం పరీక్షలు

III (a) Language – I Urdu (Content and Methodology) (Marks: 30)

Content

- I- ادیبوں، شاعروں کی سوانح حیات۔ ادبی کارنامے اور انکے کرداروں کا جائزہ۔
- II- اصناف ادب کا تفصیلی مطالعہ۔
(نثر۔ مضمون نگاری۔ داستان افسانہ۔ ناول۔ ڈرامہ۔ خطوط نوہی۔ انشائیہ۔ خاکہ نگاری۔ نظم۔ غزل۔ مثنوی۔ رباعی۔ مرثیہ۔ قصیدہ۔ دوہے۔ مہجے، قطعات۔
- III- اردو زبان و ادب کی ترقی کے مختلف ادوار۔
- IV- زبان کی مختلف شکلیں اور حیثیتیں۔
- (a) مادری زبان (b) دوسری زبان (c) سرکاری زبان (d) قومی زبان (e) رابطہ کی زبان، اشاروں کی زبان، تحریری زبان۔
علامتوں کی زبان۔
- V- اردو زبان پر دیگر زبانوں کے اثرات۔
(پنجابی۔ ہندی۔ فارسی۔ عربی۔ انگریزی وغیرہ)
- VI- اردو کے اسلیب بیان۔
- VII- اردو زبان کے عناصر۔
کلمہ، مستقل کلمہ وغیرہ مستقل کلمہ اور انکے اقسام جملہ۔ جملے کے اقسام۔ الفاظ۔ مفرد و مرکب الفاظ سابقہ۔ لاحقہ واحد جمع۔ مونث و مذکر محاورے۔ ضرب المثل رموز و اوقاف۔ صنائع و بدائع۔ تلفظ۔ مخارج۔ اعراب۔
- VIII- زبان سہج اور کلچر (باہمی اثر)
- IX- ترجمہ۔ تکنیک اور ضرورت۔
- X- ان دیکھا متن (Comprehension)۔

Methodology

- I - ہندوستان میں اردو۔
- a - ہندوستانی دستور اور آندھرا پردیش میں اردو کا مقام و موقوف۔
- b - سرلسانی فارمولہ کے تحت ثانوی مدارس میں اردو کی تدریس۔
- II - زبان کی مہارتیں۔ سنتا۔ بولنا۔ پڑھنا، لکھنا، اور سکھانے کے طریقے۔
- III - اردو کے تدریسی مقاصد۔
- a - اردو کے تدریسی مقاصد بہ حیثیت زبان اول اور زبان زائد
- b - بلوم کی تعلیمی مقاصد کی تقسیم
- c - تدریسی مقاصد اور تصریحات۔
- d - جزوی (Miscro) تدریسی اور مختلف مہارتیں۔
- IV - معلم اردو اور تدریس۔
- a - اردو معلم کی خصوصیات اور تدریسی وسائل۔
- b - اردو زبان کے تدریس کے طریقے۔ (نثر، نظم، قواعد)
- V - تدریس اور اسباق کی منصوبہ بندی۔
- a - سالانہ منصوبہ بندی۔ اکائی منصوبہ بندی، سبق کی منصوبہ بندی (نثر، نظم، قواعد، سرسری مطالعہ)
- VI - نصابی اور ہمہ نصابی مشاغل۔
- a - اردو نصاب کے تدوین کے اصول۔
- b - درسی کتاب اور خصوصیات اور تنقیدی جائزہ۔
- c - ہمہ نصابی وزائد نصابی مشاغل کا انعقاد۔
- d - تدریسی آلات، اقسام اہمیت و تیاری۔
- e - اردو زبان کی لیبارٹری۔

III (c) Language – I Hindi (Content and Methodology) (Marks: 30)

Content

1. अवबोध (Comprehension)
 1. अपठित गद्य
 2. अपठित पद्य
2. कवि, काव्य - रचनाकार (लेखक) रचनाएँ
3. अकर्मक - सकर्मक क्रियाएँ
वाक्य - वाक्य भेद, कर्तृवाच्य, कर्मवाच्य, भाववाच्य, वाक्य और प्रयोग, वाक्य क्रम, घटना क्रम
4. वर्णमाला, शब्द भेद, वचन, लिंग, कारक, काल, विराम चिह्न, संधि, समास, विलोम शब्द, समान अर्थ, भिन्नार्थ, मुहावरे, कहावतें, लोकोक्तियाँ
5. भारतीय काव्य शास्त्र - काव्य लक्षण, रस, छंद, अलंकार

Methodology

(B) भाषा - शिक्षण - विधियाँ

1. भाषा का स्वरूप - भाषा की प्रकृति
अर्थ - परिभाषा ध्वनि विज्ञान, शब्द, वाक्य विज्ञान, विविध स्तरों पर हिन्दी शिक्षण के लक्ष्य और उद्देश्य प्रथम भाषा के रूप में हिन्दी, द्वितीय भाषा के रूप में हिन्दी त्रिभाषा - सूत्र
2. भाषा - कौशलों का विकास
सुनना, बोलना, पढ़ना, लिखना
3. हिन्दी अध्यापक और शिक्षण - विधियाँ
अच्छे शिक्षक और अच्छे शिक्षण की विशेषताएँ
भाषा - शिक्षण के सामान्य सिद्धांत,
भाषा - शिक्षण की प्रणालियाँ
भाषा - शिक्षण की पद्धतियाँ (प्रत्यक्ष, परोक्ष, खेल, मॉन्टेसरी, निदर्शित स्वाध्याय, डाल्टन, प्रायोजना, प्रश्नावली, आगमन, निगमन, क्रियात्मक, सूक्ष्म शिक्षण)
4. पाठ्यक्रम और सहगामी क्रियाएँ
पाठ्यक्रम, पाठ्यपुस्तक, पुस्तकालय, दृश्य-श्रव्य उपकरण (शिक्षण उपकरण), भाषा की दृष्टि से उपयोगी सहगामी क्रियाएँ
5. शिक्षण और योजना
आवश्यकता, उपयोगिता,
इकाई योजना, पाठ्य योजना
6. मूल्यांकन
मूल्यांकन की धारणा, निरंतर समग्र मूल्यांकन, उत्तम परीक्षा की विशेषताएँ, प्रश्न पत्र का निर्माण, उपलब्धि परीक्षा अभिलेख
7. आंध्रप्रदेश में हिंदी शिक्षण में आनेवाली समस्याएँ व उनका निराकरण
8. ध्वनि, वर्ण, शब्द, वाक्य रचना व शुद्धाशुद्ध वर्तनी व वाक्य ज्ञान

III D) Language – I Tamil (Content and Methodology) (Marks: 30)

Content

I. சிளிவிறிலிணிபிணிழிஷிமிளிழி (புரிந்துகொள்ளுதல்.)

1. கண்டிராத பத்தி.

2. கண்டிராத செய்யுள்.

II. கவிஞர்கள் , காப்பியங்கள் / படைப்பாளிகள் , படைப்புகள்,
(உரைநடை, செய்யுள் , கதை , நாடகம்)

III. வினைச்சொல் , பெயர்ச்சொல் ,வாக்கிய வகைகள், தன்வினை , பிறவினை,
செய்வினை, செயப்பாட்டுவினை , நேர்க்கூற்று, அயர்கூற்று, வாக்கியம்
அமைத்தல் , வாக்கியங்களை வரிசைப்படுத்துதல்.

IV. அகரவரிசை , மூவிடப்பெயர்கள், ஒருமை - பன்மை , காலங்கள்,
வேற்றுமை , நிறுத்தற்குறிகள், பகுபத உறுப்பிலக்கணம் ,
அருஞ்சொற்பொருள் , எதிர்ச்சொல், புணர்ச்சி , காரணப்பெயர் , மரபுத்தொடர்
கொண்டு வாக்கியம் அமைத்தல்.

Methodology

I. மொழி-தாய்மொழி :- , மும்மொழி போதனை , பேச்சுத் தமிழ்,,
இலக்கியத்தமிழ்,

II. தாய்மொழி: - நோக்கம் , குறிக்கோள், மற்றும் சிறப்பு அம்சங்கள்,

III. கற்பிக்கும் முறைகள் :- செய்யுள் , உரைநடை , இலக்கணம்,
துணைப்பாடம், கட்டுரை ,

IV. கற்பித்தலில் நவீன உத்திகள் :- விளையாட்டு வழிக்கல்வி, மாண்டிச்சோரி
,கிண்டர்கார்டன், டால்டன், செயல்முறைக்கல்வி, நாடக உத்திமுறை,

V. மிகுதி . திட்டமிடுதல் :- பாடத்திட்டம், வருடாந்திரத்திட்டம், பாட ஏடு .,
இலக்கண ஏடு, துணைப்பாடம், ஆசிரியர் கை ஏடு, க்ஷி. கல்வி சார்ந்த தொழில்
நுட்பங்கள்:- பாடத்துடன் தொடர்புடைய இதர செயல்பாடுகள், மொழிசார்ந்த
விளையாட்டுகள் , பேச்சுப்போட்டி, கட்டுரை எழுதுதல், கல்விச் சுற்றுலா,
சொல்லி எழுதுதல், பத்திரிகை , நூலகக் கல்வி,

VI. க்ஷிமி. மதிப்பீடு செய்தல் :- மதிப்பிடுதலின் இன்றியமையாமை , சிறு
மற்றும் பெரிய தேர்வுகள் , மதிப்பிடுதலில் கையாளப்படும் பல்வேறு
ஆதாரங்கள் , மதிப்பீட்டின் அளவு, மதிப்பீட்டு முறைகள், பிழைகளைத்
திருத்தும்முறையில் கற்பித்தல் , பயிற்ச்சி வேலை கொடுத்தல் , நோக்க
அடிப்படையில் மதிப்பீடு செய்தல்,

III (e) Language – I Kannada (Content and Methodology) (Marks: 30)

Content

I. Comprehension (ಅವಗಾಹನ)

1. ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ಗದ್ಯ
2. ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ಪದ್ಯ
- II. ಕವಿಗಳು, ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳು / ಲೇಖಕರು, ಕೃತಿಗಳು
- III. ಆಕರ್ಮಕ, ಸಕರ್ಮಕಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದಗಳು, ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳು, ವಾಕ್ಯಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳು, ಕರ್ತರಿ, ಕರ್ಮಣಿ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳು, ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಪರೋಪಕ್ಷವಾಕ್ಯಗಳು, ವಾಕ್ಯರಚನೆ.
- IV. ವರ್ಣಮಾಲೆ, ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಗಳು, ವಚನಗಳು, ಲಿಂಗಗಳು, ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಗಳು, ಕಾಲಗಳು ವಿರಾಮ ಚಿಹ್ನೆಗಳು. ಸಂಧಿಗಳು, ಸಮಾಸಗಳು, ಅಲಂಕಾರಗಳು, ತತ್ಸಮಗಳು, ವಿರುದ್ಧಪದಗಳು, ಪರ್ಯಾಯಪದಗಳು, ನಾನರ್ಥಗಳು ,ಗಾದೆಗಳು, ಲೋಕೋಕ್ತಿಗಳು, ನುಡಿಮುತ್ತುಗಳು, ಸ್ವಂತವಾಕ್ಯಗಳು, ಒಗಟುಗಳು.

Methodology

1. ಭಾಷೆ – ವಿವಿಧ ಭಾವನೆಗಳು : ಭಾಷೆ – ಮಾತೃ ಭಾಷೆ , ತ್ರಿಬಾಷ ಸೂತ್ರ, ವ್ಯವಹಾರಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ, ಪ್ರಾಥೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ, ಪ್ರಮಾಣೀಕ ಭಾಷೆ,
2. ಕನ್ನಡ ಬೋಧನೋದ್ದೇಶಗಳು – ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು – ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಕರಣ – ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಬೋಧನೆ . ಭಾಷಾ ನೈಪುಣ್ಯಗಳು – ಶ್ರವಣ – ಭಾಷಣ – ಪಠಣ – ಬರವಣಿಗೆ :ಭಾಷಾ ನೈಪುಣ್ಯಗಳು – ಆಂತರಿಕ ಸಂಭಂದಗಳು.
3. ಬೋಧಾನ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳು : ಪದ್ಯ , ಗದ್ಯ , ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ, ಪ್ರಬಂಧ, ಉಪಪತ್ಯ ಕಥೆ, ನಾಟಕ , ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಯಿಂದ ಬೋಧನೆಗಳು.
ಬೋಧನೆಯ ಹೊಸ ಧೋರಣೆಗಳು : ಕ್ರೀಡೆ , ಮಾಂಟಿಸೊರಿ, ಕಿಂಡರ್ ಗಾರ್ಡನ್, ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ ಡಾಲ್ಫಿನ್, ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆ ಆಧಾರ, ನಾಟಕೀಕರಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳು,
ಬೋಧನ ನೈಪುಣ್ಯಗಳು : ಪ್ರಯೋಗಾತ್ಮಕ ಬೋಧನೆ, ಸಮುಹ ಬೋಧನೆ, ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಬೋಧನೆ, ಪರಿವೀಕ್ಷಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ.
4. ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆ , ವಿಷಯ ಯೋಜನೆ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಭಾಷವಿಯ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಯೋಜನೆ – ಪಠ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆ,ಪಠ್ಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು, ಉಪಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕದರ್ಶಿನಿ.
5. ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಾಂಕೇತಿಕ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ : ಬೋಧನೋಪಕರಣಗಳು, ಸಹಪಠ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು, ಭಾಷಾಕ್ರೀಡೆಗಳ ರಚನೆ – ಪ್ರಬಂಧ ರಚನೆ ಪತ್ರಕಾ ನಿರ್ವಣೆ . ಭಾಷಾ ಪ್ರವಾಸ , ಭಾಷಾ ಸಂಘಗಳು, ಗ್ರಂತಾಲಯಗಳು. ವಾಚನಾಲಯಗಳು, ಪರಾಮರ್ಶನ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು, ಮೂಲಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು.
6. ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳು, ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚಿಕ್ಕಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ಅಂತರ್ಗತ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ , ಲಕ್ಷಾಧಾರ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ಮಾಪನ, ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನೋಪಕರಣಗಳು, ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ವಿಧಾನ, ಲಕ್ಷಾಧಾರ ಚಿಕ್ಕಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ದೋಷಗಳ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ, ದೋಷನಿವಾರಣಾ ಬೋಧನೆ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಗಳು.

III (f) Language – I Oriya (Content and Methodology) (Marks: 30)

Content

୧. କବି, ଲେଖକ, କାବ୍ୟ, ରଚନା
ଚରିତ୍ର, ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ, ପୂର୍ବାପର ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗ
ଇତିବୃତ୍ତ, ସମ୍ଭବ ବାକ୍ୟ, ବିଶେଷାଂଶ
୨. ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା, ଲକ୍ଷଣ, ବିଦରଣ
ଇତିହାସ, ପୁରାଣ, ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ, କାବ୍ୟ, ଉପନ୍ୟାସ
ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବନା, କଥା, ସାଦକୀୟ, ନିବନ୍ଧ, ପତ୍ରଲେଖନ
ଜୀବନ-ଚରିତ୍ର, ଆତ୍ମକଥା, ନାଟକ, ସମୀକ୍ଷା
୩. ଆଧୁନିକ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ବିଷୟବସ୍ତୁ
ଭାବକବିତା, ଅଭ୍ୟୁଦୟ କବିତା, ସାହିତ୍ୟ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ କ୍ରାନ୍ତି
ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ବାଦ, ଦଳିତବାଦ, ସଂଖ୍ୟାଲଘୁଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ
୪. ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷା ଉପରେ ଅନ୍ୟ ଭାଷାର ପ୍ରଭାବ-
ସଂସ୍କୃତ, ଇଂରାଜୀ, ବଂଗାଳୀ, ତେଲୁଗୁ, ହିନ୍ଦୀ
୫. ଭାଷାରୂପ-ଶିଳ୍ପଲେଖ ଭାଷା, ଗ୍ରାହିକ, ବ୍ୟବହାରିକ, ପ୍ରାଦେଶିକ, ଆଧୁନିକ, ପ୍ରସାର ମାଧ୍ୟମ ଭାଷା
୬. ସାହିତ୍ୟ ବିମର୍ଶ
କବି, କାବ୍ୟ, ନିର୍ବାଚନ, ପ୍ରୟୋଜନ, ଶୈଳୀ, ଅଳଙ୍କାର
୭. ଭାଷା-ଅଂଶ
ଉଚ୍ଚାରଣ, ଧ୍ବନି, ଧ୍ବନି-ଉତ୍ପତ୍ତି, ଶବ୍ଦ, ଅର୍ଥ, ନାନାର୍ଥ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟ ପଦ, ବ୍ୟୁତ୍ପତ୍ତି, ଶବ୍ଦ-ପରିଣାମ, ଅର୍ଥ-ପରିଣାମ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱମ, ତତ୍ତ୍ୱବ, ସେଣ, ବାକ୍ୟ, ବାକ୍ୟ ଭେଦ, ନିର୍ମାଣ, ସନ୍ଧି, ସମାସ, ଛନ୍ଦ, ବ୍ୟାକରଣ-ପରିଭାଷା
୮. ଭାଷା, ସମାଜ, ସଂସ୍କୃତି, ପାରସ୍ପରିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ
୯. ଅନୁବାଦ (ଇଂରାଜୀ ରୁ ଓଡ଼ିଆ), ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା, ରୀତି
୧୦. ପଠନ-ଅବଗାହନ (Comprehension)

Methodology

୧. ଭାଷା-ବିବିଧ ଭାବନା
୨. ଭାଷା କୌଶଳ
୩. ଯୋଜନା ଓ ପାଠ୍ୟକ୍ରମ
୪. ବିଦ୍ୟା ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ ଏବଂ ସହପାଠ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ
୫. ସାହିତ୍ୟ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା : ବୋଧନ ପଦ୍ଧତି
୬. ମୂଲ୍ୟାଙ୍କନ ଓ ପରୀକ୍ଷା

III (g) Language – I Sanskrit (Content and Methodology) (Marks: 30)

Content

- १ - कवयः रचयितारः काव्यम रचनाः
- २ - प्रक्रिया - लक्षणः तथा विवरणः इतिहासः पुराणाः, खण्डकाव्यम, कथा, निबन्ध रचना, नाटकम, आत्मकथा, जीवन - चरितम.
- ३ - आधुनिक - साहित्य परम्परा , गतिकाव्य आधुनिक कविता, आधुनिक कथा
- ४ - संस्कृत साहित्यस्य उपरि अन्य भाषाणां प्रभावः :
वैदिक संस्कृते प्राकृत शब्द , आधुनिक संस्कृत साहित्ये भारतीय भाषाणा प्रभावः :
- ५ - भाषा - रूपम्
अभिलेख तथा शिलालेख भाषा , प्रान्थिक भाषा, व्यवहारिक भाषा
- ६ - साहित्यविमर्शः : कवि, काव्य, लक्षणम् प्रयोजनम् शैली अलंकारः :
- ७ - भाषांशाः
उच्चारण ध्वनिः ध्वन्युत्पत्ति, ध्वनि उत्पत्ती स्थानं, शब्दः प्रातिपदिकम् प्रत्ययः :
(कृदन्ताः तद्धिताः) कारक तथा विभाकि, अर्थः, नानाथीः पर्यायवाचिनः वाक्यम
वाक्यभेदः सुबन्तः तिङन्तः सन्धयः समासाः छन्दः अलंकारः
- ८ - भाषा , समाजः संस्कृतिः एतयोः
पारस्परिकः प्रभावः
- ९- अनुवादः - (आङ्ग भाषातः संस्कृत भाषा)
आवश्यकता, रीतिः
- १० - पठनावमाहनम् (Comprehension)

Methodology

- १ - भाषा - विविधताः भावनाः :
- २ - भाषा - नैपुण्यम्
- ३ - पाठ्यक्रम योजना पाठ्यग्रन्थः :
- ४ - विद्या सांकेतिक - शास्त्रम् सहपाठ्य कार्यक्रमः :
- ५ - साहित्य - प्रक्रियाः : बोधन पध्दतीः
- ६ - मूल्यांकनम् - परिक्षा च ।

Part – IV

Language – II (English) (Content and Methodology) (Marks: 30)

Content

(1) Parts of Speech (2) Tenses (3) Active voice & Passive voice (4) Prepositions and Articles (5) Degrees of comparison (6) Clauses (7) Verbs – Main Verbs – Auxiliary Verbs (8) Adverbs – Types of Adverbs (9) Conjunction – coordinating conjunction – subordinating conjunction. (10) Direct and Indirect speech (11) Questions and question tags (12) Types of sentences – simple, compound and complex – synthesis of sentences (13) Phrases – uses of phrases. (14) Composition – letter writing – précis writing (15) Comprehension (16) Vocabulary – Antonyms, Synonyms and Spellings

Methodology

1. Aspects of English:- (a) English language – History, nature, importance, principles of English as second language. (b) Problems of teaching / learning English.
2. Objectives of teaching English.
3. Phonetics / Transcription.
4. Development of Language skills:- (a) Listening, Speaking, Reading & Writing (LSRW). (b) Communicative skills – Imparting values through Communication.
5. Approaches, Methods, Techniques of teaching English:- (a) Introduction, definition & types of Approaches, Methods & Techniques of teaching English (b) Remedial teaching.
6. Teaching of structures and vocabulary.
7. Teaching learning materials in English.
8. Lesson Planning.
9. Curriculum & Textbooks – Importance and its need.
10. Evaluation in English language.

Part – V

Social Studies (Content and Methodology) (Marks: 100)

CONTENT

GEOGRAPHY

1. The Solar System and the Earth: Origin and Evolution of the Solar System – Galaxy – The Earth as member of the Solar System, Origin of the Earth, Rotation and Revolution of the Earth and its effects, Latitudes and Longitudes – Standard Time and International Date Line.
2. The Earth: Interior of the Earth – Structure, Temperature, Pressure and Density of the Earth's interior, Major Rock types and their characteristics (Igneous Rocks, Sedimentary Rocks and Metamorphic Rocks)
3. Major Landforms: Mountains, Plateaus and Plains, Classification and distribution of Mountains in the World, Geomorphic process: Rock – Weathering, Mass wasting, Erosion and deposition, Origin and distribution of Plateaus in the World, Classification of Plains, Formation and types of Soils and its distribution in the World.
4. Climatology (Weather and Climate): Atmosphere – Composition and Structure, Insolation – Factors influencing Insolation, Temperature – Factors Controlling Temperature, Distribution of Temperature and Inversion of Temperature, Pressure – Global Pressure Belts, Winds – Planetary, Seasonal, Local, Humidity and Precipitation – Rain : Types and Distribution of Rainfall, Weather Reports
5. Volcanoes : Types and Distribution of Volcanoes in the World.
6. Earthquakes: Causes and Effects of Earthquakes, Distribution of Earthquakes

7. Hydrosphere: Oceans, the Temperature of Ocean Waters, Factors affecting Temperature and Distribution, Ocean Currents, Waves, Salinity and Distribution of Salinity, Tides, Ocean Resources and Deposits
8. Natural Hazards: Floods, Droughts, Cyclones, Tsunamis, Tornadoes, Volcanoes, Earthquakes, Landslides
9. Major Natural Regions of the World: The Equatorial Region, The Tropical Hot Deserts Region, The Savannas or the Tropical Grasslands Region, The Temperate Grasslands Region (Steppes), The Monsoon Lands, The Mediterranean Region, The Taiga Region and The Tundra Region
10. Continents: Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica – with reference to Location and Extent, Physical features, Climate, Natural Vegetation and Wild life, Population, Agriculture, Minerals and Industries, Transportation and Trade.
11. World Population: Population Growth and Density, Factors influencing the distribution of World Population, Population distribution patterns, Population problems in developing and developed countries
12. Geography of India and A.P. : Location and Extent, Physical features - Relief and Drainage, Climate, Natural Vegetation, Soils, Irrigation, Power, Population, Minerals and Industries, Transport and Communication, Sea Ports and Towns, International Trade, Places of Interest

HISTORY

1. Study of the Past: Pre-historic Age, Proto-historic Age, Historic Age
2. Bronze Age Civilization
3. Early Iron Age Societies: Impact of Iron Age and the Growth of Civilization, Early Iron Civilization in India, The Ancient Chinese Civilization, Persian Civilization, Greek Civilization, Roman Civilization, Judaism and Christianity, The Early African Civilizations and the Early American Civilizations
4. The Medieval World: Main Features of Medieval Europe, Political Developments – Feudalism, The Holy Roman Empire, The Rise of Islam and the spread of Islam, India in Medieval Ages, Asia in the Medieval times – China and Japan
5. Ancient Indian Civilization: Indus Valley Civilization (Harappan Culture), Aryan Civilization – Early Vedic and Later Vedic Civilization
6. Political and Religious Developments of 6th century B.C.
7. India B.C. 200 A.D. to 300 A.D: The Mauryas, Andhra Satavahanas, The Persian and Greek Invasions, Magadha, Sangam age, Kushans
8. India from 300 A.D. to 800 A.D: The Gupta Empire, The Pushyabhuti Dynasty (Harshavardhana)
9. Deccan and South Indian Kingdoms: The Chalukyas, the Pallavas, the Cholas, the Rashtrakutas, the Yadavas and the Kakatiyas
10. The Muslim Invasions in India: The Condition of India on the Eve of Arab Invasions, Turkish Invasions, Ghaznavids Raids and its results, Effects of Muslim Invasions
11. Delhi Sultanate: The Slaves, The Khiljis, The Tughlaqs, The Sayyids and the Lodis, Downfall of Delhi Sultanate, Sufi Movement and Bhakthi Movement and Influence of Islam on Indian Culture
12. The South Indian Kingdoms: The Kakatiyas, The Vijayanagara Empire, The Bahmani Kingdom
13. Mughal Empire : Conditions of India on the eve of Babur's Invasion, Babur, Humayun, Shershah, Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan, Aurangajeb, The reasons for the downfall of Mughal Empire, The rise of Marathas, History of the Sikhs
14. Advent of Europeans: Portuguese, Dutch, French, English, Anglo-French Rivalry – Carnatic Wars, Establishment of British Empire in India, The first

war of Indian Independence, The Governor Generals and the Viceroy, The Socio-Religious Movements of the 19th Century - Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj, Rama Krishna Mission, Theosophical Society, Aligarh Movement, Satya Sodhak Samaj

(a) Movements among Muslims for Social Reforms

15. Cultural Heritage of India and Intellectual Awakening: Growth and Development of Early Cultures and Racial synthesis, Characteristic features of Indian History, Art and Architecture, Development of Education and Philosophy, Cultural Unity and Bhakthi Movement, Development of National Consciousness, Impact of Alien Cultures in India, Conquest of India by British and Impact of British Rule, Impact of English Education, Impact of Revolt of 1857 A.D.
16. India between 1858 – 1947: Political, Economic and Social Policies in India, British Policy towards Indian Princess, British Policies towards neighbouring countries
17. Changes in Economic and Social sectors during the British period: Agriculture, Famines in India between 1858 – 1947, Rise of New Classes in Indian Society
18. Rise of Nationalism – Freedom Movement: Causes for the Rise of Nationalism, The Birth of Indian National Congress, The Age of Moderates and the Age of Extremists, Vande Mataram Movement (Swadeshi Movement 1905-11), India during the First World War, Home Rule Movement, Mahatma Gandhi and Indian National Movement, Different stages of Freedom Movement, Quit India Movement, Mountbatten Plan, Integration of Princely States, Liberation of French and Portuguese Colonial possessions in India
19. The Modern World: Beginning of Modern Age, Renaissance, Development in Science, The Reformation Movement, Rise of Nation States, Struggle against Absolute Monarchies
20. Capitalism and Industrial Revolution
21. The Revolutionary Movements: The Glorious Revolution, The American War of Independence, The French Revolution of 1789
22. Nationalist Movements: Rise and fall of Napoleon, French Revolution of 1830 and the 1848 Revolt, Unification of Germany and Italy, Socialist Movements – Rise of Working class, Paris Commune of 1871
23. Imperialism: Factors in the rise of Imperialism, Forms and Methods of Imperialism, Scramble for Africa and Asia
24. Contemporary World: The First World War, League of Nations, The Russian Revolution of 1905 and 1917
25. The World up to World War II: Rise of Fascism and Nazism, Militarism in Japan, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. after World War I, Turkey after World War I, Failure of League of Nations, Spanish Civil War, World War II, The Nationalist Movements in Asia and Africa, Emergence of Latin America
26. The World after World War II: Formation of Military Blocks, Role of independent Nations of Asia and Africa in the World Affairs, Non-Alignment Movement, Role of UNO in preserving World Peace, Problems of Disarmament and Nuclear Weapons, Prominent Personalities of the World

Civics :

1. Family/Social Institutions: Family, Marriage, Religion, Education, Economic and Political.
2. Community and Groups: Types of Community and Groups, Community Development, Civic life, Social evil in our Society, Evolution of Society, Culture and Society

3. State: Essential elements of State, Nation and State – Nation, Nationality, Nationalism
4. Our Government: Local Self Government – Rural and Urban, Decentralization of powers, District Administration, Role of Public Services Govt. at Centre, State with reference to
 - Executive – Executive Council in the Union Government and State Government.
 - Legislative – Indian Parliament, State Legislative Assembly, Legislation and
 - Judiciary and interpretation of Laws – Independent Judiciary, Judiciary system in the Country and State, Courts as watch dogs of Citizens Rights, Lok Adalats.
5. Citizenship Administration – Citizen Charter, Central Vigilance Commission, Lok Ayukta, Human Rights Commission, Good Governance – Right to Information Act, Information Technology Act, e-Governance, People’s participation in Governance
 Indian Constitution: Historical background, Constituent Assembly, Drafting Committee, Sources of Indian Constitution, Classification of Constitution, India as a Nation, Preamble, Salient features of Indian Constitution, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles, Fundamental Duties, Rights and Duties – Meaning, kinds of Rights and Duties, India as a Federation and Unitary State, Unity in Diversity, National Integration.
6. Indian Democracy: Meaning, Nature, Types of Democracy, Elections and Election process, Major Political parties, Role of Political parties in Democracy, Presidential and Parliamentary Democracy, Future of Democracy, Public opinion – Agencies of Public opinion, Press, Media, Political parties, Pressure groups.
7. Socialism: Meaning, Definition, Characteristics of Socialism, Social barriers in India, Socialism in practice – Challenges facing in our Country – Illiteracy, Regionalism, Communalism, Child Rights, Law, Society and individual, Anti Social Practices, Socialism and Constitutional Provisions
8. Secularism: Need and Importance, India – Religious tolerance, Promotion of Secularism in India
9. World Peace and Role of India: India in the International Era, Foreign Policy, Non-Alignment Movement (NAM) Policy, India and Common Wealth, India’s relations with super powers, India and neighbours, India and SAARC, India’s leading role in the World
10. U.N.O. and contemporary World problems: UNO – Organs and specialized Agencies, functions, achievements, India’s Role in UN, Contemporary World problems, New International Economic Order, Environmental Protection, Human Rights
11. Traffic Education / Road Safety Education

Economics :

- I. Economics – Meaning, Definitions, Scope, Importance, Classification of Economics (micro and macro) – Concepts of Economics – different types of goods, wealth, income, utility, value, price, wants and welfare
 Basic Elements of Economics – Types of Utility, Consumption, Production, Distribution, Scarcity, Economic agents.
 Factors of Production – Land, Labour, Capital and Organization – Forms of Business Organization.
- II. Consumption: Cardinal and Ordinal Utility, The Law of diminishing Marginal Utility – Limitations and Importance, Law of Equi-Marginal Utility – Consumers Equilibrium, Importance of the Law.

- III.
 - a) Theory of Demand: Meaning, Determinants of Demand, Demand Schedule – Individual and Market Demand Schedule, the Law of Demand, Demand Curve, Demand function, Elasticity of Demand.
 - b) Supply: Theory of Production, Production function, factors of Production, Supply schedule, Determinants of Supply, Supply function, Law of Supply, Supply Curve. Cost Curves – Fixed and variable costs, money costs and real costs, total cost, average cost, and marginal cost – opportunity cost. Revenue – total, average and marginal revenue.
 - c) Theory of Value
 - Classification of Markets, Perfect Competition – features, Price determination
 - Types of Imperfect competition – Monopoly, Oligopoly, Duopoly.
- IV. Theory of Distribution: Distribution of Income – determination of factor prices – rent, wage, interest and profit, Types of Economics, Capitalistic, Socialistic and Mixed economy
- V. National Income: Definitions of National Income – Concepts – Gross National Product – Net National Product – National Income at factor cost – Personal income – Disposable income – Per capita income – Gross Domestic Product – Net Domestic Product – Nominal and Real Gross National Product, Components of National income – Consumption – Investment – Government expenditure – Exports minus Imports ($Y=C+I+G+X-M$), National Income and Distribution – Standard of living, Human Development Index, Economic inequalities and Poverty Line
- VI. Revenue and Expenditure: Types of Revenue, Taxation – Direct and Indirect Taxes, Types of Taxes, System of Taxation – Progressive, regressive, Proportionate, Cannons of Taxation, Effects of Taxes, Public Expenditure
- VII. Budget: Meaning, Definition, Central and Stage Budgets, Types of Budget – Surplus, Balanced and Deficit, Classification of Revenue & Expenditure in Budget, Types of Deficits.
- VIII. Money: Definition, Functions of Money, Classification of Money, supply of Money.
- IX. Banking: Commercial Banks – functions, Central Bank – origin, functions, Reserve Bank of India, Co-operative Rural Banks, Regional Rural Banks
- X. Inflation: Meaning – Definition, Types of Inflation – Effects of Inflation, Measures to control Inflation – Monetary and Physical Policies.
- XI. Economic Growth & Development: Economic Growth, Economic Development – Concept, Indicators, Factors influencing Economic Development, Economic development in A.P. & India
- XII.
 - a) Indian Economy: Characteristics of Indian Economy before Independence, Indian Economy since Independence – Organized and Unorganized Sectors.
 - b) Population – World Population, Population in India and Andhra Pradesh – Birth and Death rate – Occupational distribution of Population in India and Andhra Pradesh.
 - c) Human Resource Development: Meaning of Human Resource Development – Role of Education and Health in Economic Development, Human Development Index
 - d) Agriculture sector in India: Importance, Characteristics of Indian agriculture, Causes of Low Productivity, Measures to increase Agriculture Productivity in India, Land reforms in India and Andhra Pradesh, Green Revolution, Agriculture Marketing, Agricultural

- Finance, Role of Banks in Agriculture Development (Commercial Banks, NABARD, Co-operative Banks, Regional and Rural Banks).
- e) Industrial Sector: Role of Industrial Sector in Indian Economy, Classification of Industries, Industrial Growth, Industrial Policy Resolution – 1948, 1956 and 1991 New Economic Policy
 - f) Tertiary Sector (Service Sector) - importance
 - g) Problems of Indian Economy: Poverty, Unemployment, Regional Disparities, Inflation, Income Inequalities – Lorence Curve.
 - h) Planning: Meaning and Definition, Planning Commission, Five Year Plans in India – A brief review, General and specific objectives of Indian Five Year Plans, Achievements and failures of Five Year Plans
- XIII. Andhra Pradesh Economy: Characteristics of Andhra Pradesh Economy at the time of formation, Agricultural sector, industrial and tertiary – Irrigation – Power and Electricity – Health – Education – Transportation – Housing – Information Technology, Natural Resources of Andhra Pradesh, Economic development of Andhra Pradesh, State Gross Domestic Product – Per Capita Income, Welfare Programme in Andhra Pradesh, Problems of Economic Development in Andhra Pradesh

Methodology

1. Social Studies – Meaning, Nature and Scope: Defining Social Studies, Main features of Social Studies, Social Studies and Social Sciences differentiated, Scope of Social Studies – Types of Subject material and learning experiences included in the study of Social Studies, Need and importance of Social Studies
2. Values, Aims and Objectives of Teaching Social Studies: Values of teaching Social Studies, Aims of teaching Social Studies at Secondary Level, Instructional Objectives of teaching Social Studies, Relationship of instructional objectives with general aims and objectives of Social Studies, Taxonomy of Educational and instructional objectives, Writing objectives in behavioural terms
3. Social Studies Curriculum: Social Studies as a Core subject, Principles of Curriculum Construction in Social Studies, Organization of subject matter – different approaches correlated, integrated, topical, concentric, unit and chronological .
4. Instructional Strategies in Social Studies: Techniques, devices and maxims, Different methods of teaching Social Studies - Story telling, lecture, source, discussion, project, problem, inductive, deductive, observation, assignment – socialized recitation, Team teaching, Supervised study
5. Planning for Instruction: Developing teaching skills through Micro-teaching, Year Planning, Unit Planning, Lesson Planning
6. Instructional Material and Resources: Text books, work books, supplementary material syllabus, curriculum guides, hand books, Audio visual, Social Studies laboratory, library, clubs and museum, Utilizing community resources
7. Social Studies Teacher: Qualities of a good Social Studies teacher, Roles and responsibilities
8. Evaluation in Social Studies: Concept and purpose, Types of Evaluation, Evaluation as a continuous and comprehensive process, Different techniques of Evaluation, Preparation for Scholastic Achievement test