I. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND CURRENT AFFAIRS (Marks: 10)

II. PERSPECTIVES IN EDUCATION (Marks: 05)

1. History of Education:
   - The Education in Ancient India - Pre-Vedic and Post-Vedic period, Medieval Education.
   - Education in Pre Independent era - Woods Despatch (1854), Hunter Commission (1882), Hartog Committee (1929), Sargent Committee (1944).

2. Teacher Empowerment:
   - Need, interventions for empowerment, Professional code of conduct for teachers, Teacher motivation, Professional development of Teachers and Teacher organizations, National / State Level Organizations for Teacher Education, Maintenance of Records and Registers in Schools.

3. Educational Concerns in Contemporary India:
   - Democracy and Education, Equality, Equity, Quality in Education, Equality of Educational opportunities.
   - Population Education, Gender - Equality, Equity and Empowerment of Women, Urbanization and migration, Life skills.
   - Adolescence Education
   - Health and Physical Education
   - Inclusive Education - Classroom Management in Inclusive Education
   - Role of Education in view of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization
   - Value Education, Peace Education
   - Programmes and Projects – APPEP, DPEP, Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL), Rashtriya
Madhyamika Siksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Rashtriya Aveshekar Abhiyan (RAA), KGBVs, Model Schools.


### 4. Acts / Rights:

- Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act - 2009
- Right to Information Act - 2005
- Child Rights
- Human Rights.


#### III. Classroom implications Educational Psychology – 05Marks

1. **Individual differences:** Inter and intra individual differences, meaning, nature and theories of intelligence with special emphasis to multiple intelligence, IQ, assessment of intelligence, EQ, Creativity. Attitude, Aptitude, Interest, Habit and its Influence on Intelligence – Class room implementation.

2. **Learning:** Theories and approaches of learning, learning curves, Factors, Phases, Dimensions of learning, Types of learning, Transfer of learning. Memory, Forgetting, Learning and assessment – Class room implementation.

3. **Personality:** Nature, characteristics and theories of personality, factors of Personality, Assessment of Personality, Mental health, Adjustment, Stress – nature, Symptoms and management. Emotional intelligence, Management of emotions – Class room implementation.

#### PART - B

### IV. CONTENT: (44 Marks)

**School syllabus for VI - X:**

**Theme - I: Diversity on the Earth**

Reading, Making and Analysis of Maps - different types of maps - directions -scale - conventional symbols use in maps-measuring heights, distances - Contour Lines- Representation of relief features on maps- uses of maps- past and present-Maps Down the Ages-reading of thematic maps-atlas-globe-a model -the earth grid system- Using an atlas to find latitude and longitude of places, time.

Our Universe, the Sun and the Earth – energy form sun- temperature - The evolution of the Earth- earth movements – seasons- regions on earth-condition - Movements of the Earth’s-crust - Internal Structure of the Earth- Realms of the earth
Lithosphere- ‘first order’ landforms- oceans and continents -diverse features -  Second Order landforms-mountains, plains and plateaus- diverse people living in different kinds of landforms in India and Andhra Pradesh -plate tectonics-Volcanoes-earth quakes –disaster management- Mining and minerals- new trends in mining and minerals.- renewable and non-renewable –Indian relief features –location-geological background-major relief divisions in India-and Andhra Pradesh


Atmosphere- structure of atmosphere Pressure Belts and Planetary Winds- Carioles effect-winds- weather and climate –factors which influence weather and climate –seasons in india-types of rainfall- Global Warming and Climate Change-anthropological global warming - IPCC- Impact of climate change on India-

Biosphere- Natural vegetation- different kinds of forests- human society and environment-pollution and effects-depletion of resources- using and protesting forests

**Theme - II: Production Exchange and Livelihoods**


**Theme -III: Political Systems and Governance**

Community Decision Making in a Tribe - Emergence of Kingdoms and Republics – Mahajanapadas- First Empires – mouryan empire- ashoka –kingdoms and empires in the deccan- New Kings and Kingdoms(between seventh and twelth centuries )-mahamud ghazni


Theme -IV: Social Organisation and Inequities


Theme - V: Religion and Society

social reforms and caste system-narayana guru-jyothirao phule – dr br ambedker-understanding Secularism-

**Theme -VI: Culture and Communication**


**School syllabus for Intermediate:**

**Geography:**
General Geography-Definition and scope of Geography – Branches of Geography-Geography as an integrating Discipline and as Spacial Science with physical, biological and social sciences.
The Earth - Interior of the Earth-Wegner’s theory of continental drift -Major Rock types and their characteristics.
Climatology -Climate: Elements of weather and climate-Atmosphere: Composition and structure of atmosphere -Insolation: Insolation and Heat Budget of the Planet Earth-Temperature: Factors influencing Temperature, Vertical and horizontal distribution of temperature Pressure- Global pressure belts WindsPlanetary winds, Seasonal and Local winds-Precipitation: Forms and types of rain fall (Convectional, Orographic and Cyclonic rain fall).
Bio geography -Biomes of the world- Equatorial, Tropical and Temporate -Biodiversity and Conservation -Concept of Ecosystem and Ecological Balance- Oceanography, Hydrology and Natural hazards
Natural Hazards-Causes and Spatial distribution of floods, droughts, cyclones, Tsunamis, Earthquakes and landslides Global Warming and its consequences-Disaster Management in India-Human Geography : Definition, Content and scope- Man and Environment: Definition, Content, Classification of environment-Environmental impact World Population : Growth, Factors influencing, density and distribution
Human activities - Primary, Secondary and tertiary activities-Resources - Definition, Classification and Conservation-Agriculture -Definition, Types, food crops (Rice and wheat) Non food crops (Cotton, Sugarcane) and Plantation crops-(Rubber, tea and coffee) their Significance, Conditions - for cultivation, production and distribution.

Physical features of India - Major features - Northern mountains, Indo – Gangetic-plains, Peninsular plateau of India and coastal plains- Major rivers of India - Perennial rivers- Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra-Non Perennial rivers- Narmada, Tapati, Mahanadi, -Godavari, Krishna, Pennar and Cauvery- Climate of India - Cold weather season: Temperature Rainfall & Pressure distribution Hot weather season- Temperature, Rainfall & Pressure distribution South west monsoon season- Temperature, Rainfall & Pressure distribution North east monsoon season: Temperature, Rainfall & Pressure distribution-Natural vegetation of India-Types of vegetation based on rainfall and their-distribution. Evergreen forest, deciduous forest, scrub -forest, & Thorny forest -Soils - Definition, factors for formation, types and - their distribution.


Industries- Location factors growth and distribution of iron and steel, cotton textile and ship building industries- Transportation-Means of Transport – Road ways, Rail ways, Water -ways and Air ways; Major ports of India – Mumbai, -Cochin, Kandla, Kolkata, Visakhapatnam and Chennai.

Geography of Andhra Pradesh: Location, Physiography and Climate, Population.

History:

What is History: Definition - Scope – Sources – Historiography – Relationship with other Social Sciences – Impact of Geography on history - Relevance of History.

Ancient Civilizations and Culture : Pre Harappan Cultures - Harappan Civilization – Script, town planning, society, economy and culture - Vedic age and Post Vedic Culture.


Deccan and South India up to 8th A.D: Sangam age – Satavahanas – Pallavas – Chalukyas – Rastrakutas – Cholas – Polity, Society, Economy and culture.

Age of Delhi Sultanate: Sources/Travellors Accounts - Arab Invasions – Turkish invasions – Delhi Sultanate – Polity, Economy, Society and Culture.

Age of Mughals: Chronicles/Sources – Mughal rule – Babur, Humayun, Shershah, Akbar, Jahangir, ShahJahan and Aurangazeb - Polity, Economy, Society and culture - Disintegration - Maratas, Sikhs.

Bhakti and Sufi Traditions 8 A.D. 16 Century A.D: Prevailing Religious Traditions and beliefs in the Society – Bhakti Saints and their Preachings – Sufism – Main features and their impact.
Deccan and South India 8th A.D – 16 the A.D : Sources - Kakatiyas – Vijyanagara – Bahamanis – Qutbshahis and Asafjahis – a brief survey.
Imperialism: Factors in the rise of Imperialism, Forms and Methods of Imperialism, Scramble for Africa and Asia

Civics:
Rights and Responsibilities– Meaning, Definitions, functions Forms, Relationship between Rights and Responsibilities, Human Rights
Citizenship - Meaning, Definitions, Methods of Acquiring, Citizen – Alien , Loss of Citizenship, Hindrances to Good Citizenship, Universal Citizenship
Democracy- Meaning, Definitions, features, types, merits, devices, future
Secularism -Meaning, Secular State, Western Model, Indian Model, Why India was made a Secular State? Criticism of Indian Secularism
Constitution– Meaning, Definitions, features, Classification
Government - Unitary, Federal, Parliamentary, Presidential, Theory of Separation of Powers, Organs of Government
Salient features of Indian Constitution
Fundamental Rights & Directive Principles of State Policy
Union Government - Union Executive – President of India - Vice – President of India - Prime Minister & Council of Ministers
Indian Parliament - Lok Sabha-Composition – Powers and functions- Rajya Sabha: Composition – Powers and functions
Parliamentary Committees- Public Accounts Committee – Estimates -Committee – Committee on Public Undertakings
Union Judiciary - Supreme Court of India – Composition- Powers and Functions of Supreme Court -of India - Judicial Review
State Government- State Executive – Governor- Powers and Functions-Chief Minister -Powers and Functions- Council of Ministers
State Legislature-Legislative Assembly- Composition – Powers and Functions- Legislative Council-Composition – Powers and Functions - Legislative Committees: Public Accounts Committee – Estimates-Committee and Ethics Committee
State Judiciary-High Court – Composition- Powers and Functions of High Court- District Courts: Composition – Powers and Functions.
Union – State Relations - Legislative Relations-Administrative Relations- Financial Relations
India’s Foreign Policy - Determinants of Foreign Policy- Basic features of India’s Foreign Policy-
South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)
United Nation Organization (UNO)-Origin of UNO-Principal Organs of UNO- Achievements and failures of UNO
Contemporary Trends and Issues- Globalization- Terrorism-Corruption.

Economics:
Theory of Production - Meaning - Production Function – Factors of Production; Short-run and Long-run Production Function; Law of variable proportions - Law of returns to scale; Economies of Scale - Internal and External- Supply – Supply Function - Determinants of
Supply — Law of Supply- Cost Analysis – Basic Concepts of Costs- (Money, Real, Opportunity, Fixed and Variable, Total, Average and Marginal costs)- Revenue Analysis – Revenue under perfect and imperfect competition.


Economic Growth And Development - Differences Between Economic Growth and Development classification of the world countries - Indicators of Economic development - Determinants of Economic Development - Characteristic features of Developed Countries - Characteristic features of Developing countries with special reference to India


Tertiary Sector - Importance of Services Sector - India’s Services Sector - State-Wise Comparison of Services - Infrastructure Development - Tourism - Banking and Insurance - Communication - Science and Technology - Software Industry in India
Planning And Economic Reforms - Meaning of Planning - NITI Ayog - Five Year Plans in India - XII Five Year Plan - Regional Imbalances - Role of Trade in Economic Development - Economic Reforms in India - GATT – WTO

V. Methodology (Marks: 16)

1. Aims and objectives of learning Social Sciences
   - values through Social Sciences - learning objectives and illustrations - learning objectives in constructivist approach - Academic Standards

2. School curriculum and resources in Social Sciences

3. Social Sciences as on integrating area of study: Context and concerns
   - Distinguishing between Natural and Social Sciences - Social Studies and various Social Sciences - contributions of some eminent Social Scientists

4. Approaches and strategies for learning Social Sciences
   - collaborative learning approach - 5E learning model - problem solving approach - planning - concept mapping

5. Community Resources and Social Sciences Laboratory

6. Tools and techniques of assessment for learning: Social Sciences

7. Evaluation - CCE - assessment framework - assessment learning of students with special need