

2009-10
हिन्दी
कक्षा - 11

समय - 3 घंटे

पूर्णांक (70+30) 100

(क) अपठित बोध (गद्यांश बोध)	10
(ख) रचनात्मक लेखन (कामकाजी हिन्दी और रचनात्मक लेखन)	20
(ग) पाठ्य-पुस्तक : आरोह भाग-1	26
पूरक पुस्तक : वितान भाग-1	09
(घ) मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति	05
(ङ.) संस्कृत पठित बोध	10
(च) पाठ्य पुस्तक पर आधारित प्रश्नोत्तर	10
(छ) वाक्य रचना / व्याकरण	05
(ज) मौखिक- अभिव्यक्ति	05

(क)- अपठित बोध : 10 अंक

1. गद्यांश बोध: (गद्यांश पर आधारित बोध, प्रयोग, रचनांतरण, शीर्षक आदि पर लघुत्तरात्मक प्रश्न

10

(ख)- रचनात्मक लेखन : (कामकाजी हिंदी और रचनात्मक लेखन)

20 अंक

रचनात्मक लेखन पर दो प्रश्न

2. निबंध

10

3. कार्यालयी पत्र

05

निर्धारित पुस्तक 'अभिव्यक्ति और माध्यम' के आधार पर जनसंचार की विधाओं पर दो प्रश्न

4. प्रिंट माध्यम (समाचार और सम्पादकीय)

- रिपोर्ट / आलेख

05

(ग) - आरोह (काव्य-भाग-16 अंक, गद्य-भाग-10 अंक)

26 अंक

(काव्य भाग)

5. दो काव्यांशों में से किसी एक पर अर्थग्रहण के तीन प्रश्न

(2+2+2) 06

6. एक काव्यांश के सौंदर्यबोध पर दो प्रश्न

(3+3) 06

7. कविता की विषय वस्तु पर आधारित दो लघुत्तरात्मक प्रश्न

(2+2) 04

(गद्य-भाग)

8. दो में से एक गद्यांश पर आधारित अर्थग्रहण सम्बन्धित दो प्रश्न

(2+2) 04

9. पाठों की विषय वस्तु पर आधारित चार में से दो बोधात्मक प्रश्न

(3+3) 06

वितान भाग : 1

09 अंक

10. पाठों की विषय वस्तु पर आधारित पाँच में से तीन लघुत्तरात्मक प्रश्न

(3+3+3) 09

(घ) मौखिक परीक्षण

श्रवण (सुनना) : वर्णित या पठित सामग्री को सुनकर अर्थग्रहण करना, वार्तालाप, वाद-विवाद, भाषण, कविता पाठ आदि को सुनकर समझना, मूल्यांकन करना और अभिव्यक्ति के ढंग को समझना।

02

बोलना : भाषण, सस्वर कविता पाठ, वार्तालाप और उसकी औपचारिकता, कार्यक्रम-प्रस्तुति, कथा-कहानी अथवा घटना सुनाना, परिचय देना, भावानुकूल संवाद-वाचन 03

खण्ड ड. – संस्कृत पठित बोध 10 अंक

1. संस्कृत पाठ्यपुस्तक के प्रदत्त गद्यांश पर आधारित पाँच लघुत्तरीय प्रश्नों में से तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर (2+2+2) 06

पाठ्यपुस्तक के प्रदत्त श्लोक पर आधारित चार लघुत्तरीय प्रश्नों में से दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर (2+2) 04

खण्ड च- संस्कृत पाठ्य-पुस्तक पर आधारित प्रश्नोत्तर 10 अंक

पाठ्यपुस्तकों के पाठों पर आधारित आठ लघुत्तरीय प्रश्नों में से पाँच प्रश्नों के संस्कृत में पूर्ण वाक्यों में उत्तर (2+2+2+2+2) 10

खण्ड छ- संस्कृत वाक्य रचना 05 अंक

सुबन्त तिङन्त अव्यय आदि से सम्बन्धित छः पदों में से तीन पदों को लेकर संस्कृत में तीन वाक्यों की रचना करना। 3

हल (व्यंजन) सन्धि- स्तोःश्चुनाश्चुः ष्टुनाष्टुः, मोइनुस्वारः 2

खण्ड ज- मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति 05 अंक

हिन्दी पाठ्यक्रमानुसार

वार्तालाप की दक्षताएँ:

वार्तालाप की दक्षताओं का मूल्यांकन निरंतरता के आधार पर परीक्षा के समय होगा।

श्रवण (सुनना) टिप्पणी का मूल्यांकन :

परीक्षक किसी प्रासंगिक विषय पर एक अनुच्छेद का स्पष्ट वाचन करेगा। अनुच्छेद, तथ्यात्मक या सुझावात्मक हो सकता है। अनुच्छेद लगभग 250 शब्दों का होना चाहिए। परीक्षक/अध्यापक को सुनते-सुनते परीक्षार्थी अलग कागज पर दिये हुए श्रवण-बोध के अभ्यासों को हल कर सकेंगे।

वाचन (बोलना) का मूल्यांकन :

1. चित्रों के क्रम पर आधारित वर्णन : इस भाग में अपेक्षा की जायेगी कि विवरणात्मक भाषा का प्रयोग करें।
2. किसी चित्र का वर्णन : चित्र लोगों या स्थानों के हो सकते हैं।
3. किसी निर्धारित विषय पर बोलना, जिससे विद्यार्थी/परीक्षार्थी अपने व्यक्तिगत अनुभव का प्रत्यास्मरण कर सकें।
4. कोई कहानी सुनना या किसी घटना का वर्णन करना।

टिप्पणी:

परीक्षण से पूर्व परीक्षार्थी को कुछ तैयारी के लिए समय दिया जाए।

● विवरणात्मक भाषा में वर्तमान काल में प्रयोग आवश्यक है।

● निर्धारित विषय परीक्षार्थी के अनुभव-जगत के हों जैसे-

कोई चुटकुला या हास्य प्रसंग सुनाना।

हाल में पढ़ी पुस्तक या देखे सिनेमा की कहानी सुनाना।

जब परीक्षार्थी बोलना आरम्भ कर दे तो परीक्षक कम से कम हस्तक्षेप करें।

कौशलों के अंतरण का मूल्यांकन

(इस बात का निश्चय करना कि क्या विद्यार्थी में श्रवण और वाचन की निम्नलिखित योग्यताएँ हैं।)

श्रवण (सुनना) विद्यार्थी में –	वाचन (बोलना) विद्यार्थी में –
1. परिचित संदर्भों में प्रयुक्त शब्दों और पदों को समझने की सामान्य योग्यता है किन्तु वह सुसंबद्ध आशय को नहीं समझ पाता।	1. केवल अलग-अलग शब्दों और पदों के प्रयोग की योग्यता प्रदर्शित करता है किन्तु एक सुसंबद्ध स्तर पर नहीं बोल सकता।
2. छोटे सम्बद्ध कथनों को परिचित संदर्भों में समझने की योग्यता है।	2. परिचित संदर्भों को केवल छोटे संबद्ध कथनों का सीमित शुद्धता से प्रयोग करता है।
3. परिचित या अपरिचित दोनों संदर्भों में कथित सूचना को स्पष्ट समझने की योग्यता है।	3. अपेक्षाकृत दीर्घ भाषण में अधिक जटिल कथनों के प्रयोग की योग्यता प्रदर्शित करता है, अभी भी कुछ अशुद्धियाँ करता है जिससे प्रेषण में रुकावट आती है।
4. दीर्घ कथनों की श्रृंखला को पर्याप्त शुद्धता से समझने और निष्कर्ष निकाल सकने की योग्यता है।	4. अपरिचित स्थितियों में विचारों को तार्किक ढंग से संगठित कर धारा प्रवाह रूप में प्रस्तुत करता है जिनसे प्रेषण में रुकावट नहीं आती।
5. जटिल कथनों के विचार-बिन्दुओं को समझने की योग्यता प्रदर्शित करने की क्षमता है, वह उद्देश्य के अनुकूल सुनने की कुशलता प्रदर्शित करता है।	5. उद्देश्य और श्रोत के लिए उपयुक्त शैली को अपना सकता है, केवल मामूली गलतियाँ करता है।

निर्धारित पुस्तकें :

1. आरोह भाग – 1
2. वितान भाग – 1
3. अभिव्यक्ति और माध्यम
4. संस्कृत पाठ्य-पुस्तक-प्रबोधिनी भाग – 1

निम्नलिखित पाठों का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जायेगा :-

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1- आरोह भाग-1 – | 1. आत्मा का ताप |
| | 2. अप्पू के साथ ढाई साल |
| | 3. त्रिलोचन की कविता |
| 2- वितान भाग-1 – | 1. लता मंगेसकर |

कोविड 19 महामारी के कारण शैक्षिक सत्र 2020–21 हेतु विषय– हिन्दी (कक्षा–11) में उपरोक्त पाठ्यक्रम से 30 प्रतिशत की कटौती निम्नवत् की जाती है:–

Class – XI
DELETED SYLLABUS
(For the Session of 2020-21 Only)
HINDI
(THEORY)

काव्य खण्ड (आरोह भाग– 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● त्रिलोचन – चंपा काले काले अच्छर नहीं चीन्हती ● अक्क महादेवी – (क) हे भूख! मत मचल, (ख) हे मेरे जूही के फूल जैसे ईश्वर ● अवतार सिंह पाश–सबसे खतरनाक
गद्य खण्ड (आरोह भाग– 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● सत्यजित राय – अपू के साथ ढाई साल ● सैयद हैदर रजा – आत्मा का ताप ● राम नरेश त्रिपाठी – पथिक ● बालमुकुंद गुप्त – विदाई संभाषण ● मन्नू भंडारी – रजनी
संस्कृत प्रबोधिनी (भाग– 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● प्रश्नोत्तर–विनोदः ● प्राणेभ्यः संस्कृतिः श्रेष्ठा ● वणिगवैद्ययोः वार्तालापः

2009-2010

ENGLISH

Class XI

One paper

3 Hours

Marks: 100

Unitwise Weightage

	Unit/Areas of Learning		Marks
A.	Reading Unseen Passages (Two)	20	50
B.	Writing	20	
C.	Grammar	10	
D.	Textual Questions (i) Textbook (ii) Supplementary Reader	30 10	40
E.	Conversation Skills (i) Listening (ii) Speaking	05 05	10

SECTION-A

Reading unseen Passages for comprehension and Note-making

20 Marks

Two unseen passages with a variety of questions including 05 marks for vocabulary such as word formation and inferring meaning. The total length of both the passages together should be around 1100 words.

1. The passages could be any of the following two type:
2. (a) **Factual Passages** e.g. instructions, descriptions, reports.
(b) **Discursive passage** involving opinion e.g. argumentative, persuasive.

SUMMARY - Class XI

	Unseen Passages	No of words	Testing Areas	Marks allotted
1.	12 marks	around 600	Short answer type questions to test local, global and inferential comprehension	10
			Vocabulary	02
2.	08 marks	around 500	Note-making in an appropriate format	05
			Vocabulary	03

One of the passages should have about 600 words carrying 12 marks, the other passage should have about 500 words carrying 8 marks.

The passage carrying 08 marks should be used for testing note-making for 5 marks and testing vocabulary for 3 marks. Vocabulary for 2 marks may be tested in the other passage carrying 12 marks.

SECTION B

WRITING

20 Marks

3. One out of two tasks such as a factual description of any event or incident, a report or a process based on verbal input provided (80-100 words). 04
4. One out of two compositions based on a visual and/or verbal input (in about 100-150 words). The output may be descriptive or argumentative in nature such as an article for publication in a newspaper or a school magazine or a speech. 08
5. Writing one out of two letters based on given input. Letter types include (a) business or official letters (for making enquiries, registering complaints, asking for and giving information, placing orders and sending replies); (b) letters to the editors (giving suggestions, opinions on an issue of public interest) or (c) application for a job. 08

SECTION C

GRAMMAR

10 Marks

Different grammatical structures in meaningful contexts will be tested. Item types will include gap-filling, sentence-reordering, dialogue-completion and sentence-transformation. The grammar syllabus will include the following areas:

6. Determiners, Tenses, Clauses, Modals and Error Correction 04
7. Editing Task 04
8. Reordering of sentences 02

SECTION D

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

40 Marks

Questions on the prescribed textbooks will test comprehension at different levels: literal, inferential and evaluative based on the following prescribed text books:

1. **Hornbill** : *Text book*.
2. **Snapshots** : *Supplementary Reader*,.

English Reader

30 Marks

9. One out of two extracts based on poetry from the text to test comprehension and appreciation. 04
10. Two out of three short answer questions from the poetry section to test local and global comprehension of text (upto 30 words). 06
11. Five out of six short answer questions on the lessons from prescribed text (upto 30 words) 2x5=10
12. One out of two long answer type questions based on the text 10

to test global comprehension and extrapolation beyond the set text.
(Expected word limit would be about 100-125 words each)

Supplementary Reader

10 Marks

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 13. One out of two long answer type questions based on Supplementary Reader to test comprehension of theme, character and incidents. (upto 100 words) | 04 |
| 14. Two out of three short answer questions from the Supplementary Reader (upto 30 words) | 3+3 = 06 |

कोविड 19 महामारी के कारण शैक्षिक सत्र 2020–21 हेतु विषय– अंग्रेजी (कक्षा–11) में उपरोक्त पाठ्यक्रम से 30 प्रतिशत की कटौती निम्नवत् की जाती है:–

**Class – XI
DELETED SYLLABUS
(For the Session of 2020-21 Only)
ENGLISH
(THEORY)**

Writing

- Letters to the editor (giving suggestions/opinions on an issue)
- Application for a job with a bio-data or resume
- Article & Report Writing

Grammar

- Modals
- Clauses
- Error Correction, editing task

Literature

HORNBILL

1. Father To Son
2. The Adventure

SNAPSHOTS

1. The Ghat of the Only World
2. The Tale of Melon City

2009–10

संस्कृत

कक्षा-11

एकम् प्रश्नपत्रम्

अवधि: होरात्रयम्

पूर्णांका : 100

अस्मिन् प्रश्नपत्रे चत्वारः :: खण्डाः भविष्यन्ति

खण्डः "क" अपठितांश-अवबोधनम्	10
खण्डः "ख" रचनात्मककार्यम्	15
खण्डः "ग" अनुप्रयुक्तव्याकरणम्	25
खण्डः "घ"	50
(अ) पठित-अवबोधनम्	35
(ब) संस्कृतसाहित्येतिहासस्य परिचयः	15

प्रतिखण्डं विस्तृतविवरणम्

खण्डः 'क'

(अपठितांशावबोधनम्)

अङ्काः 10

80–100 शब्दपरिमितः एक सरलः अपठितः गद्यांशः। संस्कृतसाहित्यपरिचायकं विषयवस्तु स्यात्।

प्रश्नवैविध्यम्

i. एकपदेन उत्तरम्	02
ii. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरम्	02
iii. वाक्ये कर्तृक्रिया-पदचयनम्	01
iv. सर्वनामस्थाने संज्ञाप्रयोगः	01
v. विशेषण-विशेष्य / पर्याय / विलोमादिचयनम्	02
vi. समुचितशीर्षकप्रदानम्	02

खण्डः 'ख'

(संस्कृतेन रचनात्मकं लिखितकार्यम्)

अङ्काः 15

1. अनौपचारिकं पत्राम् / प्रार्थनापत्राम्	05
2. लघुकथा (शब्दसूचीसाहाय्येन, रिक्तस्थानपूर्ति-माध्यमेन) / वार्तालापे एकपक्षपूरणम्	05
3. चित्रामधिकृत्य / निर्दिष्टशब्दसूचीसाहाय्येन (संकेताधारितम्) अनुच्छेदलेखनम्	05

खण्ड: 'ग'
(अनुप्रयुक्तव्यकरणम्)

अङ्का: 25

1. (अ) वर्णानामः उच्चारणस्थानम् 02
(आ) वर्तनी 02
वर्णवियोजनम्, वर्णसंयोजनम्
2. सन्धिः— पाठ्यपुस्तके प्रयुक्तपदानां सन्धिच्छेदः सन्धिकरणम् 03
स्वरसन्धिः— दीर्घः, गुणः, वृद्धि, यण्, अयादिः, प्रकृतिभावः
व्यंजनसन्धि— श्चुत्व, ष्टुत्व, जश्त्व, षत्व, णत्वविधानम्, अनुस्वारः, परसवर्णः
विसर्गसन्धि— सत्व, उत्त्व, रूत्व, लोपः, विसर्गस्थाने स्, श्, ष् ।
3. शब्दरूपाणि 05
वाक्येषु सविभक्तिकप्रयोगः
(क) अजन्ताः— बालक, फल, रमा, कवि, पति, मति, वारि, नदी, शिशु, धेनू, मधु, वधु, पितृ, मातृ, कर्तृ एवं समानान्तरप्रयोगाः ।
(ख) हलन्ताः— राजन्, गच्छत्, भवत्, आत्मन्, विद्वस्, चन्द्रमस्, वाच् एवं समानान्तरप्रयोगाः ।
(ग) सर्वनामानि— सर्व, यत्, तत्, किम्, इदम्, (त्रिषु लिङ्गेषु) अस्मद्, युष्मद्
(घ) संख्यावाचकशब्दाः— एकसंख्यातः दससंख्यापर्यन्तम् (त्रिषु लिङ्गेषु) एकतः शतपर्यन्तं संख्याज्ञानम्
4. धातुरूपाणि— (लट्, लृट्, लोट्, लङ्, विधिलिङ् इति) पंचलकारेषु अधोलिखितधातूनां / समानार्थकधातूनां वाक्येषु प्रयोगः । 05
(क) परस्मैपदिनः— भू, पठ्, गम्, लिख्, पा, स्था, दृश, अस्, कथ, भक्ष, घ्रा, क्रुध, हन्, श्रु, नृत्, स्पृश, चुर, कथ ।
(ख) आत्मनेपदिनः— लभ्, सेव्, मुद, याच् ।
(ग) उभयपदिनः— कृ, ह, क्रि, ज्ञा, ग्रह्, शक्, (केवलं लट्-लृट्-लकारयोः)
5. कारक— उपपदविभक्तिप्रयोगः 05
6. सामान्य—वाच्य— परिवर्तनम् (केवलं लट्-लकारे) 03

खण्ड: 'घ'

पूर्णांक : 50

भाग: (i)

35

(पठितांश अवबोधनम्)

पठितसामग्री-अवबोधनम्

1. (अ) अंशत्रायम् 15
एकः गद्यांशः, एकः पद्यांशः तथा एकः नाट्यांशः, (5+5+5)
पाठ्यांश-आधारितम् प्रश्नवैविध्यम्
एकपदेन उत्तरम् 01
पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरम् 02
विशेषण-विशेष्य-अन्वितिः/पर्याय/विलोमचयनम् कर्तृ-क्रिया-पदचयनम् 01
सर्वनामस्थाने संज्ञाप्रयोगः 01
2. उद्धृतांशानाम् प्रसङ्गसन्दर्भलेखनम् कः कम् कथयति/सन्दर्भग्रन्थस्य लेखकस्य च नामोल्लेखनम् 04
3. दत्ते भावार्थे रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः 04
4. उद्धृतश्लोकानाम्/प्रदत्तेषु अन्वयेषु रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः 04
5. प्रदत्तवाक्यांशानाम् सार्थकं संयोजनम् 04
6. प्रदत्तपंक्तिषु प्रसङ्गानुसारं श्लिष्टपदानाम्/पदानाम् अर्थलेखनम् 04

भाग: (ii)

15

(सामान्यः संस्कृत-साहित्य-परिचयः)

1. संस्कृतेन वस्तुनिष्ठ/अतिलघूत्तरप्रश्नमाध्यमेन अधोलिखितसंस्कृतसाहित्यविषयकं परीक्षणम्
संस्कृतशब्दस्य व्युत्पत्तिः परिभाषा च 02
वेदः, उपनिषद्, पुराणम्, स्मृतिः, रामायणम्, महाभारतम् 05
गद्यकाव्यम्, पद्यकाव्यम्, चम्पूकाव्यम् 04
नाटकम् प्रमुखनाट्यतत्वानां प्रदत्तपरिभाषासु शुद्धपरिभाषाचयनम् 04

कोविड 19 महामारी के कारण शैक्षिक सत्र 2020–21 हेतु विषय– संस्कृत (कक्षा–11) में उपरोक्त पाठ्यक्रम से 30 प्रतिशत की कटौती निम्नवत् की जाती है:–

Class – XI
DELETED SYLLABUS
(For the Session of 2020-21 Only)
Sanskrit
(THEORY)

कक्षा–11

पाठ्यपुस्तक–भास्वती

अध्याय–(1) वस्त्रविक्रयः

(2) यद्भूतहितं तत्सत्यम्

(3) स मे प्रियः

(4) अथ शिक्षां प्रवक्ष्यामि

**2009-2010
HISTORY
Class XI**

Paper One

Time: 3 hours

100 Marks

Units	Marks
1. Introduction to World History	
Section A: Early Societies	15
2. Introduction	
3. From the beginning of time	
4. Early Cities	
Section B: Empires	25
5. Introduction	
6. An empire across three continents	
7. Central Islamic lands	
8. Nomadic Empires	
Section C: Changing Traditions	25
9. Introduction	
10. Three orders	
11. Changing cultural traditions	
12. Confrontation of cultures	
Section D: Paths to Modernization	25
13. Introduction	
14. The Industrial Revolution	
15. Displacing indigenous People	
16. Paths to modernization	
Map work (units 1-16)	10

Class XI: Themes in World History

Themes	Objectives
1. Introduction to World History SECTION A: EARLY SOCIETIES	
2. Introduction	
3. From the Beginning of Time	<input type="checkbox"/> Familiarize the learner with ways of

<p>Familiarize the learner with ways Focus: Africa, Europe till 15000 BC of reconstructing human evolution.</p> <p>(a) Views on the origin of human beings. _ Discuss whether the experience of</p> <p>(b) Early societies. present-day hunting-gathering</p> <p>(c) Historians' views on present-day hunting-people can be used to understand gathering societies. early societies.</p> <p>4. Early Cities Focus: Iraq, 3rd millennium BC _ Familiarize the learner with the</p> <p>(a) Growth of towns. (b) Nature of early nature of early urban centres. urban societies. _ Discuss whether writing is</p> <p>(c) Historians' Debate on uses of writing. significant as a marker of civilization.</p> <p>SECTION B: EMPIRES</p> <p>5. Introduction</p> <p>6. An Empire across Three Continents Focus: Roman Empire, 27 B.C to A.D history of a major world empire 600.</p> <p>(a) Political evolution (b) Economic significant element in the expansion</p> <p>(c) Religion (d) Late Antiquity. economy.</p> <p>(e) Historians views on the institution of Slavery.</p> <p>7. Central Islamic Lands: Focus: 7th to 12th centuries rise of Islamic empires in the</p> <p>(a) Polity (b) Economy (c) Culture.</p> <p>(d) Historians viewpoints on the nature of the crusades.</p> <p>8. Nomadic Empires: (10) Focus: the Mongol, 13th to 14th century</p> <p>(a) Thenatureofnomadism.(b) Formation varieties of nomadic society and of empires. (c) Conquestsand relations their institutions. with other states. (d) Historians' views on nomadic</p>	<p>reconstructing human evolution. Discuss whether the wxperience of present- day hunting- gathering people can be used to understand early societie.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Familiarize the learner with the nature of early urban centres.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Discuss whether writing is significant as a marker of civilization.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Familiarize the learner with the history of a major world empire</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Discuss whether slavery was a significant element in the economy.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Familiarize the learner with the rise of Islamic empires in the Afro- Asian territories and its implications for economy and society.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Understand what the crusades meant in these regions and how they were experienced.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Familiarize the learner with the varieties of nomadic society and their institutions</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Discuss whether state formation is possible in nomadic societies.</p>
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societies and state formation.

SECTION C: CHANGING TRADITIONS

9. Introduction

10. Three Orders

Focus: Western Europe, 13th-16th century
nature of the economy and society

- (a) Feudal society and economy: (b) Formation of states. (c) Church and Society. (d) Historian's views on decline of feudalism

11. Changing cultural traditions

Focus on Europe, 14th to 17th century'.

- (a) New ideas, and new trends in literature the period. and arts. (b) Relationship with earlier ideas (c) The contribution of West Asia.
(d) Historian's view points on the of the notion 'European Renaissance'.

12. Confrontation of Cultures

Focus on the America 15th to 18th century.

- (1) European voyages of exploration. (b) Search for gold; enslavement, raids, conquests for the indigenous extermination. (c) Indigenous people and cultures - the Arawaks, the Aztecs, the Incas. (c) The history of displacements.
(d) Historian's view points on the slave trade,

SECTION D: PATHS TO MODERNIZATION

13. Introduction

14. The Industrial Revolution.

Focus on England, 18th and 19th century.

- (a) Innovations and technological change the period and its limits.
(b) Patterns of growth. (c) Emergence of a working class.
(d) Historians' viewpoints Debate, 'Was there an Industrial Revolution?'

15. Displacing indigenous People.

Focus on North America and Australia,

- Familiarize the learner with the nature of economy and society of the period and the changes within them.
- Show how the debate on the decline of feudalism helps in understanding processes of transition.
- Explore the intellectual trends in the period.
- Familiarize students with the paintings and building of the period.
- Introduction the debate around the idea of ' Renaissance'.
- Discuss changes in European economy that led to the voyages.
- Discuss the implications of the conquests for the indigenous people.
- Explore the debate on the nature of the slave trade and see what this debate tells us about the meaning of these " discoveries".
- Understand the nature of growth in the period and its limits.
- Initiate students to the debate on the idea of industrial revolution.
- Sensitizes students to the processes of displacements that accompanied the

<p>18th-20th century,</p> <p>(a) European colonists in North America Australia. and Australia. (b) Formation of hite settler societies. (c) Displacement and epression of local people, (d) Historians iew points on the impact of European on ndigenous population.</p> <p>16. Paths to Modernization.</p> <p>Focus on East Asia. Late 19th and 20th century. (a) Militarization and economic growth in Japan. (b) China and the Communist alternative.</p> <p>(d) Historians' Debate on meaning of modernization</p> <p>17. Map Work on Units 1-15</p>	<p>development of America and Australia.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Understand the implication of such processes for the displaced populations.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Make students aware that. transformation in the modern world takes many different forms.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Show how notions like 'modernization' need to be critically assessed.</p>
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कोविड 19 महामारी के कारण शैक्षिक सत्र 2020–21 हेतु विषय– इतिहास (कक्षा–11) में उपरोक्त पाठ्यक्रम से 30 प्रतिशत की कटौती निम्नवत् की जाती है:–

Class – XI
DELETED SYLLABUS
(For the Session of 2020-21 Only)
HISTORY
(THEORY)

THEMES IN WORLD HISTORY

S.No.	Topics	Theme (according to Book)	Deleted Portion
1	From the Beginning of time	Theme - 1	Complete Chapter
2	Nomadic Empires	Theme - 5	Complete Chapter
3	Confrontation of Cultures	Theme - 8	Complete Chapter
	No Change in Map Work		

Class – XI
REVISED SYLLABUS
(For the Session of 2020-21 Only)
Geography
(THEORY)

Part A: Fundamentals of Physical Geography

Unit-1: Geography as a Discipline

Geography as an integrating discipline, as a science of spatial attributes; Branches of geography; importance of physical geography

Unit-2: The Earth

Interior of the earth; Wegener's continental drift theory and plate tectonics; earthquakes and volcanoes.

Unit-3: Landforms

Rocks: major types of rocks and their characteristics; Geomorphic processes- weathering, mass wasting, erosion and deposition; soil-formation

Unit 4: Climate

- Atmosphere- composition and structure; elements of weather and climate.
- Insolation-angle of incidence and distribution; heat budget of the earth-heating and cooling of atmosphere (conduction, convection, terrestrial radiation and advection); temperature factors controlling temperature; distribution of temperature-horizontal and vertical; inversion of temperature.
- Precipitation-evaporation; condensation-dew, frost, fog, mist and cloud; rainfall-types and world distribution.

Unit 5: Water (Oceans)

- Movements of ocean water waves, tides and currents; submarine reliefs.

Unit 6: Life on the Earth

- Biosphere - importance of plants and other organisms; biodiversity and conservation; ecosystem and ecological balance.

Unit 7: Map work on identification of features based on the above units on the outline political map of the world.

Part B. India - Physical Environment

Unit 8: Introduction

- Location-space relations and India's place in the world.

Unit 9: Physiography

- Drainage systems: concept of watershed; the Himalayan and the Peninsular;
- Physiographic divisions.

Unit 10: Climate, Vegetation and Soil

- Weather and climate — spatial and temporal distribution of temperature, pressure winds and rainfall.
- Natural vegetation-forest types and distribution; wild life; conservation; biosphere reserves;
- Soils - major types (ICAR's classification) and their distribution, soil degradation and conservation.

Unit 12: Map Work of features based on above units for locating and labelling on the Outline Political map of India.

C. Practical Work

Unit 1: Fundamentals of Maps

- Maps -types; scales-types; construction of simple linear scale, measuring distance; finding direction and use of symbols.
- Latitude, longitude and time.
- Map projection- typology, construction and properties of projections : Conical with one standard parallel and Mercator's projection.

Unit 2: Topographic and Weather Maps (28 Periods)

- Study of topographic maps (1 : 50,000 or 1 : 25,000 Survey of India maps); contour cross section and identification of landforms-slopes, hills, valleys, waterfall, cliffs; distribution of settlements.
- Aerial Photographs: Types & Geometry-vertical aerial photographs; difference between maps & aerial photographs; photo scale determination.
- Satellite imageries, stages in remote sensing data-acquisition, platform & sensors and data products, (photographic & digital).
- Identification of physical & cultural features from aerial photographs & satellite imageries.
- Use of weather instruments: thermometer, wet and dry-bulb thermometer, barometer, wind vane, raingauge.
- Use of weather charts: describing pressure, wind and rainfall distribution.

Unit 3: Practical Record Book and Vivavoce'.

Class – XI
REVISED SYLLABUS
(For the Session of 2020-21 Only)
Economics
(THEORY)

Part A : Statistics for Economics

In this course, the learners are expected to acquire skills in collection, organisation and presentation of quantitative and qualitative information pertaining to various simple economic aspects systematically. It also intends to provide some basic statistical tools to analyse, and interpret any economic information and draw appropriate inferences. In this process, the learners are also expected to understand the behaviour of various economic data.

Unit 1: Introduction

What is Economics?

Meaning, scope and importance of statistics in Economics

Unit 2: Collection, Organisation and Presentation of data

Collection of data - sources of data - primary and secondary; how basic data is collected; methods of collecting data; Some important sources of secondary data: Census of India and National Sample Survey Organisation. Organisation of Data: Meaning and types of variables; Frequency Distribution. Presentation of Data: Tabular Presentation and Diagrammatic Presentation of Data:

(i) Geometric forms (bar diagrams and pie diagrams), (ii) Frequency diagrams (histogram, polygon and ogive) and (iii) Arithmetic line graphs (time series graph).

Unit 3: Statistical Tools and Interpretation

(For all the numerical problems and solutions, the appropriate economic interpretation may be attempted. This means, the students need to solve the problems and provide interpretation for the results derived)

Measures of Central Tendency- mean (simple and weighted), median and mode Measures of Dispersion - absolute dispersion (standard deviation); relative dispersion (co-efficient of variation); Lorenz Curve: Meaning and its application.

Correlation - meaning, scatter diagram; Measures of correlation - Karl Pearson's method (two variables ungrouped data)

Introduction to Index Numbers - meaning, types - wholesale price index, consumer price index, uses of index numbers; Inflation and index numbers.

Unit 4: Developing Projects in Economics

The students may be encouraged to develop projects, which have primary data, secondary data or both. Case studies of a few organisations / outlets may also be encouraged. Some of the examples of the projects are as follows (they are not mandatory but suggestive):

- (i) A report on demographic structure of your neighborhood;
- (ii) Consumer awareness amongst households
- (iii) Changing prices of a few vegetables in your market
- (iv) Study of a cooperative institution: milk cooperatives

The idea behind introducing this unit is to enable the students to develop the ways and means by which a project can be developed using the skills learned in the course. This includes all the steps involved in designing a project starting from choosing a title, exploring the information relating to the title, collection of primary and secondary data, analysing the data, presentation of the project and using various statistical tools and their interpretation and conclusion.

Part B: Indian Economic Development

Unit 5: Development Policies and Experience (1947-90)

A brief introduction of the state of Indian economy on the eve of independence. Common goals of Five Year Plans. Main features, problems and policies of agriculture (institutional aspects and new agricultural strategy, etc.), industry (industrial licensing, etc.) and foreign trade.

Unit 6: Economic Reforms since 1991

Need and main features - liberalisation, globalisation and privatisation; An appraisal of LPG policies

Unit 7: Current challenges facing Indian Economy

Poverty- absolute and relative; Main programmes for poverty alleviation: A critical assessment; Rural development: Key issues - credit and marketing - role of cooperatives; agricultural diversification; alternative farming - organic farming Human Capital Formation: How people become resource; Role of human capital in economic development; Growth of Education Sector in India Employment: Growth, informalisation and other issues: Problems and policies Infrastructure: Meaning-and Types: Case Studies: Energy and Health: Problems and Policies- A critical assessment; Sustainable Economic Development: Meaning; Effects of Economic Development on Resources and Environment.

Unit 8: Development Experience of India:

A comparison with neighbours

India and Pakistan

India and China

Issues: growth, population, sectoral development and other developmental indicators.

Class – XI
REVISED SYLLABUS
(For the Session of 2020-21 Only)
Home Science
(THEORY)

Unit I: Concept of Home Science and its Scope

Home Science, its scope.

Unit II: Know myself : Issues related to adolescents

Adolescence, meaning, early (12-15 years) and late (16 - 18 years) adolescence, early and late maturers.

Characteristics: Cognitive Development: Transition from concrete to formal operations; physical Development: Growth spurt, sexual development; Social and Emotional development: importance of peer group, interest in the opposite sex, varied and changing interests, concern about future; adolescence a period of strain and stress.

Important developmental tasks: accepting one's physique; achieving new and more matured relations with age mates of both sexes; achieving a masculine/feminine social gender role; achieving emotional independence from parents.

Individual differences: difference between same sex, differences across the two sexes, early and late maturers, role of heredity and environment (family, peers, school and neighbourhood).

Interpersonal Skills: with the family, peers and members of the community.

Special needs of adolescents - (i) Nutritional requirements: qualitative and quantitative;

(ii) exercise and entertainment; importance of physical activity in social development and prevention of obesity (iii) understanding from parents.

Some problems of adolescence: awkwardness due to growth spurt; freedom and control; depression; alcohol, drugs and smoking; delinquency; problem related to sex; ignorance and increased curiosity; prevention of HIV / AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases;

Population Education: problems of over population; neglect of girl child: causes, prevention, legal and social laws, government incentives to improve status of girl child.

Unit III : Nutrition for Self and Family

Definition and relationship between food, nutrition, health: nutritional status; classification of foods on the basis of nutrients and functions; nutritional status and calorie intake as a basis of poverty line.

Functions of food: body building, energy giving, protective, regulatory; physiological, psychological and socio-cultural; signs of good health; physical status, psychological status, mental ability, mortality and longevity.

Selection of foods for optimum nutrition and good health: basic knowledge of nutrients - sources, functions, deficiency and prevention; proteins, carbohydrates, fat, dietary fibre, vitamins - A, D, B 1, B2, niacin, folic acid, B 12 and vitamin C; minerals-calcium, iron and iodine. Basic food groups (ICMR) and their contribution; concept of balanced diet; food and nutritional requirements for family (ICMR tables); factors influencing selection of food: culture, family food practices, media, peer group and availability of foods.

Maximum nutritive value from food by proper selection, preparation, cooking and storage: Selection and storage of foods-perishable, semi-perishable, non-perishable; convenience foods; Reasons for spoilage; brief description of household methods of preservation-refrigeration, dehydration, use of chemicals and household preservatives. Cooking; principles of cooking; Methods of cooking-boiling, steaming, pressure cooking, deep and shallow frying, parboiling, sauteing, roasting and grilling; Effect of cooking on the nutritive value of food..

Unit IV: My Resources

Resources: meaning, types: (i) human-knowledge, skills, time, energy, attitudes; (ii) material: money, goods, property; (iii) community facilities; Schools, parks, hospitals, roads, transport, water, electricity, fuel, fodder.

Management: meaning and need for management; steps in management: planning, organizing, controlling, implementing and evaluation.

Time and energy management: need and procedure for managing time for occupation and leisure; activities in the home: sleeping, studying, cooking, eating, bathing, washing, entertaining-need to organize space for these activities; use of colours and accessories to make these centres attractive.

Work ethics: meaning and importance; discipline at work place; reaching on time, staying in seat, knowing the job, using polite language.

Unit V: My Apparel

Fibre Science: types of fibres: (i) natural-cotton, silk and wool; (ii) man-made pure rayon nylon and polyester) and blend (terrycot, terrysilk, terrywool,).

Fabric Construction: Basic procedure of any yarn making (spinning, mechanical spinning, chemical spinning, weaving: plain, twill & satin, other methods-knitting and nonwoven.

Finishing: meaning and importance; types: (i) basic: cleaning, bleaching, stiffening, tantering; (ii) dyeing and printing.

Class – XI
REVISED SYLLABUS
(For the Session of 2020-21 Only)
Political Science
(THEORY)

Part A: Indian Constitution at work

- 1. The Constitution : Why and How? The authority of a Constituion** Why do we need a constitution?
- 2. Rights in the Indian Constitution**
The Importance of Rights, Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution, Directive Principles of State Policy, Relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
- 3. Election and Representation**
Elections of Democracy, Election System in India, Reservation of Constituencies, Free and Fair Elections, Electoral Reforms
- 4. Legislature**
What do we need a Parliament? Two Houses of Parliament. Functions and Power of the Parliament, Legislative functions, control over executive. Parliamentary committees. Self-regulation.
- 5. Executive**
What is an Executive? Different Types of Executives. Parliament ary Executive in India: Prime Ministers and Council of Ministers. Permanent Executive-Bureaucracy,
- 6. Judiciary**
Why do we need an Independent Judiciary? Structure of the Judiciary, Judicial Activism, Judiciary and Rights, Judiciary and Parliament
- 8- Local Governments**
73rd and 74th Amendments, implementation of 73rd and 74th Amendments
- 9- Constitution as a Living Document**
Are Constitutions static? The procedure to amend the Constitution. Why have there been so many amendments? Basic Structure and Evolution of the Constitution. Constitution as a Living Document
- 10- The Philosophy of the Constitution**
What is meant by Philosophy of the Constitution? The Political philosophy of our Constitution? Procedural Achievements, Criticisms

Part B: Political Theory

11. Political Theory: An Introduction

What is Politics? What do we study in Political Theory? Putting Political Theory to practice.

Why should we study Political Theory?

12. Freedom

The Ideal of Freedom. What is Freedom? Why do we need constraints? Harm principle. Negative and Positive Liberty

13. Equality

Significance of Equality. What is Equality? Various dimensions of Equality. How can we promote Equality?

14. Social Justice

What is Justice? Just Distribution. Justice as fairness. Pursuing Social Justice

15. Rights

What are Rights? Where do Rights come from? Legal Rights and the State. Kinds of Rights. Rights and Responsibilities

19- Peace

What is Peace? Can violence ever promote peace? Peace and the State. Different Approaches to the pursuit of peace. Contemporary challenges to peace.

20- Development

What is development? Criticism of the dominant. Development Model. Alternative conceptions of development

Class – XI
REVISED SYLLABUS
(For the Session of 2020-21 Only)
Psychology
(THEORY)

Foundations of Psychology

Unit I : Introduction to Psychology

The unit seeks to help understanding and appreciating psychology as a discipline, its applications and relationships with other sciences through appropriate and interesting examples and analysis of everyday experiences.

Nature of psychology; Basic concepts: Person, Consciousness, Behaviour and Experience: Similarities and variations in psychological attributes; Evolution of the discipline of psychology; Developments in psychology in India; Psychology and other disciplines; Linkages across psychological processes.

Unit II: Methods of Psychology

The objective of this unit is to familiarize with the methods of studying and understanding psychological questions and issues.

Goals of psychological enquiry; Some important methods: Observation, Naturalistic, Experimental; Correlational study; Interview, Case study; Psychological tools: Tests, Questionnaires and gadgets; Analysis of data: Concepts and computation of the Measures of Central Tendency: Graphical Presentation of Data: Bar, Histogram, Polygon; Ethical issues in the study of psychological processes.

Unit III: The Bases of Human Behaviour

This unit focuses as on the role of biological and socio-cultural factors in the shaping of human behaviour and experience.

Evolutionary perspective on human behaviour; Biological and cultural roots; Nervous system and endocrine system: Structure and relationship of with behaviour and experience; Brain and behaviour, Role of Neurotransmitters in behaviour. Sleep and weakness. Genetic bases of behaviour; Culture and human behaviour: Socialization, Enculturation and Acculturation; Globalization; Diversity and pluralism in the Indian context.

Unit IV: Human Development

This unit deals with variations in development and the developmental tasks across the life span.

Meaning of development; Factors influencing development; Contexts of development; Overview of developmental stages: Prenatal development, Infancy, Childhood, Adolescence (particularly issues of identity, health, social participation), Adulthood and Old age.

Unit V: Sensory and Perceptual Processes

This unit aims at understanding how various sensory stimuli are received, attended to and given meaning.

Knowing the world; Nature of stimuli; Nature and functioning of sense modalities; Sensory Adaptation; Attention : Nature and determinants; Selective and sustained attention; Principles of perceptual organization; Role of perceiver , characteristics in perception; Pattern recognition; perceptual phenomena : After images; Space Perception, Perceptual constancy, Illusions, Person perception; Socio-cultural influences on perception.

Unit VI : Learning

This unit focuses on how human beings acquire new behaviour and how changes in behaviour take place.

Nature of learning and learning curve: Paradigms of learnings: Classical and Operant Conditioning, Observational Learning, Cognitive learning, Verbal learning, skill-learning; Factors facilitating learning; Types and Applications, Learning disabilities.

Unit VII : Human Memory

This unit deals with how information is received, stored, retrieved and lost. It will also discuss how memory can be improved.

Nature of memory; Information Processing Approach; Levels of processing; Memory systems - Sensory memory, Short-term memory, Long -term memory; Memory as a constructive process; Nature and causes of forgetting; Enhancing memory; Pathologies related to memory.

Unit VIII : Language and Thought

This unit deals with thinking and related processes like reasoning, problem-solving, decision making and creative thinking and relationship between thought and language.

Thought and language: Nature and interrelationship; Stages of cognitive development: Introduction to the ideas of Piaget, Vygotsky, and Information Processing Approach; Development of language and language use; Reasoning: Problem-solving; Decision making; Creative thinking: Nature, process and development.

Unit IX: Motivation and Emotion

This unit focuses on why human beings behave as they do. It also deals with how people experience positive and negative events and respond to them.

Human existence and nature of motivation; Biological needs; Social and psychological motives: Achievement, Affiliation and Power, Maslow's hierarchy of needs; Emerging concepts: Competence, Self efficacy and Intrinsic Motivation: Nature of emotions; Physiological, cognitive and cultural bases of emotions; Expression of emotions; Positive emotions; Happiness, Optimism, Empathy and Gratitude; Development of positive emotions; Managing negative emotions such as anger and fear.

Class – XI
REVISED SYLLABUS
(For the Session of 2020-21 Only)
Sociology
(THEORY)

A. INTRODUCING SOCIOLOGY

Unit 1: Society & Sociology and Relationship with other social sciences

- Introducing Society: Individuals and collectivities. Plural Perspectives
- Introducing Sociology: Emergence. Nature & Scope. Relationship to other disciplines

Unit 2: Basic Concepts

- Social Groups
- Status and Role
- Social Stratification
- Social Control

Unit 3: Social Institutions

- Family and Kinship
- Political and Economic Institutions
- Religion as a Social Institution
- Education as a Social Institution

Unit 4: Culture And Society

- Culture. Values and Norms: Shared, Plural, Contested
- Socialization: Conformity, Conflict and the Shaping of Personality

Unit 5: Practical Sociology: Methods & Techniques

- Tools and Techniques: Observation, Survey, Interview
- The Significance of Field Work in Sociology

B. UNDERSTANDING SOCIETY

Unit 7: Social Change

- Social Change: Types and Dimensions; Causes and Consequences.
- Social Order: Domination, Authority & Law; Contestation, Crime & Violence
- Village, Town & City: Changes in Rural & Urban Society

Unit 9: Western Social Thinkers

- Karl Marx on Class Conflict
- Emile Durkheim on Division of Labour
- Max Weber on Bureaucracy

Unit 10: Indian Sociologists

- G.S. Ghurye on Race and Caste
- D.P. Mukerji on Tradition and Change
- A.R. Desai on the State
- M.N. Srinivas on the Village

Class – XI
REVISED SYLLABUS
(For the Session of 2020-21 Only)
Education
(THEORY)

खण्ड (अ) शिक्षा सिद्धान्त–

1. इकाई 1 – प्रस्तावना – शिक्षा का अर्थ, प्रचलित, संकुलित, वैज्ञानिक एवं व्यापक अर्थ, शिक्षा का महत्व, आवश्यकता एवं उपयोगिता।
2. इकाई 2 – शिक्षा का उद्देश्य– (क) व्यक्तिगत–सामाजिक (ख) व्यावसायिक वर्तमान परिस्थितियों के सन्दर्भ में भारत में शिक्षा के उद्देश्य।
3. इकाई 3 – शिक्षा के अभिकरण– घर, विद्यालय, समुदाय।
4. इकाई 4 – शिक्षा प्रणालियाँ– माण्टेसरी किण्डरगार्डन एवं बेसिक शिक्षा प्रणाली।

खण्ड (ब) शिक्षा मनोविज्ञान

5. इकाई 5 – शिक्षा मनोविज्ञान– अर्थ, क्षेत्र, महत्व, उपयोगिता।
6. इकाई 6 – बालक का विकास– (क) प्रारम्भिक बाल्यकाल– शारीरिक एवं मानसिक विकास, भाषा, संवेगात्मक एवं सामाजिक विकास।
(ख) पूर्व किशोरावस्था– शारीरिक, मानसिक, संवेगात्मक एवं सामाजिक विकास।
7. इकाई 7 – अधिगम– अर्थ, सीखने की प्रक्रिया, सीखने के नियम, सीखने के सिद्धान्त एवं त्रुटि, सूझ।
8. इकाई 8 – व्यक्तिगत भेद–अर्थ, शारीरिक, मानसिक एवं व्यक्तिगत भेद।

Class – XI
REVISED SYLLABUS
(For the Session of 2020-21 Only)
Military Science
(THEORY)

PART- I

Unit- 1

1. सैन्य विज्ञान : परिचय, परिभाषा, क्षेत्र तथा महत्व
2. सैन्य विज्ञान का अन्य विषयों से सम्बन्ध
(अ) राजनीतिशास्त्र (ब) भूगोल (स) इतिहास

PART- II

Unit- 2 राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा

3. राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा : परिभाषा तथा क्षेत्र
4. राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के तत्व
5. भारत की सुरक्षा में भौगोलिक तत्व

Unit- 3 भारत तथा उसके पड़ोसी

6. भारत–पाक सम्बन्ध
7. भारत–चीन सम्बन्ध
8. भारत–नेपाल सम्बन्ध

PART- III

Unit- 4 सैन्य मनोविज्ञान

- 11– मनोबल
- 12– अनुशासन
- 13– नेतृत्व
- 15– मावन प्रबन्ध

Unit- 5 नागरिक सुरक्षा

- 16– नागरिक सुरक्षा : परिभाषा, क्षेत्र, महत्व
- 17– नागरिक सुरक्षा के उपाय
- 18– नागरिक सुरक्षा संगठन

PART- IV

Unit- 6 वैदिककालीन तथा महाकाव्य कालीन सैन्य संगठन

- 19- वैदिककालीन सैन्य पद्धति
- 20- महाकाव्यकालीन सैन्य पद्धति

Unit- 7

- 21- झेलम का युद्ध (326 ई.पू.)
- 22- मौर्यकालीन सैन्य पद्धति

Unit- 8 हिन्दूकालीन सैन्य पद्धति

- 24- गुप्त साम्राज्य की सैन्य पद्धति
- 25- हर्षकालीन सैन्य पद्धति

Unit- 9 मुगलकालीन सैन्य पद्धति

- 26- पानीपत का प्रथम संग्राम (1526 ई.)

Unit- 10 राजपूत सैन्य पद्धति

- 27- हल्दीघाटी का युद्ध (1576 ई.)

Class – XI
REVISED SYLLABUS
(For the Session of 2020-21 Only)
Geology
(THEORY)

Unit- I भौतिक भू विज्ञान

1. परिचय

Unit- II

- 3- पृथ्वी की उत्पत्ति

- लैपलास की परिकल्पना
- जीन्स एवं जैफरी की परिकल्पना
- ए.सी. बैनर्जी की परिकल्पना

- 4- पृथ्वी की आयु : आधुनिक विधि द्वारा आयु ज्ञात करना

- 5- पृथ्वी की आन्तरिक संरचना का प्रारम्भिक ज्ञान

Unit- III

- 7- नदी- अवस्थाएं तथा उनके भू-वैज्ञानिक कार्य, उत्तराखण्ड की प्रमुख नदियां।

- 8- ज्वालामुखी- परिभाषा, कारण एवं प्रकार

- 9- भूकम्प- परिभाषा, भूकम्प नापने की विधि, कारण, भारत में भूकम्पीय क्षेत्र, उत्तराखण्ड की संक्षिप्त भूकम्पीय स्थिति।

Unit- IV

- 11- भ्रंश – परिभाषा, वर्गीकरण तथा पहचान।

- 12- वलन – परिभाषा, वर्गीकरण तथा पहचान।

- 13- विषम विन्ध्यास – परिभाषा, वर्गीकरण तथा पहचान।

Unit- V खनिज विज्ञान

- 15- खनिजों की परिभाषा

- 16- खनिजों के भौतिक गुण

- 17- खनिजों के रासायनिक गुण

- 18- खनिजों का वर्णन- (क) बायोटाइट (ख) मस्कोवाइट (ग) टाल्क (घ) क्वार्ट्ज
(च) माइक्रोकलीन (छ) कैल्साइट (ज) हीरा (झ) मैग्नेटाइट (ट) हेमेटाइट
(ठ) चाल्कोपाइराइट (ड) औलीवीन मोह का कठोरता स्केल

Class – XI
REVISED SYLLABUS
(For the Session of 2020-21 Only)
Mathematics
(THEORY)

UNIT-I: SETS AND FUNCTIONS

1. Sets :

Sets and their representations. Empty set. Finite & Infinite sets. Equal sets. Subsets. Subsets of the set of real numbers especially intervals (with notations). Power set. Universal set. Venn diagrams. Union and Intersection of sets.

2. Relations & Functions:

Ordered pairs, Cartesian product of sets. Number of elements in the cartesian product of two finite sets. Cartesian product of the reals with itself. Definition of relation, pictorial diagrams, domain, codomain and range of a relation. Function as a special kind of relation from one set to another. Pictorial representation of a function, domain, co-domain & range of a function. Real valued function of the real variable, domain and range of these functions, constant, identity, polynomial, rational, modulus, signum and greatest integer functions with their graphs.

3. Trigonometric Functions:

Positive and negative angles. Measuring angles in radians & in degrees and conversion from one measure to another. Definition of trigonometric functions with the help of unit circle. Truth of the identity $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$, for all x . Signs of trigonometric functions and sketch of their graphs. Expressing $\sin(x+y)$ and $\cos(x+y)$ in terms of $\sin x$, $\sin y$, $\cos x$ & $\cos y$. Deducing the identities like the following:

$$\tan(x \pm y) = \frac{\tan x \pm \tan y}{1 \mp \tan x \tan y}, \cot(x \pm y) = \frac{\cot x \cot y \mp 1}{\cot y \pm \cot x},$$

$$\sin x + \sin y = 2 \sin \frac{x+y}{2} \cos \frac{x-y}{2}, \cos x + \cos y = 2 \cos \frac{x+y}{2} \cos \frac{x-y}{2},$$

$$\sin x - \sin y = 2 \cos \frac{x+y}{2} \sin \frac{x-y}{2}, \cos x - \cos y = -2 \sin \frac{x+y}{2} \sin \frac{x-y}{2}.$$

Identities related to $\sin 2x$, $\cos 2x$, $\tan 2x$, $\sin 3x$, $\cos 3x$ and $\tan 3x$.

UNIT-II: ALGEBRA

2- Complex Numbers and Quadratic Equations:

Need for complex numbers, especially $\sqrt{-1}$, to be motivated by inability to solve every quadratic equation. Brief description of algebraic properties of complex numbers. Argand plane. Statement of Fundamental Theorem of Algebra, solution of quadratic equations in the complex number system.

3- Linear Inequalities:

Linear inequalities. Algebraic solutions of linear inequalities in one variable and their representation on the number line. Graphical solution of linear inequalities in two variables. Solution of system of linear inequalities in two variables- graphically.

4- Permutations & Combinations:

Fundamental principle of counting. Factorial $n.(n!)$ Permutations and combinations, and their connections, simple applications.

6- Sequence and Series:

Sequence and Series. Arithmetic progression (A. P.). arithmetic mean (A.M.) Geometric progression (G.P.), general term of a G.P., sum of n terms of a G.P., geometric mean (G.M.), relation between A.M. and G.M.

UNIT-III: COORDINATE GEOMETRY

1. Straight Lines:

Brief recall of 2D from earlier classes. Slope of a line and angle between two lines. Various forms of equations of a line: parallel to axes, point-slope form, slope-intercept form, twopoint form, intercepts form and normal form. General equation of a line. Distance of a point from a line.

2. Conic Sections:

Sections of a cone: circle, ellipse, parabola, hyperbola. Standard equations and simple properties of parabola, ellipse and hyperbola. Standard equation of a circle.

3. Introduction to Three -dimensional Geometry

Coordinate axes and coordinate planes in three dimensions. Coordinates of a point. Distance between two points and section formula.

UNIT-IV: CALCULUS

1. Limits and Derivatives:

Derivative introduced as rate of change both as that of distance function and geometrically, intuitive idea of limit. Definition of derivative, relate it to slope of tangent of the curve, derivative of sum, difference, product and quotient of functions. Derivatives of polynomial and trigonometric functions.

UNIT-VI: STATISTICS & PROBABILITY

1. Statistics:

Measure of dispersion; mean deviation, variance and standard deviation of ungrouped/grouped data.

2. Probability:

Random experiments: outcomes, sample spaces (set representation). Events: occurrence of events, 'not', 'and' and 'or' events, exhaustive events, mutually exclusive events. Probability of an event, probability of 'not', 'and' & 'or' events.

Class – XI
REVISED SYLLABUS
(For the Session of 2020-21 Only)
Physics
(THEORY)

Unit I: Physical World and Measurement

Need for measurement: Units of measurement; systems of units; SI units, fundamental and derived units. Length, mass and time measurements; accuracy and precision of measuring instruments; errors in measurement; significant figures. Dimensions of physical quantities, dimensional analysis and its applications.

Unit II: Kinematics

Uniform and non-uniform motion, average speed and instantaneous velocity. Uniformly accelerated motion, velocity-time, position-time graphs, relations for uniformly accelerated motion (graphical treatment). Elementary concepts of differentiation and integration for describing motion. Scalar and vector quantities: Position and displacement vectors, general vectors and notation, equality of vectors, multiplication of vectors by a real number; addition and subtraction of vectors. Relative velocity. Unit vector; Resolution of a vector in a plane - rectangular components. Motion in a plane. Cases of uniform velocity and uniform acceleration-projectile motion. Uniform circular motion.

Unit III: Laws of Motion

Law of conservation of linear momentum and its applications. Equilibrium of concurrent forces. Static and kinetic friction, laws of friction, rolling friction. Dynamics of uniform circular motion: Centripetal force, examples of circular motion (vehicle on level circular road, vehicle on banked road).

Unit IV: Work, Energy and Power

Scalar product of vectors. Work done by a constant force and a variable force; kinetic energy, work-energy theorem, power. Notion of potential energy, potential energy of a spring, conservative forces: conservation of mechanical energy (kinetic and potential energies); non-conservative forces: elastic and inelastic collisions in one and two dimensions.

Unit V: Motion of System of Particles and Rigid Body

Centre of mass of a two-particle system, momentum conservation and centre of mass motion. Centre of mass of a rigid body; centre of mass of uniform rod. Vector product of vectors; moment of a force, torque, angular momentum, conservation of angular momentum with some examples. Equilibrium of rigid bodies, rigid body rotation and equations of rotational motion, comparison of linear and rotational motions; moment of inertia, radius of gyration. Values of moments of inertia for simple geometrical objects (no derivation).

Unit VI: Gravitation

The universal law of gravitation. and its variation with altitude and depth. Gravitational potential energy; gravitational potential. Escape velocity. Orbital velocity of a satellite. Geo-stationary satellites.

Unit VII: Properties of Bulk Matter

Stress-strain relationship, Hooke's law, Young's modulus, bulk modulus, Pressure due to a fluid column; Pascal's law and its applications (hydraulic lift and hydraulic brakes). Effect of gravity on fluid pressure. Viscosity, Stokes' law, terminal velocity, Reynold's number, streamline and turbulent flow. Bernoulli's theorem and its applications. Surface energy and surface tension, angle of contact, application of surface tension ideas to drops, bubbles and capillary rise. Thermal expansion; specific heat - calorimetry; change of state - latent heat. Thermal conductivity, Newton's law of cooling.

Unit VIII: Thermodynamics

Thermal equilibrium and definition of temperature (zeroth law of thermodynamics). Heat, work and internal energy. First law of thermodynamics. Second law of thermodynamics: reversible and irreversible processes.

Unit IX: Behaviour of Perfect Gas and Kinetic Theory

Equation of state of a perfect gas, work done on compressing a gas. Kinetic theory of gases - assumptions, concept of pressure. Kinetic energy and temperature; rms speed of gas molecules; degrees of freedom, law of equipartition of energy (statement only) and application to specific heats of gases; concept of mean free path, Avogadro's number.

Unit X: Oscillations and Waves

Periodic motion - period, frequency, displacement as a function of time. Periodic functions. Simple harmonic motion (S.H.M) and its equation; phase; oscillations of a spring-restoring force and force constant; energy in S.H.M.-kinetic and potential energies; simple pendulum-derivation of expression for its time period; free, forced and damped oscillations (qualitative ideas only), resonance. Wave motion. Longitudinal and transverse waves, speed of wave motion. Displacement

relation for a progressive wave. Principle of superposition of waves, reflection of waves, standing waves in strings and organ pipes, Beats.

Class – XI
REVISED SYLLABUS
(For the Session of 2020-21 Only)
Agriculture for fl
(THEORY)

(विषय कोड – 134)
कृषि – शस्य विज्ञान
प्रथम प्रश्न-पत्र

(शस्य विज्ञान-साधारण फसलें, मिट्टी तथा खाद)

(सिद्धान्त)

फार्म की साधारण फसलें- गेहूँ, धान, मक्का, सोयाबीन, सरसों, अरहर, मटर, चना, बरसीम, आलू और गन्ने का निम्न शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत अध्ययन-

संस्तुत प्रजातियां उनके मुख्य गुण, प्रदेश के उपयुक्त क्षेत्र, बोने का समय, बीज, दर, बोने की विधि, खाद देना, सिंचाई करना, फसल रक्षा, उपर्युक्त फसलों के खर-पतवार, मुख्य कीट एवं रोगों के लक्षण तथा निवारण, फसल काटना, मडाई, उपज तथा इनका बीजोत्पादन।

मिट्टियां- मिट्टियों का वर्गीकरण- बजरीली, बलुई, दोमट, सिल्ट, तथा चिकनी मिट्टी, मिट्टी के भौतिक गुण।

खाद तथा खाद देना, पौधे की वृद्धि के लिए आवश्यक पोषक तत्व, खेत को मुख्य फसलों द्वारा मिट्टी से ली जाने वाली नाइट्रोजन, फास्फोरस तथा पोटैश की मात्रा, खाद देने की आवश्यकता, हरी खाद की फसलें और उनके उपयोग।

निम्न खादों का अध्ययन-

गोबर की खाद, कम्पोस्ट, अरण्डी की खली, मूंगफली की खली, यूरिया, अमोनियम सल्फेट, सुपर फास्फेट, राक फास्फेट, पोटेशियम सल्फेट, म्यूरैट आफ पोटैश, मिश्रित खाद, डाई अमोनिया फास्फेट तथा जैविक खाद- वर्मीकल्चर ब्लू, ग्रीन,, एलगी, राइजोवियम कल्चर

1. जलवायु और मृदा का पर्यावरण प्रदूषण और जीवित संसार पर इसके प्रभाव।
2. आधुनिक कृषि का पर्यावरण पर प्रभाव।
(क) अधिक उपज प्रदान करने वाली किस्मों के प्रयोग का भाव।
(स) उर्वरकों एवं फसल सुरक्षा रसायन के प्रयोग का पर्यावरण पर प्रभाव
3. वनों की क्षीणता, चारागाहों एवं फसलों का पर्यावरण पर प्रभाव
4. प्रदूषण नियंत्रण के उपाय।

(विषय कोड – 135)
(कृषि– वनस्पति विज्ञान)
द्वितीय प्रश्न–पत्र
(सिद्धान्त)

1. वनस्पति पादप अंगों का वाह्य आकारिकी–मूल स्तम्भ और पर्ण, उनके कार्य और रूपान्तर।
3. परागण– परागण का प्रारूपिक अध्ययन विधि तथा क्रियाविधि।
4. फल के प्रारूप, उनके कार्य।
5. बीज के प्रारूप, कार्य और प्रकीर्णन।
6. अन्तः अकारिकी–वनस्पति कोशिका संरचना, कोशिका के अन्तर्वस्तु, (माइटासिस) तथा विषम उत्तकों के कार्य। एक बीजपत्री और द्विबीज–पत्री मूल स्तम्भ
7. पादप शरीर क्रिया (केवल प्रारम्भिक अध्ययन)
8. – (ख) वाष्पोत्सर्जन तथा मूलीय दाब, उसका कार्य और महत्व।
(ग) रंध्रों की संरचना और कार्य, कार्वन स्वांगीकरण की दक्षकार्य क्रिया में सहायक कारक।
(घ) खाद्य पदार्थों का स्थानान्तरण तथा संग्रह।
9. वर्गीकरण वनस्पति विज्ञान और वनस्पति जगत का प्रारम्भिक परिचय जहां तक सम्भव हो सके
प्रेमिनी, क्रूसीफेरो, लेगूमनेसी, सोलोनेसी।
10. सूक्ष्म जैविकों का प्रारम्भिक अध्ययन–
(क) वायरस।
(ग) फंजाई।
(ड.) जन्तु (सूक्ष्म)

(विषय कोड – 136)
(कृषि- भौतिक एवं जलवायु विज्ञान)
तृतीय प्रश्न-पत्र
(सिद्धान्त)

सामान्य मात्रक, मापन, विमा, विमा के उपयोग, बर्नियर तथा सूक्ष्म मापी पैमाने बलों का संगठन और विघटन बल, बल युग्म, बल का घूर्ण।

वेग तथा त्वरण, संवेग, गति के नियम, गुरुत्वाधीन गति, गुरुत्वाजनित त्वरण, वृत्तीय गति, अपकेन्द्रीय तथा अभिकेन्द्रीय बल। उपग्रह का कक्षीय वेग, पलायन वेग, द्रवों पर दाब, ठोस द्रव का अपेक्षिक घनत्व, निकल्सन हाइड्रोमीटर।

सरल मशीनें जैसे घिरी तथा उत्तोलक। साधारण पम्पों का कार्य शक्ति तथा ऊर्जा, ऊष्मा तथा ताप संवहन, संचालन तथा विकिरण ऊष्मा चालकता गुणांक।

ऊष्मा के कारण मिट्टी में भौतिक परिवर्तन, गुप्त ऊष्मा एवं कार्य में सम्बन्ध, ओसांक, अपेक्षित आर्द्रता और इसका निवारण

मेघ, कुहरा, कुहसा, पाला, हिम, ओला आदि की रचना मौसम पूर्वानुमान पर प्रारम्भिक विचार ऊष्मा और कार्य में सम्बन्ध।

प्रकाश संचरण के नियम, सम तथा गोली तलों से परावर्तन तथा वर्तन ताल (लेन्स)। व्यक्तिकरण एवं ध्रुवण की संक्षिप्त जानकारी ध्वनि वेग आवृत्ति तरंग, दैर्ध्य में सम्बन्ध, अनुप्रस्थ, अनुदैर्ध्य की तरंग की परिभाषा, आवृत्ति तरंग, दैर्ध्य में सम्बन्ध, अनुप्रस्थ, अनुदैर्ध्य तरंग की परिभाषा, आवृत्ति और आवर्तकाल में सम्बन्ध

धारा, वोल्टता और प्रतिरोध (बी0ओ0टी0) विद्युत शक्ति, शक्ति की यांत्रिक एवं विद्युत मापकों के सम्बन्ध, विद्युत मात्रक, विद्युत के उपयोग। व्हीट स्टोन सेतु का सिद्धान्त, मीटर सेतु।

(विषय कोड – 137)
(कृषि अभियंत्रण)
चतुर्थ प्रश्न-पत्र
(सिद्धान्त)

2- हल- हलों के विभिन्न प्रकार तथा-देशी हल, मेरटन हल, सावास हल, चाहवाह हल, विकट्री हल, प्रजा हल-इनकी बनावट विभिन्न भाग एवं उनके कार्य रचना में प्रयोग होने वाली सामग्री, चौड़ाई-गहराई कम अधिक करना, खड़ी तथा पड़ी झिरी उनके कार्य, कार्य करते समय आवश्यक समन्जन एवं सावधानियां विभिन्न हलों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन प्रचलन में व्यावहारिक बांधाएं

3- (अ) अन्य कृषि यन्त्र- कल्टीवेटर, हो, हैरो, बीज तथा उर्वरक, ड्रिल, स्प्रेयर, डस्टर, त्रिफाली के विभिन्न भाग एवं उनके कार्य। ट्रैक्टर- उसके प्रयोग ट्रैक्टर चलाने में आने वाली समस्याओं और उनका निवारण।

(ब) हस्त चलित तथा शक्ति चलित कुट्टी काटने की मशीन, बैल चलित तथा शक्ति चलित गन्ना, कोल्हू बैल चलित आलू खोदक यन्त्र के कार्य, प्रमुख भाग एवं उनके प्रयोग में सावधानियां एवं रख-रखाव।

4- यन्त्रों के खिचाव की माप, डाइनोमीटर, खिचाव पर प्रभाव डालने वाले कारक, शक्ति चयन में खिचाव के प्रभाव का महत्व।

5- (अ) जल उत्पादक (वाटर लिफ्टर) सेन्ट्रीफ्यूगल पम्प की बनावट, कार्य, जल निष्कासन की मात्रा, प्रतिदिन सिंचित क्षेत्रफल रूकावट एवं निदान, सावधानियां तथा रख-रखाव।

(ब) एक सिलिण्डर डीजल इंजन की बनावट, साधारण व्यवधान तथा निदान, इंजन मोटर का चयन, रख-रखाव तथा सावधानियां।

6- भू-परिष्करण-

(अ) कर्षण के उद्देश्य, विधि, प्रकार, समय तथा रासायनिक एवं भौतिक प्रभाव।

(ब) जुताई की विधियां, गुण, दोष तथा प्रभाव, अन्तः कृषि की आवश्यकता, विभिन्न फसलों में अन्तः कृषि हेतु प्रयोज्य कृषि यन्त्रों के नाम, रासायनिक एवं भौतिक प्रभाव।

7- पट्टा, घिरी और गेयर द्वारा शक्ति प्रेषण की विधि, सीमाएं, सावधानियां तथा रख रखाव। चाल एवं माप ज्ञात करने सम्बन्धी सामान्य प्रश्नों की गणना।

(विषय कोड – 138)
(कृषि- गणित तथा प्रारम्भिक सांख्यिकी)
पंचम प्रश्न-पत्र
(सिद्धान्त)

बीजगणित- घातांक सिद्धान्त, विवरण, समान्तर, गुणोत्तर पर सरल प्रश्न।

त्रिकोणमिति- वृत्तीय फलनों की परिभाषा तथा उनके कोणों $0^\circ, 30^\circ, 45^\circ, 90^\circ, 180^\circ$ किसी के वित्तीय फलनों के मानकों को $90+B, 180+B$

दो कोणों के योग और अन्तर के ज्या, कोज्या और स्पज्या के त्रिकोणमितीय अनुपात, ज्या और कोज्या के गुणनफलों का योग और अन्तर के रूप में व्यक्त करना।

ठोस ज्यामिति- आयताकार, ठोस, बेलन, शंकु के आयतन और पृष्ठों को ज्ञात करने में सूत्रों का प्रयोग।

निर्देशांक ज्यामिति- कार्तीय निर्देशांक, दो बिन्दुओं के बीच की दूरी एवं उन्हें दिये हुए अनुपात में विभाजित करने वाले के निर्देशांक इन पर प्रश्न।

सांख्यिकी आंकड़ों का संग्रह, वर्गीकरण तथा सारणीकरण बारम्बारता बंटन, केन्द्रीय भाग, समान्तर माध्य, माध्यिका, बहुलक माध्य।

1- $1+1+1+1+2+2 = 08$

2- $1+1+2+4 = 08$

3- $1+1+2+4 = 08$

4- $1+1+2+4 = 08$

5- $6+6+6 = 18$

50

2009-10
URDU (Core) Code No. 106
CLASS XI

One Paper

3 Hours

Marks: 100

Section – A

Marks : 60

1. Reading Skills :

- (i) Comprehension of an unseen passage (factual) of about 150 words followed by five questions. 10

2. Writing Skills :

- a) Paragraph Writing 10
- b) General study of news papers, magazines and periodicals in the language with the object of writing :
- (i) Letter to the Editor 10
- (ii) Writing and elaborating small news 05
- (iii) Advertisements 05

3. Applied Grammar :

- a. Knowledge of Part of Speech 10
- (i) **Ism Ki Qismein**
Marafa
Nakra
- (ii) **Zameer Ki Qismein**
Mutakallim
Hazir
Ghaeb
- (iii) **Sifat Ki Qismein**
Zati
Nisbati
Adadi
Miqdari
- b. Correction and transformation of words and sentences (all grammatical forms) 05
- c. Sentence making with the help of idiomatic phrases 05

Section – B

Marks : 40

1. Prose : Prescribed Text-Books

A. Book I

20

Abbu Khan Ki Bakri By Dr. Zakir Hussain,

Published by the National Book Trust of India, New Delhi.

- (i) One out of two extracts from the prescribed book followed by short answer type questions for comprehension 07
- (ii) One essay type question about 100 words on content/theme. 05
- (iii) Four short answer type questions on the lesson of prescribed lessons. 08

B. Book II

20

Delhi Ka Yadgar Mushaira By Farhatullah Beg

Published by Anjuman Taraqqi Urdu, New Delhi.

- (i) One out of two extracts from the prescribed book followed by short answer type questions for comprehension 07
- (ii) One essay type question about 100 words on content/theme. 05
- (iii) Four short answer type questions on characters/event/evaluative in Nature 08

Recommended books :

- (i) **Urdu Qawaid**, Published by the NCERT, New Delhi

कोविड 19 महामारी के कारण शैक्षिक सत्र 2020–21 हेतु विषय– उर्दू (कक्षा–11) में उपरोक्त पाठ्यक्रम से 30 प्रतिशत की कटौती निम्नवत् की जाती है:–

Class – XI
DELETED SYLLABUS
(For the Session of 2020-21 Only)
Urdu (Sub. Code 106)
(THEORY)

Section – A

Writing Skills : Advertisements

Applied Grammer

- 1- Ism ki Qismein : Marafa, Nakra.
- 2- Sifat ki Qismein : Zati, Nisbati, Adadi, Miqdari.

Section – B

Prose

Book I : Abbu Khan Ki Bakri By Dr Zakir Husain.

- Kahaniyan :
- (i) Poori jo kadhai se nikal bhagi.
 - (ii) Murghi Ajmer Chali.
 - (iii) Murghi ka nirala bachcha.
 - (iv) Usi se thanda usi se garam.
 - (v) Aao ghar ghar khelein.

Book II : Dehli ka Yadgar Mushaira by Farhatullah Beg.

- Chapter :
- (i) Takmeel.
 - (ii) Taqdeer.

Class – XI
REVISED SYLLABUS
(For the Session of 2020-21 Only)
Computer Science
(THEORY)

UNIT 1: COMPUTER FUNDAMENTALS

Evolution of computers; Basics of computer and its operation: Functional Components and their interconnections, concept of Booting.

Software Concepts:

Types of Software - System Software, Utility Software and Application Software;

System Software: Operating System, Compilers, Interpreters and Assembler;

Utility Software : Anti Virus, File Management tools, Compression tools and Disk Management tools (Disk Cleanup, Disk Defragmenter, Backup);

Application Software as a tool: Word Processor, Presentation tools, Spreadsheet Package, Database Management System; Business software (for example: School Management System, Inventory Management System, Payroll System, Financial Accounting, Hotel Management, and Reservation System);

Operating System : Need for operating system, Functions of Operating System (Processor Management, Memory Management, File Management and Device Management), Types of operating system – Interactive (GUI based), Time Sharing, Real Time and Distributed;

Illustration and practice of the following tasks using any one of the above Operating Systems:

- Opening / Closing Windows
- Creating / Moving / Deleting Files / Folders
- Renaming Files / Folders
- Switching between Tasks

Memory Concepts :

Units : Byte, Kilo Byte, Mega Byte, Giga Byte, Tera Byte, Peta Byte

Primary Memory : Cache, RAM, ROM,

Secondary Memory : Hard Disk Drive, CD / DVD Drive, Pen Drive, Blue Ray Disk;

UNIT 2: PROGRAMMING METHODOLOGY

General Concepts; Modular approach; Clarity and Simplicity of Expressions, Use of proper Names for identifiers, Comments, Indentation; Documentation and Program Maintenance; Running and Debugging programs, Syntax Errors, Run-Time Errors, Logical Errors; Problem Solving Methodology and Techniques: Understanding of the problem, Identifying minimum number of inputs required for output, Step by step solution for the problem, breaking down solution into simple steps, Identification of arithmetic and logical operations required for solution, Using Control Structure: Conditional control and looping (finite and infinite);

UNIT 3: INTRODUCTION TO C++

Getting Started:

C++ character set, C++ Tokens (Identifiers, Keywords, Constants, Operators), Structure of a C++ Program (include files, main function); Header files – iostream.h, iomanip.h; **cout**, **cin**; Use of I/O operators (<< and >>), Use of endl and setw(), Cascading of I/O operators, Error Messages; Use of editor, basic commands of editor, compilation, linking and execution; standard input/output operations from C language: gets(), puts() of stdio.h header file;

Data Types, Variables and Constants:

Concept of Data types; Built-in Data types: **char**, **int**, **float** and **double**; Constants: Integer Constants, Character Constants (Backslash character constants - \n, \t), Floating Point Constants, String Constants; Access modifier: **const**; Variables of built-in data types, Declaration/Initialisation of variables, Assignment statement; Type modifier: signed, unsigned, long;

Operators and Expressions:

Operators: Arithmetic operators (-,+,*/,%), Unary operator (-), Increment and Decrement Operators (—,++), Relational operators (>,>=,<,<=,==,!=), Logical operators (!, &&, ||), Conditional operator: <condition>?<if true>:<else>; Precedence of Operators; Expressions; Automatic type conversion in expressions, Type casting; C++ shorthand's (+=, -=, *=, /=, %=);

UNIT 4: PROGRAMMING IN C++

Flow of control:

Conditional statements: **if-else**, Nested **if**, **switch..case..default**, Nested **switch..case**, break statement (to be used in switch..case only); Loops: **while**, **do - while** , **for** and Nested loops;

String Functions:

Header File: string.h

Function: **isalnum()**, **isalpha()**, **isdigit()**, **islower()**, **isupper()**, **tolower()**, **toupper()**;

Character Functions:

Header File: ctype.h

Functions: **isalnum()**, **isalpha()**, **isdigit()**, **islower()**, **isupper()**, **tolower()**, **toupper()**, **strcpy()**, **strcat()**, **strlen()**, **strcmp()**, **strcmpi()**;

Mathematical Functions:

Header File-math.h, stdlib.h;

Functions: **fabs()**, **log()**, **log10()**, **pow()**, **sqrt()**, **sin()**, **cos()**, **abs()**,

Other Functions:

Header File- stdlib.h;

Functions: **randomize()**, **random()**;

User Defined Functions:

Defining a function; function prototype, Invoking/calling a function, passing arguments to function, specifying argument data types, default argument, constant argument, call by value, call by reference, returning values from a function, calling functions with arrays, scope rules of functions and variables; local and global variables;

Structured Data Type: Array

Declaration/initialisation of One-dimensional array, Inputting array elements, Accessing array elements, Manipulation of Array elements (sum of elements, product of elements, average of elements, linear search, finding maximum/minimum value); Declaration/Initialization of a String, string manipulations (counting vowels/consonants/digits/ special characters, case conversion, reversing a string, reversing each word of a string);

Two-dimensional Array :

Declaration/initialisation of a two-dimensional array, inputting array elements Accessing array elements, Manipulation of Array elements (sum of row element, column elements, diagonal elements, finding maximum/minimum values);

Structures:

Defining a Structure, Declaring structure variables, Accessing structure elements

Class – XI REVISED SYLLABUS (For the Session of 2020-21 Only) Business Studies (THEORY)

A Part: Foundations of Business

Unit 1: Nature and Purpose of Business

- Concept and characteristics of business
- Business, profession and employment - distinctive features
- Objectives of business - economic and social, role of profit in business
- Classification of business activities: Industry and Commerce
- Industry - types: primary, secondary, tertiary
- Commerce: Trade and Auxiliaries
- Business risks - nature and causes,

Unit 2: Forms of Business Organisations

- Sole Proprietorship; Joint Hindu Family Business-meaning, features, merits and limitations;
- Partnership- meaning, types, registration, merits, limitations, types of partners;
- Cooperative Societies-types, merits and limitations
- Company: Private Ltd., Public Ltd. - merits, limitations;
- Starting a business - Basic factors.

Unit 3: Private, Public & Global Enterprises

- Private Sector and Public Sector
- Forms of organising public sector enterprises
- Departmental Undertaking
- Statutory Corporation .
- Government Company
- Changing role of public sector

Unit 4: Business Services

- Nature and types of Business services - Banking, Insurance, Transportation, Warehousing, Communication.
- Banking - types of Banks, Functions of Commercial banks, E-banking
- Insurance - principles, types: life, fire and marine
- Warehousing: types and functions

Unit 5: Emerging Modes of Business

- E-Business - Meaning, scope and benefits, Resources required for successful e-business implementation, On-line transactions, payment mechanism, security and safety of business transactions;

Unit 6: Social Responsibility of Business and Business Ethics

- Concept of social responsibility.
- Case for social responsibility;
- Responsibility towards owners, investors, employees, consumers, government and community
- Environmental protection and business

Part B: Organisation, Finance and Trade

Unit 7: Formation of a Company

Stages in the formation of a company;

- Promotion,
- Incorporation, and
- Commencement of business

Unit 8: Sources of Business Finance

- Nature and significance of business finance
- Owner's funds
- Sources of raising Finance:
 - Equity and Preference shares
 - Debentures and Bonds
 - Loan from Financial Institutions
 - Retained Profits
 - Global Depository Receipt, American Depository Receipt
 - Loans from commercial Banks
 - Public deposits
 - Trade Credit

Unit 9: Small Business:

- Small Scale Industry; Tiny Sector; cottage and rural industry; ,
- Role of small business in rural India;
- Problems of small business in India.
- Government Assistance and Special Schemes for Industries in rural, backward and hilly areas.

Unit 10: Internal Trade

- Meaning and types of internal trade: wholesale and retail.
- Services of a wholesaler and a retailer
- Types of Retail Trade:
 - Departmental store, super market, malls, chain store, mail order business, consumer's cooperative store.
 - Automatic Vending Machine
- Role of Chamber of Commerce and Industry in promotion of internal trade.

Unit 11: International Business

- Nature, Importance and complexities involved in International Business;
- Ways of entering into international Business. Organizational support and incentives; Zone/special Economic Zone; International Trade Institutions and Agreement: UNCTAD, World Bank, IMF.

Unit 12: Project Work

Suggestive/Illustrative Projects

Any one of the following:-

- (i) Find out from local sample business unit (s) the various objectives they pursue.
- (ii) Problems of setting up and running business units.
- (iii) Enquiry into the ethics of running business through questionnaires.
- (iv) Survey of quality of bank services in the local branch office.
- (v) Study of postal and courier mail services.
- (vi) Availability and use of agency services, advertising, packaging, investments in savings schemes, etc.
- (vii) Survey of the popularity of credit cards issued by different banks.
- (viii) Study the profile of a sole trader/partnership commenting on the nature and working of business.
- (ix) Study of a Joint Hindu family business.

- (x) Study of the working of any cooperative society.
- (xi) Study of a small business unit regarding source of finance.

- (xii) Study of nature of small traders (like hawkers and pedlars in a specific locality) with reference to types of goods, capital investment, turnover.
- (xiii) Study of weekly bazaar in a locality.
- (xiv) Study of franchise retail store.
- (xv) Study of export/import procedure of any article.
- (xvi) Problems of women entrepreneurs in business.
- (xvii) Survey of waste/garbage disposal by a business enterprise
- (xviii) Study of pavement trade.
- (xix) Prepare a scrapbook and collect articles on the changing role of public sector and any other topics related to the syllabus.

Marks may be suitably distributed over the different parts of the Project Report-

1. Objectives
2. Methodology
3. Conclusions - findings and suggestions

Class – XI
REVISED SYLLABUS
(For the Session of 2020-21 Only)
Accountancy
(THEORY)

Part A: Financial Accounting - I

Unit 1: Introduction to Accounting

- Accounting- meaning, objectives, Accounting as source of information, internal and external users of Accounting information and their needs
- Basic Accounting Terms - Asset, Liability, Capital, Expense, Income, Expenditure, Revenue, Debtors, Creditors, Goods, Cost, Gain, Stock, Purchase, Sales, Loss, Profit, Voucher, Discount, Transaction, Drawings.

Unit 2: Theory Base of Accounting

- Accounting Principles - meaning and nature
- Accounting Concepts: Entity, Money Measurement, Going Concern, Accounting Period, Dual Aspect, Revenue Recognition (Realisation), Matching, Accrual, Full Disclosure, Consistency.
- Process of accounting-from recording of business transactions to preparation of trial balance.

Unit 3: Recording of Business Transactions

- Voucher and Transactions: Origin of Transactions-Source Documents and Vouchers, Accounting Equation Approach - Meaning and Analysis of transactions using Accounting Equation: Rules of Debit and Credit.
- Recording of Transactions: Books of original entry - Journal:
i) Cash Book - Simple, Cashbook with Bank column and Petty Cashbook, ii) Ledger-meaning, utility, format; posting from Journal and Subsidiary books; Balancing of Accounts.
- Bank Reconciliation Statement: Meaning, Need and Preparation, Corrected Cash Book Balance

Unit 4: Trial Balance and Rectification of Errors

- Trial Balance: meaning, objectives and preparation.
- Errors: Types of Errors: Errors of omission, commission, principles and affecting Trial Balance.
- Detection and Rectification of Errors (One Sided and Two Sided).

Unit 5: Depreciation, Provisions and Reserves

- Depreciation: Meaning and need for charging depreciation, factors affecting depreciation, methods of depreciation-Straight Line method, Written Down Value method (excluding change in method).
- Provisions and Reserves: meaning, importance, difference between Provisions and Reserves.

Unit 6: Accounting for Bills of Exchange Transactions

- Bills of exchange and Promissory Note: definition, features, parties, specimen and distinction.
- Important Terms: Term of Bill, Accommodation Bill, Days of Grace, Date of Maturity, Bill at Sight, Discounting of Bill, Dishonour, Retirement and Renewal of a Bill.

Part B: Financial Accounting - II

Unit 7: Financial Statements

- Financial statements: meaning and users.
- Capital Expenditure and Deferred Revenue Expenditure
- Trading and Profit and Loss Account: Gross Profit, Operating and net profit.
- Balance Sheet: need, grouping and marshalling of Assets and Liabilities. Vertical and Horizontal Presentation of Financial Statements.
- Adjustments in preparation of financial statements with respect to closing stock, outstanding expenses, prepaid expenses, accrued Income, Income received In advance, depreciation and bad debts, provision for doubtful debts, provision for discount on debtors, manager's commission.
- Preparation of Trading and Profit & Loss Account and Balance Sheet of sole proprietorship.

Unit 8: Accounts from incomplete records

Incomplete records : meaning, uses and limitations. Ascertainment of profit/loss by statement of affairs method, conversion method.

Unit 9: Computers in Accounting

- Introduction to Computer and Accounting Information System (AIS)
- Applications of computers in accounting:
 - Automation of accounting process, designing accounting reports, MIS reporting, data exchange with other information systems
- Comparison of accounting processes in manual and computerized accounting, highlighting advantages and limitations of automation
- Sourcing of accounting system: readymade and customized and tailor-made accounting system. Advantages and disadvantages of each option.

Unit 10: Accounting and Database System

- Accounting and Database Management System
- Concept of entity and relationship: entities and relationships in an Accounting System: designing and creating simple tables, forms, queries and reports in the context of Accounting System.

Class – XI
REVISED SYLLABUS
(For the Session of 2020-21 Only)
Biology
(THEORY)

I. Diversity in Living World

Diversity of living organisms

Binomial System of nomenclature

Salient features of animal (non-chordates up to phylum level and chordates up to class level) and viruses, viroids, lichens.

II Structural Organisation in Animals and Plants

Tissues in animals and plants.

Morphology, anatomy and functions of different systems of an annelid (earthworm) and an amphibian (frog).

III CELL: STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION

Cell: Cell theory; Prokaryotic and eukaryotic cell, cell wall, cell membrane and cell organelles'

(plastids, mitochondria, endoplasmic reticulum, Golgi bodies/dictyosomes, ribosomes, lysosomes, vacuoles, centrioles) and nuclear organization.

Mitosis, meiosis, cell cycle.

Basic chemical constituents of living bodies.

Structure and functions of carbohydrates, proteins, lipids and nucleic acids. Enzymes: types, properties and function.

IV. Plant Physiology

Respiration, Photosynthesis.

V. Human Physiology

Breathing and respiration.

Body fluids and circulation.

Excretory products and elimination.

chemical coordination and regulation.

