



FINAL TERM SYLLABUS

2020-2021

CLASS 11

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1. Composition
- 2a. Directed writing
- 2b. Proposal writing
3. Grammar

- a-Transformation of sentences
- b-Prepositions
- c- Tenses
- 4-Comprehension

ENGLISH LITERATURE

The Tempest

1. The Tempest

Act 1, 2 and 3

2. Echoes-Short Stories

a-Salvatore

b-Fritz

c-Quality

d-The Chinese statue

- 3-Reverie-Poems

a-The Dolphins

b-The Gift of India

c-John Brown

d-The Spider and the Fly.

CHEMISTRY

S.No. UNIT

1. Some Basic Concepts of Chemistry
2. Structure of Atom
3. Classification of Elements and Periodicity in Properties
4. Chemical Bonding and Molecular Structure
5. States of Matter: Gases and Liquids
6. Chemical Thermodynamics
7. Equilibrium
8. Redox Reactions
9. Hydrogen
10. s -Block Elements
11. Some p -Block Elements
12. Organic Chemistry: Some basic Principles and Techniques

13. Hydrocarbons
14. Environmental Chemistry

HINDI

गर्ल्स हाई स्कूल एण्ड कॉलेज, प्रयागराज
सत्र - 2020-2021
विषय - हिन्दी
कक्षा - XI
पाठ्यक्रम

खण्ड - क व्याकरण

- 1- निबन्ध एवं कहानी लेखन
- 2- अपठित गद्यांश
- 3- (अ) वाक्य सुद्विकरण
(ब) मुहावरे लोकोक्तियाँ

खण्ड - ख साहित्य

- 1- गद्य संकलन (कहानियाँ)
 - (i) पुत्र - प्रेम
 - (ii) गौरी
 - (iii) शरणागत
 - (iv) सती
 - (v) आउटसाइडर
- 2- काव्य मञ्जरी (कवितारें)
 - (i) सारवी
 - (ii) बाल-लीला
 - (iii) एक फूल की याद
 - (iv) आः धरती कितना देती है
 - (v) नदी के द्वीप
- 3- आषाढ का एक दिन (नाटक)

अंक - प्रथम एवं द्वितीय

विशेष नोट - वार्षिक परीक्षा में व्याकरण, गद्य, पद्य एवं नाटक से सम्बन्धित समस्त पठित विषय सम्मिलित हैं।

— END —

Pg.No. 01/01

PHYSICS

- 1) Physical world Measurement and Significant Figures
- 2) Dimensional Analysis
- 3) Motion in a Plane
- 4) Newton's Laws of Motion
- 5) Friction
- 6) Uniform Circular Motion
- 7) Work, Energy and Power
- 8) Centre of Mass
- 9) Rotational Motion of a Rigid Body : Moment of Inertia
- 10) Gravitation : Planets and Satellites
- 11) Elasticity
- 12) Flow of Fluids
- 13) Surface Tension

- 14) Heat Transfer
- 15) Thermodynamics
- 16) Isothermal and Adiabatic Process
- 17) Heat Engine : Second Law of Thermodynamics
- 18) Behaviour of Perfect Gases and Kinetic Theory of Gases
- 19) Simple Harmonic Motion
- 20) Waves
- 21) Wave Motion
- 22) Superposition of Waves-1 : Interference and Beats
- 23) Superposition of Waves-2 : Stationary Waves : Vibration of Air Columns
- 24) Vibrations of Stretched Strings

BIOLOGY

1. The living world
2. Biological classification
3. Kingdom monera
4. Protista
5. Fungi
6. Plant kingdom
7. Animal kingdom
8. Morphology of flowering plants
9. Plant tissue
10. Cockroach
11. Cell- the unit of life
12. Biomolecules
13. Cell cycle and cell division
14. Transport in plants
15. Mineral nutrition
16. Photosynthesis
17. Respiration in plants
18. Plant growth and development
19. Digestion and absorption
20. Breathing and exchange of gases
21. Body fluids and circulation
22. Excretory system
23. Locomotion and movement
24. Neural control and coordination
25. Chemical coordination and integration
26. Virus

MATHEMATICS

SECTION A

Sets and functions

Sets

Relations

Functions:

- As special relations, concept of writing “y is a function of x” as $y = f(x)$.
- Introduction of Types: one to one, many to one, into, onto.
- Domain and range of a function.

Trigonometry

- **Trigonometric Functions**

- Relationship between trigonometric functions.
- Proving simple identities.-Signs of trigonometric functions.
- Domain and range of the trigonometric functions.
- Trigonometric functions of all angles.
- Periods of trigonometric functions.

- **Compound and multiple**

angles 2: Algebra

i.Principle of Mathematical Induction

ii. Complex

Numbers.

iii.Quadratic

Equations

Inequalities

- Quadratic Inequalities

iv. **Permutations and Combinations..**

- Restricted permutation.
- Certain things always occur together.
- Certain things never occur.
- Formation of numbers with digits.
- Word building - repeated letters - No letters repeated.
- Permutation of alike things.
- Permutation of Repeated things.

Combinations

- When all things are different.
- When all things are not different.

- **v. Binomial Theorem**

- **vi. Sequences and Series**

- . Arithmetic Progression (A.P.)
- . Geometric Progression(G.P)

Special Sum: $\sum n$, $\sum n^2$, $\sum n^3$

3 : Coordinate Geometry

- Basic concepts of Points and their coordinates.
- The straight line
- Angle between two lines.
- Condition of perpendicularity and parallelism.
- Intercept form.
- Perpendicular /normal form.
- General equation of a line.
- Distance of a point from a line.
- Distance between parallel lines.
- Equation of lines bisecting the angle between two lines.
- Definition of a locus.

ii. Circles

- Equations of a circle in:
 - Standard form.
 - Diameter form.
 - General form.
 - Parametric form.
 - Given the equation of a circle, to find the centre and the radius.
 - Finding the equation of a circle.
 - Given three non collinear points.
 - Given other sufficient data for example centre is (h, k) and it lies on a line and two points on the circle are given, etc.

4: Calculus

(i) Limits and Derivatives

Limits

- Notion and meaning of limits.
- Fundamental theorems on limits (statement only).
- Limits of algebraic and trigonometric functions

Differentiation

- Meaning and geometrical interpretation of derivative.
- Derivatives of simple algebraic and trigonometric functions and their formulae.
- Differentiation using first principles.
- Derivatives of sum/difference.
- Derivatives of product of functions. Derivatives of quotients of functions.

5 :Statistics and Probability

- i. Statistics
- ii. Probability

SECTION B

6: Conic Section

- Parabola
- Ellipse
- Hyperbola
- .General second degree equations

7. Introduction to 3 -Dimensional geometry

8: Mathematical Reasoning

SECTION C

9: Statistics

10. Correlation Analysis

11. Index Numbers and Moving Averages

- i. Index Numbers
- ii. Moving Averages
 - Meaning and purpose of the moving averages.
 - Calculation of moving averages with the given periodicity and plotting them on a graph.

COMPUTER SCIENCE

SECTION A

Basic Computer Hardware and Software

1. Numbers

Representation of numbers in different bases and interconversion between them (e.g. binary, octal, decimal, hexadecimal). Addition and subtraction operations for numbers in different bases.

2. Propositional logic, Hardware implementation, Arithmetic operations
 - (a) Propositional logic, well-formed formulae, truth values and interpretation of well formed formulae, truth tables. Propositional variables; the common logical connectives
 - (b) Logic and hardware, basic gates (AND, NOT, OR) and their universality, other gates (NAND, NOR, XOR, XNOR), half adder, full adder.

SECTION B

3. Introduction to Object Oriented Programming using Java.
4. Objects
 - (a) Objects as data (attributes) + behaviour (methods or methods); object as an instance of a class.
 - (b) Analysis of some real-world programming examples in terms of objects and classes.
 - (c) Basic concept of a virtual machine; Java Virtual Machine (JVM); compilation and execution of Java programs (the javac and java programs).
 - (d) Compile time and run time errors; basic concept of an exception, the Exception class, try-catch, throw, throws and finally.
5. Primitive values, Wrapper classes, Types and casting Primitive values and types: byte, int, short, long, float, double, boolean, char. Corresponding wrapper classes for each primitive type. Class as type of the object. Class as mechanism for user defined types. Changing types through user defined casting and automatic type coercion for some primitive types.
6. Variables, Expressions Variables as names for values; named constants (final), expressions (arithmetic and logical) and their evaluation (operators, associativity, precedence). Assignment operation; difference between left-hand side and right-hand side of assignment.

NOTE: Library functions for solving expressions may be used as and when required.
7. Statements, Scope Statements; conditional (if, if else, if else if, switch case) ternary operator, looping (for, while, do while), continue, break; grouping statements in blocks, scope and visibility of variables.
8. Methods and Constructors Methods and Constructors (as abstractions for complex user defined operations on objects), methods as mechanisms for side effects; formal arguments and actual arguments in methods; Static methods and variables. The this operator. Examples of algorithmic problem solving using methods (number problems, finding roots of algebraic equations etc.).
9. Arrays, Strings
Structured data types – arrays (single and multidimensional), strings. Example algorithms that use structured data types (searching, finding maximum/minimum, sorting techniques, solving systems of linear equations, substring, concatenation, length, access to char in string, etc.). Storing many data elements of the same type

requires structured data types – like arrays. Access in arrays is constant time and does not depend on the number of elements. Sorting techniques (bubble, selection, insertion), Structured data types can be defined by classes – String.

SECTION C

10. Basic input/output Data File Handling (Binary)

(a) Basic input/output using Scanner classes. Input/output exceptions. Tokens in an input stream, concept of whitespace, extracting tokens from an input stream (String Tokenizer class).

(b) Data File Handling. Need for Data file, Input Stream, Output Stream, Byte Stream (FileInputStream and FileOutputStream), Operations- Creation, Reading, Writing, Appending and Searching.

11. Recursion Concept of recursion, simple recursive methods (e.g. factorial, GCD, binary search, conversion of representations of numbers between different bases).

12. Trends in computing and ethical issues

(a) Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things, Virtual Reality and Augmented Reality. Brief understanding of the above and their impact on Society.

(b) Cyber Security, privacy, netiquette, spam, phishing. Brief understanding of the above.

(c) Intellectual property, Software copyright and patents and Free Software Foundation.

COMMERCE

1. Nature and Purpose of Business

i. Classification of human activities - economic and non-economic.

Classification of human activities - economic and non-economic. Types of economic activities.

Distinction between business, profession and employment.

ii. Definition and concept of business; classification of business activities.

Definition of business. Characteristics of business. Classification of business activities:

a. Industry: types of industries on the basis of activity (primary and secondary) and on the basis of size (micro, small, medium and large). Role of small businesses in India.

b. Commerce: branches of Commerce.

Commerce - its nature and functions; importance of Commerce. Branches of Commerce - trade and aids to trade. Relationship between commerce, trade and industry.

iii. Business objectives.

Business objectives: economic; social; human and national. Role of Profit in business.

2. Forms of Business Organisations

i. Introduction to business organizations.

Meaning, characteristics, types (private sector, public sector, Public Private Partnership (PPPs) /Joint Sector). Comparison between different types of organizations.

ii. Sole trader - objectives; formation; merits and demerits.

Meaning and definition of sole trader; characteristics and objectives of sole trader; merits and demerits.

iii. Partnership

a. Meaning, features; types of partners and partnership firms.

Meaning and definition of partnership; features of partnership firms; types of partners and partnerships.

b. Registration of Partnership firms.

Formation, meaning and contents of partnership deed; registration and consequences of non-registration.

c. Evaluation of partnership; merits and demerits.

Self-explanatory.

d. Comparison of sole proprietorship and partnership.

Self-explanatory.

iv. Corporate Organisations.

a. Joint Stock Company: meaning, features, merits, demerits and objectives.

b. Stages of Formation of a Company.

c. Promotion, meaning, role and types of promoters.

d. Incorporation of a company Meaning and steps of incorporation (including filing of documents), certificate of incorporation.

e. Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association (excluding alterations) and distinction between the two documents.

Meaning and contents of MOA and AOA. Distinction between the MOA and AOA.

f. Commencement of business.

Steps, Certificate of Commencement.

g. Prospectus and statement in lieu of prospectus – meaning and contents only.

h. Public and private companies and their comparative studies, privileges of private companies.

v. Public Sector Undertakings.

a. Meaning; characteristics, objectives, role and forms of Public Sector Undertakings (Government Companies).

Public Sector Undertakings – meaning; characteristics, objectives, role and criticisms.

Forms of Public Sector

Undertakings (Government companies – definitions, features, merits and demerits).

b. Public Private Partnerships.

Meaning and features of PPPs.

(vi) Co-operative organisations – meaning and characteristics.

Co-operative organizations - meaning; characteristics, advantages and disadvantages.

3. Social Responsibility of Business and Business Ethics

Concept and need for social responsibility.

Responsibility towards owners, investors, consumers, employees, government and community; Responsibility of business towards protection of environment;

Meaning and importance of Business ethics.

4. Emerging Modes of Business

i. E-business.

Scope and benefits, Resources required for successful e-business implementation, online transactions, payment mechanisms, security and safety of business transactions.

- ii. Outsourcing.
Concept, need and scope of BPO and KPO.
- iii. Smart Cards. Meaning.

5. Stock Exchange

- i. Meaning and importance.
- ii. Functions and services.
- iii. Major Stock Exchanges in India (BSE, NSE, DSE, ASE) – types and locations.
- iv. Types of operators – Brokers, Jobbers, Bulls and Bears.
- v. Terms used in Stock Exchange - ex-dividend, cum dividend, spot delivery, forward delivery.
- vi. SEBI – functions and objectives.
 - i. Self-explanatory

6. Trade

- i. Wholesalers.
Meaning and services of wholesaler to retailer, customer and producer.
- ii. (a) Retail trade – Meaning and characteristics.

Retail trade - meaning, characteristics of retail trade.

Distinction between wholesale and retail trade.

- b. Types of retail trade - Departmental store, chain store, automatic vending machines.

Meaning, features, merits and demerits.

- c. Documents used in home trade.

Documents used in home trade – inquiry; quotation; catalogues; order; invoice; debit note; credit note.

Price quotations - cash discount and trade discount.

7. Foreign Trade

- i. Meaning, difference between internal trade and external trade.
Meaning and characteristics of international trade; advantages and disadvantages of international trade.
- ii. Export trade – Meaning and objectives.
Self-explanatory.
- iii. Import trade – Meaning, objectives and purpose.

Meaning and functions of import trade; objectives and purpose.

- iv. Documents involved in international trade.

Documents involved in export trade, such as: letter of credit, shipping order, shipping bill, mate's receipt, bill of lading, certificate of origin, consular invoice, documentary bill of exchange (DA/DP).

Documents involved in import trade, such as: import license, indent, letter of credit, documentary bill of exchange, bill of entry, bill of sight, port trust dues receipt, application to import, advice note, bill of lading.

- v. World Trade Organisation.
WTO-meaning and objectives.

8. Insurance

- i. Insurance – Meaning, objectives and purpose.

Meaning, objectives and purpose of insurance; Concept of re-insurance and double insurance.

ii. Principles of insurance.

Fundamental principles to be explained: utmost good faith; insurable interest; indemnity; contribution; doctrine of subrogation; causa proxima. mitigation of loss.

(ii) Types of insurance: life and non-life.

Types of insurance – life, health, fire, marine, motor, social and fidelity insurance (Meaning and importance only).

ACCOUNTANCY

1. Evolution of Accounting & Basic Accounting Terms
2. Accounting Equations.
3. Meaning and Objectives of Accounting.
4. Double Entry System
5. Books of Original Entry - Journal
6. Accounting for Goods & Service Tax (GST)
7. Books of Original Entry - Cash Book
8. Books of Original Entry - Special Purpose of Subsidiary Books
9. Ledger
10. Trial Balance
11. Bank Reconciliation Statement
12. Depreciation
13. Bills of Exchange
14. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)
15. Bases of Accounting
16. Accounting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)
17. Capital And Revenue
18. Provisions and Reserves
19. Final Accounts
20. Final Accounts - With Adjustments
21. Errors and their Rectification.

ECONOMICS

1. Definition of Economics
2. Basic Concepts of Economics
3. Basic Problems of an Economy
4. Types of Economies
5. Solutions to Basic Economic Problems
6. Parameters of Development
7. Sustainable Development
8. Planning and Economic Development in India
9. Human Capital Formation
10. Definition of Statistics
11. Measures of Central Value
12. Structural Changes in the Indian Economy after Liberalization
13. The Problem of Poverty in India
14. Profile of Indian Agriculture

15. Employment and Unemployment in India
16. Correlation
17. Index Number
18. Some Mathematical Tools in Economics

HISTORY

1. Ls1-Growth of Nationalism
2. Ls2-Emergence of Colonial Economy
3. Ls3-Economic Social and Cultural impact of British rule
4. Ls7- The First World War
5. Ls8- Peace settlement after First World War
6. Ls9- The Great Depression
7. Ls4- Protest Movement against Colonial Rule
8. Ls6- Gandhian Nationalism
9. Ls10-Rise of Communism in Russia
10. Ls11- Rise of Fascism in Italy
11. Ls12-Rise of Nazism in Germany
12. Ls13-Rise of Militarism in Japan

SOCIOLOGY

1. Origin and Development of Sociology

(i) Emergence of Sociology as a Discipline.

Briefly discuss the definition, origin and growth of Sociology as discipline. Define the nature and scope of Sociology.

(ii) Classical Thinkers and Theories.

Contribution of the Classical Thinkers on the basis of their theories. Discuss the contribution of the following on the basis of the given theories:

- Auguste Comte – Positivism;
- Emile Durkheim – Structural Functionalism (use the concepts sacred and profane, division of labour, solidarity)
- Karl Marx - Conflict Theory (class and class struggle).

2. Research Methodology

Importance of research methodology in Sociology. Definition and importance of social research. Scientific method (formulation of the problem, observation, classification, hypothesis, verification, and prediction).

Tools of data collection (primary and secondary): A brief idea of research tools used – questionnaire, interview, observation, documentary research. Definition, merits and demerits of the above.

3. Basic Concepts

(i) Individual and Society.

Understanding the role of an individual and his relation to society. Definition of Society; characteristics of Society – to be explained in detail. Discuss the definition, characteristics, problems and differences between Rural and Urban Society.

(ii) Socialization – Man as a Social Animal.

Human being as a rational and social partner in environmental actions.

Definition and characteristics of socialization; primary and secondary agencies of socialization (family, school, society, peer group, media, religion).

Definition of natural selection, social selection and heredity.

Nature vs. nurture – to be discussed briefly (Explain man as a social being, using the examples of the feral cases of Genie, Amla and Kamala and Anna. Documentaries on Genie and Anna may be shown as resource material).

(iii) Culture

Notion and attributes of culture.

Definition and characteristics of culture; brief explanation of the features of norms, folkways, mores, customs, values.

Definitions only of material and non-material culture, culture lag and culture conflict.

4. Social Structure

(i) Social groups

Definition and features of Community and Association, differences between Community and Association; definition and features of Primary Groups and Secondary Groups, differences between Primary Groups and Secondary Groups; definition and features of Organized and Unorganized groups (public, mobs, crowd and crowd behaviour), differences between Organized and Unorganized groups; definition only of the Reference group, Ingroup, Outgroup.

(ii) Status and Role

Definition of status; types of status - ascribed and achieved: definition, features and differences between the two; determinants of status. Definition of role, role conflict and role stereotype. The above to be explained with the help of examples with special reference to the Looking Glass Self Theory by C.H. Cooley (definition and brief explanation through one example).

(iii) Social processes. Co-operation, competition and conflict – their definitions, characteristics and differences.

5. Social Problems

Over population (with focus on poverty, unemployment, illiteracy), Child Labour, Juvenile Delinquency, Problems of the Aged and Problems of the Differently Abled (social and cultural attitude and built environment).

All the above social problems to be discussed in detail highlighting their causes and remedial measures. Additionally, problems of the aged and problems of the differently abled to be discussed with reference to social, cultural environment and the infrastructure - attitudes, special requirements e.g., ramps, signage.

6. Indian Sociologists

Contribution of the Indian Thinkers in the field of Sociology: N.K. Bose, Irawati Karve.

The following contributions of each of the thinkers are to be discussed:

N.K. Bose – The Hindu Method of Tribal absorption;
Irawati Karve – Kinship and the family

LEGAL STUDIES

1. Historical Evolution of the Indian Legal System

Law in Ancient India and the concept of Dharma; Legal System in India post 18th century- Regulating Act of 1773, Government of India Acts and framing of the Constitution of India. Hindu law, its three categories viz the classical Hindu law, the Anglo-Hindu law, and the Modern Hindu law; connotations of Dharma in ancient India and its equivalence with Law; duty-based Society - from Pauper to King; Sources of Law- Shrutis, Smritis and Achaaras (customs). Establishment of East India Company under Charter of 1600, Legal System in India under British Rule- East India Company from 'Merchants' to 'Territorial Power' i.e., establishment of Mayor's court; Passing of Regulating Act, 1773, its defects; Law reforms in British India, First War of Indian Independence, 1857- drawing curtains on East India Company; India under the British Crown; Government of India Act, 1919- salient features; Government of India Act, 1935- basis of the Constitution of India; Constituent Assembly and drafting of the Constitution of India.

2. Law and Jurisprudence

Meaning of the term Law and Jurisprudence, Schools of thought- Natural, Historical, Positivist, Realist and Sociological Schools of law; International Community of Nations.

Understanding the term Law and the province of Jurisprudence- Science of Law; Understanding the connotations of Law through different perspectives- Schools of Law: Natural, Historical, Positivist, Realist And Sociological; Main Sources of Law – Customs, Legislation and Precedents; Dynamics of the Law bringing changes in Society and the Society forcing Law to change. Concept of Sovereignty; Community of Nations; concept of International Law; sources of International Law; dynamics of the relationship of International Law and Domestic/Municipal Law; enforceability of International Law - role of treaties in resolving international disputes. Dispute settlement institutions under International Law.

3. Concept of Legal Personality

Natural Person and Artificial (Legal) Person; Capacity of holding Legal Rights and Duties. Human Being as a Natural Person; capacity of a human being holding Legal Rights and Duties- from Slavery to Modern Times; Mask of Legal Personality; Five main jurisprudential foundations for Legal Personality – Purpose Theory, Bracket Theory, Fiction Theory, Concession Theory and Realist Theory; Legal Personality beyond Human Beings - Idol, State, Animals, Deceased Human Being, Unborn Child.

4. Criminal Law and Procedure

Difference between Substantive and Procedural/Adjective Law; The most prevalent Criminal Justice Administration Systems in the World- Adversarial and Inquisitorial; Hierarchy of Criminal Courts; Indian Penal Code (IPC) - Definitions, kinds of offences; Offences against Women. Concepts of 'Public Rights' and 'Public Duties'; Concept of Crime; Substantive Criminal Law; How to enforce Substantive Law? Criminal Procedural Law; Procuring presence of Accused in a Criminal Court. Concept of Law; Object of Criminal Law; different Schools of Criminal Justice Administration System; three main instrumentalities of Criminal Justice Administration System - Policing, Courts and Correctional Authorities; Main systems of Criminal Justice Administration System - Adversarial system and Inquisitorial system: their essence and difference.

Territorial division- Concept of Sessions division and Metropolitan area; Classes of Criminal Courts; Separation of Judiciary from Executive; Hierarchy of Criminal Courts: from Magistrate's Court to the Supreme Court; Concept of punishment-theories of punishment. Criminal Law and Morality; Connotations of a Penal Code; Significance of IPC in the Indian legal history; extent of operation of the Code; certain laws not to be affected by the Code; Definitions - Gender, Man,

Woman, Person, Offence, Illegal, Injury, Life, Death, Animal and Good Faith. Concept of Assault and Criminal Force; concept of Intention and Knowledge; concept of 'modesty' of a woman; Sexual harassment at workplace- from Vishakha guidelines to Section 354A of the Code; Section 354 B; Privacy of a woman- Section 354C of the Code; Stalking: Actual or Virtual- Section 354D of the Code.

5. Civil Law and Procedure

Codified and Uncodified Law, Law of Torts, Contract; General Civil Procedure; Institution of a Civil Suit; Territorial, Pecuniary and Subject-matter jurisdictions; Order and Decree passed in a Civil Suit, Judgement; Hierarchy of Civil Courts. Codified and Uncodified Law (main difference and examples of each) Private Rights and Duties; Structure of Code of Civil Procedure 1908. Substantive Civil Law e.g., Law of Torts (Functional definition of Tort, sources of Tort law, kinds of wrong in tort law, principle of Absolute Liability, difference between Absolute and strict liability, purpose of Tort law), contract (Introduction to Contract, its general principles like offer/proposal and acceptance, consideration, capacity to contract, consent, unlawful agreements, contingent contract, its discharge and damages).

Enforcement of Substantive Civil Law; Civil Procedural Law; how to choose the proper Court - Territorial, Pecuniary and Subject matter jurisdictions; concept of Court Fee and Pauper's Suit. Concepts of: An Order, a Decree and Judgement; Hierarchy of Civil Courts.

6. Family Law

Connotations of Marriage; Ceremonies of Marriage; Void and Voidable Marriage; Restitution of Conjugal Rights and Judicial Separation; Meaning of Divorce; Maintenance in husband wife relationship; Adoption of a Child. Schools of Hindu Law; Institution of Marriage; Hindu Marriage Act, 1955- Who is a Hindu, form of Marriage: Ceremonial aspect, Age qualification; Void Marriage - Bigamy, Prohibited and Sapinda Relationship; Voidable Marriage - Consummation of Marriage and Consent for Marriage; concept of Divorce - three main theories: Fault, Irretrievable Breakdown and Mutual Consent; concept of Restitution of Conjugal Rights and Judicial Separation. Concept of Maintenance in husband wife relationship- 'means' of husband and 'necessities' of wife. Adoption- Transplantation of a Child; Legislative Framework - Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956. **Fundamental Rights** Classification of Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Rights available against State and not against private individuals, Art 12- State, Art 13(2)-Judicial Review, Extended horizons of Art 21, Right to Constitutional Remedies, Restriction on the exercise of Fundamental Rights. Six Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Examples of 'State' – NCERT, CSIR, Jal Board etc.; whether Judiciary is part of 'other authorities' within the meaning of Art 12 Art 13(2) as the limitation on the power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution – Doctrine of Severability, Doctrine of Eclipse, Doctrine of Waiver. Extended interpretations of the meaning of 'life' the apex court with focus on the examples of rights forming part of art 21 by the interpretation of the apex court. Right to Constitutional Remedies Art 32- the five writs and concept of PIL. Restrictions on the exercise of the fundamental rights – public order, health and morality.

ART

PAPER - 2 NATURE STUDY.

1. Study of a plant in a flower pot.
2. Study of two kinds of fruit.

PAPER -4 ORIGINAL IMAGINATIVE COMPOSITIONS IN COLOUR.

1. Scenes based on any one aspect of daily life.
2. A scene based on any 'season' of the year.

PAPER -5CRAFTS 'A'

1. Cards.
2. Patterned paper for a specific purpose.