

Syllabus for Counsellor, Lecturer (VSE) and Vocational Guidance Officer under SCERT

The examination shall comprise of the following papers:

1) General English	:	100 Marks
2) General Essay	:	100 Marks
3) General Studies Paper – I (MCQ)	:	200 Marks
4) General Studies Paper – II (MCQ)	:	200 Marks
5) General Studies Paper – III (MCQ)	:	200 Marks
Total	:	800 Marks

DETAILS OF SYLLABUS :

1) General English..... : 100 Marks

- (a) Précis Writing : 14 Marks
- (b) Letter Writing : 10 Marks
- (c) Comprehension of given passages : 10 Marks
- (d) Grammar : Parts of Speech (MCQ) : 30 Marks
- (e) Correct usage and Vocabularies (MCQ)..... : 16 Marks
- (f) Formation of Sentence (MCQ) : 20 Marks

(i) Verbs

Tenses : Present/past forms, Simple/continuous forms, Perfect forms, Future time reference

(ii) Sentence Structure

Connectors

Types of sentences: Affirmative/interrogative sentences, Negation, Exclamations

Types of Phrases and Clauses: finite and non-finite subordinate clauses, noun clauses and phrases, adjective clauses and phrases, adverb clauses and phrases

Narration (Direct and Indirect speech)

2) General Essay..... : 100 Marks

3) General Studies Paper – I (MCQ) : 200 Marks

(a) History of Modern India and Indian Cultures (100 marks)

- (i) Historical forces and factors which led to the British conquest of India with special references to Bengal, Maharashtra and Sind; Resistance of Indian powers and causes of their failure.
- (ii) Evolution of British Paramountcy over princely States.
- (iii) Stages of colonialism and changes in Administrative and policies. Revenue, Judicial and Social and Educational and their linkages with British colonial interests.
- (iv) British economic policies and their impact. Commercialisation of Agriculture, Rural Indebtedness, Growth of Agriculture Labour, Destruction of Handicraft Industries, Drain of Wealth, Growth of Modern Industry and Rise of a Capitalist Class. Activities of the Christian Missions.
- (v) Efforts at regeneration of Indian society- Socio-religious movements, social, religious, political and economic ideas of the reformers and their vision of future, nature and limitation of 19th Century “Renaissance”, caste movements in general with special reference to South India and Maharashtra, tribal revolts, specially in Central and Eastern India.
- (vi) Civil rebellions, Revolt of 1857, Civil Rebellions and peasant revolts with special reference to Indigo Revolt, Deccan Riots and Maplia Uprising.

(vii) Rise and Growth of Indian National Movement. Social basis of Indian nationalism policies. Programme of the early nationalists and militant nationalists, militant revolutionary group terrorists. Rise and Growth of communalism. Emergence of Gandhiji in Indian politics and his techniques of mass mobilisation: Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movement; Trade Union and peasant movements, State(s) people movements, rise and growth of Left-wing within the Congress Socialists and communists; British official response to National Movement. Attitude of the congress to Constitutional changes 1909-1935. Indian National Army Naval Mutiny of 1946. The Partition of India and Achievement of Freedom.

(b) Current events of national and international importance. (100 Marks)

4) General Studies Paper – II (MCQ) : 200 Marks

(a) Indian Polity (76 Marks)

- (i) The Roots: Colonialism and nationalism in India; A general study of modern Indian social and political thought; Raja Rammohan Roy, Dadabhai Naoroji, Gokhale, Tilak, Sri Aurobindo, Gandhi, B.R. Ambedkar, M.N. Roy and Nehru.
- (ii) The Structure: Indian Constitution, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles, Union, Government; Parliament, Cabinet, Supreme Court and Judicial Review, Indian Federalism, Centre State relations, State Government, Role of the Governor, Panchayati Raj
- (iii) The Functioning: Class and Caste in Indian Politics, politics of regionalism, linguism and communalism. Problems of secularization of the policy and national integration, Political, elites, the changing composition; Political parties and political participation; Planning and Developmental Administration; Socio-economic changes and its impact on Indian democracy.

(b) Indian Economy (74 Marks)

- (i) The Indian Economy: Guiding principles of Indian economic policy- Planned growth and distributive justice - Eradication of poverty. The institutional framework of the Indian economy. Federal governmental structure-Agriculture and industrial sectors- Public and private sectors. National income - its sectoral and regional distribution. Extent and incidence of poverty.
- (ii) Agriculture Production: Agriculture Policy: lands reforms, Technological change. Relationship with the Industrial Sector.
- (iii) Industrial Production: Industrial Policy, Public and private sector, Regional distribution. Control of monopolies and monopolistic practices.
- (iv) Pricing Policies for agricultural and industrial outputs Procurement and public Distribution.
- (v) Budgetary trends and fiscal policy.
- (vi) Monetary and credit trends and policy- Banking and other financial institutions.
- (vii) Foreign trade and the balance of payments.
- (viii) Indian Planning: Objectives, strategy, experience and problems.

(c) Geography of India (50 Marks)

- (i) Physical Aspects - Geological history, physiography and drainage systems, origin and mechanism of the Indian Monsoon, identification and distribution of drought and flood prone areas; soils and vegetation, land capability, schemes of natural physiographic drainage and climate regionalisation.
- (ii) Human Aspects - Genesis ethnic/racial diversities; tribal areas and their problems; and role of language, religion and culture in the formation of regions; historical perspectives and unity and diversity; population distribution, density, and growth, population problems and policies. Resources conservation and utilization of land mineral, water, biotic and marine resources, man and environment-ecological problems and their management.
- (iii) Agriculture – The infrastructure, irrigation, power fertilizers, and seeds; institutional factors, land holdings, tenure, consolidation and land reforms; agricultural efficiency, and productivity, intensity of cropping, crop combinations and agricultural regionalization, green revolution, dry-zone agriculture, and agricultural land use policy; food and nutrition; Rural economy, animal husbandry, social forestry and household industry.

- (iv) Industry – History of industrial development factors of localization; study of mineral based, agro-based and forest based industries, industrial decentralization and industrial policy; industrial complexes and industrial regionalization, identification of backward areas and rural industrialization.
- (v) Transport and Trade – Study of the network of roadways, railways, airways and water ways, competition and complementarily in regional context; passenger and commodity flow, intra and interregional trade and the role of rural market centres.
- (vi) Settlements; Rural settlement patterns; urban development in India; Census concepts of urban areas, functional and their archaic patterns of Indian cities, city regions and the rural-urban fringe; internal structure of Indian cities; town planning slums and urban housing; national urbanization policy.
- (vii) Regional Development and Planning - Regional policies in Indian Five Year Plan; experience of regional planning in India, multi-level planning state, district and block level planning, Centre State relations and the Constitutional framework for multi-level planning, Regionalisation for planning for metropolitan regions; tribal and hill areas, drought prone areas, command areas and river basins; regional disparities in development in India.
- (viii) Political Aspects – Geographical basis of Indian federalism, state reorganization; regional consciousness and national integration; the international boundary of India and related issues; India and geopolitics of the Indian Ocean area.

5) General Studies Paper – III (MCQ) : 200 Marks

(a) The role and impact of science and technology in the development of India. (76 Marks)

In the part relating to the role and impact of science and technology in the development of India, questions shall be asked to test the candidate's awareness of the role and impact of science and technology in India, emphasis shall be on applied aspects. It shall also include general knowledge relating to science, inventions and discoveries, terminologies, etc.

(b) History, Cultural Heritage and Traditional Practices and General Knowledge about Mizoram (74 Marks)

History, Cultural Heritage and Traditional Practices and General Knowledge about Mizoram shall include broad history of Mizoram including pre and post advent of the British, Colonial Era, the Lushai Chiefs, Political upheavals, famines, socio-economic and political events after independence. Cultural and traditional practices, customary laws and practices including folk lore and songs, dances and festivals. General Knowledge shall include objective questions about Mizoram.

(c) Aptitude Test (50 Marks)

(i) Numerical And Figurework Tests: (16 Marks)

These tests are reflections of fluency with numbers and calculations. It shows how easily a person can think with numbers. The subject shall be given a series of numbers. His/Her task is to see how the numbers go together to form a relationship with each other. He/She has to choose a number which would go next in the series.

(ii) Verbal Analysis And Vocabulary Tests: (14 Marks)

These tests measure the degree of comfort and fluency with the English language. These tests shall measure how a person will reason with words. The subject shall be given questions with alternative answers, that will reflect his/her command of the rule and use of English language.

(iii) Visual And Spatial/3-D Ability Tests: (10 Marks)

These tests are used to measure perceptual speed and acuity. The subject shall be shown pictures where he/she is asked to identify the odd one out; or which comes next in the sequence or explores how easily he/she can see and turn around objects in space.

(iv) Abstract Reasoning Tests: (10 Marks)

This test measures the ability to analyse information and solve problems on a complex, thought based level. It measures a person's ability to quickly identify patterns, logical rules and trends in new data, integrate this information, and apply it to solve problems.