



# Gujarati

(Second Language)

## Introduction

Curriculum renewal is the continuous process as the needs and the aspirations of the society keep on changing. Even in this new millennium, some of the earlier and yet significant social concerns of our country have remained unchanged. But at the same time, there have arisen certain new concerns which need to be given prime importance.

Continuous contemplation, awareness and research are the prerequisites for making our education lively and relevant. Only then shall we be able to maintain the quality of education and to produce skilled and efficient citizens.

The curriculum gives paramount importance of the following points.

1. National identity for the fundamental social ethical cultural and spiritual heritage.
2. need for strengthening unity and protecting cultural heritage.
3. Integrating syllabi with locally relevant knowledge with a view to making them cohesive and coherent.
4. The new syllabi offers suggestions to meet the challenges of globalization and the emergence of ICT (Information and Communication Technology).
5. Linking education with basic life skills.
6. Value education.
7. Coherence of knowledge, emotions and creativity.
8. Yoga and aesthetic development.
9. Making syllabi less content loaded.
10. Relating education with activity.
11. Introducing the upgraded National syllabus keeping in mind the trend and challenges of 21st century steps to overcome the problems faced by then and for future development.

The three foundations of curriculum, Appropriateness, Equality and Excellence have been taken into consideration. Moreover the element of flexibility is inherent in it. However, its success will be determined by the way in which educational Objectives are realized at various levels. i.e. from policy making to curricula framework, syllabus, textbooks and teachers. And finally in the classroom, in this long chain the syllabus is an important link between the curricula framework the teaching materials and the teachers.

At the Secondary level first language teaching aims at improving the communication skills, correctness in the usage of grammar and appropriate style of the learner, to use the language in real life situations-orally and in written form and developing reading comprehension at a reasonable speed. At the end of the Secondary education, learner should be able to use the first language orally and in written, form effectively and the second language in a generally acceptable manner.

All human beings use language to express their feelings, so it is a means of communication beside this, language is also a medium through which most of our knowledge is acquired. Language expresses our ideas, views, and other imaginations. With the language we celebrate our trend and tradition.



Development of language is ultimately stimulated by our cultural heritage and the needs of social development, but we would not overlook the reverse dependence either. Human society can not do without language as the most important, most perfect and universal means of communication, expression of thoughts and accumulation and means of expression. It is equally important to realize that languages are not discrete objects our theme almost frozen in time and space, both physical and mental.

The syllabi in Gujarati have been set to introduce the aims and to achieve the goal set by M.S.B.S. and H.S.E. It enhances the basic language abilities like learning, speaking, reading, writing and thinking. For this purpose syllabus is prepared as per the age and standards. The basic aim is to introduce, Linguistic Units and to develop linguistic skills of the students.

Last but not the least it is hoped that this will cater to the needs of the present education systems for which it is formulated.

### Objectives

To enable student's to

1. acquire fair knowledge of basic structure of the language and elements of grammar as per syllabus.
2. enrich the vocabulary.
3. acquire skill in reading silently story books, news papers, magazines and other prescribed texts with proper speed and understanding.
4. develop ability to narrate experiences, participate in debates and discussion and express their views in correct language and in logical sequence.
5. develop ability to express ideas from the text in their own language without sacrificing the content.

6. develop skills in writing composition like essays, letters, etc.
7. make proper use of dictionary and other reference material on their own.
8. develop interest in reading literary passages and appreciating the beauty of language and ideas in them.
9. cultivate broad human and cultural outlook through literature read by them.
10. develop the asthetic sense to appreciate imagination and creative pieces of literature.
11. develop awareness of unity in diversity.
12. develop the ability to understand the subject in a tension free environment.

### STD. - IX

1. **PROSE** : About 60 pages.
2. **POETRY** : About 60 Lines.
3. **RAPID READER** : About 20 pages.
4. **COMPOSITION**
  - a) Conversation
  - b) Letter writing
    - i) Formal
    - ii) Informal
  - c) Story writing by given points.
  - d) Advertisement.
  - e) Unseen prose and poetry.
  - f) Essay Writing
    - i) Biographical
    - ii) Descriptive
    - iii) Imaginative
  - g) Translation from English to Gujarati
  - e) Precis
5. **GRAMMAR** :
  - a) Type of sentences
  - b) Noun/Pronoun
  - c) Adjective



- d) Verb
- e) Punctuation
- f) Sandhi
- g) Samas [Dwandwa, Dwigu, Madhyampadlopi]

**STD. - X**

1. **PROSE : About 60 pages**
2. **POETRY : About 60 Lines**
3. **RAPID READER : About 20 pages**
4. **COMPOSITION**
  - a) Conversation
  - b) Letter writing
    - i) Formal
    - ii) Informal
  - b) Story writing by given points
  - d) Advertisement
  - e) Unseen prose and poetry

- f) Essay Writing
  - i) Biographical
  - ii) Descriptive
  - iii) Imaginative
- g) Translation from English to Gujarati
- e) Precis

**5. GRAMMAR**

- a) Type of sentences
- b) Noun/Pronoun
- c) Adjective
- d) Verb
- e) Punctuation
- f) Sandhi
- g) Samas [Dwandwa, Dwigu, Madhyampadlopi]

