

## SYLLABUS OF TNPSC EXAMINATION

The Syllabus for both the Preliminary Examination and Main Written Examination are available in the Commission's Website at 'www.tnpsc.gov.in' also in the Annexure-I of this notification.

S. No.	Syllabus	
1.	<b>General Science</b>	<p>(i) Scientific Knowledge and Scientific temper - Power of Reasoning - Rote Learning Vs Conceptual Learning - Science as a tool to understand the past, present and future.</p> <p><b>(ii)</b> Nature of Universe - General Scientific Laws - Mechanics - Properties of Matter, Force, Motion and Energy - Everyday application of the basic principles of Mechanics, Electricity and Magnetism, Light, Sound, Heat, Nuclear Physics, Laser, Electronics and Communications.</p> <p><b>(iii)</b> Elements and Compounds, Acids, Bases, Salts, Petroleum Products, Fertilizers, Pesticides.</p> <p><b>(iv)</b> Main concepts of Life Science, Classification of Living Organisms, Evolution, Genetics, Physiology, Nutrition, Health and Hygiene, Human diseases.</p> <p><b>(v)</b> Environment and Ecology.</p>
2.	<b>Current Events</b>	<p>(i) History - Latest diary of events - National symbols - Profile of States - Eminent personalities and places in news - Sports - Books and authors.</p> <p>(ii) Polity - Political parties and political system in India - Public awareness and General administration - Welfare oriented Government schemes and their utility, Problems in Public Delivery Systems.</p> <p>(iii) Geography - Geographical landmarks.</p> <p>(iv) Economics - Current socio - economic issues.</p> <p>(v) Science - Latest inventions in Science and Technology.</p>
3.	<b>Geography of India</b>	<p>(i) Location - Physical features - Monsoon, rainfall, weather and climate - Water resources - Rivers in India - Soil, minerals and natural resources - Forest and wildlife - Agricultural pattern.</p> <p>(ii) Transport - Communication.</p> <p>(iii) Social geography - Population density and distribution - Racial, linguistic groups and major tribes.</p> <p>(iv) Natural calamity - Disaster Management - Environmental pollution: Reasons and preventive measures - Climate change - Green energy.</p>
4.	<b>History of India</b>	<p>(i) Indus valley civilization - Guptas, Delhi Sultans, Mughals and Marathas - Age of Vijayanagaram and Bahmani Kingdoms - South Indian history.</p> <p>(ii) Change and Continuity in the Socio - Cultural History of India.</p> <p>(iii) Characteristics of Indian culture, Unity in diversity - Race, language, custom.</p> <p>(iv) India as a Secular State, Social Harmony.</p>
5.	<b>Indian Polity</b>	<p>(i) Constitution of India - Preamble to the Constitution - Salient features of the Constitution - Union, State and Union Territory.</p> <p>(ii) Citizenship, Fundamental rights, Fundamental duties,</p>

		<p>Directive Principles of State Policy.</p> <p>(iii) Union Executive, Union legislature – State Executive, State Legislature – Local governments, Panchayat Raj.</p> <p>(iv) Spirit of Federalism: Centre - State Relationships.</p> <p>(v) Election - Judiciary in India – Rule of law.</p> <p>(vi) Corruption in public life – Anti-corruption measures – Lokpal and LokAyukta - Right to Information - Empowerment of women - Consumer protection forums, Human rights charter.</p>
1.	<b>Indian Economy</b>	<p>(i) Nature of Indian economy – Five year plan models - an assessment – Planning Commission and Niti Ayog.</p> <p>(ii) Sources of revenue – Reserve Bank of India – Fiscal Policy and Monetary Policy - Finance Commission – Resource sharing between Union and State Governments - Goods and Services Tax.</p> <p>(iii) Structure of Indian Economy and Employment Generation, Land reforms and Agriculture - Application of Science and Technology in agriculture - Industrial growth - Rural welfare oriented programmes – Social problems – Population, education, health, employment, poverty.</p>
2.	<b>Indian National Movement</b>	<p>(i) National renaissance – Early uprising against British rule - Indian National Congress - Emergence of leaders – B.R.Ambedkar, Bhagat Singh, Bharathiar, V.O.Chidambaranar, Jawaharlal Nehru, Kamarajar, Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Thanthai Periyar, Rajaji, Subash Chandra Bose and others.</p> <p>(ii) Different modes of Agitation: Growth of Satyagraha and Militant movements.</p> <p>(iii) Communalism and partition.</p>
3.	History, Culture, Heritage and Socio - Political Movements in Tamil Nadu	<p>(i) History of Tamil Society, related Archaeological discoveries, Tamil Literature from Sangam age till contemporary times. (ii) Thirukkural : (a) Significance as a Secular literature (b) Relevance to Everyday Life (c) Impact of Thirukkural on Humanity (d) Thirukkural and Universal Values - Equality, Humanism, etc (e) Relevance to Socio - Politico - Economic affairs (f) Philosophical content in Thirukkural</p> <p>(ii) Role of Tamil Nadu in freedom struggle - Early agitations against British Rule - Role of women in freedom struggle.</p> <p>(iii) Evolution of 19th and 20th Century Socio-Political movements in Tamil Nadu - Justice Party, Growth of Rationalism - Self Respect Movement, Dravidian movement and Principles underlying both these movements, C</p> <p>(iv) Contributions of Thanthai Periyar and Perarignar Anna.</p>
4.	: Development Administration in Tamil Nadu	<p>(i) Human Development Indicators in Tamil Nadu and a comparative assessment across the Country – Impact of Social Reform movements in the Socio - Economic Development of Tamil Nadu.</p> <p>(ii) Political parties and Welfare schemes for various sections of people – Rationale behind Reservation Policy and access to Social Resources - Economic trends in Tamil Nadu –</p>

		<p>Role and impact of social welfare schemes in the Socio - economic development of Tamil Nadu.</p> <p>(iii) Social Justice and Social Harmony as the Cornerstones of Socio - Economic development.</p> <p>(iv) Education and Health systems in Tamil Nadu.</p> <p>(v) Geography of Tamil Nadu and its impact on Economic growth.</p> <p>(vi) Achievements of Tamil Nadu in various fields.</p> <p>(vii) e-governance in Tamil Nadu.</p>
5.	Aptitude and Mental Ability	<p>(i) Simplification – Percentage - Highest Common Factor (HCF) - Lowest Common Multiple (LCM).</p> <p><b>(ii)</b> Ratio and Proportion.</p> <p><b>(iii)</b> Simple interest - Compound interest - Area - Volume - Time and Work.</p> <p><b>(iv)</b> Logical Reasoning - Puzzles-Dice - Visual Reasoning - Alpha numeric Reasoning – Number Series.</p>

**Combined Civil Services Examination-I**  
**Group I Services (Main Examination)**  
**(Degree Standard)**

<p><b>Paper I</b></p> <p>UNIT- I: Modern history of India and Indian culture          UNIT- II: Social issues in India and Tamil Nadu          UNIT- III: General Aptitude &amp; Mental Ability</p>
<p><b>PAPER - II</b></p> <p>UNIT- I: Indian Polity and emerging political trends across the world affecting India          UNIT- II: Role and impact of Science and Technology in the development of India          UNIT- III: Tamil Society - Its Culture and Heritage</p>
<p><b>Paper III</b></p> <p>UNIT- I: Geography of India with special reference to Tamil Nadu          UNIT- II: Environment, Bio-Diversity and Disaster Management          UNIT- III: Indian Economy - Current economic trends and impact of global economy on India</p>

**SYLLABUS in Detail**

<p><b>Paper I</b> (General studies)</p>	<p>UNIT- I: Modern History of India and Indian Freedom Struggle</p>	<p>Advent of European invasion - Expansion and consolidation of British rule - Early uprising against British rule - 1857 Revolt - Indian National Congress - Growth of militant movements - Different modes of agitations - Emergence of national leaders - Gandhi, Nehru, Tagore, Netaji, Moulana Abulkalam Azad, Ambedkar and Patel - Era of different Acts &amp; Pacts - Second World War &amp; final phase struggle - Communalism led to partition. Effect of British rule on socio-economic factors - National renaissance - Socio religious reform movements. India since independence - Characteristics of Indian culture - Unity in diversity - Race, Language, Religion Custom - India: a secular state - Organizations for fine arts, dance, drama and music. Role of Tamil Nadu in freedom struggle - Bharathiar, VOC, Subramania Siva, Rajaji, Periyar and others - Political</p>
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		parties and Welfare schemes. Latest diary of events: National and International - National symbols- Eminent personalities & places in news - Sports & Games - Books & Authors - Awards & Honours - Cultural panorama - Latest historical events - Latest terminology - Appointments - who is who?
	<b>Unit II:</b> Social Issues in India and Tamil Nadu	Population Explosion - Unemployment issues in India & Tamil Nadu - Child Abuse & Child Labour - Poverty - Rural and Urban Sanitation – Illiteracy. Women Empowerment - Role of the Government in Women Empowerment - Social injustice to Women - Domestic violence, Dowry menace, Sexual assault - Role of women and women’s organisations Social changes in India - Urbanization and its impact on the society – Problems and remedies - Impact of violence on Society – Religious violence, Terrorism and Communal violence - Regional Disparities - Problems of Minorities - Human Rights issues. Education – Linkage between Education and Social Development - Community Development Programmes - Employment Guarantee Schemes - Self Employment and Entrepreneurship Development - Role of N.G.Os in Social Welfare – Government Policy on Health. Welfare Schemes for vulnerable sections of the population by the Central and State governments and their performance.
	UNIT-III: General Aptitude and Mental Ability	Conversion of information to data - Collection, compilation and presentation of data - Tables, Graphs, Diagrams - Parametric representation of data - Analytical interpretation of data - Percentage - Highest Common Factor (HCF) - Lowest Common Multiple (LCM) - Ratio and Proportion - Simple interest - Compound interest - Area - Volume- Time and Work - Probability. Information technology - Basic terms, Communications - Application of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - Decision making and problem solving - Basics in Computers / Computer terminology.
<b>Paper II</b> (General studies)	UNIT – I: Indian Polity and Emerging Political Trends across the World affecting India	Constitution of India: Historical background - Making of the Indian Constitution - Preamble - Salient features of the Indian Constitution - Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties - Directive Principles of State Policy - Schedules to the Indian Constitution. Union Executive: President, Vice - President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers, Attorney General of India. Union Legislature: Parliament: Lok - Sabha and Rajya - Sabha - Composition, Powers, Functions and Legislative procedures. Union Judiciary: Structure, Powers and Functions of the Supreme Court - Judicial Review - Latest Verdicts. State Executive: Governor, Chief Minister - Speaker and Council of Ministers , Advocate General of the State. State Legislature: State Legislative Assembly - Organization, Powers and Functions. State Judiciary: Organisation, Powers and Functions of High Courts, District Courts and Subordinate Courts. Local Government: Historical Development - Features and working of 73 rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992. Union Territories: Evolution of States and Union Territories - Administration of Union Territories. Federalism in India: Centre - State Relations - Centre - State Administrative Relations - Centre - State Legislative Relations and Centre - State Financial Relations. Civil Services in India: Historical background - Classification of Civil Services – Recruitment &

		<p>Training of Civil Servants. State Services: Classification of State Services and Recruitment. Official Language: Constitutional provision - Official Language Act, VIII Schedule to the Constitution. Amendments: Major Amendments to the Indian Constitution. Special Status to Jammu &amp; Kashmir: Art 370. Political Parties: National &amp; Regional parties, Pressure Groups, Interest Groups, Public Opinion, Mass Media, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and their role. Issue Areas in Indian Administration: Corruption in India - Anti - Corruption Measures - CVC - Lok Adalats - Ombudsman - RTI Act - Minister - Secretary Relationship - Generalist Vs. Specialist controversy. Constitutional and Non-Constitutional Bodies - Composition, Powers and Functions. Profile of States - Defence, National Security and Terrorism - World Organisations - Pacts and Summits. India's Foreign Policy: Foreign Affairs with Special emphasis on India's relations with neighbouring countries and in the region - Security and defence related issues - Nuclear Policy - Issues and conflicts. The Indian Diaspora and its contribution to India and to the World.</p>
	<p>UNIT – II: Role and Impact of Science and Technology in the Development of India</p>	<p>Science and Technology – Role, Achievements and Developments - Their applications and effects in everyday life - Energy - Conventional and Non-conventional - Self sufficiency - Oil exploration - Defence Research Organizations and other science and technology institutions - Ocean Research and Development - Role and Functions Advancements in the fields of I.T., Space, Computers, Robotics, Nano-Technology - Mobile Communication - Remote sensing and its benefits. Health and hygiene - Human diseases - Prevention and remedies - Communicable diseases and non-communicable diseases - Genetic Engineering - Organ transplantation - Stem cell Technology - Medical Tourism - Advancements in Horticulture &amp; Agriculture. Achievements of Indians in the fields of Science and Technology. Latest inventions in science &amp; technology.</p>
	<p>UNIT – III: Tamil Society - its Culture and Heritage</p>	<p>Tamil Society : Origin and expansion. 2) Art and Culture : Literature, Music, Film, Drama, Architecture, Sculpture, Paintings and Folk Arts. 3) Socio - economic history of Tamil Nadu from Sangam age to till date. 4) Growth of Rationalist, Dravidian movements in Tamil Nadu - Their role in the socio – economic development of Tamil Nadu. 5) Social and cultural life of contemporary Tamils : Caste, Religion, Women, Politics, Education, Economy, Trade and relationship with other countries. 6) Tamil and other Disciplines: Mass Media, Computer etc.</p>
<p>PAPER – III - General studies</p>	<p>UNIT-I: Geography of India with Special Reference to Tamil Nadu</p>	<p>Location - Physical features - Major Rivers - Weather &amp; Climate - Monsoon, Rainfall - Natural resources:- Soil, Water, Forest, Minerals and Wild life - Agricultural pattern – Livestock - Fisheries - Industries; Major industries - Growth and Development - Social- Cultural geography - Population : Growth, Density and Distribution - Racial, linguistic and major tribes. Oceanography - Bottom relief features of Indian Ocean, Arabian sea and Bay of Bengal. Basics of Geospatial Technology: Geographical Information System (GIS) and Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS). Map: Geographical landmarks - India and its neighbours.</p>
	<p>UNIT II: ENVIRONMENT,</p>	<p>Climate Change: Global Environmental Issues and</p>

	<p>BIODIVERSITY AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT</p>	<p>Management – Changes in monsoon pattern in Tamil Nadu and India – Environmental consequences of climate change and mitigation measures – Clean and Green Energy – Environmental Sustainability. Environmental Laws, Policies &amp; Treaties in India and Global scenario - Natural calamities and Disaster Management – Environmental Health and Sanitation.</p>
	<p>UNIT III: Indian Economy- Current Economic Trends and Impact of Global Economy on India</p>	<p>Features of Indian Economy – Demographical profile of India – National Income – Capital formation - NEP (New Economic Policy) – NITI AYOJ – National Development Council. Agriculture – Role of Agriculture – Land reforms – New Agricultural Strategy – Green Revolution – Price Policy, Public Distribution System (PDS), Subsidy, Food Security– Agricultural Marketing, Crop Insurance, Labour – Rural credit &amp; indebtedness – WTO &amp; Agriculture. Industry - Growth - Policy – Role of public sector and disinvestment – Privatisation and Liberalization – Public Private Partnership (PPP) – SEZs. – MSMEs. – Make in India. Infrastructure in India – Transport System - Energy – Power – Communication - Social Infrastructure - Science &amp; Technology - R&amp;D. Banking &amp; Finance – Banking, Money &amp; Finance – Central Bank – Commercial Bank – NBFIs. - Stock Market – Financial Reforms – Financial Stability – Monetary Policy – RBI &amp; Autonomy. Public Finance – Sources of Revenue – Tax &amp; Non-Tax Revenue – Canons of taxation – GST – Public expenditure – Public debt – Finance Commission – Fiscal Policy.</p> <p>Issues in Indian Economy – Poverty &amp; inequality – Poverty alleviation programmes – MGNREGA – New Welfare programmes for rural poverty – Unemployment – Inflation – Inflation targeting – Sustainable economic growth – Gender issues. India’s Foreign Trade – BOP, EX-IM Policy, FOREX Market, FDI; Globalization &amp; its impact – Global economic crisis &amp; impact on Indian economy. International Agencies – IMF (International Monetary Fund) World Bank - BRICS - SAARC - ASEAN. Tamil Nadu Economy &amp; Issues – Gross State Domestic Product – Trends in State’s economic growth – Demographic profile of Tamil Nadu – Agriculture – Industry &amp; entrepreneurship development in Tamil Nadu – Infrastructure – Power, Transportation systems – Social Infrastructure – SHGs. &amp; Rural Women empowerment – Rural poverty &amp; unemployment – Environmental issues – Regional economic disparities – Local Government - Recent government welfare programmes</p>