

**9. SCHEME OF EXAMINATION: OBJECTIVE TYPE (CBT METHOD) AND ORAL TEST:**

Subject	Duration	Maximum Marks	Minimum qualifying marks for selection					
			SCs, SC(A)s, STs, MBCs/ DCs, BC(OBCM)s & BCMs	Others				
<b>EXAMINATION in COMPUTER BASED TEST Method</b>								
<b>(i) Paper I</b> <b>Subject Paper (Degree standard)</b> <b>- 200 Questions</b> <b>(Any one of the following subject)</b> Sociology (Code No.369 ) or Social Work(code no. 371 ) or Psychology(Code No. 373 ) or Child Development(Code no.375) or Criminology (Code No.377)	<b>3 Hours</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>204</b>				
<b>(ii) Paper II (Total 200 questions)</b> <b>Part-A</b> <b>Tamil Eligibility Test * (SSLC Std)</b> <b>(100 questions/ 150 marks)</b>					<b>3 Hours</b>	<b>150</b>		
<b>Part-B</b> <b>(General Studies) (Code No.003)</b> <b>(100 questions/ 150 marks)</b> <b>General Studies (Degree Std) -75</b> <b>questions and</b> <b>Aptitude &amp; Mental Ability Test</b> <b>(SSLC Std.) -25 questions</b>								
<b>(iii) Interview and Records</b>		<b>60</b>						
<b>Total</b>		<b>510</b>						

**Note:**

- Answer sheets of Paper-I and Part B of Paper II of the candidates will not be evaluated, if the candidate does not secure minimum qualifying marks in Part-A of Paper-II.
- Only marks secured in Paper-I and Part-B of Paper-II will be considered for ranking.
- The question paper in paper I will be set in English only. The questions in Part-B of Paper-II will be set both in Tamil and English. Candidates should choose and specify in the application, only the prescribed subject in which they have obtained the educational qualification for appearing to the examination.
- Refer to para.17 of "[Instructions to Applicants](#)" with regard to Instructions to be followed while appearing for competitive Examinations (CBT Method) conducted by the Commission.
- The syllabus for CBT examination is available in [Annexure-II](#) to this Notification.

**ANNEXURE – II**  
**SYLLABUS FOR EXAMINATION (CBT Method)**

**Paper-I**

**SOCIOLOGY**  
**UG DEGREE STANDARD**

**Subject Code: 369**

**UNIT-I: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY**

***Definition and Meaning of Sociology***, Basic concepts: Society, Community, Culture, Association, Socialization.

***Social Institutions***: Family, Marriage, Education, Religion, Caste, Class, Politics.

**UNIT-II: SOCIOLOGICAL THINKERS**

August Comte: Law of Three stages; Social Statics and dynamics. Herbert Spencer: Theory of Evolution, Organic Analogy, Social Darwinism. Emile Durkheim: Social facts, Suicide, Division of labour.

Max Weber: Social action, ideal types, bureaucracy and [\*The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism\*](#). Karl Marx: *Historical materialism, Social Change, Class struggle, alienation*.

**UNIT-III: RURAL AND URBAN SOCIOLOGY**

Rural: Rural - urban contrast. Characteristics of Rural society. Agrarian class structure. Panchayatraj system. Rural development programmes.

Urban: Meaning, Characteristics of urbanisation and its impact, Urban sociological theories- Tonnies, Georg Simmel, Max Weber, Robert Park, Louis Wirth and Ernest Burgess, Homer Hoyt, Harris and Ullman.

**UNIT-IV: SOCIAL PROCESSES, SOCIAL CHANGE, AND SOCIAL CONTROL**

Associative and dissociative processes. Features, causes and sources of social change. Meaning, purposes, types, and agencies of social control.

**UNIT-V: INDIAN SOCIAL REFORMERS AND CHILD PROTECTION**

Contributions of Mahatma Gandhi, EVR Periyar, Anne Besant, Raja Ram Mohan Rai, Jyotiba Phule, Savitri Phule, Muthulakshmi, Ambedkar, Mother Teresa.

### **UNIT-VI: SOCIOLOGY OF MARGINALISED**

Marginalization and its socio economic indices. The culture of marginalised communities - SC, ST, Nomadic Castes and Tribes and De-notified Tribes, transgender, religious minorities, differently abled, aged, HIV/AIDS. Constitutional Provisions, Implementation, and Impact on Marginalized.

### **UNIT-VII: CHILDREN WITH DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES**

Sex preference, female infanticide, Girl child, neglected, orphan, abandoned, street children, child abuse, child labour, children with disabilities (CwD), Child marriage.

### **UNIT-VIII: CONSTITUTIONAL PRIVILEGES TOWARDS CHILDREN**

**Children Related Policies and Acts:** Constitutional Provisions for Children in India; National Policy for Children (1974 and 2013); Current policies and trends - Child Welfare; Children Acts - JJ Act, Protection of Children, from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO), 2012, Child Labour (Abolition and Prohibition) Act 1986 , The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006 - Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act 1976.

### **UNIT-IX: AFFIRMATIVE ACTIONS FOR CHILD WELFARE**

**Institutional services:-** Short-stay homes. Foster home. Facilities/services for children of unmarried mothers, Juvenile homes. **Non- Institutional services:-** Anganawadi, Day-Care Centres, Crèches, Child Guidance Centres, Services through nursery/primary school, **Services for children in need of special care -** Schools for Mentally Retarded, Blind, Deaf and Dumb and Physically Handicapped Children.

### **UNIT-X: CHILDREN AND STAKEHOLDERS**

**Children Stakeholders:** Ministry of Women and Child Development: Roles and Functions - Central and State Level Commission for Protection of Child Rights in India; Roles and Functions National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development; Roles and Functions of Civil Society and civil society organisations.

**UG DEGREE STANDARD****SUBJECT CODE: 371****UNIT-I: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL WORK**

Meaning, Definition, Objectives, functions of Social Work, Concepts- Social Welfare, Social Development, Social Work, Social Service, Social security, Social Reforms, Social Legislation, Social Policy, Social Justice; India as a Welfare State, Historical development of Social Work in the West and in India, Social Work as a Profession-Values, Principles and Code of Ethics, Social Worker as enabler, broker, mediator, advocate and facilitator; Sociology and psychology for social work.

**UNIT-II: SOCIO-RELIGIOUS THOUGHT OF INDIA AND SOCIAL REFORMS**

Religious Values, Ethics and Contribution-Hinduism (four values-Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha) Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism, Islam and Christianity; Social Reforms and Reform Movements: Arya Samaj, Brahmo Samaj, Gandhian Movement, Dravidian Movements, Dalit and tribal movements-Contributions of Dr. Ambedkar.

**UNIT-III: CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS, SOCIAL LEGISLATIONS AND UN CHARTERS**

Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution, Directive Principles of State Policy, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Policies and programmes, for Social Legislations for Vulnerable Groups.

**UNIT-IV: SOCIAL CASE WORK**

Definition, Objectives, Values and Principles, Case Work Components - Person, Place, Problem, Process; Case Work stages-Study, diagnosis, treatment, termination, evaluation; Recording in Case Work, Skills of a case worker. Application of Case Work in various settings.

**UNIT-V: SOCIAL GROUP WORK:**

Definition of Groups, types and characteristics, Stages of Group development, Group Dynamics Definition of Social Group Work: Objectives, Values and Principles, Group Work Process: Beginning, middle and ending stage, Programme Planning in Group Work, Recording in Group Work, Skills of a group worker; Application of Group Work in various settings.

**UNIT-VI: COMMUNITY ORGANISATION AND SOCIAL ACTION**

Definition of Community and community Development, types and characteristics of Communities, principles of CO, difference between CO and CD, Community power

structure, CO process, Recording in Community Organisation, Skills of a community worker; Application of Community Organization in various settings; Social Action; Concept, definition, approaches –Paulo Freire, Saul Alinsky and Gandhi, Medha Patkar, Sudarlal Bahuguna, Application of Community Organization Method.

### **UNIT-VII: SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH AND SOCIAL WORK ADMINISTRATION**

Definition, Objectives, Types– Quantitative, Qualitative and Mixed Methods; Research Designs, Sampling methods: Probability and Non-Probability, Tools and Techniques of Data Collection – Observation, Questionnaire, Interview Schedule, Focus Group Discussion, Sources of Data, Coding and tabulation, analysis and interpretation; Basic Statistics–Mean, Median and Mode; Standard Deviation, Report Writing.

**Social Work Administration:** Definition, Principles and Process, Structure and Functions of Central and State Welfare Departments and Boards; NGOs: Definitions, Characteristics, Problems and challenges of NGOs, Laws Related to NGOs –Societies Registration Act, Trust Act and Companies Act.

### **UNIT-VIII: RURAL/ URBAN AND TRIBAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

Community and Development: Definition, philosophy, objectives and scope; Rural,urban and tribal problems, Organization and administration of rural, tribal andurban development from block to National level; Panchayat systems and local self-government in India; 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment, Development policies and programmes; Urban Habitat Development Corporation

### **UNIT-IX: HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK**

Definition and Concept, Status of health in India, Health indicators, diseases, types and prevention, Mental health: definition, concept, mental retardation and mental illness, common mental disorders; Alternate systems of health care, Health care services and programmes, National Health Mission; Disability - types, causes and rehabilitation.

### **UNIT-X: FAMILY AND SOCIAL WORK**

Family as a social institution, concept, characteristics, types, emerging family patterns, definition of marriage, forms, functions and problems. Constitutional Safe guards assuring rights of children in India, UNCRC, Problems of Children and Youth: Street Children, Child Labour, Child Abuse, Child Trafficking, Child Protection Services: Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act. Sex and Gender Discrimination against the Girl Child; Gender Development Indicators - GDI, GEM, Protective Measures, Constitutional and Legal Provisions. Elder Care: meaning and definition; special needs, disorders, diseases and disabilities, Role of NGOs;

**UNIT-I : INTRODUCTION**

Psychology – Definition, History, Goals, Branches, Scope, Research Methods in Psychology – Observation, Correlation, Experiment, Case study. Ethics in Research.

Biological Basis of Behaviour – Neurons, Nervous system, Brain, Heredity and Behaviour.

**UNIT-II: ATTENTION, PERCEPTION AND CONSCIOUSNESS**

Attention – Definition and kinds of attention.

Perception – Definition, Perceptual organization, Perceptual constancy, illusion, factors affecting perception.

Consciousness – Definition, Biological rhythm, Waking states, Sleep, Consciousness altering drugs.

**UNIT-III: LEARNING AND MEMORY**

Learning – Definition, Classical conditioning, Operant conditioning, Observational learning, Latent learning, Insight learning.

Memory – Definition, Process, Models, Types of memory.

Forgetting – Meaning, Causes, Memory distortion, Improving memory.

**UNIT-IV: COGNITION**

Thinking – Thinking process, Concept formation, Problem solving, Decision making, Language.

Intelligence – Definition, Nature, Theories, Assessment. Emotional Intelligence. Creativity.

**UNIT-V: MOTIVATION AND EMOTIONS**

Motivation – Definition, Need, Drive, Instinct, Theories, Types.

Motives – Physiological – Hunger and Sex – Psychological – Achievement, Affiliation, Aggression – Social – Power.

Frustration and Conflict.

Emotion – Meaning, Nature, Biological basis of emotions, Theories.

**UNIT-VI: HEALTH, STRESS AND COPING**

Health psychology - Definition, Bio Psycho Social model.

Behavioural and psychological correlates of illness.

Stress and coping - Definition, Nature, causes, Effects.

Promoting wellness - Primary prevention and secondary prevention, managing stress.

**UNIT-VII: PERSONALITY**

Personality – Definition, Psycho analytical approach, Humanistic approach, Trait Theory, Learning approach to personality, Measuring Personality – Questionnaire and Inventories, Projective techniques, Other measures – Behavioural observation, Interviews and Biological Measures.

**UNIT-VIII: MENTAL DISORDERS**

Models of Abnormality – Assessment and Diagnosis – DSM and ICD – Disorders of Infancy, Childhood and Adolescence, Anxiety Disorders, Mood Disorders, Dissociative and somatoform disorders, Sexual and Gender Identity Disorder, Personality Disorders, Schizophrenia, Substance related disorders, Psychotherapies – Psychological approaches, Group therapy, Marital therapy, Family therapy, Psycho Social Rehabilitation, Biological therapy, Indigenous therapy (Yoga and meditation).

**UNIT-IX: DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY**

Childhood – Physical, Cognitive, Moral, Social and Emotional domain.

Adolescence - Physical, Cognitive, Moral, Social and Emotional domain.

From Gender identity to Sexual Category constancy.

Adulthood – Cognitive, Social and Emotional domain, views on adulthood (Stage theories vs. Contextual approach)

Aging – Theories, Death and Bereavement.

**UNIT-X: SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY**

Social thought – Attribution, Social cognition, Attitudes.

Social Behaviour – Prejudice, Social influence, Attraction and Love, Leadership, Persuasion, Prosocial behaviour, Aggression, Anti-social behaviour. Group – Types and formation of groups, group process- Social Facilitation, Social Loafing, Conformity, Inter-group relations.

**CHILD DEVELOPMENT**  
**UG DEGREE STANDARD**

**Paper-I**

**SUBJECT CODE: 375**

**UNIT 1 : GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT**

- 1.1 Definition and Distinction of growth and development
- 1.2 Principles of growth and development
- 1.3 Factors affecting growth and development
- 1.4 Domains of development and its interrelatedness

**UNIT 2 : THEORIES OF HUMAN BEHAVIOUR AND DEVELOPMENT**

- 2.1 Learning and behavioural theories – Pavlov’s Classical conditioning, Skinner’s operant conditioning, Watson behaviourism, Bandura’s social learning theory
- 2.2 Language theories – Behaviourist perspective, Nativist perspective and Interactionist perspective
- 2.3 Cognitive theories – Piaget’s Cognitive theory
- 2.4 Psycho-analytic theories – Freud’s psycho-analytic theory, Erikson’s psycho-social theory
- 2.5 Moral development theories – Piaget’s moral theory, Kohlberg’s moral theory

**UNIT 3: STAGES/PERIODS OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT**

- 3.1 Five stages of child development and its characteristics – Prenatal, Infancy and Toddlerhood, Early childhood, Late childhood and Adolescence
- 3.2 Havighurst’s Developmental Tasks – Infancy to Adolescence
- 3.3 Concept and importance of developmental milestones

**UNIT 4 : PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT**

- 4.1 Conception - Structure of Ovum and Sperm, process of fertilization
- 4.2 Prenatal development – the period of ovum, embryo and foetus
- 4.3 Factors influencing/debilitating prenatal development
- 4.4 Signs and symptoms of pregnancy

**UNIT5: INFANCY AND TODDLERHOOD (BIRTH TO TWO YEARS)**

- 5.1 Neonates - appearance, adaptations/adjustments; New born reflexes, APGAR Scale
- 5.2 Physical and motor development, Cognitive development, Language development
- 5.3 Emotional and social development
- 5.4 Temperament and attachment



**UNIT 6 : EARLY CHILDHOOD (2-6 YEARS) AND LATE CHILDHOOD (6-12 YEARS)**

- 6.1 Physical and motor development, Cognitive development, Language development
- 6.2 Emotional development and social development
- 6.3 Habit formation - principles, importance and methods
- 6.4 Common behaviour problems during childhood period

**UNIT 7 : EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION (ECCE)**

- 7.1 ECCE- Definition, Concept, Significance, Objectives and Scope of ECCE
- 7.2 Types of ECCE settings
- 7.3 Play and its characteristics. Role of play in overall development of children and teacher's role.
- 7.4 Importance of Parental involvement in Early learning

**UNIT 8 : ADOLESCENCE**

- 8.1 Physical development -Primary and secondary sexual characteristics, Psychological impact of physical changes
- 8.2 Cognitive development
- 8.3 Psychological development - Self concept, Self esteem, Interest and Attitude
- 8.4 Social development - Peer relationship and friendship, Parent adolescent relationships and conflict, Sibling relationship
- 8.5 Physiological and psychological problems and challenges

**UNIT 9: CHILDREN WITH DIVERSE NEEDS**

- 9.1 Definition, classification (RPWD Act), causes and characteristics of children with special needs
- 9.2 Definition, classification and characteristics of Gifted children
- 9.3 Children in difficult circumstances –Child prostitutes, trafficked children, street children, refugee children and child victims of war/natural calamities, Juvenile delinquents, abused children
- 9.4 Gender and societal disparities – Infanticide, foeticide, girl child, children of prostitutes and AIDS affected parents

**UNIT 10 : GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING**

- 10.1 Meaning, definition and scope of guidance and counseling
- 10.2 Physical and mental health counselling
- 10.3 Educational, vocational and career guidance

**UNIT - I - CRIMINOLOGY - CONCEPTS:**

Criminology - Definition, nature and scope. Crime, criminals, victims-Meaning Concept Statutory, Procedure, Evidence, Local and Special Law Structure of Criminal Justice and its forms - role & responsibilities Froms of Crime - Elements of crime - Criminal Typology - Formal and Informal Control of Crime- Psychological impact of abuse and its prevention - Child abuse: Physical, Psychological, Sexual, Psychosocial impact of abuse and its prevention, awareness creation - Child Trafficking Hard and Soft Labour - Street Children.

**UNIT II- SCHOOLS OF CRIMINOLOGY:**

Pre-classical, classical - Neo classical School - Positive School - Cartographic Schools - Biological and Constitutional schools.

**UNIT III - INTRODUCTION TO JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM:**

Juvenile Delinquency Definition and concept Truancy, vagarancy, Youth crimes, principle of *Parens patriae*, Doli Incapex, Principle of negative semantics, children and vulnerability, children and Non applicability of capital punishment.

**UNIT IV - CORRECTIONAL PRINCIPLES:**

Penology Definition, nature scope - Theories of punishment - Prison Reforms Commissions - Indian Jails Committee, Justice Mullah Committee, V.R.Krishna Iyer Committee.

Institutional and Non Institutional Correction - Probation, Admonition Juvenile probation.

**UNIT V - NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS:**

Riyadh Guidelines - Prevention of Delinquency, Tokyo Rules - Standard Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial / Measures, UN Convention on the Child Rights, Nelson Mandela Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.

Beijing rules - UN standard Minimum Rules for Juvenile Justice. UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for victim of Crime & Abuse of power 1985. National policy of children - (Recent), National policy of elderly people - (Recent), National policy of Women - (Recent).

**UNIT VI - VICTIMOLOGY:**

Development of Victimology basic concepts, Impact of Victimization - Physical, Financial and psychological, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Acute Stress Disorder (ASD).

Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Victimization - victim Compensation and Restitution.

**UNIT VII - CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:**

Introduction of the Criminal Justice System in India - Components of the Criminal Justice system - Judiciary (Courts), Law enforcement(Police) and corrections(Prison) - Special courts - POCSO Act - Substantive Laws - Salient Features - Indian Penal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure and Indian Evidence Act - Salient features of Special and local Laws.

**UNIT VIII- JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM:**

Salient features of the Juvenile Justice Act - Introduction of Juvenile Justice System - Children in conflict with law - Special Juvenile Police Unit; CWPO; Probation - Juvenile Justice Board - Composition - Juvenile Institutions, Observation Home - Special Home, Place of Safety, after care - Children in need of care and protection - composition of Children Welfare Committee(CWC), Shelter home.

**UNIT IX - CRIMINAL JUSTICE INSTITUTION:**

Structure of Criminal Justice System - Police - Organizational Structure of Police - State, District, City - Functions of Police.

Structure of Judiciary Hierarchy of Courts in India - Supreme Court, High Court, District Courts, Lower Courts - Inquiry, Prosecution, Defence Counsel - Bail - Summons - Types of trial - Power of Courts - Different types of correctional Institutions in India - Homes - Borstal Schools, other State holders of Criminal Judicial System - NHRC, SHRC, NCW, SCW, Commission for Children - Commission for SC/ST [Institutions relating to Children].

**UNIT X - CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGY:**

Economic and Financial Crimes - White collar crime - Nature, Meaning and Forms - Corporate crime - Corruption, Tax evasion, counterfeiting. Credit card fraud, Money laundering Bank frauds, Non-Banking Institutions, Insurance frauds, Prevention and Detection of White Collar Crimes, Organised Crimes - Nature, meaning and forms - Criminal syndicates, Racketeering Organised Crimes - Regional and International linkages - Trans-national Organised Crimes - Drug, Smuggling, Human Trafficking, Problems of identification, Investigation and Prosecution - Prevention & control Strategies - Environmental Crimes - Cyber Crimes and Child Soldiers. Cyber Crime: Definition History & Evolution, Forms of cyber crime - Malicious code, Hacking, Identity theft, Online scam, Cyber Crime against women and children, Intellectual property issues & Cyberspace.

**Paper-II**  
**SYLLABUS FOR EXAMINATION (CBT Method)**

**PART - A**

**TAMIL ELIGIBILITY TEST (SSLC STANDARD)**

**கட்டாய தமிழ்மொழி தகுதித் தேர்விற்கான பாடத்திட்டம்**

**(கொள்குறி வினாவிற்கான தலைப்புகள்)**

**பத்தாம் வகுப்பு தரம்**

1. பிரித்தெழுதுதல் / சேர்த்தெழுதுதல்.
2. எதிர்ச்சொல்லை எடுத்தெழுதுதல்.
3. பொருந்தாச் சொல்லைக் கண்டறிதல்.
4. பிழை திருத்தம் (i) சந்திப்பிழையை நீக்குதல் ( ii) மரபுப் பிழைகள், வழுவச் சொற்களை நீக்குதல் / பிறமொழிச் சொற்களை நீக்குதல்.
5. ஆங்கிலச் சொல்லுக்கு நேரான தமிழ்ச் சொல்லை அறிதல்.
6. ஒலி மற்றும் பொருள் வேறுபாடறிந்து சரியான பொருளையறிதல்.
7. ஒரு பொருள் தரும் பல சொற்கள்.
8. வேர்ச்சொல்லைத் தேர்வு செய்தல்.
9. வேர்ச்சொல்லைக் கொடுத்து / வினைமுற்று, வினையெச்சம், வினையாலணையும் பெயர், தொழிற்பெயரை, உருவாக்கல்.
10. அகர வரிசைப்படி சொற்களை சீர் செய்தல்.
11. சொற்களை ஒழுங்குப்படுத்தி சொற்றொடராக்குதல்.
12. இருவினைகளின் பொருள் வேறுபாடு அறிதல்.  
(எ.கா.) குவிந்து-குவித்து
13. விடைக்கேற்ற வினாவைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்தல்.
14. எவ்வகை வாக்கியம் என க்கண்டெழுதுதல் - தன்வினை, பிறவினை, செய்வினை, செய்ப்பாட்டு வினை வாக்கியங்களைக் கண்டெழுதுதல்.
15. உவமையால் விளக்கப்பெறும் பொருத்தமான பொருளைத் தேர்ந்தெழுதுதல்
16. அலுவல்சார்ந்த சொற்கள் (கலைச்சொல்)
17. விடைவகைகள்.
18. பிறமொழிச் சொற்களுக்கு இணையான தமிழ்ச் சொற்களைக் கண்டறிதல் (எ.கா.) கோல்டுபிஸ்கட் - தங்கக்கட்டி.
19. ஊர்ப் பெயர்களின் மருஉவை எழுதுக (எ.கா.) தஞ்சாவூர் - தஞ்சை
20. நிறுத்தற்குறிகளை அறிதல்.

21. பேச்சு வழக்கு, எழுத்து வழக்கு (வாரான் - வருகிறான்).
22. சொற்களை இணைத்து புதிய சொல் உருவாக்கல்.
23. பொருத்தமான காலம் அமைத்தல்  
(இறந்தகாலம், நிகழ்காலம், எதிர்காலம்).
24. சரியான வினாச் சொல்லைத் தேர்ந்தெடு.
25. சரியான இணைப்புச் சொல்  
(எனவே, ஏனெனில், ஆகையால், அதனால், அதுபோல).
26. அடைப்புக்குள் உள்ள சொல்லைத் தகுந்த இடத்தில் சேர்க்க.
27. இருபொருள் தருக.
28. குறில் - நெடில் மாற்றம், பொருள் வேறுபாடு.
29. கூற்று, காரணம் - சரியா? தவறா?
30. கலைச்சொற்களை அறிதல் :-  
எ.கா. - Artificial Intelligence - செயற்கை நுண்ணறிவு  
Super Computer - மீத்திறன் கணினி
31. பொருத்தமான பொருளைத் தெரிவு செய்தல்
32. சொற்களின் கூட்டுப் பெயர்கள் (எ.கா.) புல் - புற்கள்
33. சரியான தொடரைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்தல்
34. பிழை திருத்துதல் (ஒரு-ஓர்)
35. சொல் - பொருள் - பொருத்துக
36. ஒருமை-பன்மை பிழை
37. பத்தியிலிருந்து வினாவிற்கான சரியான விடையைத் தேர்ந்தெடு.

**Paper-II****PART - B****GENERAL STUDIES (DEGREE STANDARD)****CODE NO.003****UNIT-I: GENERAL SCIENCE**

- (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.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Elements and Compounds, Acids, Bases, Salts, Petroleum Products, Fertilisers, Pesticides.
- (iv) Main concepts of Life Science, Classification of Living Organisms, Evolution, Genetics, Physiology, Nutrition, Health and Hygiene, Human Diseases.
- (v) Environment and Ecology.

**UNIT-II: CURRENT EVENTS**

- (i) History - Latest diary of events - National symbols - Profile of States - Eminent personalities and places in news – Sports-Books and authors.
- (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.
- (iii) Geography-Geographical landmarks.
- (iv) Economics-Current socio-economic issues.
- (v) Science-Latest inventions in Science and Technology.
- (vi) Prominent Personalities in various spheres – Arts, Science, Literature and Philosophy.

**UNIT-III: GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA**

- (i) Location – Physical features - Monsoon, Rainfall, Weather and Climate - Water Resources - Rivers in India - Soil, Minerals and Natural Resources - Forest and Wildlife - Agricultural pattern.
- (ii) Transport -Communication.
- (iii) Social Geography – Population density and distribution- Racial, Linguistic Groups and Major Tribes.
- (iv) Natural calamity – Disaster Management – Environmental pollution: Reasons and preventive measures – Climate change – Green energy.

**UNIT-IV: HISTORY AND CULTURE OF INDIA**

- (i) Indus Valley Civilization - Guptas, Delhi Sultans, Mughals and Marathas - Age of Vijayanagaram and Bahmani Kingdoms - South Indian History.
- (ii) Change and Continuity in the Socio - Cultural History of India.
- (iii) Characteristics of Indian Culture, Unity in Diversity –Race, Language, Custom.
- (iv) India as a Secular State, Social Harmony.

**UNIT-V: INDIAN POLITY**

- (i) Constitution of India - Preamble to the Constitution- Salient features of the Constitution- Union, State and Union Territory.
- (ii) Citizenship, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy.
- (iii) Union Executive, Union Legislature – State Executive, State Legislature – Local Governments, Panchayat Raj.
- (iv) Spirit of Federalism: Centre-State Relationships.
- (v) Election - Judiciary in India – Rule of Law.
- (vi) Corruption in Public Life – Anti-corruption measures – Lokpal and Lok Ayukta - Right to Information- Empowerment of Women-Consumer Protection Forums, Human Rights Charter.

### **UNIT-VI: INDIAN ECONOMY**

- (i) Nature of Indian Economy – Five year plan models - an assessment – Planning Commission and Niti Ayog.
- (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.
- (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.

### **UNIT-VII: INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT**

- (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, Rabindranath Tagore and others.
- (ii) Different modes of Agitation: Growth of Satyagraha and Militant Movements.
- (iii) Communalism and Partition.

### **UNIT-VIII: History, Culture, Heritage and Socio-Political Movements in Tamil Nadu**

- (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
- (iii) Role of Tamil Nadu in freedom struggle - Early agitations against British Rule - Role of women in freedom struggle.
- (iv) Evolution of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century Socio - Political Movements in Tamil Nadu - Justice Party, Growth of Rationalism - Self Respect Movement, Dravidian Movement and Principles underlying both these Movements, Contributions of Thanthai Periyar and Perarignar Anna.



**UNIT-IX: Development Administration in Tamil Nadu**

- (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.
- (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 – Role and impact of social welfare schemes in the Socio-Economic Development of Tamil Nadu.
- (iii) Social Justice and Social Harmony as the Cornerstones of Socio-Economic Development.
- (iv) Education and Health Systems in Tamil Nadu.
- (v) Geography of Tamil Nadu and its impact on Economic growth.
- (vi) Achievements of Tamil Nadu in various fields.
- (vii) e-Governance in Tamil Nadu.

**UNIT-X: APTITUDE AND MENTAL ABILITY**

- (i) Simplification – Percentage - Highest Common Factor (HCF) - Lowest Common Multiple (LCM).
- (ii) Ratio and Proportion.
- (iii) Simple interest - Compound interest - Area - Volume - Time and Work.
- (iv) Logical Reasoning -Puzzles-Dice - Visual Reasoning - Alpha numeric Reasoning – Number Series.