

## Annexure III

### Combined Civil Services Examination – I (Group – I Services) Syllabus for Preliminary Examination General Studies (Degree Standard) Topics for Objective Type

**SUBJECT CODE: 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, Fertilizers, 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 LokAyukta - 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 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, 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.

**COMBINED CIVIL SERVICES EXAMINATION – I (Group – I Services)**  
**(Main Written Examination)**  
**Descriptive Type (Degree Standard)**

**Paper – I**

கட்டாயத் தமிழ் மொழித் தகுதித் தேர்வு (SSLC Standard)

**PAPER – II**

**General Studies (Degree Standard)**

- UNIT-I : Modern History of India and Indian culture  
UNIT-II : Social issues in India and Tamil Nadu  
UNIT-III : Ethics and Integrity

**PAPER – III**

**General Studies (Degree Standard)**

- 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

**PAPER – IV**

**General Studies (Degree Standard)**

- UNIT-I : General Geography and 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

**COMBINED CIVIL SERVICES EXAMINATION – I (Group – I Services)**  
**(Main Written Examination)**  
**Descriptive Type (Degree Standard)**  
**(Paper-I)**

**கட்டாயத் தமிழ் மொழித் தகுதித் தேர்விற்கான பாடத் திட்டம்**

**(விரிந்துரைக்கும் வகை வினாவினா தலைப்புகள்)**

**(பத்தாம் வகுப்புத் தரம்)**

**தேர்வுத் திட்டம்**

1. மொழி பெயர்த்தல்

(i) தமிழிலிருந்து ஆங்கிலத்துக்கு மொழி பெயர்த்தல்

(ii) ஆங்கிலத்திலிருந்து தமிழுக்கு மொழி பெயர்த்தல்

2. சுருக்கி வரைதல்

3. பொருள் உணர்திறன்

4. சுருக்கக் குறிப்பிலிருந்து விரிவாக்கம் செய்தல்

5. திருக்குறள் தொடர்பான கட்டுரை வரைதல்

அ) மதச் சார்பற்ற தனித்தன்மையுள்ள இலக்கியம்

ஆ) அன்றாட வாழ்வியலோடு தொடர்புத் தன்மை

இ) மானுடத்தின் மீதான திருக்குறளின் தாக்கம்

ஈ) திருக்குறளும் மாறாத விழுமியங்களும்-சமத்துவம், மனிதநேயம்  
முதலானவை

உ) சமூக அரசியல் பொருளாதார நிகழ்வுகளில் திருக்குறளின்  
பொருத்தப்பாடு

ஊ) திருக்குறளில் தத்துவக் கோட்பாடுகள்

6. கடிதம் வரைதல் (அலுவல் சார்ந்தது)

7. தமிழ் மொழி அறிவு

**பாடத்திட்டம்**

1. தற்கால நிகழ்வுகள்

2. சமுதாயப் பிரச்சனைகள்

3. சுற்றுச்சூழல் தொடர்பான தலைப்புகள்

4. இந்தியப் பொருளாதாரம் தொடர்பான தலைப்புகள்

5. அறிவியலும் தொழில் நுட்பமும்

6. கலையும் பண்பாடும்

7. பகுத்தறிவு இயக்கங்கள் - திராவிட இயக்கம், சுயமரியாதை இயக்கம்.

8. இக்காலத் தமிழ்மொழி - கணினித்தமிழ், வழக்குமன்றத்தமிழ், அலுவலக  
மொழியாகத் தமிழ், புதிய வகைமைகள்.

9. தமிழ்நாட்டின் சமூகப் பொருளாதார முன்னேற்றம் மற்றும் தமிழக அரசின் நலத்திட்டங்கள் (பெண்கள் விவசாயிகள்...), சமூக நலத்திட்டங்களை நடைமுறைப் படுத்துதலில் சமூக சீர்திருத்த இயக்கங்களின் பங்கு - இட ஒதுக்கீடும் அதன் பயன்களும் - தமிழ்நாட்டின் சமூகப் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியில் சமூக நீதி மற்றும் சமூக ஒற்றுமையின் பங்கு.
10. சொந்த வாக்கியத்தில் அமைத்து எழுதுக, பொருள் வேறுபாடு அறிதல், பிரித்தெழுதுக, எதிர்ச்சொல், எதிர்மறை வாக்கியம், பிழைநீக்கி எழுதுக.
11. திருக்குறளிலிருந்து கீழ்க்காணும் தலைப்புகள் தொடர்பாக கட்டுரை எழுதுதல்
- மதச் சார்பற்ற தனித் தன்மையுள்ள இலக்கியம்
  - அன்றாட வாழ்வியலோடு தொடர்புத் தன்மை
  - மானுடத்தின் மீதான திருக்குறளின் தாக்கம்
  - திருக்குறளும் மாறாத விழுமியங்களும்-சமத்துவம், மனிதநேயம் முதலானவை
  - சமூக அரசியல் பொருளாதார நிகழ்வுகளில் திருக்குறளின் பொருத்தப்பாடு
  - திருக்குறளில் தத்துவக் கோட்பாடுகள்

\*\*\*\*\*

**COMBINED CIVIL SERVICES EXAMINATION – I (Group – I Services)  
Main Written Examination – Descriptive Type**

**Code : 425**

**PAPER – II  
General Studies (Degree Standard)**

**UNIT-I: MODERN HISTORY OF INDIA AND INDIAN CULTURE**

Advent of Europeans – Colonialism and Imperialism – Establishment, Expansion and Consolidation of British Rule – Early uprising against British Rule – South Indian Rebellion 1799 – 1801 A.D. – Vellore Rebellion 1806 A.D. – Sepoy mutiny of 1857 A.D. – Indian National Movements – Moderation, Extremism and Terrorism Movements of Indian Patriotism – Significant Indian National Leaders – Rabindranath Tagore, Maulana Abulkalam Azad, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, B.R.Ambedkar and Vallabhai Patel – Constitutional Developments in India from 1773 to 1950 – Second World War and Final Phase of Independence Struggle – Partition of India – Role of Tamil Nadu in Freedom Struggle – Subramanya Siva – Subramania Bharathiyar, V.O.Chidambaranar, C.Rajagopalachariyar, Thanthai Periyar, Kamarajar and others.

Impact of British Rule on Socio-Economic Affairs – National Renaissance Movement – Socio-Religious Reform Movements – Social Reform and Educational Reform Acts.

India since Independence – Salient features of Indian Culture – Unity in Diversity – Race – Language – Religion, Customs and Rituals – India, a Secular State – Organizations for Fine Arts, Dance, Drama and Music.

Emergence of “Social Justice” Ideology in Tamil Nadu – Origin, Growth, Decay and achievements of Justice Party – Socio-Political Movements and its achievements after Justice Party.

Cultural Panorama – National Symbols – Eminent Personalities in Cultural Field – Latest Historical Research Developments in Tamil Nadu – Latest diary of events: National and International Sports & Games - Books & Authors - Awards & Honours – Latest terminology - Appointments - who is who?

## **UNIT-II: SOCIAL ISSUES IN INDIA AND TAMIL NADU**

Population Explosion – Fertility, Mortality – Population Control Programmes – Migration - Poverty – Illiteracy – Dropouts – Right to Education – Women Education – Skill Based Education and Programmes – E-Learning.

**Child labour and Child Abuse:** Child Education – Child School Dropouts – Child Abuse – Laws to protect Child Abuse – Child Protection and Welfare Schemes.

**Sanitation:** Rural and Urban Sanitation – Role of Panchayat Raj and Urban Development Agencies in Sanitation Schemes and Programmes.

**Women Empowerment:** Social Justice to Women – Schemes and Programmes - Domestic Violence – Dowry Menace – Sexual Assault – Laws and Awareness Programmes – Prevention of Violence against Women – Role of Government and NGOs in Women Empowerment – Schemes and Programmes.

**Social Changes:** Urbanization – Policy, Planning and Programmes in India and Tamil Nadu - Comparative study on Social and Economic indicators – Impact of Violence on Society – Religious Violence – Terrorism and Communal Violence – Causes – Steps to Control and Awareness – Problems of Minorities – Human Rights Issues - Regional Disparities in India – Causes and Remedies.

**Social Development:** Approaches – Models – Policies and Programmes – Linkage between Education and Social Development - Community Development Programmes –Self Employment and Entrepreneurship Development – Role of NGOs in Social Development - Education - Health and Human Development – Health Care Problems in India – Children, Adolescents, Women and Aged - Health Policy in India – Schemes – Health Care Programmes in India.

**Vulnerable Sections of the population:** Problems – Laws and Punishments – Various Welfare Programmes to Vulnerable Sections by State, Central Government and NGOs.

### **Current Affairs**

## **UNIT-III: ETHICS AND INTEGRITY**

Ethics and Human Interface: Definition and scope of Ethics – Ethics of Indian Schools of Philosophy - Ethics of Thirukkural; Kinds of Ethics: Intuitionism – Existentialism – Duties and Responsibility – Moral Judgements – Moral Absolutism – Moral Obligation.

Attitude: Its Influence and relation with thought and behaviour – Moral and Political attitudes;

Ethics in Public Administration: Philosophical basis of governance and Probity in Governance – Codes of Ethics and Conduct: Primary responsibilities of public service professionals – Transparency of Information sharing and service delivery – Professional and Non-Professional interaction – Potentially beneficial interaction – Maintenance of confidentiality of records – Disclosure of Information – Boundaries of competence – Consultation on Ethical obligation – Ethics and Non-discrimination – Citizen's Charters - Challenges of corruption - Ethics of Public polity Determination.

\*\*\*\*\*

PAPER – III  
General Studies (Degree Standard)

**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 Indian Constitution - Parts, Articles and Schedules - Amendments - Citizenship.

Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties – Directive Principles of State Policy.

**Structure, Power and Functions of Governments**

**Union Government:**

**Legislature:** Parliament – Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha

**Executive:** President, Vice-President - Prime Minister & Council of Ministers – Constitutional Authorities

**Judiciary:** Supreme Court - Judicial Review - Judicial activism - Latest Verdicts.

**State Government:**

**Legislature:** State Legislative Assembly - State Legislative Council.

**Executive:** Governor - Chief Minister - Council of Ministers.

**Judiciary:** High Court - District Courts - Subordinate Courts - Tribunals.

**Local Government:**

Rural & Urban Local Governments -Historical background - 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts.

**Union Territories:**

Evolution - Administration.

**Federalism**

Indian Federal System – Differentiating from other forms of federalism.

Union - State Relations: Legislative, Administrative and Financial Relations.

**Indian Administration**

Civil Services in India: Historical background - Classification of Civil Services - Central & State Services - Recruitment & Training.

**Political Parties:** National and Regional - Pressure groups - Public opinion - Mass Media - Social Media - Non - Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

**Administrative Reforms:** Central Vigilance Commission - Anti-Corruption Measures –Lokadalat – Lokayukta – Lokpal – Ombudsman in India - RTI Act - Citizen's Grievances and Administrative Reform Commission - Administrative Tribunals.

**Profile of Indian States**

Demography - State Language - Developmental Programmes - e-governance.

**India and World:**



India's foreign policy - India's relationship with world countries - Defence and National Security – Nuclear Policy – Terrorism - Human Rights and Environmental issues - International Organisations – Pacts & Summits.

## **Current Affairs**

### **UNIT–II: ROLE AND IMPACT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA**

Science and Technology – Role, Achievements and Developments - Their applications and Impacts.

Elements and Compounds, Acids, Bases and Salts – Oxidation and reduction. Carbon, Nitrogen and their compounds – Chemistry of Ores and Metals – Fertilizers, Pesticides, Insecticides – Polymer and Plastics - Corrosion – Chemistry in everyday life - Energy – Renewable and Non-Renewable – Self sufficiency – Oils and Minerals exploration.

Space Research - Nano Science and Technology – Application of Nano-materials.

Advancements in the fields of Information Technology - Robotics and Automation - Artificial Intelligence – Mobile Communication. Computer system Architecture, Operating System, Computer Networks, Cryptography and Network security, Relational Database Management System, Software Engineering, Image Processing, Machine Learning.

Cropping pattern in India – Organic farming – Agriculture Biotechnology – Commercially available Genetically Modified Crops – Eco, Social impact of Genetically Modified Crops – Intellectual Property Rights, Bio Safety.

Floriculture, Olericulture, Pomology & Medicinal Plants, Conventional & Modern Propagation Technique, Glass House – Hydroponics – Bonsai – Garden features & operations – methods to preserve fruits and vegetables.

Genetic Engineering & its importance in Agriculture - Integrated farming – Vermiculture.

Main concepts of Life Science – the cell – the basic unit of life – classification of living organism – Nutrition and Dietetics – Respiration – blood and blood circulation – Endocrine system – Excretion of metabolic wastes – reproductive system – animals and human-bio communication - Pheromones and allelochemicals – Genetics – science of heredity – Health and hygiene – Human diseases – communicable and non-communicable diseases – preventions and remedies – Alcoholism and drug abuse – Genetic engineering – organ transplantation – Stem Cell Technology – Forensic science – Sewage treatment.

Government policy – Organisations in Science and Technology – Role and Functions – Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) – Ocean Research and Development – Medical Tourism - Achievements of Indians in the fields of Science and Technology - Latest inventions in Science & Technology.

### **UNIT–III: TAMIL SOCIETY- ITS CULTURE AND HERITAGE**

**Candidates may answer the questions in this unit EITHER in Tamil OR in English.**

- 1) Origin and Development of Tamilian – Palmleaf Manuscript – Document – Archaeological Excavation in Tamil Nadu – Adhichanallur, Arikamedu, Keeladi, Konthakai, Manalur, Sivakalai etc.
- 2) Arts, Science and Culture: Literature, Music, Drama and other arts – Science – Culture (Internal and External)
- 3) Tamil Society and the condition of Business – Sangam Age – Medieval age – Modern Age
- 4) Growth of Rationalist – Origin and Development of Dravidian Movements in Tamil Nadu – Their contribution in Socio and Economic development.

- 5) Socio and Cultural life of the modern Tamilian: Caste, Religion, Women, Polity, Education, Economics, Commerce and Relationship with other countries – Tamil Diaspora.
- 6) Development of modern Tamils: Print – Edition – Translation – Film Industries – Computer and Media.

\*\*\*\*\*

**COMBINED CIVIL SERVICES EXAMINATION – I (Group – I Services)  
Main Written Examination – Descriptive Type**

**Code : 427**

**PAPER – IV  
General Studies (Degree Standard)**

**UNIT-I: GENERAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TAMIL NADU**

Earth and Universe: Solar System – Atmosphere, Lithosphere, Hydrosphere and Biosphere.

India and Tamil Nadu: Location - Physical Divisions - Drainage - Weather and Climate: Monsoon, Rainfall - Natural Resources: Soil, Natural Vegetation, Wildlife – Irrigation and Multipurpose Projects - Mineral Resources - Energy Resources – Agriculture: Crops, Livestock, Fisheries, Agricultural Revolutions – Industries - Population: Growth, Distribution and Density – Migration - Races, Tribes, Linguistics and Religions – Trade –Geo Politics: Border Disputes.

Ocean and Sea: Bottom relief features of Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal.

Geospatial Technology: Remote Sensing, Geographical Information System (GIS) and Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS).

Map: Locating features and Places.

**Current Affairs**

**UNIT-II: ENVIRONMENT, BIODIVERSITY AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

**Ecology:** Structure and function of Ecosystem – Ecological succession – Ecosystem services - Biodiversity conservation - Biodiversity Types – Biodiversity Hot Spots in India – Biodiversity : Significance and Threats – In-situ and Ex-situ conservation measures – Roles of Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) & Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) – Biodiversity Act.

**Environmental Pollution and Management:** Air, Water, Soil, Thermal and Noise pollution – Pollution Prevention and control strategies – Solid and Hazardous waste management – Environmental Standards and Environmental Monitoring - Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): Steps in EIA process – Environmental Clearance – Environmental Auditing.

**Sustainable Development:** Global Environmental Issues and Management – Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Targets – Climate Change – Changes in monsoon pattern in Tamil Nadu, India and Global scenario - Environmental consequences of climate change and mitigation measures – Clean and Green Energy – Paris Agreement – Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

Environmental Laws, Policies & Treaties in India and Global scenario - Natural calamities, Manmade Disasters - Disaster Management and National Disaster Management Authority – Sendai framework for Disaster Risk Reduction – Environmental Health and Sanitation.

**Current Affairs.**

### **UNIT-III: INDIAN ECONOMY – CURRENT ECONOMIC TRENDS AND IMPACT OF GLOBAL ECONOMY ON INDIA**

Features of Indian Economy – National Income – Capital formation - NEP (New Economic Policy) – NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India).

Agriculture – Role of Agriculture – Land Reforms – New Agricultural Strategy – Green Revolution – Contract Farming – Minimum Support Price - Price Policy, Public Distribution System (PDS), Subsidy, Food Security – Agricultural Marketing, Crop Insurance, Labour – Rural Credit & Indebtness – World Trade Organization & Agriculture.

Industry - Growth - Policy – Role of Public Sector and Disinvestment – Privatisation and Liberalization – Public Private Partnership (PPP) – SEZs (Special Economic Zones) – MSMEs (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) – Make in India.

Infrastructure in India – Transport System – Power – Communication – Social Infrastructure – R&D (Research and Development).

Banking & Finance – Banking, Money & Finance – Central Bank – Commercial Bank – NBFIs (Non Banking Financial Institutions) – Stock Market – Financial Reforms – Financial Stability – Monetary Policy – RBI (Reserve Bank of India) & Autonomy.

Public Finance – Sources of Revenue – Tax & Non-Tax Revenue – Canons of Taxation – GST (Goods and Service Tax) – Public Expenditure – Fiscal Policy – Public Debt – Finance Commission – Fiscal Federalism.

Issues in Indian Economy – Poverty & Inequality – Poverty alleviation programmes – MGNREGA (Mahathma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) – New Welfare Programmes for Rural Poverty – Unemployment – Gender inequality.

Inflation - Inflation targeting – Deflation – Sustainable Economic Growth.

India's Foreign Trade – BOP (Balance of Payment), EX-IM Policy (Export-Import Policy), FOREX Market (Foreign Exchange Market), FDI (Foreign Direct Investment); Globalization – Global Economic Crisis - Impact on Indian economy.

International Institutions – IMF (International Monetary Fund) World Bank – BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) – SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation) – ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations).

Tamil Nadu Economy & Issues – Gross State Domestic Product – Trends in State's Economic Growth – Demographic Profile of Tamil Nadu – Agriculture – Contract Farming – Tamil Nadu State Policy on Promotion of Organic Farming – Industry & Entrepreneurship Development in Tamil Nadu – Infrastructure – Power, Transportation systems - Tourism – Health – Eco Tourism – Social Infrastructure – SHGs (Self Help Groups) & Rural Women Empowerment – Rural Poverty & Unemployment – Regional Economic Disparities – Local Government - Recent Government welfare programmes.

#### **Current Affairs.**

\*\*\*\*\*