

# UPSC CSE Telugu Paper Syllabus 2024

**[Answers must be written in Telugu]**

The UPSC Telugu syllabus 2024 aims to assess aspirants' proficiency in Telugu language and literature. It covers major poets like Nannaya, Tikkana, Yerrapragada and famous literary works like Mahabharata, Ramayana translations and kavyas. Topics include summarizing, translation, comprehension, letter writing and essay writing to test usage of correct grammar, idioms and figures of speech. The literature section examines knowledge of Telugu drama, prose, poetry and history.

The UPSC Telugu literature syllabus covers major poets like Nannaya and famous works like Telugu Mahabharata and Ramayana. It evaluates skills in summarization, translation, comprehension and composition. The exam tests aspirants' proficiency in vocabulary, grammar and fluency in written Telugu - an official language of India and UPSC Mains optional subject that helps civil servants communicate effectively.

The UPSC Telugu exam comprises two 250 marks papers. The syllabus covers language evolution, grammar, dialects and translation concepts along with history of Telugu literature and major poetic and prose works. The exam evaluates proficiency in vocabulary, written expression and comprehension of various literary genres and prominent authors' writings in Telugu - an official Indian language and UPSC optional subject.

## UPSC CSE Telugu Paper Syllabus 2024 Paper 1

### Section A: Language

#### 1. Telugu's Position Among Dravidian Languages and Its Antiquity:

- Etymological History of Telugu, Tenugu, and Andhra.

#### 2. Linguistic Changes:

- Major changes in phonological, morphological, grammatical, and syntactical levels from Proto-Dravidian to Old Telugu and from Old Telugu to Modern Telugu.

#### 3. Evolution of Spoken Telugu:

- Comparison between spoken Telugu and classical Telugu from a formal and functional perspective.

#### 4. Influence of Other Languages:

- Impact of other languages on Telugu.

### **5. Modernization of Telugu Language:**

- Linguistic and literary movements and their role in modernizing Telugu.
- Role of media (newspapers, radio, TV) in modernizing Telugu.
- Problems in terminology and mechanisms for coining new terms in Telugu, including scientific and technical terms.

### **6. Dialects of Telugu:**

- Regional and social variations and challenges in standardization.

### **7. Syntax:**

- Major divisions of Telugu sentences, including simple, complex, and compound sentences.
- Nominal and verbal predications, processes of nominalization and relativization, direct and indirect reporting-conversion processes.

### **8. Translation:**

- Problems in translation, including cultural, social, and idiomatic challenges.
- Methods and approaches to translation, including literary and other types of translation, and various uses of translation.

## **Section B: Literature**

### **1. Literature in Pre-Nannaya Period:**

- Marga and Desi poetry.

### **2. Nannaya Period:**

- Historical and literary background of Andhra Mahabharata.

### **3. Saiva Poets:**

- Contributions of Saiva poets, their poetic forms such as Dwipada, Sataka, Ragada, and Udaharana.

### **4. Tikkana:**

- Tikkana's significance in Telugu literature.

### **5. Errana:**

- Literary works of Errana, including Nachana Somana, and his innovative approach to poetry.

### **6. Srinatha and Potana:**

- Works and contributions of Srinatha and Potana.

#### **7. Bhakti Poets:**

- Contribution of Bhakti poets like Tallapaka Annamayya, Ramadasu, and Tyagayya.

#### **8. Evolution of Prabandhas:**

- Development of Prabandhas, Kavya, and Prabandha.

#### **9. Southern School of Telugu Literature:**

- Notable poets like Raghunatha Nayaka, Chemakura Vankatakavi, and women poets, along with literary forms like Yakshagana, prose, and Padakavita.

#### **10. Modern Telugu Literature:**

- Literary forms including Novel, Short Story, Drama, Playlet, and poetic forms.

#### **11. Literary Movements:**

- Reformation, Nationalism, Neo-classicism, Romanticism, Progressive, and Revolutionary movements.

#### **12. Digambarakavulu, Feminist, and Dalit Literature.**

#### **13. Folk Literature Divisions:**

- Various forms of performing folk arts.

### **UPSC CSE Telugu Paper Syllabus 2024 Paper 2**

This paper will require first hand reading of the prescribed texts and will be designed to test the candidate's critical ability, which will be in relation to the following approaches :—

- (i) Aesthetic approach—Rassa, Dhawani, Vakroti and Auchitya—Formal and Structural-Imagery and Symbolism.
- (ii) Sociological, Historical, Ideological, Psychological approaches.

#### **Section A**

1. Nannaya - "Dushyanta Chritra" (Adiparva 4th Canto verses 5—109).
2. Tikkana - "Sri Krishna Rayabaramu" (Udyoga parva-3rd Canto verses 1—144).
3. Srinath - "Guna Nidhi Katha" (Kasikhandam, 4th Canto, verses 76—133).
4. Pingali Surana - "Sugatri Salinulakatha" (Kalapurno-dayamu 4 Canto verses, 60—142).
5. Molla - "Ramayanamu" (Balakanda including avatarika).
6. Kasula Purushothama Kavi - "Andhra Nayaka Satakamu".

**Section B**

1. Gurajada Appa Rao - "Animutyalu" (Short stories).
2. Viswanatha Satyanarayana - "Andhra prasasti".
3. Devulapalli Krishna Sastry - "Krishnapaksham" (excluding Uravsi and Pravasam).
4. Sri Sri - "Maha prastanam".
5. Jashuva - "Gabbilam" (Part I).
6. C. Narayana Reddy - "Karpuravasanta rayalu".
7. Kanuparti Varalakshamma - "Sarada lekhalu" (Part I).
8. Atreya - "N.G.O". Racha Konda Viswanatha Sastry - "Alpajaevi".

