

Combined Civil Services (Main) Examination – I (Group I Services)

தாளி - கட்டாயத் தமிழ் மொழி தகுதித் ததர்வு (பத்தாம் வகுப்புத் தரம் - 100 மதிப்பமபண்கள் - விரிந்தூரரக்கும் வரக)

தேதர்வுத் திட்டம்

மொழிபெயர்த்தல்: தமிழிலிருந்து ஆங்கிலத்துக்கு மொழிபெயர்த்தல், ஆங்கிலத்திலிருந்து தமிழுக்கு மொழிபெயர்த்தல்; சுருக்கி வரைதல்; பொருள் உணர்திறன்; சுருக்கக் குறிப்பிலிருந்து விரிவாக்கம் செய்தல்; திருக்குறள் தொடர்பான கட்டுரை வரைதல்; கடிதம் வரைதல் (அலுவல் சார்ந்தது); தமிழ் மொழி அறிவு

பாடத்திட்டம்

தற்கால நிகழ்வுகள்; சமுதாயப் பிரச்சனைகள்; சுற்றுச்சூழல் தொடர்பான தலைப்புகள்; இந்தியப் பொருளாதாரம் தொடர்பான தலைப்புகள்; அறிவியலும் தொழில்நுட்பமும்; கலையும் பண்பாடும்; பகுத்தறிவு இயக்கங்கள் - திராவிட இயக்கம், சுயமரியாதை இயக்கம்; இக்காலத் தமிழ்மொழி - கணினித் தமிழ், வழக்கு மன்றத் தமிழ், அலுவலக மொழியாகத் தமிழ், புதிய வகைமைகள்; தமிழ்நாட்டின் சமூகப் பொருளாதார முன்னேற்றம் மற்றும் தமிழ்நாட்டு அரசின் நலத்திட்டங்கள் (பெண்கள், விவசாயிகள்...), சமூக நலத்திட்டங்களை நடைமுறைப்படுத்துதலில் சமூக சீர்திருத்த இயக்கங்களின் பங்கு - இட ஒதுக்கீடும் அதன் பயன்களும் - தமிழ்நாட்டின் சமூகப் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியில் சமூக நீதி மற்றும் சமூக ஒற்றுமையின் பங்கு; சொந்த வாக்கியத்தில் அமைத்து எழுதுக, பொருள் வேறுபாடு அறிதல்; பிரித்தெழுதுக, எதிர்ச்சொல், எதிர்மறை வாக்கியம், பிழை நீக்கி எழுதுக; திருக்குறளிலிருந்து தலைப்புகள் தொடர்பாக கட்டுரை எழுதுதல்: மதச் சார்பற்ற தனித் தணமையுள்ள இலக்கியம், அன்றாட வாழ்வியலோடு தொடர்புத் தன்மை, மானுடத்தின் மீதான திருக்குறளின் தாக்கம், திருக்குறளும் மாறாத விழுமியங்களும் - சமத்துவம், மனிதநேயம் முதலானவை; சமூக அரசியல் பொருளாதார நிகழ்வுகளில் திருக்குறளின் பொருத்தப்பாடு, திருக்குறளில் தத்துவக் கோட்பாடுகள்

Paper II – General Studies I (Degree Standard – 250 Marks)**Unit I: Modern History of India and Indian Culture (100 marks)**

- 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;
- 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;
- 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;

- Cultural Panorama – National Symbols – Eminent personalities in cultural field – Latest historical research developments in Tamil Nadu.

Unit II: Social Issues in India and Tamil Nadu (100 marks)

- **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 (50 marks)

- **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 II (Degree Standard – 250 Marks)

Unit I: Indian Polity and Emerging Political Trends across the World affecting India (100 marks)

- 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 and Rajya Sabha;
- **Executive:** President, Vice-President - Prime Minister and 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 and Urban Local Governments - Historical background - 73rd and 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 and State Services –Recruitment and 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 and Summits; Current Affairs.

Unit II: Role and Impact of Science and Technology in the Development of India (100 marks)

- 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 and Medicinal Plants, Conventional and Modern Propagation Technique, Glass House – Hydroponics – Bonsai – Garden features and operations – methods to preserve fruits and vegetables;
- Genetic Engineering and 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 and Technology; Current Affairs.

Unit III: Tamil Society – Culture and Heritage (50 marks)

(Candidates may answer the questions in this unit either in Tamil or in English)

- **Origin and Development of Tamilian** – Palmleaf Manuscript – Document – Archaeological excavation in Tamil Nadu – Adhichanallur, Arikamedu, Keeladi, Konthakai, Manalur, Sivakalai;
- **Arts, Science and Culture:** Literature, Music, Drama and other arts – Science – Culture (Internal and External); Tamil Society and the condition of business – Sangam age – Medieval age – Modern age;
- **Growth of Rationalist** – Origin and Development of Dravidian Movements in Tamil Nadu – Their contribution in Socio and economic development;
- **Socio and cultural life of the modern Tamilian:** Caste, Religion, Women, Polity, Education, Economics, Commerce and Relationship with other countries – Tamil Diaspora;
- **Development of modern Tamils:** Print – Edition – Translation – Film Industries – Computer and Media.

Paper IV – General Studies III (Degree Standard – 250 Marks)**Unit I: General Geography and Geography of India with Special Reference to Tamil Nadu (75 marks)**

- **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 (75 marks)

- **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) and 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 and 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 (100 marks)

- **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 and Indebtedness – World Trade Organization and 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 – Research and Development;
- **Banking and Finance:** Banking, Money and Finance – Central Bank – Commercial Bank – Non-Banking Financial Institutions – Stock Market – Financial Reforms – Financial Stability – Monetary Policy – Reserve Bank of India and Autonomy;
- **Public Finance**– Sources of Revenue – Tax and Non-Tax Revenue – Canons of Taxation – Goods and Service Tax – Public Expenditure – Fiscal Policy – Public Debt – Finance Commission – Fiscal Federalism;
- **Issues in Indian Economy** – Poverty and Inequality – Poverty alleviation programmes – Mahatma 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 – Balance of Payment, Export-Import Policy, Foreign Exchange Market, 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 and 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 and Entrepreneurship Development in Tamil Nadu – Infrastructure – Power, Transportation systems - Tourism – Health – Eco-tourism – Social Infrastructure – Self Help Groups and Rural women

empowerment – Rural Poverty and Unemployment – Regional economic disparities – Local Government - Recent Government welfare programmes; Current Affairs.

