

General Studies
(Degree Standard) (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.

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 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.