

ANNEXURE-II
SYLLABUS
Paper-I

PSYCHOLOGY

PG DEGREE STANDARD

SUBJECTCODE: 372

UNIT-I DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

Prenatal, Infancy, Childhood – Characteristics, Periods, Hazards, Developmental Tasks. Physical, Cognitive, Social, Emotional, Moral Development

Adolescences - Characteristics, Hazards, Developmental Tasks, Physical, Cognitive, Social, Emotional, Moral Development

Adulthood - Characteristics, Developmental Tasks, Vocational & Marital Adjustment, Hazards, Physical, Emotional and Social Changes.

Middle age - Characteristics, Developmental Tasks, Vocational & Marital Adjustment, Hazards, Physical, Emotional and Social Changes.

Old age - Characteristics, Developmental Tasks, Hazards, Physical, Emotional and Social Changes, Graceful Aging and Death and Adjustments.

UNIT II : PERSONALITY : THEORIES AND APPLICATIONS

Personality - Definition, Levels of Personality Analysis, Sources of Personality Data, Role of Personality Theory, Personality Assessments

Approaches - Psychodynamic, Dispositional, Biological, Intra-psychic, Cognitive, Experiential, Social and Cultural. Eastern Perspective – Yoga and Hindu Tradition, Zen Buddhism, Sufism and Islamic Tradition. Applications of Various approaches of Personality.

UNIT-III – BIO PSYCHOLOGY

Introduction to Neuron and Nervous System – Brain and its functions – Endocrine Glands – Characteristics, Major Endocrine glands, Hormone Characteristics and Functions. State of Consciousness. Physiology of Motivation and Emotions. Research Methods in Bio Psychology.

UNIT-IV - COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

Cognitive Psychology - Nature, History, Cognitive Neuro Science and Applications – Perception - Definition, Nature & Theories. Attention – Processing Capacity in Selective Attention, Models of Selective attention. Pattern Recognition and Consciousness. Memory Structure and Processes – Types and Process of Memory, Theories of neurocognition. Mental Representation – Models, Mental Imagery - and Cognitive Psychology, Cognitive maps, Storing and Retrieval, Theories of retrieval, Forgetting, Cognitive Development - Life Span Development and Theories.

UNIT V: ADVANCED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Social Psychology – Definition, Perspectives, Social Perception, Social Cognition, Attitudes, Social Identity, Prejudice - Causes and Effects. Interpersonal Attraction - Close relationships, Social Influence, Pro Social Behaviour, Aggression – Nature, cause and control, Groups and Individual behaviour. Social Psychology in Action.

UNIT VI – HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY-

Health Psychology – Definition & Scope. Historical Perspective on health & healing. Factors influencing Health. General approaches to health – Models and theories of health, Psychological approaches to health. Health enhancing behaviour - Eating behaviour & health, Maintaining healthy weight, Healthy relationships – Sexuality, Intimacy, Communication, Anger.

Health compromising behaviour- Smoking –Tobacco and its biological & psychological effects, Tobacco related damage to health, quitting smoking and related therapies.

Alcohol – biological and social effect, Use and abuse, Interventions for alcoholism. Stress and Coping – Types of stressors, Theories of stress, types of coping, stressmanagement techniques. Cardiovascular Disease, Psychoneuroimmunology.

UNIT-VII : PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

Mental disorders – Models, Diagnostic classification system. Theoretical approaches of Psychopathology. Assessment – Clinical interviews, MSE, MMSE, Case history, Clinical observations. Tests- Intelligence, Neuropsychological testing, Developmental and Educational testing – Organic disorders – Disorders of childhood and adolescence, Anxiety, Trauma, Stress related and Somatoform disorders, Disorders of adult personality, gender and behaviour -Impulse control disorder, Substance use and addictive disorder, Sexual dysfunctions, Mood- Disorder, Schizophrenia and other psychotic disorder. Ethics in clinical practice.

UNIT VIII: ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR AND HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Organizational Behaviour- Definition, Nature & scope, Approaches. Perception, Attitude, Learning, Attribution, Motivation – Definition, theories and applications in organizations. Communication, Leadership and theories, Change process. Group and Teams, Conflict process, Power and politics. Human Resource Management – Definition, Nature and Scope, Human Resource Planning, Job Analysis, Recruitment, Selection and Placement Compensation, Performance and Management, Training and Development, Grievance, Discipline and Risk Management, Recent Trends in Human Resource Practices.

UNIT-IX: COUNSELLING AND THERAPY

Counselling – Origin, Scope and Structure – Steps in Counselling - Factors affecting counselling process, Skills for an effective counsellor –Factors of Counsellee – Early Theories of Counselling - Contemporary Theories of Counselling, Individual Counselling - Nature, Process and Benefits, Group Counselling – Nature, Scope and Limitations – School Counselling - Nature Role of Teacher, School Counsellor, Counselling and School Curriculum, Vocational Counselling - Theories, Process, Counselling in Specific areas – Family, Marriage, Women, Weaker Section, drug addicts,

Delinquents – Review of Counselling - Counselling Evaluation, Monitoring, Evaluation - Approaches, Types, Techniques.

UNIT-X : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research - Objectives, Types, Significance, Steps in research process, Ethics in Research.

Research problem – Review of literature, Measurement, Variables and Hypothesis, Sampling techniques – Non experimental Method – Observational Research, Interviewing, Focus groups, Survey, Case study. Experimental Method – Single factor design, Factorial Design, Standardization of psychological test. Parametric and Non-Parametric statistics. Qualitative Research Methods and analysis. Reporting research in Psychology.

SOCIAL WORK

P.G DEGREE STANDARD

UNIT-I: SOCIAL WORK PROFESSION

SUBJECTCODE: 370

Definition and meaning; historical evolution of Social Work – UK, USA and India; Growth of Social Work as a Profession; Social Work concepts, methods, fields; international and national professional bodies/ forums; status and problems of the profession in India.

Social Work ideologies: socialism, marxism, equality, equity, social justice and humanitarianism; Indian socio-cultural and religious thought, social reforms purusharthas; Gandhian Social Work; contributions of religions-Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Islam and Christianity; Rights based approach.

Philosophy of Social Work Profession – values, beliefs, principles and code of ethics; Social Work theories; International Social Work – basic concepts, Global Agenda and Global standards for practice; Human Rights and Social Work; Constitutional safeguards; India as a welfare state; role and contributions of voluntary organizations, INGOs, NGOs and CSOs.

UNIT-II: FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY

Sociology: Definition, meaning, scope and relevance to social work; basic sociological concepts: Society-meaning, definition and types, structure, features; social institutions; concept of social system and sub system, classification of social systems, culture: concept, characteristics, social stratification, social processes- social control, social change in India, social movements, crime and delinquency; social problems-poverty, inequality, casteism, causes and consequences.

Psychology: Definition, meaning and scope, Psychology and Social Work; lifespan, phases of human growth and development, (Erik Erikson and Freud) needs, tasks and challenges, influence of hereditary and environment; psychological processes for understanding behaviour, intelligence, sensation, emotions, learning, memory, attitudes, behaviour, perceptions and prejudices; life events and their impact on behaviour.

UNIT-III: DIRECT METHODS OF SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE-I

Social Case Work: Historical development, CW as a direct method of Social Work, definition and meaning, philosophy, values, principles, skills, components of social case work, case work relationship; empathy, skills in building relationship, transference and counter transference; difference between casework, counseling and psychotherapy for different target groups, the helping process, approaches: Skills-referrals, interview, observation, collateral contact; types of recording, application of CW in various settings; limitations of the method.

Social Group Work: Definition of group, types, and characteristics of groups; Historical development of GW as a direct method in Social Work, definition and meaning, purpose, objectives, values, skills, principles of GW, phases of group work process-group processes and dynamics-stages in group development, the influence of new comers on group processes, isolation, rejection in groups, group-bond, subgroups, clique, dyad, triad, group norms, group membership, group cohesiveness, group pressure, group morale, leadership, team building, decision making, problem solving, conflict management, communication; role clarity in a group; use of sociometry; Group Work models; social goals model, remedial model, reciprocal model, Application in various settings; types of recording in Group Work.

UNIT-IV: DIRECT METHODS OF SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE-II

Community Organisation: Definition, philosophy, principles, goals, scope of CO; community as a social system; subsystems; types and characteristics community power structure, community dynamics, evolution of CO as a direct method in social work, community organization models: Rothman- social planning, locality development and social action; Murray Ross-general content, specific content and process objective; process and skills in community organisation.

Social Action: Concept, definition, aims and objectives, scope, social action as a method in social work, paradigm of five elements: causes, change agent, change target, change channels, change strategy, strategies and tactics for social action: channels topology; skills of a social activist, models and approaches to social action: Paulo Freire- Martin Luther King, Saul Alinsky, social action movements in India- Narmada Bachao Andolan, Chipko movement, Dalit movements, women's movements, Contemporary Social Reforms movement

UNIT-V: INDIRECT METHODS OF SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE-I

Social Work Research: Definition, objectives, scope, characteristics and functions—scientific method, concepts, variables, types of research, research as an indirect method of social work, qualitative methods – case study, Ethnography, Grounded, Theory, Content Analysis, Narrative, SWOC; quantitative research Methods-Tools and techniques in qualitative data collection: Observation, focus group discussion, unstructured in-depth Interview; iteration, triangulation and saturation. Mixed Methods: problem formulation: formulation of hypotheses; typology of research designs; ethical issues; sampling: definition, types, techniques: probability and non- probability sampling; sampling errors; data sources; types of data-nominal, ordinal, discrete numeric, continuous, sources of data; methods, tools and techniques of data collection, classification and coding, tabulation, analysis and interpretation—research reporting.

Statistics: Meaning, definition, limitations and uses- frequency distribution- construction of frequency tables—diagrammatic and graphical representation; measures of central tendency – mean, median, mode, measures of dispersion- standard deviation, variance, quartile range, measures of correlation and regression; tests of significance: hypothesis testing; Type I & Type II errors, Level of confidence, degrees of freedom Chi square, 't' test, reliability and validity methods; Scales: Rating scales, Attitude scales—Likert, Thurstone, Guttman; using software for data analysis;

UNIT-VI: INDIRECT METHODS OF SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE-II

Social Work Administration: Concept, definition, characteristics, Social work Administration as an indirect method of Social work; Organizational structure, boards and committees: executive: functions and qualities - administrative process: policy formation, planning, decision making, co-ordination, communication; Human Resource Management: selection of staff, orientation, placement, service conditions, promotions, discipline, welfare programmes for staff-financial administration: budgeting, accounting, bookkeeping and fund-raising-office administration: office management and maintenance of records-supervision, evaluation and public relations; Central Social Welfare Board, State Social Welfare Board, Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Ministry of Social Defence Department of Social

Welfare; Role of Voluntary Agencies, Board, Trustee, Committees, Executives –Roles and Functions; Laws related to NGOs; Registration of organizations: Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act 1975, Trust Act 2001, Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act 1976, Tax

Exemptions and Foreign grants; Role and contribution of international funding organizations; Project and Project Cycle Management; Project Proposal Writing, Overview of Logical Framework Analysis; Types and Steps, Format; Fund-Raising (Types, Methods, Skills); Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects.

UNIT-VII: SPECIALIZATION IN HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL WORK

Health-definition and concept; Healthcare approaches: patient as a person, psychosomatic approach, holistic approach. Problem assessment process: Rehabilitation, definition, types and principles, levels-prevention, promotion and tertiary; rehabilitation therapies; gender dimensions in disability, rehabilitation in various settings – UN convention on the rights of persons with disabilities; policies and programmes; Community –Based Rehabilitation.

Community health; definition, health indicators, disease, sickness/illness, definition of public health, changing concepts, primary healthcare: preventive, curative and social medicine. Wellbeing, HDI; Communicable and non-communicable diseases: causes, prevention and treatment, Primary Health Care; Health Education; Skills of Social Worker in healthcare.

Concept of mental health; magnitude of mental health problems, changing trends in mental healthcare; psychiatric assessment: common mental disorders (as per ICD 10); mental health and Well Being; definition, history and scope of psychiatric social work, changing perspectives of psychiatric social work, application of methods in psychiatric settings-theory and models; psychoanalytical, psycho social, transactional analysis, family therapy, crisis intervention, behaviour therapy, rational emotive therapy, group therapy & strengths based approach; counselling: definition, principles, goals, approaches and techniques- CBR and Community Mental Health, Mental Health Act 2018.

UNIT-VIII: SPECIALIZATION IN RURAL AND URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Rural Community development: definition, philosophy, objectives, scope; history of RCD; Rural development: need and importance, approaches, power structure, caste and untouchability, poverty and indebtedness; land reform measures, Farm laws, agricultural laborers, marginal and small farmers; water shed management;

Development Administration: Organization and administration of rural, tribal and urban development from block to National levels. Panchayat systems and local self-government in India; rural development programmes and policies; implementation strategies, PMERG, SUMCY, PMKVY tribal communities: Adivasis, Indigenous, aborigines; tribal social systems and structures; types, characteristics, tribal social systems and structures; belief systems, culture-indigenous vs. mainstream, Atrocities against SC/ST and Constitutional Provisions for the safeguard of SC/ST.

Urban Community development: definition, philosophy and objectives, history of UCD, scope; Slums: definition, causes, characteristics, functions, classification, approaches, theories and culture of slums; in and out migration, urbanization, urbanism: theories of urbanization, Unorganized/Informal sectors; urban services and urban deficiencies; 74th amendment and salient features of Nagarpalika Act; structure and functions of Urban Development Agencies: Urban Development Programmes: role of community development worker; rural, tribal and urban policies; tools and techniques for development practice; Application of social work methods in rural, tribal and urban communities, Role of CSR in Community Development.

Disaster: Definition, types, problems, Disaster Management and its process.

UNIT-IX: SPECIALIZATION IN FAMILY AND CHILD SOCIAL WORK

Family: Definition, concept, characteristics, types, functions, family patterns; marriage: forms, functions, changing situations in marriage, challenges, separation and divorce; assessment of family needs; laws on family and marriage; **Gerontology and Geriatric Care:** Definition, Theories of Aging, Dimensions of Aging, disabilities; Interventions with older persons; Policies and programmes for senior citizens -NPOP and Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act 2007, stress management of caregivers, Role of government and non-governmental services, institutional and non-institutional; hospice & palliative care.

Youth: Definition, demographic profile; Youth Policy–2014; needs of youth; impact of westernization, modernization, urbanization and globalization; problems of youth; programmes for rural/urban youth, career counselling, Organisations and Movements in India.

Women: Sex and gender, gender identity; gender stratification; sex ratio in India; feminism: concept, meaning and definition and types; empowerment: concept, definition, types; GDI, GEM; Constitutional provisions and protective laws for women; special initiatives and programmes for women, national and state commissions; Convention on elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls (CEDAW) 1982, micro finance and self-help groups (SHGs), challenges of Indian women Status of Women in India, Problems of Women, Cyber Security.

Children: Demography; Constitutional safeguards; UNCRC, Post 2015 Development Agenda; Common Problems of Children-School Dropouts, Truancy, street children, child labour, child abuse, child trafficking, child prostitution, Child marriage, Teenage Pregnancy, Children and Gaming Addiction, Social Media and related problems, disabled children, the girl child; Child services: mechanisms, National commission for protection of child rights/ State commission for protection of child rights, District Child protection Unit; Legislations for Protection of Children-POCSO, JJ Act, Information Technology Act-2000; Approaches: Adoption – sponsorship and foster care, Institutional Care; application of Social work methods in Family and Child setting.

UNIT-X: SPECIALIZATION IN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, LABOUR WELFARE AND SOCIAL WORK

Industrial Relations-Concept, characteristics, Industrial Relations at plant and shop floor level, Industrial conflicts: concepts of industrial peace; cause and consequence of industrial conflict, strikes and lock-outs; conflict resolution, mediation, conciliation: arbitration and adjudication; statutory and non-statutory machinery for prevention and settlement of disputes. Trade Unions: Trade unionism in India, role in Industrial relations.

Labour Welfare: Concept, definition, philosophies, need, objectives, principles, scope and limitations of labour welfare; Historical development of labour welfare in India. Statutory and Non-Statutory Welfare Provisions: Industrial Counseling- Pre-retirement, Quality of work life. Social security, social security measures; Standardization, Wage policy, Wage incentives, bonus and profit sharing. Collective Bargaining: Meaning, goal, phases, pre-requisites, principles, strategies and negotiation skills, factors influencing collective bargaining, Role of Social worker in industrial setting.

HR System Concept and functions - HRM, HRD & HR; evolution, Asian trends; HRD system and sub-systems; elements, goals, importance of HRD in Industry; 360 Degree feedback; leadership and leadership development; mentors & modeling; Organizational commitment CSR in HR.

SOCIOLOGY
PG DEGREE STANDARD

Subject Code: 368

UNIT-I: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

Definition and Meaning of Sociology, Basic concepts: Society, Community, Culture, Association, Socialization, Individual and Society, Environment and Heredity, *Social Institutions*: Family, Marriage, Education, Religion, Caste, Class, and Politics.

UNIT – II: SOCIAL PROCESSES, SOCIAL CHANGE, AND SOCIAL CONTROL

Associative and dissociative processes, Difference between Associative and dissociative processes. Features, causes, sources and impact of social change; Advancement of technology and media for social change, Theories of social change; Meaning, purposes, types, and agencies of social control.

UNIT-III: SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES

Law of Three stages; Social Statics and dynamics, Positivism, Theory of Evolution, Organic Analogy, Social Darwinism, Social facts, Suicide, Division of labour. Social action, ideal types, bureaucracy and *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*, Historical materialism, Social Change, Class struggle, alienation. Social structure, Social personality, Structuration and modernisation, deconstruction.

UNIT-IV: RURAL AND URBAN SOCIOLOGY

Rural: Rural - urban contrast. Characteristics of Rural society. Agrarian class structure. Panchayatraj system. Rural development programmes. Rural industries and Rural Entrepreneurs. Skill development of rural entrepreneurs.

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

UNIT-V: SOCIOLOGY OF SOCIALLY EXCLUDED

Social exclusion- meaning, definition, features; Groups at the risk of being excluded; Three paradigms of social exclusion (solidarity, specialization and monopoly); Agents, forces, and Processes - globalization, international organizations, nation states, elites, excluded groups and individuals. 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 – VI CONTRIBUTION OF INDIAN SOCIAL REFORMERS

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

UNIT-VII: CHILDREN WITH DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES

Sex preference, Female Infanticide, Girl child, Neglected, Orphan, Abandoned, Street Children, Child Abuse, Child Trafficking, Child Prostitution, Child Beggary, 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; Children in Five Year Plans; National Policy for Children (1974 and 2013); Development and Features of Legislations - Child Care and Protection in India; National policy for children – Salient features, priority areas and gaps. 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, and other relevant acts.

UNIT-IX: AFFIRMATIVE ACTIONS FOR CHILD WELFARE

Institutional services:- *Short-stay homes for needy children from vulnerable sections of the society. Residential facilities for the destitute children. Foster home. Facilities/services for placement of children of unmarried mothers, Juvenile*

homes. **Non- Institutional services:-** Anganawadi, Day-care centers, Crèches, Child Guidance centers, Services through nursery/primary school, **Services for children in need of special care** - Schools for mentally retarded children. Schools for blind, deaf and dumb and physically handicapped. Adoption services for destitute 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; Powers and functions of Directorate of Social Defence and District Child Protection Office; Roles and Functions of Civil Society and civil society organisations.

PAPER -II**SYLLABUS FOR WRITTEN EXAMINATION****Part-A****கட்டாய தமிழ்மொழி தகுதித் தேர்விற்கான பாடத் திட்டம்****(கொள்குறி வினாவிற்கான தலைப்புகள்)****பத்தாம் வகுப்பு தரம்**

1. பிரித்தெழுதுதல் / சேர்த்தெழுதுதல்.
2. எதிர்ச்சொல்லை எடுத்தெழுதுதல்.
3. பொருந்தாச் சொல்லைக் கண்டறிதல்.
4. பிழைதிருத்தம் (i) சந்திப்பிழையை நீக்குதல் (ii) மரபுப்பிழைகள், 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. அகரவரிசைப்படி சொற்களை சீர் செய்தல்.
11. சொற்களை ஒழுங்குப்படுத்தி சொற்றொடராக்குதல்.
12. இரு வினைகளின் பொருள் வேறுபாடு அறிதல்.
(எ.கா.) குவிந்து-குவித்து
13. விடைக்கேற்ற வினாவைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்தல்.
14. எவ்வகை வாக்கியம் எனக் கண்டெழுதுதல் - தன்வினை, பிறவினை, செய்வினை, செய்ப்பாட்டு வினை வாக்கியங்களைக் கண்டெழுதுதல்.
15. உவமையால் விளக்கப்பெறும் பொருத்தமான பொருளைத் தேர்ந்தெழுதுதல்
16. அலுவல் சார்ந்த சொற்கள் (கலைச்சொல்)
17. விடை வகைகள்.
18. பிறமொழிச் சொற்களுக்கு இணையான தமிழ்ச் சொற்களைக் கண்டறிதல் (எ.கா.) கோல்டு பிஸ்கட் - தங்கக்கட்டி.
19. ஊர்ப் பெயர்களின் மனுவை எழுதுக (எ.கா.) தஞ்சாவூர் - தஞ்சை
20. நிறுத்தற்குறிகளை அறிதல்.
21. பேச்சுவழக்கு, எழுத்துவழக்கு (வாரான் - வருகிறான்).
22. சொற்களை இணைத்து புதிய சொல் உருவாக்கல்.
23. பொருத்தமான காலம் அமைத்தல்
(இறந்தகாலம், நிகழ்காலம், எதிர்காலம்).
24. சரியான வினாச்சொல்லைத் 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. கலைச் சொற்களை அறிதல் :-
எ.கா. - Artificial Intelligence - செயற்கைநுண்ணறிவு
Super Computer - மீத்திறன் கணினி
31. பொருத்தமான பொருளைத் தெரிவு செய்தல்
32. சொற்களின் கூட்டுப் பெயர்கள் (எ.கா.) புல் -புற்கள்
33. சரியான தொடரைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்தல்
34. பிழைதிருத்துதல் (ஒரு-ஓர்)
35. சொல் - பொருள் - பொருத்துக
36. ஒருமை-பன்மைபிழை
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 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.
