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TNPSC Print Pack

229 revision concept cards for Group I, Group II/IIA and Group IV —
the paragraph to read, the points to memorise, on paper.

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FREE SAMPLE — TNPSC GROUP I

6 of 229 Revision Concept Cards

This is the exact print format of the full pack. All 229 cards (Group I 73 + Group II 80 + Group IV 76) are in the paid book.

1 Advent Of Europeans

European sea power entered India when Vasco da Gama reached Calicut in 1498. The Portuguese made Goa their chief base after Afonso de Albuquerque captured it in 1510; the English Company was chartered in 1600 and established Fort St George at Madras, while the Dutch used Pulicat, the Danes Tranquebar and the French Pondicherry.

- Vasco da Gama reached Calicut in 1498; Albuquerque captured Goa for Portugal in 1510.
- English East India Company received Queen Elizabeth I's charter on 31 December 1600; Fort St George was at Madras.
- Coromandel settlements: Dutch-Pulicat, Danish-Tranquebar (1620), French-Pondicherry.
- Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748), after the First Carnatic War, restored Madras to the English.
- Plassey (1757) began Company political dominance in Bengal; Government of India Act 1858 transferred rule to the Crown.

Self-check: cover the points above and say them aloud — then tick ☐ date: _____

2 Agriculture And Food Security

Food security requires availability, accessibility, affordability or proper utilisation, supported by procurement, storage, buffer stocks and subsidised distribution. India's Green Revolution initially raised wheat output in Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh through HYV seeds plus irrigation, fertilisers, pesticides and credit.

- CACP recommends MSP; MSP protects selected crops from sharp price falls and distress sales.
- FCI procures foodgrains and maintains buffer stocks; PDS supplies eligible households at subsidised prices.
- PMFBY (2016) insures crop losses from natural calamities, pests and diseases.
- Yellow Revolution targeted edible oilseeds such as mustard, sunflower and soybean.
- Crop rotation maintains soil fertility and breaks pest cycles; warehousing reduces post-harvest loss.

Self-check: cover the points above and say them aloud — then tick ☐ date: _____

3 Amendments To The Constitution

Article 368 governs constitutional amendment: the usual special majority is a majority of each House's total membership plus two-thirds of members present and voting; specified federal changes also need ratification by at least half the states. Landmark amendments include the 42nd, 44th, 52nd, 61st, 73rd, 86th and 101st.

- 42nd Amendment (1976): the 'Mini Constitution'; added Fundamental Duties and changed the Preamble.
- 44th Amendment (1978): moved the Right to Property to Article 300A and tightened Emergency safeguards.
- 52nd Amendment inserted the Tenth Schedule; 61st Amendment (1988) lowered voting age from 21 to 18.
- 73rd Amendment constitutionalised Panchayats; 86th Amendment (2002) inserted Article 21A for ages 6-14.
- 101st Amendment (2016) created the GST framework through Articles 246A, 269A and 279A.

Self-check: cover the points above and say them aloud — then tick ☐ date: _____

4 Awards And Honours

For awards, classify the honour before memorising a recipient or annual count: civilian, wartime gallantry, literature, sport or distinguished service. Then pair the award with its field, awarding authority and official announcement. Treat edition-specific totals and ceremony details as updateable facts to verify from the issuing institution.

- Bharat Ratna is India's highest civilian award.
- Param Vir Chakra is the highest wartime military gallantry decoration.
- Jnanpith is a literary honour; Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna is the highest sporting honour.
- Padma awards are grouped as Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri.
- For a ceremony question, distinguish gallantry awards from distinguished-service awards before checking the official release.

Self-check: cover the points above and say them aloud — then tick ☐ date: _____

5 Banking Rbi And Monetary Policy

RBI, operating since 1 April 1935 and nationalised in 1949, is India's central bank and the government's banker, agent and debt manager. Monetary policy controls money supply, credit and liquidity through rates, reserve requirements and market operations; tighter rates or reserves generally reduce lending and inflationary pressure.

- Repo: RBI lends short term to banks against government securities; reverse repo: RBI borrows from banks.
- CRR is cash banks keep with RBI; SLR is liquid assets such as cash, gold and unencumbered government securities.
- RBI Act amendment in 2016 established MPC under flexible inflation targeting: CPI Combined at 4% plus or minus 2%.
- Fourteen major commercial banks were nationalised on 19 July 1969.
- SEBI became a statutory securities-market regulator in 1992.

Self-check: cover the points above and say them aloud — then tick ☐ date: _____

6 Basic Concepts And National Income

GDP is the value of final goods and services produced within domestic territory; value added avoids double counting intermediate goods. GDP at market prices equals GDP at factor cost plus net indirect taxes, while subtracting depreciation converts gross to net. NNP at factor cost is National Income.

- Per capita income equals National Income divided by total population.
- Transfer payments such as pensions and scholarships are excluded because they reflect no current production.
- Depreciation is loss in fixed-capital value through wear, age or obsolescence.
- Primary sector includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining.
- HDI combines life expectancy, education and GNI per capita; Gini runs 0 for equality to 1 for maximum inequality.

Self-check: cover the points above and say them aloud — then tick ☐ date: _____

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