

SSC CGL Tier II Syllabus

CGL Tier II Syllabus Paper 1 - Quantitative Aptitude

Frequency polygon	Sphere	Time and distance	Tangents	Fractions and relationships between numbers	Quadrilaterals
Bar diagram & Pie chart	Hemispheres	Time & Work	Interest	Percentage	Regular Polygons
Regular Right Pyramid with triangular or square base	Rectangular Parallelepiped	Elementary surds	Profit and Loss	Ratio & Proportion	Square roots
Trigonometric ratio	Complementary angles	Right Prism	Discount	Graphs of Linear Equations	Averages
Degree and Radian Measures	Heights and Distances	Right Circular Cone	Partnership Business	Triangle	Computation of whole numbers
Standard Identities	Histogram	Right Circular Cylinder	Mixture and Alligation	Circle and its chords	Decimals

CGL Tier II Syllabus Paper 2 - English Language & Comprehension

Active/ passive voice of verbs	Spelling/ detecting misspelled words	Spot the error
Conversion into direct/ indirect narration	Idioms & phrases	Fill in the blanks
Shuffling of sentence parts	One-word substitution	Synonyms



Shuffling of sentences in a passage	Improvement of sentences	Antonyms
Cloze passage	Sentence Structure	Comprehension passage

CGL Tier II Syllabus Paper 3 - Statistics (Junior Statistical Officer)

Subject	Topics
Collection, Classification, and Presentation of Statistical Data	 Primary and Secondary data Methods of data collection Tabulation of data Graphs and charts Frequency distributions Diagrammatic presentation of frequency distributions
Measures of Central Tendency	 Mean Median Mode Partition values- quartiles, deciles, percentiles.
Measures of Dispersion	 Range Quartile deviations Mean deviation and standard deviation Measures of relative dispersion
Moments, Skewness and Kurtosi	 Different types of moments and their relationship Meaning of skewness and kurtosis Different measures of skewness and kurtosis.
Correlation and Regression	 Scatter diagram Simple correlation coefficient Simple regression lines Spearman's rank correlation Measures of association of attributes Multiple regression Multiple and partial correlation



Probability Theory	 Meaning of probability Different definitions of probability Conditional probability Compound probability Independent events Bayes' theorem.
Random Variable and Probability Distributions	 Random variable Probability functions Expectation and Variance of a random variable Higher moments of a random variable Binomial, Poisson, Normal and Exponential distributions Joint distribution of two random variables (discrete).
Sampling Theory	 Concept of population and sample Parameter and statistic, Sampling and non-sampling errors Probability and nonprobability sampling techniques(simple random sampling, stratified sampling, multistage sampling, multiphase sampling, cluster sampling, systematic sampling, purposive sampling, convenience sampling and quota sampling) Sampling distribution(statement only); Sample size decisions.
Statistical Inference	 Point estimation and interval estimation Properties of a good estimator Methods of estimation (Moments method, Maximum likelihood method, Least squares method) Testing of hypothesis Basic concept of testing Small sample and large sample tests Tests based on Z, t, Chi-square and F statistic, Confidence intervals
Analysis of Variance	 Analysis of one-way classified data and two way classified data
Time Series Analysis	 Components of time series Determinations of trend component by different methods Measurement of seasonal variation by different methods.



Index Numbers	 Meaning of Index Numbers Problems in the construction of index numbers Types of index number Different formulae Base shifting and splicing of index numbers Cost of living Index Numbers Uses of Index Numbers
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CGL Tier II Syllabus Paper 4: General Studies-Finance and Economics (Assistant Audit Officer/ Assistant Accounts Officer)

Part A: Fundamental principles and basic concept of Accounting - (80 Marks)

- Financial Accounting: Nature and scope, Limitations of Financial Accounting, Basic concepts and Conventions Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.
- Basic concepts of accounting: Single and double entry, Books of original Entry, Bank Reconciliation, Journal, ledgers, Trial Balance, Rectification of Errors, Manufacturing, Trading, Profit & loss Appropriation Accounts, Balance Sheet Distinction between Capital and Revenue Expenditure, Depreciation Accounting, Valuation of Inventories, Non-profit organisations Accounts, Receipts and Payments and Valuation of Inventories, Non-profit organisations Accounts, Receipts and Payments and Non-profit Accounts, Receipts, and Payments, and and Payments, and and Payme

Valuation of Inventories, Non-profit organisations Accounts, Receipts and Payments and Income & Expenditure Accounts, Bills of Exchange, Self Balancing Ledgers

Part B: Economics and Governance - (120 marks)

- Comptroller & Auditor General of India Constitutional provisions, Role and responsibility
- Finance Commission Role and functions
- Basic Concept of Economics and introduction to Microeconomics Definition, scope and nature of Economics, Methods of economic study and Central problems of an economy and Production possibilities curve
- Theory of Demand and Supply Meaning and determinants of demand, Law of demand and Elasticity of demand, Price, income and cross elasticity; Theory of consumer's behavior
- Marshallian approach and Indifference curve approach, Meaning and determinants of supply, Law of supply and Elasticity of Supply.
- Theory of Production and cost Meaning and Factors of production; Laws of production-Law of variable proportions and Laws of returns to scale.
- Forms of Market and price determination in different markets Various forms of markets
 Perfect Competition, Monopoly, Monopolistic Competition and Oligopoly ad Price determination in these markets
- Indian Economy -



- Nature of the Indian Economy Role of different sectors role of Agriculture, Industry and Services-their problems and growth;
- National Income of India-Concepts of national income, Different methods of measuring national income.
- Population-Its size, rate of growth and its implication on economic growth.
- Poverty and unemployment- Absolute and relative poverty, types, causes and incidence of unemployment.
- Infrastructure-Energy, Transportation, Communication.
- Economic Reforms in India Economic reforms since 1991; Liberalisation, Privatisation, Globalisation and Disinvestment.
- Money and Banking -
 - Monetary/ Fiscal policy- Role and functions of Reserve Bank of India; functions of commercial Banks/<u>RRB</u>/Payment Banks.
 - Budget and Fiscal deficits and Balance of payments.
 - Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003