

EXAM TIDE



JPSC-SYLLABUS

EXAMINATION STRUCTURE OF JPSC				
Subject	Duration (Hours)	Maximum Marks	Minimum Qualifying Marks	Remarks
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION (SCREENING TEST)				
General Studies-1	2 Hours	200	As Per the Advertisement	Objective Type
General Studies-II	2 Hours	200	As Per the Advertisement	Objective Type
MAIN EXAMINATION (All are Common Compulsory Papers)				
Paper-I: General Hindi & General English, having two separate sections on (i) General Hindi and (ii) General English, each of 50 marks	3 Hours	100	As Per the Advertisement	Descriptive Types

Paper-II: Language and Literature : Under this paper , every candidates will have to opt one Language and Literature out of fifteen listed by the Commission	3 Hours	150	As Per the Advertisement	Descriptive Types
Paper-III: Social Science having two distinct sections on (i) History (ii) Geography, each of equal weightage.	3 Hours	200	As Per the Advertisement	Descriptive Types
Paper-IV: Indian Constitution & Public Administration & Good Governance	3 Hours	200	As Per the Advertisement	Descriptive Types
Paper-V: Indian Economy, Globalisation and Sustainable Development	3 Hours	200	As Per the Advertisement	Descriptive Types
Paper-VI: General Science, Environment & Technology Development	3 Hours	200	As Per the Advertisement	Descriptive Types
Total Marks		1050		

PERSONALITY TEST (INTERVIEW)				
Personality Test		100	As Per the Advertisement	
Grand Total		1150		

Preliminary Examination

The Preliminary Examination shall consist of two compulsory Paper, namely, General Studies-I of 200 marks and General Studies-II of 200 marks. The question papers shall be multiple choices, objective type. The question papers will be set both in Hindi and English.

General Studies-I

Total Marks: 200

Time: 2 Hours

The paper will consist of 100 objective type questions, each of 2 marks, drawn from the subjects listed below. Candidates will have to answer all the questions.

(A) History of India: 15 Questions

1. Ancient India (5 questions)
2. Medieval India (5 questions)
3. Modern India (5 questions)

(B) Geography of India: 10 Questions

1. General Geography (3 questions)
2. Physical Geography (3 questions)
3. Economical Geography (2 questions)
4. Social & Demographic Geography (2 questions)

(C) Indian Polity and Governance: 10 Questions

1. Constitution of India (4 questions)
2. Public Administration and Good Governance (4 questions)
3. Decentralization: Panchayats & Municipalities (2 questions)

(D) Economic and Sustainable Development: 10 Questions

1. Basic features of Indian Economy (4 questions)

2. Sustainable Development and Economic issues (4 questions)

3. Economic Reforms and Globalization (2 questions)

(E) Science & Technology: 15 Questions

1. General Science (6 questions)

2. Agriculture & Technology Development (6 questions)

3. Information & Communication Technology (3 questions)

(F) Jharkhand Specific Questions (General Awareness of its History, Society, Culture & Heritage): 10 Questions

(G) National & International Current Events: 15 Questions

(H) General Questions of Miscellaneous nature, not requiring subject specialization, such as: 15 Questions

1. Human Rights

2. Environmental Protection, Bio-diversity & Climate Change

3. Urbanization

4. Sports

5. Disaster Management

6. Poverty and Un-employment

7. Awards 8. United Nations and other International Agencies

General Studies-II

Total Marks: 200

Time: 2 Hours

The paper will consist of 100 objective type questions, each of 2 marks, drawn from the subjects listed below. Candidates will have to answer all the questions.

इस पत्र में 100 बहुवैकल्पिक / वस्तुपूरक (Objective types) प्रश्न होंगे। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंक का होगा। सभी प्रश्नों का उत्तर देना अनिवार्य होगा।

A. झारखण्ड का इतिहास:

8 Questions (8 × 2 = 16 Marks)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| (i) मुण्डा शासन व्यवस्था | (1 Question) |
| (ii) नागवंशी शासन व्यवस्था | (1 Question) |
| (iii) पडहा पंचायत शासन व्यवस्था | (1 Question) |
| (iv) मांझी परगना शासन व्यवस्था | (1 Question) |
| (v) मुण्डा मानकी शासन व्यवस्था | (1 Question) |
| (vi) ढोकलो सोहोर शासन व्यवस्था | (1 Question) |
| (vii) जातीय पंचायत शासन व्यवस्था | (1 Question) |

B. झारखण्ड आन्दोलन:

7 Questions (7 × 2 = 14 Marks)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| (i) झारखण्ड के सदान | (1 Question) |
| (ii) झारखण्ड के आदिवासी | (1 Question) |
| (iii) झारखण्ड के स्वतंत्रता सेनानी | (1 Question) |
| (iv) झारखण्ड के विभूति | (2 Question) |
| (v) झारखण्ड आन्दोलन एवं राज्य गठन | (2 Question) |

C. झारखण्ड की विशिष्ट पहचान:

5 प्रश्न (5 × 2 = 10 Marks)

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| (i) झारखण्ड की सामाजिक स्थिति | (1 Question) |
| (ii) झारखण्ड की सांस्कृतिक स्थिति | (1 Question) |
| (iii) झारखण्ड की राजनीतिक स्थिति | (1 Question) |
| (iv) झारखण्ड की आर्थिक स्थिति | (1 Question) |
| (v) झारखण्ड की धार्मिक विशिष्टताएँ एवं पहचान | (1 Question) |

D. झारखण्ड का लोक साहित्य, नृत्य, संगीत, वाद्य, दर्शनीय स्थल एवं आदिवासी संस्कृति

5 प्रश्न (5 × 2 = 10 Marks)

- | |
|---------------------------------|
| (i) लोक साहित्य |
| (ii) पारंपरिक कला एवं लोक नृत्य |
| (iii) लोक संगीत एवं वाद्य |

(iv) दर्शनीय स्थल-प्राकृतिक, पुरातात्विक, ऐतिहासिक धार्मिक एवं आधुनिक स्थल

(v) आदिवासी-जाति-प्रजाति एवं विशेषताएँ

E. झारखण्डी साहित्य और साहित्यकार

5 प्रश्न (5 × 2 = 10 Marks)

(i) झारखण्डी साहित्य एवं साहित्यकार

F. झारखण्ड के प्रमुख शिक्षण संस्थान प्रमुख शिक्षण संस्थान

3 प्रश्न (3 × 2 = 6 Marks)

G. झारखण्ड के खेल-कूद

5 Questions (5 × 2 = 10 Marks)

H. झारखण्ड के भूमि सम्बन्धी कानून / अधिनियम:

(क) छोटानागपुर काश्तकारी अधिनियम (C.N.T.) 5 Questions (5 × 2 = 10 Marks)

(ख) संताल परगना काश्तकारी अधिनियम (S.P.T.) 5 Questions (5 × 2 = 10 Marks)

(ग) अन्य राज्य परक अधिनियम 2 Questions (2 × 2 = 10 Marks)

I. 1947 से राज्य में आर्थिक विकास का इतिहास झारखण्ड का भूगोल- जंगल, नदी, पहाड़-पर्वत, खान-खनिज आदि 10 प्रश्न (10 × 2 = 20 Marks)

J. झारखण्ड की औद्योगिक नीति, विस्थापन और पुनर्वास नीति एवं अन्य नीतियाँ 6 प्रश्न (6 × 2 = 20 Marks)

K. झारखण्ड के प्रमुख उद्योग का नाम और स्थान तथा औद्योगिक विकास

5 प्रश्न (5 × 2 = 20 Marks)

L. झारखण्ड की प्रमुख योजनाएँ एवं उपयोजनाएँ

5 प्रश्न (5 × 2 = 10 Marks)

M. झारखण्ड में जंगल प्रबंधन एवं वन्य जीव जंतु संरक्षण कार्य

5 प्रश्न (5 × 2 = 10 Marks)

N. झारखण्ड राज्य के पर्यावरण संबंधी तथ्य, हो रहे पर्यावरण परिवर्तन एवं उसके अपशमन (Mitigation) एवं अनुकूलन (Adaptation) संबंधी विषय

7 प्रश्न (7 × 2 = 14 Marks)

O. झारखण्ड में आपदा प्रबंधन 5 प्रश्न (5 × 2 = 10 Marks)

P. झारखण्ड से संबंधित विविध तथ्यों एवं समसामयिक घटनाएं

7 प्रश्न (7 × 2 = 14 Marks)

SYLLABUS FOR THE MAIN EXAMINATION OF THE JHARKHAND CIVIL SERVICES

The Main Examination shall consist of six compulsory papers, common to all candidates two of these papers namely Paper-I 100 Marks and Paper-II 150 Marks, shall be language based and the remaining four Papers each of 200 Marks shall be subject based. The language-based Papers shall be (i) A composite paper of General Hindi & General English and (ii) A Language & Literature Paper of certain selected languages of which every candidate will have to opt for one. The subject based Papers shall be (i) Social Science (History & Geography), (ii) Indian Constitution, Polity, Public Administration & Good Governance, (iii) Indian Economy, Globalization & Sustainable Development and (iv) General Science, Environment & Technology Development.

The detailed syllabi of all the above six papers shall be as follows:

PAPER-I

General Hindi and General English

Total Marks: 100

Time: 3 hours

The General Hindi and General English paper shall be a composite paper, consisting of two segments. namely. (i) Hindi, and (ii) English. Both the segments shall be of equal weightage i.e. each of 50 marks. The purpose of the paper is to test the working knowledge of the candidates in the above two languages. As such the questions to be asked in both the segments of this paper shall be of matric standard only and shall be confined to the following areas:

(A) General Hindi:(50 marks)

(a) निबंध (400 शब्दों का)	15 Marks
(b) व्याकरण	15 Marks
(c) वाक्य विन्यास	10 Marks
(d) संक्षेपण	10 Marks

(B) General English: (50 marks)

(a) Essay (400 Words)	15 Marks
(b) Grammar	15 Marks
(c) Comprehension	10 Marks
(d) Precis	10 Marks

It will be only a qualifying paper in which out of 100 (combined both Hindi & English) every candidate will have to secure only 30 marks. Thus, inclusion of 50 marks General English component will not adversely impact the chances of students from Hindi/Regional Language background.

हिन्दी भाषा एवं साहित्य

(झारखण्ड लोक सेवा आयोग मुख्य परीक्षा, पत्र-2)

समय: 3 घंटा

पूर्णांक 150

खण्ड-1

(i) हिन्दी भाषा का इतिहास हिन्दी का उद्भव और विकास, अपभ्रंश, अवहट्ट, पुरानी हिन्दी भाषा परिवार, भाषा परिवार का वर्गीकरण, ध्वनी विज्ञान देवनागरी लिपि का उद्भव और विकास, देवनागरी लिपि के गुण एवं दोष, शब्द-शक्ति, शब्द भंडार, बोलचाल की भाषा, रचनात्मक भाषा, राष्ट्रभाषा, राजभाषा, संपर्क भाषा के रूप में हिन्दी।

(ii) काव्य शास्त्र: काव्य की परिभाषा, काव्य के लक्षण, काव्य-हेतु, काव्य प्रयोजन, साधारणीकरण, रक्ष, छंद अलंकार

(iii) प्रयोजनमूलक हिन्दी: प्रयोजनमूलक हिन्दी, कार्यालयी हिन्दी, जनसंचार भाषा के रूप में हिन्दी व्यवसायिक हिन्दी

(iv) व्याकरण: संज्ञा, सर्वनाम, क्रिया विशेषण, कारक, समास, मुहावरे, उक्तियां, संधि विच्छेद, अनेकार्थक शब्द

खण्ड-II

(i) हिन्दी साहित्य का इतिहास : हिन्दी साहित्येतिहास लेखन की समस्या एवं परम्परा, साहित्येतिहास दर्शन, काल विभाजन, आदिकाल, भक्तिकाल, रीतिकाल, आधुनिक काल, छायावाद, प्रगतिवाद, प्रयोगवाद, नई कविता, गद्य का उद्भव और विकास, कहानी, उपन्यास, नाटक, एकांकी, आलोचना, निबंध, संस्मरण, रेखाचित्र, रिपोर्टज, आत्मकला, जीवनी का उद्भव एवं विकास प्रमुख कवियों, कहानिकारों, उपन्यासकारों, नाटककारों, आलोचकों की रचनाओं का सामान्य परिचय

(ii) आलोचनात्मक और व्याख्यात्मक:

कबीर- कबीर ग्रंथावली सं० श्यामसुन्दर दास प्रारंभिक 50 साखी

सूरदास - भ्रमरगीत-सं० रामचन्द्र शुक्ल प्रारंभिक 50 पद

तुलसीदास : रामचरितमानस - अयोध्याकाण्ड

बिहारी- बिहारी रत्नाकर : संपादक- जगन्नाथ दास रत्नाकर, दोहा संख्या- 1, 38, 67, 70, 112, 121, 154, 191, 192, 201

जयशंकर प्रसाद कामायनी (श्रद्धा सर्ग)

निराला-राम की शक्तिपूजा

अज्ञेय-कितनी नावों में कितनी बार

दिनकर-कुरुक्षेत्र (पहला सर्ग)

मुक्तिबोध-अंधेरे में (भाग एक)

(iii) आलोचनात्मक और व्याख्यात्मक:

नाटक :	भारतेन्दु हरिश्चन्द्र	भारत दुर्दशा
	जयशंकर प्रसाद	चन्द्रगुप्त
	मोहन राकेश	आधे-अधूरे

उपन्यास :

प्रेमचन्द्र
फणीश्वरनाथ रेणु
श्री लाल शुक्ल

गोदान
मैला आंचल
राग दरबारी

कहानी :

प्रेमचन्द्र	कफन, ईदगाह, बूढी काकी एवं नमक का दारोगा
जैनेन्द्र कुमार	पाजेब
जयशंकर प्रसाद	गुडा
यशपाल	अभिषाप्त
भीष्म साहनी	चीफ की दावत
उषा प्रियवंदा	वापसी
ज्ञान रंजन	पिता
ओम प्रकाश बाल्मीकि	यह अन्त नहीं
चन्द्रधर शर्मा, गुलेरी उसने कहा था	

(iv) निबंध सम-सामयिक, सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, प्राकृतिक विषय पर निबन्ध लेख

PAPER-III

SOCIAL SCIENCES (History and Geography)

Total Marks: 200

Time: 3 hours

The question-paper of Social Sciences shall have two distinct sections; one of History and the other one of Geography; each of 100 marks. The candidates will be required to answer one compulsory and two optional questions from each section i.e. six questions in all. The compulsory question of each section, covering the entire syllabus of the concerned section, shall have ten objective type questions, each of two marks (10 × 2=20 marks). In addition, there shall be four optional questions in each section of History and Geography. Since there are four distinct sub-sections, both in History and Geography, one question will be drawn from each sub-section as to make a total of four optional questions in each of the two distinct sections of History and Geography; of which candidates will be

required to answer only two questions; each of 40 marks. The optional questions shall be answered in the traditional, descriptive style, requiring long-answers.

Section (A)- History: 100 Marks

(A) Ancient Period:

(i) The Indus Valley Civilization: Origin, antiquity, extent, authorship and main features;

(ii) Origin of the Aryans.

(iii) Antiquity and stratification of the Vedic literature; Society, economy and religion during Early (Rig-Vedic) period.

(iv) The Lichchavis and their republican constitution.

(v) The Rise of the Magadha empire.

(vi) The Mauryas: Extent of empire, Kalinga War and its impact; Asoka's Dhamma, Foreign Policy, Development of Art & Architecture during the Mauryan period.

(vii) The Kushanas: Kanishka: Extent of empire, His religious policy; Development of Art, Architecture and Letters during the Kushana period.

(viii) The Guptas: Extent of empire; development of language and literature, art & architecture during the Gupta period.

(ix) Harsha-Vardhan: The last great Hindu ruler of Northern India; cultural achievements during his period.

(x) The Cholas: Maritime activities in South-East Asian countries. Chola administration, art & architecture.

(xi) Cultural Achievements of the Pallavas.

(B) Medieval Period:

(xii) The Arab Invasion of India.

(xiii) The Ghaznavid Invasion of India.

(xiv) The Delhi Sultanate: Market and Military Reforms of Alauddin Khilji; Utopian policies of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq.

(xv) The Mongol invasion of India.

(xvi) Religious Movements: (a) Sufism, (b) Bhakti Movement.

(xvii) Dawn of a New-Islamic culture: Indo-Islamic architecture; Development of Urdu and Hindi languages.

(xviii) The Mughals: First Battle of Panipat; Achievements of Sher Shah Suri, Consolidation of Mughal empire; Establishment of Jagirdari and Mansabdari systems under Akbar, Akbar's Religious and Rajput policies, Aurangzeb's Religious and Rajput policies, Mughal Architecture and Painting, Economic Condition during Mughal period.

(xix) The Rise of the Marathas: Achievements of Shivaji, Northward expansion of the Marathas and their downfall.

(C) Modern Period:

(xx) Beginning of European settlements: Formation and growth of East India Company; Consolidation of British power in India: Battles of Plassey and Buxar; Control over Mysore; Subsidiary Alliance; Doctrine of Lapse; Doctrine of Escheat.

(xxi) Resistance to Colonial Rule; Peasant; Tribal and Cultural Renaissance; Revolt of 1857.

(xxii) Social Reforms Movements in Hindu Community Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj, Ram Krishna Mission, Prarthana Samaj and Theosophical Society of India.

(xxiii) Social Reforms Movements in Muslim Community: Wahabi Movement & Aligarh Movement.

(xxiv) Struggle for Raising Women's status: Abolition of Sati System, Widow Marriage Act, Consent Bill, Stress on Female Education.

(xxv) Land Revenue Administration under the British rule: Permanent Settlement; Ryotwari & Mahalwari Systems.

(xxvi) Rise of Nationalism in India in the 19th century: Formation of Indian National Congress: Moderates and Extremists; Swadeshi Movement, Home Rule League Movement: Khilafat Movement.

(xxvii) Mahatma Gandhi and Mass politics: Non-Co-operation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement. Quit India Movement.

(xxviii) The partition of India and its consequences.

(xxix) India After Independence: Integration of Princely states in Indian Union; Linguistic Reorganization of States; Non-aligned policy under Nehru and Indira Gandhi, Liberation of Bangladesh.

(D) History of Jharkhand:

- (xxx) Adi-dharma i.e. Sarana cult of Jharkhand tribals;
- (xxx) Concept of Sadan and emergence of Nagpuria language;
- (xxxii) Tribal Revolts in Jharkhand and Nationalist struggle;
- (xxxii) Birsa Movement,
- (xxxiv) Tana Bhagat Movement, and
- (xxxv) Freedom Movement in Jharkhand.

Section (B) -Geography: 100 Marks

(A) Physical Geography (General Principles):

- (i) Origin and evolution of earth, interior of earth, Wegner's Continental Drift Theory, Plate tectonics, Volcanoes, Earthquakes and Tsunamis.
- (ii) Major types of rocks and their characteristics, evolution and characteristics of landforms in the Fluvial, Glacial, Arld and Karst regions.
- (iii) Geomorphic processes; Weathering, mass wasting, erosion and deposition, soil formation. Landscape cycles, ideas of Davis and Penck
- (iv) Composition, Structure and Stratification of the atmosphere.
- (v) Insolation, heat budget of the earth.
- (vi) Horizontal and vertical distribution of temperature, inversion of temperature.
- (vii) Air masses and fronts, Tropical and temperate cyclones.
- (viii) Evaporation and Condensation: dew, frost, fog, mist and cloud, rainfall types.
- (ix) Classification of climates, (Koppen and Thornthwaite). Greenhouse effect, global warming and climatic changes.
- (x) Hydrological cycle, distribution of temperature and solicits in the oceans and seas, waves, tides and currents, ocean floor relief features.

(B) Physical and Human Geography of India:

- (xi) Structure, relief and physiographic divisions, Drainage Systems: Himalayan and the Peninsular.

(xii) Indian monsoon, mechanism, onset and retreat, climatic types (Koppen and Trewartha). Green Revolution and its impact on major crops of India. Food scarcity.

(xiii) Natural Vegetation-Forest types and distribution, wild life. conservation, biosphere reserves.

(xiv) Major types of Soils (ICAR classification) and their distribution. Soil degradation and conservation.

(xv) Natural Hazards: Floods, Droughts, Cyclones, Landslides.

(xvi) Population growth, distribution and density.

(xvii) Age: Sex, ratio, rural-urban composition;

(xviii) Population, environment and development.

(xix) Types of Settlements rural and urban, Urban morphology; functional classification of urban settlements, Problems of human settlement in India.

(C) Natural Resources of India: Development and Utilization

(xx) Land Resources: General land use, agricultural land use. geographical condition and distribution of major crops, like, Rice, Wheat, Cotton, Jute, Sugarcane, Rubber, Tea and Coffee.

(xx) Water Resources: Availability and utilization for industrial and other purposes, irrigation, scarcity of water, methods of conservation-rain water harvesting and watershed management, ground water management.

(xxii) Minerals and Energy Resources: Distribution and utility of (a) Metallic minerals (Iron Ore, Copper, Bauxite, Magnese). (b) Non-metallic and conventional minerals (coal, petroleum and natural gas). (c) Hydroelectricity and Non-Conventional sources of energy (Solar, Wind, bio-gas), (d) energy sources, their distribution and conservation.

(xxiii) Development of Industries: Types of industries; factors of industrial location, distribution and changing pattern of selected industries (iron and steel, cotton textile. sugar and Petro. chemicals): Weber's theory of industrial location-its relevance in the modern world.

(xxiv) Transport, Communication and International Trade: (a) Roads, railways and water ways; (b) Bases of International trade, changing pattern of India's foreign trade.

(D) Geography of Jharkhand and Utilization of its Resources:

(xxv) Geological history, landforms, drainage, climate, soil types and forests; agriculture and irrigation, Damodar & Subernarekha valley projects; mineral resources of Jharkhand, their extraction and utilization.

(xxvi) Population: Growth, distribution, density; Tribal population and their distribution, Problems of Tribes and Tribal development Plans; their customs, rituals, festivals etc.

(xxvii) Industrial and urban development, Major Industries-Iron, Steel and Cement; Cottage industries.

(xxviii) Pattern of urban settlement and Pollution Problems.

PAPER-IV

INDIAN CONSTITUTION & POLITY, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & GOOD GOVERNANCE

Total Marks: 200

Time: 3 hours

The question-paper of the Indian Constitution, Polity and Public Administration shall consist of two distinct sections i.e. one on Indian Constitution and Polity, and the other one on Public Administration & Good Governance, each of 100 marks. The candidates will be required to answer one compulsory and two optional questions from each section. The compulsory question of each section, covering the entire syllabus of the concerned section, shall have ten objective type of questions, each of two marks (10x2=20]. In addition, there shall be four optional questions in each section, of which candidates will be required to answer only two questions, each of 10 marks. The optional questions shall be answered in the traditional, descriptive form; requiring long answers.

Section (A)

Indian Constitution and Polity

- (i) Preamble of the Indian Constitution (Secular, Democratic and Socialist)-Philosophy behind it.
- (ii) Salient features of the Indian Constitution. Concept of Public Interest Litigation; Basic structure of the Indian Constitution.
- (iii) Fundamental Rights & Duties.
- (iv) Directive Principles of the State Policy.
- (v) Union Government: (a) Union Executive Powers and functions of President, Vice President, Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers: Functioning under a Coalition Government.
(b) Union Legislature: Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha: Organization and Functions; Law making process; Parliamentary Committees; Parliament's control over Executive; Privileges and immunities of Parliament and its Members.
(c) Union Judiciary: The Supreme Court: Its role and powers. Principles of Natural Justice & Rule of Law. Judicial Review and judicial Activism;
- (vi) State Government: (a) State Executive Powers and functions of Governor, Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers.
(b) State Legislature Organization, Powers and functions, with special reference to Jharkhand.
(c) State Judiciary: High Court: Organization, Powers and functions, Subordinate Judiciary.
- (d) The Panchayats and the Municipalities: Constitution, powers, functions and responsibilities with special reference to 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments.
- (vii) Centre-State Relationship: Administrative, Legislative and Financial.
- (viii) Provisions relating to Administration of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribal Areas.
- (ix) Special provisions relating to reservation of seats for S.C. and S.T. in Legislature, Services etc.
- (x) Emergency Provisions of the Constitution.
- (xi) Comptroller & Auditor-General of India (CAG).
- (xii) Election Commission of India.

(xiii) Political Parties and Pressure Groups

Section (B)

Public Administration & Good Governance

(xiv) Public Administration: Introduction, meaning, scope and significance.

(xv) Public and Private Administration.

(xvi) Union Administration: Central Secretariat, Cabinet Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office, Planning Commission, Finance Commission.

(xvii) State Administration State Secretariat, Chief Secretary. Chief Minister's Office.

(xviii) District Administration: Origin and development of the office of the District Magistrate and Collector; Changing Role of the District Collector: Impact of the separation of Judiciary on District Administration.

(xix) Personnel Administration Recruitment of Civil Services: Union Public Service Commission and the State Public Service Commission; Training of Civil Servants; Leadership and its qualities; Employee's morale and productivity.

(xx) Delegation, Centralization and de-centralization of authority.

(xxi) Bureaucracy: Origin; its merits and demerits; Role of Bureaucracy in Policy formulation and its Implementation. Nexus between Bureaucracy and Political Executive; Generalist versus Specialist.

(xxii) Development Administration.

(xxiii) Disaster Management: Causes, Meaning and Classification of Disaster; Disaster Mitigation: Immediate and Long-term measures.

(xxiv) Good Governance: Meaning and concept of Good and Responsive Governance; Main features of Good Governance Accountability, Transparency, Honesty and Quick Delivery; Role of Civil Society and Peoples Participation in Good Governance. Grievance Redressal Mechanism Lokpal, Lokayukta, Central Vigilance Commissioner: Citizens' Charter: Object, Machinery and Measures provided in (i) Right to Service Act; (ii) Right to Information Act; (iii) Right to Education Act; (iv) The Consumer Protection Act; (v) Domestic Violence Against Women (Prevention) Act; (vi) Old Age Act.

(xxv) Human Rights: Concept and Meaning; Universal Declaration of Human Rights; National Human Rights Commission; State Human Rights Commission; Human Rights and Social Issues: Human Rights and Terrorism.

PAPER-V

INDIAN ECONOMY, GLOBALIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Total Marks: 200

Time: 3 hours

The question-paper on Indian Economy. Globalization and Sustainable Development shall consist of five sections. Section I shall be compulsory. This section shall contain twenty objective questions each of two marks (20×2=40 marks). The twenty objective questions of this section shall be drawn from the entire syllabus of the paper; of which 6 questions will be drawn from Group A, 6 from Group B, 4 from Group C and 4 from Group D of the syllabus. Section II, III, IV & V of the question-paper shall have two optional questions each: drawn respectively from Groups A, B, C & D of the syllabus, of which the candidates will be required to answer one question from each group, each question carrying 40 marks. Thus, altogether the candidates will be required to answer one objective

type compulsory question, carrying 40 marks, and 4 optional questions, each carrying 40 marks. The optional questions shall be answered in the traditional, descriptive form; requiring long answers.

Group (A):

Basic Features of Indian Economy

(i) National Income: Elementary concepts of national income and methods of its calculation e.g. GDP, GNP, NDP, NNP, GSDP, NSDP, DDP at constant and current prices, at factor cost etc;

(ii) Inflation Concept, control of Inflation monetary, fiscal and direct: measures.

(iii) Demographic features: Work force composition, demographic dividend with special reference to census of 2011; National Population Policy.

(iv) Agriculture and Rural Economy: Importance of agriculture in national economy: agricultural growth in India-production & productivity: causes of low productivity and measures taken by government to improve agricultural production; Green Revolution, Ever Green Revolution and Rainbow revolution; WTO and agriculture, Marketing and pricing of agricultural inputs and outputs.

(v) Industrial Economy: Policy Initiative & charges.

(vi) Public Finance: nature, importance and scope of public finance; Public Revenue-Principles and types of taxation; direct, indirect, progressive and proportional, concept of VAT.

(vii) Public Expenditure: Theories of public expenditure; causes of growth of public expenditure and its impact on economy; Internal and external borrowings.

(viii) Budget: Principles of budgeting: types of budgeting-Performance. based, Zero-based; FRMD.

(ix) Fiscal Policy Concept and role of fiscal policy in achieving employment, stability and economic development.

(x) Centre-State fiscal relationship, role of Finance Commission; Financial aspects of 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments.

(xi) Structure of Indian monetary and banking system in India.

(xii) Composition and direction of India's trade; Balance of payment problem.

Group (B)

Sustainable Development, Economic Issues and Indian Development Strategy

(xiii) Meaning and Measurement of Economic Development; Characteristics of Under Development.

(xiv) Indicators of development: HDI, GDI, GEM; India's HDI progress.

(xv) Role of Foreign capital & technology in growth of economy.

(xvi) Sustainable development concept and indicators of sustainable development; economic, social and environmental sustainability; concept of Green GDP: Strategy and policy for sustainable development in India.

(xvii) Meaning of inclusive growth and development policy and strategy during 11th and 12th Five Year Plans.

(xviii) Development status and issues pertaining to socially and economically marginalised sections, like STs, SCs, religious minorities, backward castes and women; schemes launched for their development by Central/State Governments, including TSP, SCSP and minorities. identification

(xix) Poverty and Un-employment: Measurements and trends; of BPL families, HPI, Multi-Dimensional Indian poverty index.

(xx) Food and Nutritional Security: Trends in Food production and consumption in India; Problem of Food Security: Problems and issues of storage, procurement, distribution, import and export: Government policies, schemes and programmes such as, PDS, ICDS and Mid-day Meal etc.

(xxi) Governmental policies for food and nutritional security.

(xxii) Planning Strategy Objectives and strategy of Indian Five-Year Plans; Functions and Role of NDC, Planning Commission.

(xxiii) Decentralized Planning: Meaning and importance; PRIS and decentralised planning; major initiatives in India.

Group (C)

Economic Reforms, Nature and Impact on Indian Economy

(xxiv) New economic Reforms-Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization, rationale and need for reforms, International financial institutions IMF, World Bank, WTO, their role and impact on Indian economy.

(xxv) Financial and Banking sector reforms, economic reforms and rural banking impact on rural credit: sources and problems of rural credit, institutional credit, SHG, micro finance, NABARD, RRBs, Scheduled Commercial Banks, rural co-operatives, financial inclusion.

(xxvi) Globalization of Indian economy: its positive and negative impacts on different sectors, issues of FDI and Fil in India.

(xxvii) Agricultural sector reforms and its impact on growth; issues of subsidies and public investment on agriculture, reforms and agrarian crisis.

(xxviii) Industrial development and Economic reforms in India: Major changes in industrial policy, its impact on industrial growth and problems of SMES; role of Public Sector enterprises in India's Industrialization in post reforms period; Disinvestment and Privatisation of Public Enterprises.

Group (D)

Economy of Jharkhand: Features, Issues, Challenges and Strategies

(xxix) Economic growth and structure of Jharkhand's economy, sectoral composition, growth in SDP and per capita NSDP in last decade, Agricultural and industrial growth in Jharkhand.

(xxx) Demographic features of Jharkhand population growth, sex ratio, density, literacy, composition of work force, rural-urban composition etc. with special reference to Census of 2001 and 2011, inter district variations.

(xxxi) Status of poverty, unemployment, food security, malnutrition, education and health indicators in Jharkhand, major initiatives, Issues of agricultural and rural development, major programs and schemes; poverty alleviation programs; PURA. Bharat Nirman, MGNREGA, PMGSY, SGSY, JAY, NRLM etc., Food security schemes.

(xxxii) Land, forest and environmental issues in Jharkhand: land reforms and agrarian relations. tribal land alienation, development induced displacement of people; its impacts and policy initiatives: Forest issues and implementation of FRA, Environmental degradation and State policy to deal with to,

(xxxiii) Five-year plans in Jharkhand strategy and achievement in X and XIth plan, TSP and SCSP, Public finance trends in Jharkhand, Industrial policy in Jharkhand and industrial development.

PAPER-VI

**GENERAL SCIENCE, ENVIRONMENT & TECHNOLOGY
DEVELOPMENT**

Total Marks: 200

Time: 3 hours

The question paper of General Science, Environment & Technology Development shall have six sections. Section 1, shall have 20 objective type of questions, each of 2 marks ($20 \times 2 = 40$ marks). Questions for this section will be drawn at the rate of four questions from each of the five Groups of the syllabus. Sections II, III, IV, V and VI of the question papers shall have two optional questions each, drawn respectively from Groups A, B, C, D and E of - the syllabus; of which candidates will be required to answer only one question from each group, each question carrying 32 marks. Optional questions shall be answered in the traditional manner, requiring descriptive answers, not exceeding 500 to 600 words. Thus, altogether candidates will be required to answer one

objective type compulsory question (40 marks) and five descriptive type optional questions (5 x 32 = 160 marks).

Group (A)-Physical Science

- (i) System of Units: MKS, CGS and SI.
- (ii) Definition of speed, velocity, gravity, mass, weight, force, impact, work, power and energy.
- (iii) Solar system, relative position of Earth with respect to Sun and other planets, movement of earth and moon in solar system, lunar and solar eclipses.
- (iv) Concept and nature of sound, Wave length and frequency, Infrasonic and Ultrasonic sounds, Sources of Infrasonic sound in nature, Ultrasonic sound characteristics and some applications.

Group (B)-Life Science

- (i) The living world Cell-Structure and its functions, Diversity of organism.
- (ii) Bio molecules - Structure and function of carbohydrates, proteins and fats, Vitamins and deficiency diseases, Enzymes, Hormones Plant hormones and growth regulation, Animal hormones and their functions.
- (iii) Cell reproduction - Cell cycle, Mitosis and Meiosis.
- (iv) Medallion Inheritance - Monohybrid and Dihybrid cross, Sex linked Inheritance, Sex Determination, DNA Structure & Function, DNA Replication, Protein Synthesis, Gene Regulation, Molecular basis of differentiation.
- (v) Theories of Evolution of Life on earth, including Human Evolution.

Group (C)-Agriculture Science

- (i) Different Agro-climatic zones of Jharkhand, rain fall pattern and known abiotic stresses in each zone.
- (ii) Rain fed agriculture:** Conventional food and horticultural crops of the state, Need for diversification of crops for food as well as nutritional security in the wake of climate change; Rain water harvesting and its role in improving agriculture output in Jharkhand; Fish farming.
- (iii) Soil fertility status of Jharkhand-** Application of Vermi compost and Farm Yard Manure (FYM) for improving soil health. Nitrogen fixing bacteria; their applications and Concept of Organic farming.

(iv) Concept of Agro-forestry, Waste lands and means to reclaim them. Government schemes for the benefit of the farmers of the state.

Group (D): Environmental Science

- (i) Concept of Ecosystem, Structure and Function of Ecosystem,
- (ii) Natural resources: Renewable and Non-renewable resources,
- (iii) Environmental Conservation-In situ and ex situ conservation,
- (iv) Pollution-Air, Water, Sound and Soil,
- (v) Solid Waste Management;
- (vi) Biodiversity: concept, hotspots, threats to biodiversity;
- (vii) Global Environmental Issues: Climate change, Global warming, Ozone layer depletion, Acid rain, Desertification,
- (viii) Environmental Laws-The Environment (Protection) Act, The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, Forest Conservation Act.

Group (E): Science & Technology Development

- (i) National Policy on Science and Technology;
- (ii) Energy demand of the country:** Conventional and Non-conventional sources of energy;
- (iii) Nuclear Energy:** its merits and demerits: Trends in Nuclear Policy, NPT and CTBT. Space Technology-Indian space programmes, Application of Satellites for different purposes; Indian missile programme;
- (iv) Remote sensing:** GIS and its application in weather forecasting, disaster warning, mapping of water, soil, and mineral resources etc; Use of Biotechnology in agriculture, animal breeding, pharmaceuticals, food technology, and environmental conservation; Possible adverse effects of biotechnological interventions;
- (v) Information technology:** Computers and its application in data processing, data programmes, Cybercrime and cyber laws.
- (vii) National Health Policy:** national programmes for prevention and control of Malaria, Leprosy, T.B., Cancer, Aids, Blindness etc.

-----*****-----

