



RECOMMENDATION OF THE  
**EXPERT COMMITTEE**  
REGARDING  
REVISION OF EXAMINATION PATTERN  
FOR  
**COMBINED CIVIL SERVICES  
EXAMINATION**

**JHARKHAND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

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From,

V.S. Dubey, I.A.S. (Retd.)  
Former Chief Secretary, Jharkhand,  
Chairman, Expert Committee,  
Revision of the examination pattern of Jharkhand C.S.E.

To,

The Chairman,  
Jharkhand Public Service Commission,  
Ranchi

**Subject :- Recommendation of the Expert Committee for revision of the examination pattern of the Jharkhand Combined Civil Service Examinations.**

**Reference :- J.P.S.C. Letter No. 930 dated 24-03-2012**

Sir,

With reference to aforesaid subject, this is to inform you that the Expert Committee constituted with a view to revise the pattern of Jharkhand Civil Service Examination has deliberated on the issue as per terms of references.

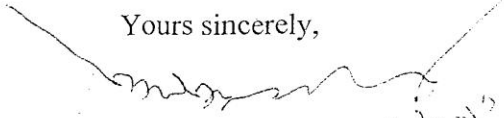
The recommendation of the Expert Committee regarding revised scheme of Jharkhand Civil Service Examination is enclosed herewith.

Thanking You.

Yours sincerely,

Enclosures :-

1. Main Report (30 Pages)
2. Annexure I to VI (40 Pages)

  
(V.S. Dubey)  
Chairman, Expert Committee,  
Revision of the examination pattern of  
Jharkhand C.S.E.

# **REVISED SCHEME OF JHARKHAND CIVIL SERVICES EXAMINATION**

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The present system of the Civil Services Examination is, largely, the legacy of the system introduced by the Britishers for selection of officers of the Indian Civil Service (ICS) through a competitive examination. The qualifying degree, even then, for the said examination was the Graduate. The questions were to be answered in a narrative form and were meant, primarily, to test the subject knowledge and writing skill of the candidates. Since the number of the Universities was, then, very small; hence only a limited number of graduates from the Universities of England and India appeared at the examination; as a result the pressure on the system was not very high.

2. There is nothing inherently wrong with the above system. It is this system which produced some of the finest Civil Servants, very distinguished academicians and most eminent judges and served the country well for a long period. However, the scenario has completely changed in the recent years, particularly after the eighties of the last century. The number of the Universities, producing graduates, has since grown enormously. Now, a very large number of graduates, their number running into lakhs, take the civil services examination. They come from different academic streams and are of different academic standards. The number of optional subjects offered, both at the level of the Preliminary examination as also the Main examination, has multiplied many-folds. Hence, it has become very difficult for the recruiting agencies to conduct the examination in a short period of time and evaluate the candidates, on an even scale, especially so when the number of optional subjects is very large.

3. It may be appreciated that despite diversification to newer fields and creation of new job opportunities, the Civil Services are still the most preferred option and, as such, carry a very high premium. The candidates are willing to go to any extent to crack the examination. The instances of malpractices in the conduct of the civil services examination have, therefore, been multiplying over the years. Hence, the need to reform and simplify the examination system. A system is, now, needed which should provide a level playing field to all the appearing candidates, should be capable of completely

eliminating or at least considerably reducing the element of subjectivity; be it in the evaluation of the answer-books or the conduct of the Personality Test, and should be patterned in a manner as to considerably reduce the period that is presently taken in conduct of the examination and declaration of the final results. At the same time, the system should be such as to adequately test the mental and intellectual ability of the candidates as to zero in on the best candidates for the civil service jobs. With this end in view, the Jharkhand Public Service Commission (JPSC) notified a High Level Expert Committee vide its letter no. 2/Pari-JPSC-137/2011-930, dated the 24<sup>th</sup> March, 2012, to study and make recommendations on the following points :—

- “The attributes required in the civil servants for faster and holistic socio-economic development of the state in a frame work of greater competence, integrity and transparency.
- How best the above attributes can be judged in the candidates appearing in the Combined Civil Services Examination and to suggest revision of the examination pattern keeping in view similar reforms brought about by other Public Service Commissions or those which are still in the pipeline with a view to make the examination very objective, reliable, less time consuming and which attracts the best talent available, and
- Integration of the institutional and field training imparted to the selected officers for deciding whether they deserve to be confirmed after the probation period and to determine their inter-se-seniority after combining the marks secured in the examination and assessment during the probation period.”

4. A copy of the above letter of the Jharkhand Public Service Commission, constituting the aforesaid High Level Expert Committee, is placed at *Annexure-I*.

#### **JHARKHAND CIVIL SERVICES EXAMINATION : THE PRESENT SCENARIO :**

5. At present, the Combined Civil Services Examination of Jharkhand, for selecting Class II Gazetted Officers of the State Administrative Service, State Police Service, State Finance & Commercial Tax Service and Other State Allied Services, is conducted through three distinct and successive stages, namely;

- Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination,
- Civil Services (Main) Examination, and
- Personality Test

The qualifying degree for the examination continues to be Graduate in any discipline.

### **JHARKHAND CIVIL SERVICES (PRELIMINARY) EXAMINATION :**

6. The Preliminary Examination of the Jharkhand Public Service Commission consists of two papers, namely; (i) General Studies, which is compulsory for all candidates, and (ii) One optional subject to be selected by every candidate from a long list of 23 subjects. The list of the optional subjects is placed at **Annexure-II**. The General Studies paper carries a maximum of 100 marks, while the optional subject paper is of 200 marks. Both the papers are of objective type, having multiple choice questions.

7. The Preliminary Examination is a type of screening test. Its main purpose is to eliminate non-serious and dummy candidates, so that only such candidates are left to be examined at the Main Examination who are really serious and have the requisite merit to serve as Civil Servants. Generally, the number of the candidates to be admitted at the Main Examination is about ten times of the vacancies to be filled. The mark obtained in the Preliminary Examination is not counted to determine the position of the candidates in the final merit list. The final merit list is prepared on the basis of the combined marks obtained by the candidates in the Main Examination and the Personality Test.

### **JHARKHAND CIVIL SERVICES (MAIN) EXAMINATION :**

8. The Civil Services (Main) Examination consists of seven papers for an aggregate of 1300 marks. In each paper, generally five questions are required to be answered from a list of ten questions. The answers are to be written in the conventional style of essay writing, where the candidates are required to write long descriptive type of answers. Of the seven papers, three are compulsory papers; namely, General Hindi, carrying 100 marks and General Studies, having two papers i.e. Paper-I and Paper-II, each of 200 marks. The examination in General Hindi is only of qualifying nature and the marks obtained in this paper are not counted for preparation of the merit-list,

but the candidate must secure at least 30% marks in this paper to qualify for the Main Examination.

9. The remaining four papers of the Main Examination are of optional nature. Each candidate is required to opt for two subjects of graduate level from a long-list of 42 subjects, covering various disciplines and different streams of knowledge. Each subject accounts for two papers, each of 200 marks. In other words, each candidate is examined in four optional papers, each of 200 marks. A list of the optional subjects offered at the Main examination is kept at ***Annexure-III***.

### **JHARKHAND CIVIL SERVICES PERSONALITY TEST :**

10. The candidates, who obtain such minimum qualifying marks in the written part of the Main Examination, as is fixed by the Commission, are called for interview for the Personality Test. The number of candidates called for interview is generally two to three times of the vacancies to be filled.

11. The interview or the Personality Test, which is conducted orally, consists of 200 marks, which is about 16.66% of the marks earmarked for the written (Main) Examination, excluding 100 marks of General Hindi which is only of qualifying nature and not counted for preparation of the merit list. However, no minimum qualifying mark is necessary to be obtained in the interview for being selected for the Civil Services. The marks obtained by the candidates, both in the written (Main) Examination and the Personality Test, are clubbed together to determine the final ranking of the candidates in the merit-list.

12. The candidates are allotted to various state civil services, keeping in view their rank in the merit-list and the preferences expressed by them at the time of filling their application forms for various services and posts.

### **WEAKNESSES OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM :**

13. The present system of the Combined Civil Services Examination of the Jharkhand Public Service Commission, or for that matter, of any other Commission, including the Union Public Service Commission, suffers from a number of defects; more importantly the following ones :—

- (a) As mentioned earlier, the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination of the Jharkhand Public Service Commission is conducted in one compulsory paper of General Studies and one subject paper to be selected by the candidates from a long list of 23 optional subjects. Thus, the Commission has to arrange for 24 question papers to conduct the Preliminary examination. This in itself is a stupendous task because arranging competent and unblemished paper-setters for such a long number of subjects of varied disciplines is not an easy task. Often it takes months together to accomplish this task. Further, the examination is conducted on a single day in two sittings. About sixty five to seventy thousand candidates actually appear at the examination, though the number registered for the examination is well over a lakh. The questions asked, in both the papers, are of multiple choice, objective type. Even then, it takes about a month or even more to have the OMR sheets evaluated of 24 papers and prepare the result. The matter of greater concern, however, is that the level of difficulty or the broad spectrum of study in all the optional subjects is not the same. Some subjects are colossus in nature, while others are not so colossus; some subjects are considered easy while others are not so easy; thus requiring different degrees of hard-work to prepare them.
- (b) The Civil Services (Main) Examination is conducted in 87 papers. As mentioned earlier, the Commission offers 42 subjects for the Main examination; each subject providing for two papers. Besides, there are 3 compulsory papers. Thus, in all, the Main examination is conducted in  $3+(42 \times 2) = 87$  papers. Obviously, the number of papers is very large. It, naturally, requires a lot of efforts to get them set. What is, however, more important is that it takes about two months or even more to conduct the Main Examination. Here, again, the level of difficulty, the broad spectrum of study, and even the standard of assessment, are not exactly the same in all the optional subjects. Some subjects are considered more scoring while others are considered not so scoring. As a result, every year a number of complaints are received, alleging that not all the optional papers were of the

same standard. Even their assessment in a fair and equitable manner is questioned. No amount of lateral comparison of marks, moderation or use of “Scaling System” has helped in completely obviating this problem. As a matter of fact, the subjective variation in assessment of optional subjects is bound to be there, even with best efforts, as it is linked to personal perception of the concerned examiners. Besides, certain subjects, by their content and nature, are more scoring or easy to handle. The empirical evidence shows that out of a long-list of 42 optional subjects, enlisted for the Main Examination of the Jharkhand Public Service Commission, only 5 or 6 subjects, which are considered to be more scoring and easy to handle, are opted by about 80 to 85 percent of the candidates; thus clearly establishing that the broad spectrum of study or the level of difficulty or even the standard of assessment is not exactly the same in all the subjects.

- (c) Yet another difficulty of the prevailing system is that it encourages sectarian groups to pressurize the Government to add new subjects to the already existing long list of optional subjects to satisfy their narrow and vested interests; thus further complicating the already complex problem.
- (d) Unlike the Preliminary Examination, where all questions asked are of objective type, the questions asked in all the papers of the Main Examination are of traditional type, requiring long answers, written in the conventional style of essay writing. This makes the evaluation of the answer books of 3 compulsory and 84 optional papers an extremely tiring and time consuming exercise. It often becomes difficult to get expert and experienced examiners to evaluate such a long list of optional papers. As a result, it takes about six months or even more to get all the optional papers evaluated, prepare the gradation-list and arrange for the Personality Test. The publication of the final result is, thus, delayed for a considerably long period.
- (e) Recently delivered two land-marked judgments of the Hon’ble Supreme Court in Aditya Bandopadhyaya and Shaunak H. Satya case have made the Right to Information Act applicable in respect of the answer sheets of the competitive examinations

also. This means that candidates can, now, demand photo copies of their own assessed answer books. As a result, henceforth, it will be necessary to exhibit a lot more transparency and objectivity in evaluating the answer books and providing a more level playing field to the candidates appearing at the Civil Services Examination.

#### **NEED FOR REFORMS :**

14. The present system of the Combined Civil Services Examination of Jharkhand is largely an adaptation of the system prevailing in the erstwhile parent state of Bihar. It is to be remembered that the Bihar Civil Services Examination Scheme was developed during the British rule and has been in existence for over a century. It is this very scheme that Jharkhand adopted when it got separated from Bihar in November, 2000. Over the years, some alterations to accommodate the local interests, have been made by Jharkhand, but the scheme largely remains the same as it was in the pre-independence days. It needs hardly to be emphasised that in the intervening period, and especially after independence, there has been a sea-change in the economic, political and technological scenario of the country. The social scenario too has changed and transformed beyond recognition. The spread of education, inter-mobility, technological innovations and rising general awareness have played key roles in transforming the society. A whole generation of young and restless people have emerged who want a transparent, clean and corruption free society, free from discrimination and an assured participation in the governance. People no longer perceive civil servants as their masters. They expect them to deliver and serve the society to best of their ability and capacity. New pressures have developed on law and order fronts and management of internal security is posing a real problem. All this calls for a quality improvement in the system of governance. Recruitment of competent Civil Servants, through a clean and transparent system of examination, is perceived as the first step in this direction.

15. It is true that there are, now, several attractive employment opportunities outside the Government. Many of these opportunities are better in terms of job content and pay package and may, hence, sway some from the Civil Services, yet there are many who still consider the Civil Services as their best and first choice because of the unique challenges and opportunities

offered by these jobs. This is a reason sufficient enough to select the most capable, talented and appropriate personnel for the Civil Services through a totally transparent and objective system of examination so that the personnel so selected could plan, guide and execute the Governmental functions with efficiency, integrity, speed and understanding. They should not have only the capacity to implement the government programmes, but should also be competitive with the best at the national and international levels. All this calls for a reformed system of recruitment; a system that throws up really talented, un-blemished and capable people to manage civil jobs.

### **EFFORTS MADE SO FAR :**

16. The search for a reformed recruitment system started as early as in 1974 when the Union Public Service Commission constituted a High Level Expert Committee, headed by Prof. D. S. Kothari, to study the present system of examination and suggest ways and means to improve it. The Committee submitted its report in 1976. Based on the recommendations of the Kothari Committee, a scheme of two tier Civil Services Examination was introduced by the UPSC with effect from 1979 examination. Under the new scheme, a Preliminary Examination was introduced for the first time to screen out the candidates for the Civil Services (Main) Examination. The Preliminary Examination consisted of two papers, namely, (i) General Studies, and (ii) One Optional subject. It was followed by the Main Examination in which candidates were tested in eight papers through a detailed conventional type of examination, consisting of four compulsory papers, namely, (i) English, (ii) One of the listed Indian languages, (iii) General Studies Paper I, and (iv) General Studies Paper II, and an equal number of optional papers numbered V, VI, VII and VIII. The optional papers were derived from two optional subjects, each having two papers, to be selected by every candidate from a broad spectrum of subjects taught at the graduate level. The Main examination was followed by a Personality Test.

17. The scheme of the Civil Services Examination of the UPSC was further revised in 1993. This time the revision was done in pursuance of the recommendations of the Expert Committee formed in 1988 under the Chairmanship of Prof. Satish Chandra. Only two major changes were brought viz; an additional paper of Essay was introduced and the weightage of marks for the Personality Test was enhanced from 250 to 300.

18. At the behest of the Union Government, the Union Public Service Commission appointed a third Committee in 2000, headed by Prof. Y. K. Alagh, to study the strengths and weaknesses of the existing examination system and suggest measures to obtain greater uniformity in the competitive element of the examination, even if that meant reduction in the long list of the optional subjects.

19. The Alagh Committee submitted its recommendations to the Union Public Service Commission in 2000. It recommended to replace the General Studies paper of the Union Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination by an objective type of the Civil Services Aptitude Test (CSAT). With regard to the other paper of the Preliminary Examination, derived from optional subjects, the Alagh Committee recommended to continue with the existing system. In other words, the candidates would continue to be examined in an optional subject, but the Committee suggested to suitably upgrade the standard of the optional subject. As regards the Main Examination, the Alagh Committee recommended to do away all the optional subjects. It, instead, recommended introduction of three common papers, named below, to be compulsorily offered by all the candidates. In addition, a paper on English language and another paper on one of the listed Indian Languages was recommended to be compulsorily taken by all the candidates. Thus, at the time of the Main examination, all the candidates were recommended to be examined in the following five compulsory papers, namely :—

- (i) English language,
- (ii) One of the listed Indian languages,
- (iii) Sustainable Development and Social Justice,
- (iv) Science and Technology in Society, and
- (v) Democratic Governance, Public System and Human Rights.

20. The above recommendations were made with a view to creating a level field for all the candidates. The Alagh Committee, however, suggested that another Expert Committee may be set up to further look into the areas of the compulsory subjects to be offered at the Main Examination and till the recommendations of the said Expert Committee were forthcoming, the Commission should continue to conduct the Civil Services (Main) Examination in its existing format.

21. The suggestions of the Alagh Committee were forwarded by the UPSC to the Central Government in June, 2000, but they have remained under examination ever since.

22. The Union Public Service Commission formed yet another Committee in 2009, under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.K. Khanna, Ex Vice Chairman, UGC, to further examine the suggestions of the Alagh Committee regarding replacement of the General Studies paper of the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination by a Civil Services Aptitude Test (CSAT). The Khanna Committee submitted its report in 2010. Based on the recommendations of the Khanna Committee, a new format of the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, having two objective type of papers, instead of one paper of General Studies and another of an optional subject, was introduced by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) for all candidates for the Preliminary Examination with effect from 2011 examination. The said two objective type of papers are, now, commonly known as Civil Services Aptitude Test Paper I (CSAT Paper I) and Civil Services Aptitude Test Paper II (CSAT Paper II), each paper carrying 200 marks. Questions asked are of multiple choice, objective type. The earlier practice of allowing the candidates to offer an optional subject at the Preliminary Examination was completely dispensed with. In other words, there are, now, no optional subjects/papers to be offered at the Preliminary Examination.

23. The Union Civil Services (Main) Examination, thus, continued to be conducted in five compulsory and four optional papers; the compulsory papers being : (i) English of 300 marks (Qualifying nature), (ii) one of the listed Indian Languages of 300 marks (Qualifying nature), (iii) General Studies Paper I of 300 marks, (iv) General Studies Paper II of 300 marks, and (v) Essay of 200 marks. The four optional papers (VI, VII, VIII and IX), each of 300, come from a long list of optional subjects, enlisted by the UPSC, covering a very wide range of subjects of graduate level of various academic streams, such as, arts, science, commerce, engineering, medicine, agriculture, information technology etc. Every candidate is required to opt for two optional subjects, each subject providing two optional papers.

24. The Personality Test continued to be conducted for 300 marks, which is exactly 15% of the written (Main) Examination, excluding marks assigned to papers of qualifying nature.

25. As a sequel to the recommendations of the Alagh Committee, the Union Public Service Commission appointed yet another Committee in 2011, headed by Prof. Arun S. Nilgavekar, to examine the desirability of introducing common, compulsory papers for all candidates, appearing at the Main Examination. The report of the Nilgavekar Committee is still awaited, but pending report of the Committee, the Union Public Service Commission notified only recently in March, 2013 certain major changes in the scheme of the Civil Services (Main) Examination to become effective from 2013 examination. The new scheme, since kept in abeyance, did not contemplate any change in the Preliminary Examination, which would continue to be conducted in two objective type of papers, namely, CSAT I and CSAT II, each of 200 marks; but it is the Main Examination which was substantially transformed. The Main Examination was notified to have seven papers, instead of nine of the former format, namely, (i) an Essay plus English language paper of 300 marks, (ii) General Studies Paper I of 250 marks, (iii) General Studies Paper II of 250 marks, (iv) General Studies Paper III of 250 marks, (v) General Studies Paper IV of 250 marks, (vi) an Optional subject Paper I of 250 marks and (vii) an Optional subject Paper II of 250 marks. The candidates were given, the choice to opt for one optional subject, from a variety of subjects of graduate level, which would provide them the aforesaid two optional papers. The earlier practice of examining the candidates in four optional papers was, thus, replaced with two optional papers, a move taken to reduce the existing huge dependence on optional papers. The two papers i.e. on one of the listed Indian languages and the other one of the English language of the earlier format were completely dropped. The Essay paper in the revised scheme was notified to have two segments; namely, (i) Essay of 200 marks, and (ii) a section on English language of matric standard of 100 marks. The marks obtained in this paper were notified to be counted for preparation of the merit list. The mark, assigned for the Personality Test, was reduced from 300 to 275 only.

26. On protest from certain quarters, the aforesaid revised examination scheme of the UPSC has since been rolled back by the Union Government and status quo ante has been restored by a subsequent

notification; meaning thereby that the UPSC will continue to hold examination in its earlier format.

27. The Second Administrative Reforms Commission, constituted by the Government of India, suggested in its report submitted in 2008, two different models for conduct of the Union Civil Services Examination. In the first model, the Preliminary and Main Examinations were suggested to be held together to save on time and effort. The candidates to be called for the Personality Test were suggested to be restricted to around 2 to 3 times the number of the vacancies to be filled. The other alternative suggested was to have the Preliminary Examination conducted only in one objective type of paper of the General Studies; to be followed by the Main Examination, comprising of one compulsory paper in English Essay and two other Compulsory Subject papers. The two other compulsory subject papers were suggested to be drawn from subjects, like, Indian Constitution, Indian Legal System, Indian Economy, Polity, History and Culture. Both these papers were suggested to be patterned on the conventional style, requiring long and descriptive type of answers. Thus, all the papers were to be common and compulsory for all the candidates. The optional papers were completely done away with.

28. The consensus, thus, appears to be in favour of eliminating the optional subjects, both at the time of the Preliminary as well as the Main Examination and, instead, introducing in its place a set of common, compulsory papers to be answered by all the candidates. There is no doubt that such a system will bring about greater uniformity and transparency in the examination system and provide a level playing field to all the candidates. It will also drastically reduce the element of subjectivity in evaluation of answer-sheets and dramatically minimize the long time presently taken in conduct of the examination.

29. Some of the State Public Service Commissions have been quick to take off on the above lines. Thus, the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission has already introduced a set of common papers, both at the time of the Preliminary as also the Main Examination. All optional papers have been completely done away with. It is to be noted that in Andhra Pradesh, the Preliminary Examination (Screening Test) is taken in one paper only, carrying 150 marks. The questions asked are of multiple choice, objective type. The Main Examination is conducted in six common papers, each carrying 150

marks, including a compulsory paper of General English. The paper of General English is, however, only of qualifying nature. Questions asked in the Main examination are to be answered in the conventional style, requiring long answers of essay type. The Oral or the Personality Test (Interview) carries 75 marks only, which is 10% of the marks of the written (Main) Examination.

30. The Maharashtra Public Service Commission has also introduced a new scheme of examination with effect from 2012 examination. Here too, the optional papers/subjects have been completely done away; both at the level of the Preliminary as well as the Main Examination. The Preliminary Examination (Objective Type) is conducted in two compulsory papers, each of 200 marks. The Main Examination consists of six compulsory papers, of which two are language papers (one of Marathi and the second one of English), each carrying 100 marks. The remaining four papers are subject-papers, selected from a wide range of subjects taught at the graduate level in streams like humanities, science and other fields. These four papers, each carrying 150 marks, are designated as General Studies Paper I, II, III and IV. General Studies Paper I is derived from History and Geography, General Studies Paper II from Indian Constitution & Polity, Paper III from Human Resource Development & Human Rights, and Paper IV from Economy & Planning, Development & Agriculture, and Science & Technology. The two language papers are to be answered in the conventional style, requiring long answers of essay type, while questions set out in all the four General Studies papers are of multiple choice, objective type, with 3:1 negative marking. Passing in each paper is compulsory (45% for General candidates and 40% for Reserved categories).

31. Rajasthan Government also appears to be working on a new scheme for the Rajasthan Civil Services Examination. As per new scheme, the Preliminary Examination (Screening Test) is to be held only in one paper of objective type of 200 marks, covering subjects like General Knowledge and General Science. The Main Examination is to be conducted in four common papers; each of 200 marks. In other words, there will be no optional papers to choose from; but the Rajasthan Government has yet not notified the revised scheme.

32. Thus, enough material is already available with the Expert Committee to work out a revised scheme for the Civil Services Examination of Jharkhand. However, the revised scheme to be worked out will have to be just, transparent, less time consuming and equitable to all the appearing

candidates. At the same time, it will have to be in tune with the systems prevailing elsewhere in the country.

### **COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS :**

33. The High Level Committee has thoroughly studied the scheme of the Civil Services examination presently in vogue in the State of Jharkhand. It may be recalled that, on an average, nearly seventy thousand candidates appear each time the Combined Civil Services Examination is held in the State, though the number of candidates registering for the examination well exceeds over a lakh. Under the present system, the written examination is conducted in two tranches, i.e. (i) the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, which is basically a screening or elimination test, and (ii) the Civil Services (Main) Examination, which is the core test to select the most capable personnel for the State Civil Services. The Main Examination is followed by a Personality Test. Based on the combined marks of the Main Examination and the Personality Test, the inter-se position of the candidates is determined in the final merit-list and they are assigned to various State Civil Services.

34. As mentioned earlier, the candidates are required to offer one compulsory paper and one optional subject at the time of the Preliminary Examination and three compulsory plus four optional papers at the time of the Main Examination. There are altogether 23 optional subjects, enlisted for the Preliminary Examination, out of which one is to be opted for by every candidate. For the Main Examination, there are 42 optional subjects, out of which two optional subjects are to be taken by every candidate. Each optional subject provides for two papers.

35. It is the long and broad choice of the optional subjects offered at the time of the Preliminary Examination as also the Main Examination that creates the real problem for the examination system. It not only delays the whole process of examination, but is also beset with other serious problems; a detail mention of which has already been made under paragraph (12) of this report and, hence, is not being repeated.

36. The High Level Expert Committee, having taken into account the problems of the existing examination system, the recommendations of the various Expert Committees set up on the subject by the Union Public Service Commission, the recommendations of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission of the Union Government, and the system prevailing in some of

the better governed States of the country, makes the following recommendations to re-structure the Civil Services Examination of the State of Jharkhand :—

**(A) Preliminary Examination :**

37. At present, the candidates for the Preliminary Examination are examined in two papers, namely, (a) General Studies, carrying 100 marks, and (b) One optional subject, carrying 200 marks. In both the papers, the questions asked are of multiple choice, objective type. The number of the optional subjects to select from is as large as 23. A frequently asked question is whether the present system of allowing such a large number of optional subjects to choose from is actually expedient and workable, especially so when the number of candidates appearing at the examination is exceptionally very large. Allowing candidates to select from such a large number of optional subjects not only delays the preparation of the result beyond a reasonable time, but it also raises doubts on the equity and fairness of the system. It is generally believed that the level of difficulty or the broad spectrum of study is not the same in all the optional subjects. It is for this reason that the Union Public Service Commission removed all optional subjects from its Preliminary Examination with effect from 2011 examination. The Union Public Service Commission, now, conducts its Preliminary Examination only in two compulsory papers, namely, (i) Civil Services Aptitude Test Paper I, and (ii) Civil Services Aptitude Test Paper II. While the Aptitude Test Paper I is knowledge based and is designed to test the general knowledge of the candidates in fields, like, Current Affairs, Indian Polity & Constitution, History, Culture & Geography, General Science, Economics and Social Development, Environment and Bio-diversity etc, the Aptitude Test Paper II is an intelligence based paper, designed to judge the competence of the candidates in areas, like, comprehension, inter personal skills, logical reasoning, decision making, basic numeracy, data interpretation etc. Each paper carries 200 marks. The questions asked are of multiple choice, objective type and are to be answered in a period of two hours.

38. The Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission and the Maharashtra Public Service Commission too have discarded all the optional papers/subjects both at the level of the Preliminary and also the Main Examination. The Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission examines its candidates in the Preliminary Examination in one paper only, namely, the

General Studies & Mental Ability. The paper carries 150 marks. The questions asked are of multiple choice, objective type and are to be answered in a period of two and a half (2½) hours. The Maharashtra Public Service Commission has introduced two compulsory papers at the level of the Preliminary Examination; each of 200 marks. Question asked in both the papers are of multiple choice, objective type and are based on General Knowledge and General Studies.

39. The advantages of having common compulsory papers are many. As mentioned earlier, such a system not only significantly reduces the time and effort taken to conduct the examination, but is also equitable and cost effective. The element of subjectivity in evaluation of the answer books is eliminated and the level of difficulty, being the same for every one, provides a level playing field to all the candidates; thus totally eliminating the chances of abuse of the system.

40. The question that, however, remains to be answered is whether the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination should have only one paper or the candidates should be subjected to examination in two papers. There is no doubt that the burden of examination will get further reduced if the examination is conducted in one paper only, but this may not, perhaps, be the ideal thing to do. Testing knowledge and testing intelligence are not exactly the same. While knowledge is bookish and can be acquired through hard work, it is not the same with intelligence. Intelligence is linked to general awareness, mental make-up and logical reasoning. Besides, testing candidates only in one paper may not always throw up the best talent because even the most brilliant competitor may perform poorly in one paper due to reasons beyond his control. It would, therefore, be advisable to have two papers at the level of the Preliminary Examination. Should a candidate perform not all that satisfactorily in one paper, he would still have the opportunity to make it up in the second paper. It is for this reason that the Union Public Service Commission tests its candidates in two compulsory papers at the time of the Preliminary Examination; one based on academic knowledge and the other on intelligence. **Hence, in the opinion of the Committee, the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination of Jharkhand should also have two common compulsory papers, each carrying 200 marks. Both the papers should have multiple choice, objective type of questions and each paper should be permitted to be answered in a span of two hours and a half. The**

syllabus of the two compulsory papers could, broadly, be the same as of the Preliminary Examination of the UPSC, with minor modifications to accommodate local interests. Such a system, being in tune with the UPSC, would not only facilitate screening of most appropriate candidates for the written (Main) Examination of the State Civil Services of Jharkhand, but would also familiarize and prepare them for the Civil Services Examination of the UPSC, which is considered a premium examination and is taken every year by a large number of candidates from all over the country; including Jharkhand.

41. A detailed syllabus of the aforesaid two compulsory papers of the Preliminary Examination of the Jharkhand Civil Services, as finalized by the Committee, is kept at *Annexure-IV*.

**(B) Main Examination :**

42. In the existing system, the Main Examination of the Jharkhand Public Service Commission is conducted in 7 papers, three of which are compulsory, namely, (i) General Hindi, carrying 100 marks (of qualifying nature only), (ii) General Studies Paper I, carrying 200 marks, and (iii) General Studies Paper-II, carrying 200 marks. Remaining four papers (IV, V, VI and VII), each carrying 200 marks, are optional in nature. There are 42 optional subjects, of which every candidate has to offer for two optional subjects. Each optional subject provides for two papers; thus making a total of four optional papers from two optional subjects. The order of merit is prepared on the basis of the ranking of the candidates in the Main Examination and only such candidates are called for Personality Test who fall within the cut off zone as is determined by the Commission, depending upon the number of vacancies available for recruitment. Thus, it is the Main Examination which carries the crucial importance and, hence, it needs to be discussed in greater details.

**(a) Replace General Hindi paper by a compulsory Composite paper of matric standard of General Hindi and General English.**

43. The Maharashtra Public Service Commission examines its candidates for the Main Examination in two compulsory language papers, namely, (i) Marathi, and (ii) English, each of 100 marks. The answers to questions asked are to be written in descriptive style and are primarily designed to test the writing skill of the candidates in these two languages. The

Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission has only one compulsory language paper of General English, carrying 150 marks. This paper is only of qualifying nature and the marks obtained in this paper are not counted for preparation of the merit-list; but it is essential to secure 30% marks in this paper to qualify for the Test. The Union Public Service Commission has two compulsory language papers for its Main Examination, namely, (i) English, and (ii) one of the listed Indian Languages to be taken by every candidate; each paper carrying 300 marks. Both these papers are of qualifying nature only. The Alagh Committee recommended retention of both these papers for the Civil Services (Main) Examination of the Union Public Service Commission. The Second Administrative Reforms Commission is, however, not in favour of having any compulsory language paper for the Main Examination of the UPSC.

44. In the present format of the Jharkhand Civil Services Examination, the candidates are examined only in one compulsory language paper, namely, General Hindi, of 100 marks. This paper is of qualifying nature only. Right now, English language is not a compulsory paper in any segment of the examination of the Jharkhand Civil Services.

45. Inclusion of English as a compulsory paper in the State Civil Services Examination is a subject matter of controversy. While some states favour its inclusion, there are others who are opposed to it. The argument against inclusion of English, as a compulsory paper, is that the English Language is spoken, understood and written by a miniscule section of society and, as such, it would be un-reasonable to include it as a compulsory paper at any stage of the Civil Services examination. Such a step, it is feared, will go against the interest of the common masses and weigh heavily in favour of the elite population, educated through the english-medium schools.

46. The Alagh committee has strongly recommended retention of the English language as one of the compulsory papers in the Civil Services (Main) Examination of the Union Government. There are any number of States, including Hindi-Speaking States, which also favour retention of English as one of the compulsory papers for the State Civil Services Examination. It is needless to emphasize that the globe is witnessing fundamental and rapid changes in the socio-political, economic and technological fields. No individual can, now, afford to remain isolated or un-affected from these changes. Inter-mobility and inter-changeability have advanced to such an extent that the

globe has become an extended village. Various countries are competing nationally and internationally to have their place in the global governance, economy and market. It would be impossible to achieve these targets without being part of the English-Knowing world. As such, there is a worldwide trend to learn and practice English. Even countries, like, China and Russia and the Spanish-speaking countries of Latin America have gone all out to promote English. Inclusion of English, in one form or the other, as a compulsory paper of the Civil Services Examination of Jharkhand, therefore, appears to be a necessary necessity. Such a move will not only place our civil servants at par with their peers in other parts of the country, but would also facilitate them to compete in the examinations of the Union Public Service Commission, where English language is a compulsory paper of the Main Examination. **The Committee, therefore, recommends that the existing compulsory General Hindi paper of the Main Examination of the Jharkhand Civil Services be replaced by a composite paper of matric standard of General Hindi and General English, carrying a maximum of 100 marks. This paper will have two distinct segments, one of General Hindi and the other one of General English; each of 50 marks. It is further suggested that the marks obtained in this paper should be counted, like that of any other paper of the Main Examination, for preparation of the final gradation-list.**

**(b) No Need To Have General Studies Papers I & II :**

47. The existing General Studies Paper-I and General Studies Paper II of the Civil Services (Main) Examination of the Jharkhand Public Service Commission are, broadly, framed on the pattern of the Civil Services Examination of the Union Public Service Commission. The UPSC conducts examination in two compulsory papers of the General Studies, namely, General Studies Paper I and General Studies Paper II, each carrying 300 marks. The usefulness of these two papers has been subject matter of debate since long. The Alagh Committee suggested to dispense with these two papers, but the UPSC is yet to take a final call in this regard. It may be recalled that there are no such papers in the revised examination scheme of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and many other states. The Second Administrative Reforms Commission too has not recommended continuance of the General Studies papers for the Main Examination of the Union Public Service Commission. **It may be recalled that the Civil Services Aptitude**

**Test Paper I of the proposed revised Preliminary Examination Scheme of the Jharkhand Civil Services is essentially a paper on General Studies and General Awareness. Thus, the candidates would have been already tested for their knowledge of General Studies at the time of the Preliminary Examination. Hence, there is no need to test them again in the same subject at the time of the Main Examination. The Committee, therefore, does not recommend to have any paper of General Studies at the time of the Main Examination.**

**(c) No Need To Have A Separate Essay Paper:**

48. In its present format, the Jharkhand Civil Services Examination has no paper on Essay writing. The Civil Services (Main) Examination of the Union Public Service Commission has, however, a compulsory paper of Essay writing of 200 marks. There is no full-fledged paper on Essay writing in Maharashtra or Rajasthan. Andhra Pradesh has a compulsory paper of General English, carrying 150 marks, in which a section is devoted to essay writing. The opinion is, thus, again divided whether to have a separate compulsory paper on essay writing to evaluate the writing skill of the candidates or leave it to be judged through the descriptive answers of the subject papers. There is no doubt that a paper on essay writing will act as a good benchmark to test the writing capability of the candidates. There is also no doubt that a civil servant should have good grasp of language and a lucid writing capability, but this quality alone can not be given too much of a premium to select capable civil servants. **The writing skill of the candidates gets tested, in any case, in all other compulsory subject papers, requiring long answers, especially the Language and Literature paper. Hence, the Committee is not recommending introduction of a separate compulsory Essay paper for the Civil Services (Main) Examination of Jharkhand.**

**(d) Introduce a Compulsory Paper of Language and Literature in certain selected languages.**

49. The State of Jharkhand has its own demographic, ethnic and linguistic peculiarities. There is a very strong tribal population in the state, deeply committed to its ethnicity, traditions, beliefs, language and literature. While most of the people in the State, including tribals, do speak, understand and practice Hindi, yet a sizeable section of the ethnic/tribal population is comfortable only in its local ethnic/tribal language. There are at least nine

such tribal and regional languages which have their own language and literature and are spoken, written and understood widely by tribal/ethnic population in different pockets of the State. It is necessary to safeguard the interest of these people in any revised scheme of the Jharkhand Civil Services Examination. Besides, certain other languages, like, Bengali, Oriya, Urdu and English are also preferred languages of certain other communities living in the state for long. It would be desirable to safeguard their interests also. **The Committee, therefore, suggests to introduce a new paper on each of the following Languages & Literatures, carrying 100 marks, of which every candidate appearing at the Jharkhand Civil Services (Main) Examination will have to select one. The languages suggested are: (i) Hindi, (ii) Urdu, (iii) Bengali, (iv) Oriya, (v) English, (vi) Sanskrit, (vii) Santhali, (viii) Mundari, (ix) Khadia, (x) Ho (xi) Kuruk, (xii) Nagpuria, (xiii) Kurumali, (xiv) Khortha and (xv) Panch Pargania.**

**(e) Replace All Optional Papers By A Set of Common, Compulsory Papers:**

50. Presently, the Union Public Service Commission allows its examinees to opt for two optional subjects, comprising four optional papers, each of 300 marks, at its Main examination. Almost on the same pattern, the Jharkhand Public Service Commission also allows its candidates to opt for two optional subjects, comprising of four optional papers, each of 200 marks, at its Main Examination.

51. It has been a subject matter of intense debate whether the optional papers should, at all, be allowed to be taken at the Main Examination. The academicians, administrators and the examinees, all alike, have been questioning the utility, fairness and efficacy of such a system which does not provide a level playing field to all the candidates. The Alagh Committee recommended to do away all the optional papers subjects at the Main Examination of the Union Public Service Commission and, instead, suggested to replace them by the following three compulsory papers, namely,

1. Sustainable Development and Social Justice,
2. Science and Technology in Society, and
3. Democratic Governance, Public System and Human Rights.

52. The Second Administrative Reforms Commission too is not in favour of retaining optional subjects. It has, instead, recommended to conduct

the Main examination in two compulsory papers to be drawn from subjects, like, Constitution of India, Indian Legal System, Indian Economy, Polity, History and Culture.

53. The Maharashtra Public Service Commission has replaced all its optional papers at the Main examination with the following four compulsory papers:—

- History and Geography.
- Indian Constitution and Indian Polity (with special reference to Maharashtra), and Law.
- Human Resource Development and Human Rights, and
- Economy and Planning, Economics of Development, and Science & Technology.

54. The Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission has also stopped examining its candidates in optional subjects. It has, instead, introduced the following four papers, compulsory for all candidates:-

- History and Cultural Heritage of India (with special emphasis on social and cultural history of Andhra Pradesh), and General Overview of the Indian Constitution.
- Planning in India and Indian Economy, Land Reforms and Social Changes in Andhra Pradesh, especially after independence and Andhra Pradesh's economy, present status, its strength and weaknesses.
- Role and impact of Science and Technology in development of India, General Awareness with modern trends in Life Sciences, and Development & Environmental problems, and
- Data interpretation and Problem solving.

55. From the facts collected above, it will be seen that the trend is no longer in favour of retaining optional subjects. Many State Public Service Commissions have already gone for common, compulsory papers and many others are in the pipeline. The Union Public Service Commission is also bound to switch over to a similar system sooner or later. In fact, only very recently in March this year, the Union Public Service Commission notified to reduce the number of optional papers for its Main Examination from four to two, but the decision has been temporarily reversed. However, the message is loud and clear that the optional papers will have to give way for common, compulsory

papers in not such a distant future. **It is, therefore, recommended that the Jharkhand Public Service Commission should also fall in line with the present trend and replace its long list of 84 optional papers of the Main Examination by the following four compulsory papers, each of 200 marks :—**

- Social Sciences, comprising two separate segments, one each on (i) History, and (ii) Geography, each of equal weightage.
- Indian Constitution & Polity, Public Administration & Good Governance.
- Indian Economy, Globalization and Sustainable Development, and
- General Science, Environment & Technology Development.

56. A detailed syllabus of all the six papers of the Main Examination, as finalized by the Committee, is kept at Annexure V.

**(f) Should the questions be of descriptive or objective type?**

57. The other question to be answered is whether the questions to be asked in the Main Examination should be framed for conventional, descriptive type of answers or be on the pattern of multiple choice, objective type. The opinion is, again, sharply divided on this issue as well. While the Second Administrative Reforms Commission would prefer long, conventional and descriptive type of answers in all the papers of the written (Main) Examination, the Alagh committee does not appear to have answered this question directly, though from the tone and tenor of the report, it appears that the Alagh Committee would also prefer long and descriptive type of answers.

58. The Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission has gone for descriptive type of answers, but the Maharashtra Public Service Commission has opted for multiple choice, objective type of questions for all papers of its Main Examination. It is true that the evaluation of objective type of tests can be done very speedily. Such tests also do not suffer from the vagaries of personal perception of the concerned examiners. On the other hand, evaluation of answer-sheets, written in the conventional, descriptive style, is a time consuming process. The evaluation may also suffer from personal perception of the examiners, but it is a time-tested method of assessing the ability of the examinees. The objective type of test is mechanical in nature. Sometimes, it may even encourage examinees to indulge in guess work. A

mechanical test has no ability to judge the logical reasoning of the examinees and their language proficiency; the two very important attributes of a Civil Servant. **It is for this reason that most of the Commissions have gone for descriptive type of answers. The Jharkhand Public Service Commission may follow a similar approach.**

**(g) Should it be necessary to secure a minimum percentage of marks in every paper ?**

59. The Maharashtra Public Service Commission has prescribed a minimum percentage of marks to be achieved in every paper, failing which a candidate is considered to have failed in the test. No other Public Service Commission appears to have this type of restriction. It is, therefore, debatable whether the Jharkhand Public Service Commission should have such a cut off for every individual paper. It may be noted that a minimum percentage of cut off marks is generally prescribed by the academic bodies for award of certificates and degrees. The civil services competitive examinations do not confer any certificate or degree on the competing candidates. They simply follow a procedure to select the most talented from the available lot. **Hence, in the opinion of the Expert Committee, it should not be necessary to prescribe a minimum cut off for individual papers; though it will be necessary for the Commission to determine an overall minimum cut off to call the candidates for the Personality Test (Interview).**

**(h) Personality Test (Interview):**

60. Personality Test is the last segment of the Civil Services Examination. The number of candidates called for the Personality Test is generally two to three times of the vacancies available. The Jharkhand Public Service Commission, in its present format, has earmarked 200 marks for the Personality Test as against 1200 marks of the written (Main) Examination, excluding 100 marks assigned to General Hindi paper, which is only of qualifying nature. This works out to about 16.66% of the total marks of the written (Main) Examination. In Maharashtra, 100 marks are reserved for Personality Test as against 800 marks of the Main Examination. Andhra Pradesh has 75 marks for Personality Test as against 750 marks of the Main Examination. Percentage wise, it works out to 12.50% in Maharashtra and 10% in Andhra Pradesh. The Union Public Service Commission presently, allows 15% of the marks of the Main Examination as the mark earmarked for the Personality Test. Viewed in this background, the percentage of marks kept

reserved for the Personality Test of the Jharkhand Civil Services Examination (16.66%) appears to be on the higher side; hence, it needs to be corrected. It is needless to say that the maximum complaints of favoritism, sectarianism and arbitrariness are received only in this segment of the Personality Test. **The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Personality Test marks in Jharkhand be reduced to about 10% of the total marks of the written (Main) Examination. Since the Main examination is recommended to be conducted for 1000 marks, it would be prudent to have only 100 marks for the Personality Test.**

61. At present, the selected candidates are allotted to various services on the basis of their position in the merit list and the preferences given by them for services/posts at the time of filing application for the examination. The Committee recommends to continue with the present system.

#### **INSTITUTIONAL-CUM-FIELD TRAINING :**

62. The selected candidates, before being given actual posting, are sent for institutional-cum-field training, which is, generally, of two years. The institutional-cum-field training is organized by the parent departments of the concerned services. The Departments also work out the details of the institutional-cum-field training to be given to their officers. During this period, the concerned trainee officers are kept on probation. It is only after successful completion of the institutional-cum-field training that the officers are given their first posting and, later, confirmed in service after they clear the departmental examination and complete certain other formalities.

63. The training institutions do make an internal assessment of the trainee-officers and also record the same in their Annual Confidential Report, but there is no formal system to put the trainee-officers to a formal examination or test them at the end of the training period and add the marks so secured in the institutional examination to the overall marks obtained by them in the Civil Services Main Examination to determine their final inter-service-seniority. This result is that the institutional-cum-field training is not taken seriously by the trainee-officers. It is, often, considered as a period of paid holidays.

64. There is no doubt that the institutional-cum-field training is the real venue where the trainee-officers are prepared to take up their future assignments. It is here where they receive the practical training of the job that lies ahead of them and learn the first lessons of governance, governmental procedures, rules and regulations. It is, therefore, important that this part of the training is taken seriously and is accounted for properly. **It may be recalled that there does exist a formal system in which the trainee-officers (probationers) of the Union Civil Services are put to a written test at the end of their training period and their inter-se-service-seniority is determined on the basis of the combined marks obtained by them in the UPSC Main Examination and the assessment test taken at the end of the institutional-cum-field training. A similar system is, therefore, recommended to be adopted for the Civil Services of Jharkhand also. A maximum of 100 marks could be ear-marked for this purpose. The input details of the institutional-cum-field training and the marks to be allocated to different programmes/sectors/activities for test-examination could be left to be worked out separately by the concerned parent departments, in consultation with the training institution and the Jharkhand Public Service Commission, as it would not be possible for the Committee to work out these details in a short-span of time at its disposal.**

#### **SUMMARY OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS :**

65. Briefly speaking, the Expert Committee has the following recommendations to make :—

- (a)** All the optional papers, both at the level of the Preliminary and Main Examinations of the Civil Services, be done away and replaced by common, compulsory papers.
- (b)** The Preliminary Examination should be conducted in two papers only, each of 200 marks, compulsory for all candidates. The broad syllabus of these two papers could be the same as that of the Civil Services Aptitude Test (CSAT) of the Union Public Service Commission, with minor modifications to accommodate local interests. These two papers could be called : (i) the Civil Services Aptitude Test (CSAT) Paper I, and (ii) the Civil Services Aptitude Test (CSAT) Paper II. Questions to be asked in these two papers must be multiple choice, objective type, with no negative marking. Based on the result of the Preliminary

Examination, the number of the candidates to be called for the written (Main) Examination should be around ten times of the vacancies to be filled. The cut off marks for the Main Examination should be decided accordingly by the Commission.

- (c)** The Main Examination should be conducted for a maximum of 1000 marks, divided into six papers, compulsory for all candidates. Of the six papers, two should be drawn from the languages group and remaining four should be subject papers, as per details given below :—
- (i)** Paper I should be a composite paper of General Hindi and General English of Matric standard of 100 marks. This paper should have two separate segments, one on Hindi and the other one on English, each of equal weightage of 50 marks.
  - (ii)** Paper II should be a paper on Language & Literature of 100 marks of graduate standard. This paper will be set separately for each one of the following 15 languages, namely, (i) Hindi, (ii) Urdu, (iii) Bengali, (iv) Oriya, (v) English, (vi) Sanskrit, (vii) Santhali, (viii) Mundari, (ix) Khadia, (x) Ho, (xi) Kuruk, (xii) Nagpuria, (xiii) Kurumali, (xiv) Khorta, and (xv) Panch Pargania, of which every candidate will have to opt for one.
  - (iii)** Paper III should be a paper on Social Sciences of 200 marks, comprising of two distinct sections, each of equal weightage, one on History and the other one on Geography.
  - (iv)** Paper IV should be a paper on Indian Constitution & Polity, Public Administration & Good Governance.
  - (v)** Paper V should be a paper on Indian Economy, Globalization, and Sustainable Development, and
  - (vi)** Paper VI should be a paper on General Sciences, Environment & Technology Development.
- (d)** Marks obtained in all the six compulsory papers of the written Main Examination should be counted and clubbed together to prepare the gradation-list. The candidates should be called for

the Personality Test based on their position in the gradation list of the Main Examination. The number of candidates to be called for the Personality Test could be around two to three times of the vacancies to be filled. The cut-off marks for the candidates to be called for the Personality Test (Interview) should be determined accordingly by the Commission.

- (e) Marks to be kept earmarked for the Personality Test (Interview) should not exceed 10% of the total marks of the written (Main) Examination. This will, thus, work out to 100 marks, which, in the opinion of the Committee, is more than enough for this segment of the examination. It is to be remembered that maximum complaints of favouritism and arbitrariness are received only in this section of the examination. Hence, it is necessary to keep a cap on the marks allotted for the Personality Test.
- (f) The trainee-officers should be evaluated at the end of the institutional-cum-field training through a formal system of examination and the marks obtained in this examination be added to the marks obtained by the candidates in the Civil Services (Main) Examination to determine their final inter-se service seniority. A maximum of 100 marks could be kept earmarked for this purpose. The details of the areas in which the institutional examination is to be conducted should be left to the concerned parent departments to work out in consultation with their training institutions and the Jharkhand Public Service Commission.

66. The revised scheme of examination, as detailed above, is displayed in a tabular form for easy reference at ***Annexure VI***.

#### **OTHER SUGGESTIONS :**

- 67. Certain other suggestions are as follows :—
  - (i) The Civil Services Examination must be made an annual feature. At present, these examinations are generally


conducted after a gap of two to three years. This leads to frustration and uncertainty amongst the aspiring candidates. This should be avoided at all costs. Recruitment of personnel on regular basis will also help the state to plan its man power and prevent people from fleeing the state in search of alternate employment.


- (ii) The candidates, who qualify for the Main Examination, must appear in all its papers. Absence in any paper should amount to disqualification.
- (iii) Candidates, called for interview, must also appear at the Personality Test, failing which they should be deemed to have become disqualified.
- (iv) The State Government should review the Civil Services Examination system every ten years to keep pace with the changing situation.

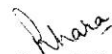
## **CONCLUSION :**

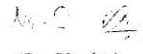
68. The revised scheme of the Civil Services Examination will have many advantages. Under the revised system all the candidates will be examined in the same set of common, compulsory papers; thus providing a level playing field to every candidate. The real or imaginary complaints of certain papers being set in an easy format or being given more marks will disappear altogether. The lateral comparison or 'scaling' of marks will no longer be necessary. The number of question-papers to be set for the examination shall reduce dramatically. Hence, it would no longer be a problem to find out competent paper setters or fair examiners to evaluate the answer-sheets. The frequent demand of the sectarian groups to bring more subjects in the already existing long-list of optional subjects will become a thing of the past. The revised system will reduce the expenditure, the effort and the time taken in conduct of the examination. At present, it takes about nine months or even more to conduct the examination, get the answer-books evaluated and finalise the results. In the revised scheme, it should be possible to achieve the same result, with greater transparency, equity and fairness, in a time-frame of less than three months.

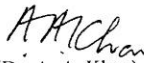
69. The revised scheme of the examination is substantially different from the one that exists today. It will, therefore, take some-time before it seeps in and gets accepted by the examiners and the examinees alike. Some time will also be taken by the subject specialists to prepare study material as per new syllabus. **It is, therefore, suggested that the revised scheme may be introduced with effect from 2014 examination.**

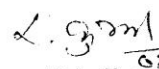
  
(Dr. D. P. Satpathy)  
Retd. HOD,  
Dept. of Geography,  
Ranchi Univ. Ranchi.  
(Special Invitee)

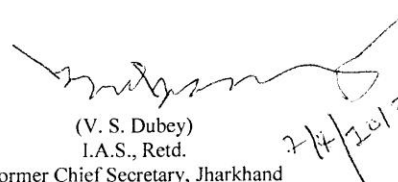
  
(Sister Jyoti)  
Vice Principal,  
Nirmala College,  
Ranchi.  
(Member)

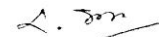
  
(Dr. Ramesh Sharan)  
Reader,  
Dept. of Economics,  
Ranchi Univ. Ranchi.  
(Member)

  
(Dr. Xavier)  
Director,  
IIM, Ranchi.  
(Member)

  
(Dr. A. A. Khan)  
Former V.C.  
Ranchi University,  
Ranchi.  
(Member)

  
(Ratan Kumar)  
Secretary,  
Jharkhand Public Service Commission,  
Ranchi.  
(Member Secretary)

  
(V. S. Dubey)  
I.A.S., Retd.  
Former Chief Secretary, Jharkhand  
Chairman,  
Expert Committee



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**ANNEXURE-I**  
**Letter No. 2/Pari-J.P.S.C.-127/2011-930**  
**Jharkhand Public service Commission**  
**Circular Road, Ranchi.**

From,  
Secretary,  
Jharkhand Public Service Commission, Ranchi.

To,

- (i) Sri V.S.Dubey, I.A.S. (Retd.)  
Former Chief Secretary, Jharkhand.
- (ii) Dr. A. A. Khan,  
Former V. C.,  
Ranchi University, Ranchi.
- (iii) Dr. Xavier,  
Director. I. I. M. Ranchi.
- (iv) Dr. B. Debroy,  
Eminent Economist & Former Director of Rajiv Gandhi Foundation.
- (v) Prof. Ramesh Sharan,  
Dept. of Economics ,  
Ranchi University, Ranchi.
- (vi) Sister Jyoti,  
Incharge Principal,  
Nirmala College, Ranchi.

Ranchi, Dated 24 March, 2012

**Subject : Regarding constitution of the Expert Committee for revision of the examination pattern of the combined Civil Services Examination.**

Sir/Madam,

With reference to aforesaid subject, I am directed to say that the Jharkhand Public Service Commission, in consultation with the State Government, has decided to constitute an Expert Committee with a view to revise the pattern of examination of the Combined Civil Service Examination through which class-II Gazetted Officers are recruited for the State Administrative Service, State Police Service, State Finance & Commercial Tax Service and other allied services. The committee is constituted as follows:—

- |       |  |                    |
|-------|--|--------------------|
| (i)   | Sri V. S. Dubey, I. A. S. (Retd.)<br>Former Chief Secretary, Jharkhand .             | — Chairman         |
| (ii)  | Dr A. A. Khan,<br>Former V. C.<br>Ranchi University, Ranchi.                         | — Member           |
| (iii) | Dr. Xavier,<br>Director, I. I. M. Ranchi.  | — Member           |
| (iv)  | Dr. B. Debroy,<br>Eminent Economist &<br>Former Director of Rajiv Gandhi Foundation. | — Member           |
| (v)   | Prof. Ramesh Sharan,<br>Dept. of Economics,<br>Ranchi University, Ranchi.            | — Member           |
| (vi)  | Sister Jyoti,<br>In charge Principal,<br>Nirmala College, Ranchi.                    | — Member           |
| (vii) | Sri B. M. Jha,<br>Secretary,<br>Jharkhand Public Service Commission, Ranchi.         | — Member Secretary |

The terms of reference are as follows :—

1. To study the attributes required in Civil Servants for faster and holistic socio-economic development of the state in a framework of greater competence, integrity and transparency.
2. To study how best the above attributes can be judged in the candidates appearing in the Combined Civil Services Examination and to suggest revision of the examination pattern keeping in view similar reforms brought about by other Public Service Commissions or those which are in the pipeline with a view to make the examination very objective, reliable, less time consuming and which attracts the best talent available.
3. To integrate institutional and field training imparted to selected officers for deciding whether they deserve to be confirmed after the probation period and to determine their inter-se seniority after combining the marks secured in the examination and assessment during the probation period.

The Expert Committee is expected to submit its report within three months. The chairperson and other members will be given Rs. 5000/- per day as an honorarium for the days on which they hold deliberations/visit some of the other Commissions which have already revised their examination pattern, such as, Maharashtra Public Service Commission (M.P.S.S.), Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission (A.P.P.S.C.) and the Union Public Service Commission (U.P.S.C.).

Actual air expenditure on travel by economy class/first class A. C. train fare and local taxi fare will be reimbursed. All arrangements, including stay and local conveyance for the members of the Committee, will be borne by the Jharkhand Public Service Commission.

The existing syllabus and the pattern of the Combined Civil Service Examination as well as the revision proposal for Preliminary Examination sent to the Government and revision brought about in the mains of the Maharashtra Public Service Commission (M.P.S.S.) and the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission (A.P.P.S.C.) are herein enclosed for kind perusal of members of the Expert Committee.

The Commission is likely to convene the first meeting of the Expert Committee in Ranchi on 14th and 15th April 2012 subject to the convenience of outstation members. The Hon'ble Chairman of J.P.S.C., Sri Shiv Basant, and other Hon'ble members of the Jharkhand Public Service Commission will take this opportunity to interact with the Chairperson and members of the Expert Committee during the first meeting.

Concurrence of the Chairperson and Members of Expert Committee has already been taken for this purpose on telephone by the Hon'ble Chairman, J.P.S.C.

A communication will be sent to the Chairperson and Members regarding the first meeting separately.

Yours Sincerely,

Sd/-

Secretary,

Jharkhand Public Service Commission, Ranchi

Memo No.....

Ranchi, Dated.....

Copy to : Principal Secretary to his Excellency, the Governor of Jharkhand/ Principal Secretary to the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Jharkhand/Chief Secretary, Jharkhand/Principal Secretary, Personnel, Administrative Reforms and Rajbhasha Department, Jharkhand/ Principal Secretary, Finance Department, Jharkhand, for information and necessary action.

Sd/-

Secretary,

Jharkhand Public Service Commission, Ranchi

Memo No-930

Ranchi, Dated 24.03.2012

Copy to : Accountant General, Jharkhand, Ranchi/Treasury Officer, Ranchi, for information and necessary action.

Sd/-

Secretary,

Jharkhand Public Service Commission, Ranchi

## **ANNEXURE-II**

### **Existing List of the optional subjects of the Preliminary Examination of the Jharkhand Civil Services.**

1. Agriculture.
2. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sciences.
3. Botany.
4. Chemistry.
5. Civil Engineering.
6. Commerce.
7. Economics.
8. Electrical Engineering.
9. Geography.
10. Geology.
11. Indian History.
12. Law.
13. Mathematics.
14. Mechanical Engineering.
15. Medical Science.
16. Philosophy.
17. Physics.
18. Political Science.
19. Psychology.
20. Public Administration.
21. Sociology.
22. Statistics.
23. Zoology.

## **ANNEXURE-III**

### **Existing List of the optional subjects of the Main Examination of the Jharkhand Civil Services.**

1. Agriculture.
2. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sciences.
3. Anthropology.
4. Botany.
5. Chemistry.
6. Civil Engineering.
7. Commerce and Accountancy.
8. Economics.
9. Electrical Engineering.
10. Geography.
11. Geology.
12. History.
13. Labour and Social welfare.
14. Law.
15. Management.
16. Mathematics.
17. Mechanical Engineering.
18. Philosophy.
19. Physics.
20. Political Science.
21. Psychology.
22. Public Administration.
23. Sociology.
24. Statistics.
25. Zoology.
26. Hindu Language and Literature.
27. English Language and Literature.
28. Urdu Language and Literature.
29. Bangla Language and Literature.
30. Sanskrit Language and Literature.

31. Oriya Language and Literature.
32. Medical Science.
33. Forestry.
34. Santhali Language and Literature.
35. Mundari Language and Literature.
36. Kharia Language and Literature.
37. Ho Language and Literature.
38. Kurux Language and Literature.
39. Nagpuri Language and Literature.
40. Kurmali Language and Literature.
41. Khorla Language and Literature.
42. Panchparganiya Language and Literature.

## ANNEXURE-IV

### SUGGESTED SYLLABUS FOR THE REVISED PRELIMINARY CIVIL SERVICES EXAMINATION OF JHARKHAND

The Preliminary Examination shall consist of two compulsory papers, namely, (i) Civil Services Aptitude Test (CSAT) Paper-I, and (ii) Civil Services Aptitude Test (CSAT) Paper-II, each of 200 marks. Both the question papers shall be multiple choice, objective type.

The question papers will be set both in Hindi and English. However, questions set to test the comprehension skill and knowledge of language and grammar shall be only in the concerned language, without providing Hindi or English translation thereof.

#### PAPER-I

##### Civil Services Aptitude Test

Total Marks : **200**

Time : **2½ hours**

***This 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. Economic 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 & Technolog 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

## **PAPER-II**

### **Civil Services Aptitude Test**

Total Marks : **200**

Time : **2½ hours.**

***This 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.***

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Hindi and English Comprehension Skill<br>(Xth standard)  | 15 Questions |
| 2. Knowledge of Hindi and English Grammar<br>(Class X level only)   | 10 Questions |
| 3. Basic Numeracy (Numbers and their relations,<br>order of magnitude etc.)–Class X only.<br>Data Interpretation (charts, graphs, tables,<br>data sufficiency etc)–(Class X level only) | 15 Questions |
| 4. General Mental Ability   | 15 Questions |
| 5. Logical Reasoning and Analytical Ability   | 15 Questions |
| 6. Interpersonal Skill, Including<br>Communication Skills   | 15 Questions |
| 7. Decision Making and Problem Solving  | 15 Questions |

## ANNEXURE-V

### SUGGESTED 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, each of 100 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 and 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 and Good Governance, (iii) Indian Economy, Globalization and Sustainable Development, and (iv) General Science, Environment & Technology Development.

The detailed syllabic 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

(क) निबन्ध (400 शब्दों का)	—	15 अंक
(ख) व्याकरण	—	15 अंक
(ग) वाक्य विन्यास	—	10 अंक
(घ) संक्षेपण	—	10 अंक

##### (B) General English

1. Essay (400 words)	—	15 marks
2. Grammar	—	15 marks
3. Comprehension	—	10 marks
4. Precis	—	10 marks

Marks obtained in both the segments of this paper will be clubbed together and counted for preparation of the gradation-list of the Main Examination.

**PAPER-II**  
**Language and Literature**

Total Marks : **100**

Time : **3 hours**

The candidates will have the choice to opt for one of the following Languages and Literatures :—

- (i) Bangali Language and Literature.
- (ii) English Language and Literature.
- (iii) Hindi Language and Literature.
- (iv) Ho Language and Literature.
- (v) Khadia Language and Literature.
- (vi) Khorta Language and Literature.
- (vii) Kurmali Language and Literature.
- (viii) Kuruk Language and Literature.
- (ix) Mundari Language and Literature.
- (x) Nagpuri Language and Literature.
- (xi) Oriyya Language and Literature.
- (xii) Panchpargania Language and Literature.
- (xiii) Sanskrit Language and Literature.
- (xiv) Santhali Language and Literature.
- (xv) Urdu Language and Literature.

This Paper will be set for a maximum of 100 marks and marks obtained in this paper shall be counted for preparation of the gradation-list of the Main Examination.

The detailed syllabii of the above 15 Languages and Literatures shall be as follows :—

**(i) Bangali Language and Literature**

**Full Marks : 100**

**Time : 3 hours**

- 1. History of Bengali Literature :** **1×15=15 marks**  
Origin and Development of Bengali Language, including cultural background of the Bengali language and influence of the western world on it. (one general question to be answered)
- 2. Bengali Language related questions :** **3×5=15 marks**
  - (a) Bengali upa-Bhasa
  - (b) Shabda Bhandar
  - (c) Dhvani Paribartaner Sutra

**Grammar related questions :**

**3×5=15 marks**

- (a) Vinnarthak Shabdajugal
- (b) Pada Paribartan
- (c) Idioms

**3. Bengali Literature :**

**3×15=45 marks**

(Poetry, Prose, Novel & Drama)

Four questions will be set under this heading; one each from the following books, of which the examinees will be required to answer any three questions; each of 15 marks :

- (a) Meghanath Vadha–Miechal Madhusudhan Dutta
- (b) Muchiram Gurer Jeevan Charit–Bamkin Chandra Chattopadhyay
- (c) Srikanta (Vol. I)–Sharat Chandra Chattopadhyay
- (d) Achalayatan–Rabindranath Tagore.

**4. Essay on a current topic :**

**1×10=10 marks**

(only one question to be answered)

**(ii) English Language and Literature**

**Full Marks : 100**

**Time : 3 hours**

**1. English Language :**

**5×5=25 marks**

- (i) Expansion
- (ii) Pairs of words
- (iii) Single-word substitution
- (iv) Correction of errors
- (v) Grammar

**2. English Literature :**

**4×15=60 marks**

(Fiction, Drama, Poetry, Essays and Short stories)

Under this segment, five questions will be set; one each from the following areas; of which the examinees will be required to answer any four questions, each of 15 marks :

**(I) Fiction**

- 1. The Guide : R. K. Narayan
- 2. A Passage to India : E. M. Forster

**(II) Drama**

- 1. The Merchant of Venice : William Shakespeare
- 2. Arms and the Man : G. B. Shaw

### (III) Poetry

1. The Quality of Mercy : William Shakespeare
2. The Little Black Boy : William Blake
3. The Daffodils : William Wordsworth
4. Mutability : P. B. Shelley
5. I Think Continually of Those Who were Truly Great : Stephen Spender
6. Heaven of Freedom : Rabindranath Tagore
7. A Soul's Prayer : Sarojini Naidu

### (IV) Essays

1. On Habits : A. G. Gardiner
2. Good Manners : J. C. Hill
3. India Again : E. M. Forster
4. The Unity of Indian Culture : Humayun Kabir
5. Of Studies : Francis Bacon
6. On National Prejudice : Oliver Goldsmith
7. On Doing Nothing : J. B. Priesley

### (V) Short Stories

1. The Imp and the Peasant's Bread : Leo Tolstoy
2. Mr. Know All : Somerset Maugham
3. The Dream : O. Henry
4. In the Country of the Blind : H. G. Wells
5. The Cobbler and the Machine : Mulk Raj Anand
6. The Homecoming : Rabindranath Tagore
7. The Cherry Tree : Ruskin Bond

3. Essay (On any socio-economic or current topic) : 1×15=15 marks

### (iii) Hindi Language and Literature

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

#### खण्ड 'क' (15 अंक)

निम्नलिखित विषयों में से कुल दो प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से एक का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) हिन्दी भाषा का इतिहास : अपभ्रंश, अवहट्ट और पुरानी हिन्दी की भाषिक विशेषताएँ, मध्यकाल में अवधी और ब्रज का साहित्यिक भाषा के रूप में विकास, आधुनिक काल में खड़ी बोली का साहित्यिक भाषा के रूप में विकास ।
- (ii) हिन्दी साहित्य का इतिहास : हिन्दी साहित्य के प्रमुख काल, साहित्यिक प्रवृत्तियाँ तथा प्रमुख कवि ।

- (iii) **हिन्दी गद्य का उद्भव एवं विकास** : विभिन्न गद्य विद्याओं, यथा, उपन्यास, कहानी, नाटक, एकांकी, निबन्ध, आलोचना, आत्मकथा, जीवनी, रेखा-चरित्र, संस्मरण, रिपोर्ताज, का विकास एवं प्रवृत्तियाँ ।
- (iv) प्रमुख उपन्यासकारों, कहानीकारों, नाटककारों, निबन्धकारों, आलोचकों इत्यादि की रचनाओं का सामान्य परिचय ।

### खण्ड 'ख' (3×5=15 अंक)

इस खण्ड के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित विषयों में से कुल तीन लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे । प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंकों का होगा :-

- (i) हिन्दी व्याकरण
- (ii) मुहावरे/उक्तियाँ
- (iii) हिन्दी भाषा की शब्द संरचना
- (iv) हिन्दी भाषा की ध्वनि संरचना
- (v) देवनागरी लिपि की उत्पत्ति, विकास एवं विशेषताएँ

### खण्ड 'ग' (30 अंक)

इस खण्ड के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित पाठ्य-रचनाओं (कविताओं) से व्याख्या करने के लिये कुल चार प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से दो प्रश्नों का उत्तर देना होगा (2×15=30 अंक) :-

- (i) कबीर : कबीर ग्रंथावली-सम्पादक : श्यामसुन्दर दास-प्रारम्भिक 15 पद
- (ii) सूरदास : भ्रमरगीत-सम्पादक : रामचन्द्र शुक्ल-प्रारम्भिक 15 पद
- (iii) तुलसीदास : रामचरितमानस-बालकाण्ड (दोहा संख्या 228 से 233 तक)
- (iv) बिहारी : बिहारी रत्नाकर, सम्पादक : जगन्नाथ दास रत्नाकर (दोहा संख्या 1, 38, 67, 70, 112, 121, 154, 191, 192 एवं 201)
- (v) जयशंकर प्रसाद : कामयनी-श्रद्धा संग
- (vi) निराला : राम की शक्तिपूजा
- (vii) अज्ञेय : कितनी नावों से कितनी बार
- (viii) दिनकर : कुरुक्षेत्र (पहला सर्ग)
- (ix) मुक्तिबोध : अंधेरे में (भाग एक)
- (x) नागार्जुन : हरिजन गाथा

### खण्ड 'घ' (30 अंक)

इस खण्ड के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित गद्य रचनाओं से व्याख्या के कुल चार प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से दो का उत्तर अपेक्षित होगा (2×15=30 अंक) :-

- (i) नाटक : भारतेन्दु हरिश्चन्द्र : भार दुर्दशा  
जयशंकर प्रसाद : ध्रुवस्वामिनी  
मोहन राकेश : आधे-अधूरे

- (ii) उपन्यास : प्रेमचन्द : गोदान  
फणीश्वरनाथ रेणु : मैला आंचल  
श्री लाल शुक्ल : राग दरबारी

(iii) कहानी :

प्रेमचन्द (ठाकुर का कुआँ), जयशंकर प्रसाद (पुरस्कार), जैनेन्द्र (पाजेब), अज्ञेय (शरणदाता), यशपाल (अभिशप्त), भीष्म साहनी (चीफ की दावत), उषा प्रियंवदा (वापसी), ज्ञानरंजन (पिता), ओमप्रकाश बाल्मीकि (यह अन्त नहीं) ।

(iv) निबन्ध :

रामचन्द्र शुक्ल : काव्य में लोकमंगल की साधनावस्था, हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी : आपने मेरी रचना पढ़ी, विद्यानिवास मिश्र : मेरे राम का मुकुट भींग रहा है, कुबेरनाथ राय : जम्बूद्वीपे भारतखंडे, हरिशंकर परसाई : प्रेमचन्द के फटे जूते ।

### खण्ड 'ड' (10 अंक)

सम-सामयिक, सामाजिक विषय पर निबन्ध लेखन ।

### (iv) Ho Language and Literature

**Full Marks : 100**

**Time : 3 hours**

### खण्ड 'क' (1×15=15 अंक)

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल दो प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) हो भाषा का उद्भव एवं विकास ।
- (ii) हो भाषा की विशेषताएँ ।
- (iii) हो भाषा की क्षेत्रीय भिन्नताएँ : कोल्हान पीड़ एवं पोड़हार पीड़ ।

### खण्ड 'ख' (1×15=15 अंक)

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल दो प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) हो भाषा का व्याकरण एवं वाक्य संरचना ।
- (ii) हो साहित्य में लोक कथा एवं दन्त कथा ।
- (iii) हो साहित्य में लोकगीत, लोकोक्ति, मुहावरे तथा पहेलियाँ ।

### खण्ड 'ग' (2×20=40 अंक)

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल चार प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को कुल 2 प्रश्नों का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) हो साहित्य का काल विभाजन, विशेषताएँ एवं मुख्य प्रवृत्तियाँ ।

- (ii) हो गद्य—साहित्य का विकास : (क) उपन्यास, (ख) कहानी, (ग) नाटक, (घ) रूपक एवं एकांकी, (ङ) आत्मकथा, तथा (च) ललित निबन्ध ।
- (iii) हो पद्य—साहित्य का विकास : (क) कविता, (ख) गीत, (ग) हो काव्य की प्रवृत्तियाँ ।
- (iv) सप्रसंग व्याख्या  
 (क) गद्य भाग (10 अंक)  
 (ख) पद्य भाग (10 अंक)

**खण्ड 'घ' (1×15=15 अंक)**

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल दो प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देना होगा :—

- (i) हो साहित्य के कुछ प्रमुख लेखक एवं कवि तथा उनकी कृतियों का परिचय ।  
 (ii) हो साहित्य के विकास पर अन्य साहित्यों का प्रभाव ।

**खण्ड 'ङ' (1×15=15 अंक)**

सम—सामयिक, सामाजिक विषय पर हो भाषा (देवनागरी लिपि) में निबन्ध लेखन ।

**(v) Khadia Language and Literature**

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

**खण्ड 'क' (1×15=15 अंक)**

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल दो प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देना होगा :—

- (i) खड़िया भाषा का उद्भव एवं विकास ।  
 (ii) खड़िया भाषा की विशेषताएँ ।  
 (iii) खड़िया भाषा की क्षेत्रीय विभिन्नताएँ ।

**खण्ड 'ख' (1×15=15 अंक)**

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल दो प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देना होगा :—

- (i) खड़िया भाषा का व्याकरण एवं वाक्य संरचना ।  
 (ii) खड़िया साहित्य में लोकगीत, लोकोक्ति, मुहावरे तथा पहेलियाँ ।  
 (iii) खड़िया साहित्य में लोक कथा—वर्गीकरण एवं महत्त्व ।

**खण्ड 'ग' (2×20=40 अंक)**

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल चार प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को कुल 2 प्रश्नों का उत्तर देना होगा :—

- (i) खड़िया साहित्य का काल विभाजन, विशेषताएँ एवं प्रवृत्तियाँ ।

- (ii) खड़िया गद्य-साहित्य का विकास : (क) नाटक, (ख) निबन्ध, (ग) आलोचना इत्यादि ।
- (iii) खड़िया पद्य-साहित्य का विकास : (क) भक्तिकालीन खड़िया कविता, (ख) आधुनिक खड़िया कविता, (ग) खड़िया काव्य की प्रवृत्तियाँ ।
- (iv) सप्रसंग व्याख्या : गद्य भाग (10 अंक) एवं पद्य भाग (10 अंक) (संदर्भित पाठ्य सामग्रियों से) ।

**खण्ड 'घ' (1×15=15 अंक)**

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल दो प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) खड़िया साहित्य के कुछ प्रमुख लेखक एवं कवि तथा उनकी कृतियों का परिचय ।
- (ii) खड़िया साहित्य के विकास पर अन्य साहित्यों का प्रभाव ।

**खण्ड 'ङ' (1×15=15 अंक)**

सम-सामयिक, सामाजिक विषय पर खड़िया भाषा (देवनागरी लिपि) में निबन्ध लेखन ।

**(vi) Khortha Language and Literature**

**Full Marks : 100**

**Time : 3 hours**

**खण्ड 'क' (1×15=15 अंक)**

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल दो प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) खोरठा भाषा का उद्भव एवं विकास ।
- (ii) खोरठा भाषा की विशेषताएँ ।
- (iii) खोरठा भाषा की क्षेत्रीय विभिन्नताएँ ।

**खण्ड 'ख' (1×15=15 अंक)**

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल दो प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) खोरठा भाषा का व्याकरण एवं वाक्य संरचना ।
- (ii) खोरठा साहित्य में लोकगीत, कहावतें, मुहावरे, लोकोक्तियाँ ।
- (iii) खोरठा साहित्य में लोक कथा : वर्गीकरण एवं महत्त्व ।

**खण्ड 'ग' (2×20=40 अंक)**

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल चार प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को कुल 2 प्रश्नों का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) खोरठा साहित्य का काल विभाजन, विशेषताएँ एवं प्रवृत्तियाँ ।
- (ii) खोरठा गद्य-साहित्य का विकास : (क) नाटक, (ख) कहानी, (ग) उपन्यास, (घ) आलोचना, (ङ) संस्मरण एवं यात्रा वृत्तान्त, तथा (च) व्यंग ।
- (iii) खोरठा पद्य-साहित्य का विकास : राग, छन्द, अलंकार एवं रस तथा खोरठा काव्य की प्रवृत्तियाँ ।
- (iv) सप्रसंग व्याख्या :
- (क) गद्य भाग (10 अंक)-
- (i) खोरठा निबन्ध-प्रारम्भ के दो निबन्ध (लेखक-बी०एन० ओहदार)
- (ii) डाह (नाटक)-प्रथम अंक (नाटककार-सुकुमार)
- (iii) सोंध माटी-माई के लोर, हुब, ओह दीदा, दु पहला जोनरा
- (ख) पद्य भाग (10 अंक)-
- (i) खोरठा काठें पड़देक-सवागत, राधाक मोहड़ा, मेड़ ना मानुस, बजराक किरीया (कवि-ए० के० झा)
- (ii) दामुदरेक कोराज-अन्तिम खण्ड (कवि-शिवनाथ प्रमाणिक)
- (iii) एक मउनी फूल-प्रारम्भ की पाँच कविताएँ ।

#### खण्ड 'घ' (1×15=15 अंक)

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल दो प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) खोरठा साहित्य के कुछ प्रमुख लेखक एवं कवि तथा उनकी कृतियों का परिचय ।
- (ii) खोरठा साहित्य के विकास पर अन्य साहित्यों का प्रभाव ।

#### खण्ड 'ङ' (1×15=15 अंक)

सम-सामयिक, सामाजिक विषय पर खोरठा भाषा (देवनागरी लिपि) में निबन्ध लेखन ।

### (vii) Kurmali Language and Literature

**Full Marks : 100**

**Time : 3 hours**

#### खण्ड 'क' (1×15=15 अंक)

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल दो प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) कुरमाली भाषा का उद्भव एवं विकास ।
- (ii) कुरमाली भाषा की प्रकृति एवं विशेषताएँ ।
- (iii) कुरमाली भाषा की स्थानीय विभिन्नताएँ ।

**खण्ड 'ख' (1×15=15 अंक)**

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल दो प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) कुरमाली भाषा का व्याकरण एवं वाक्य संरचना ।
- (ii) कुरमाली साहित्य में लोकगीत, लोकोक्ति, मुहावरे एवं पहेलियाँ ।
- (iii) कुरमाली साहित्य में लोक कथा : वर्गीकरण एवं महत्त्व ।

**खण्ड 'ग' (2×20=40 अंक)**

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल चार प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को कुल 2 प्रश्नों का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) कुरमाली साहित्य का काल विभाजन, विशेषताएँ एवं प्रवृत्तियाँ ।
- (ii) कुरमाली गद्य-साहित्य का विकास : (क) नाटक, (ख) कहानी, (ग) उपन्यास, (घ) निबन्ध, (ङ) संस्मरण, एवं (च) आलोचना ।
- (iii) कुरमाली पद्य-साहित्य का विकास : भक्तिकालीन काव्य की विशेषताएँ, आधुनिक गीत, एवं कुरमाली कविता की प्रवृत्तियाँ ।
- (iv) सप्रसंग व्याख्या :
  - (क) गद्य भाग (10 अंक)
  - (ख) पद्य भाग (10 अंक)

**खण्ड 'घ' (1×15=15 अंक)**

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल दो प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) कुरमाली साहित्य के कुछ प्रमुख लेखक एवं कवि तथा उनकी कृतियों का परिचय ।
- (ii) कुरमाली साहित्य के विकास पर अन्य साहित्यों का प्रभाव ।

**खण्ड 'ङ' (1×15=15 अंक)**

सम-सामयिक, सामाजिक विषय पर कुरमाली भाषा (देवनागरी लिपि) में निबन्ध लेखन ।

**(viii) Kuruk Language and Literature**

**Full Marks : 100**

**Time : 3 hours**

**खण्ड 'क' (1×15=15 अंक)**

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल दो प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) कुडुख भाषा का उद्भव एवं विकास ।
- (ii) कुडुख भाषा की विशेषताएँ ।
- (iii) कुडुख भाषा की क्षेत्रीय विभिन्नताएँ ।

**खण्ड 'ख' (1×15=15 अंक)**

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल दो प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) कुडुख भाषा का व्याकरण एवं वाक्य संरचना ।
- (ii) कुडुख साहित्य में लोकगीत, लोकोक्ति, मुहावरे एवं पहेलियाँ ।
- (iii) कुडुख भाषा-भाषी एवं विविध आन्दोलन, टाना भगत आन्दोलन, लरका आन्दोलन ।

**खण्ड 'ग' (2×20=40 अंक)**

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल चार प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को कुल 2 प्रश्नों का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) कुडुख साहित्य का काल विभाजन, विशेषताएँ एवं प्रवृत्तियाँ ।
- (ii) कुडुख गद्य-साहित्य का विकास : (क) वर्ण्य विषय, (ख) प्राचीन गद्य साहित्य, (ग) आधुनिक गद्य साहित्य, (घ) लोक एवं शिष्ट गद्य साहित्य ।
- (iii) कुडुख पद्य-साहित्य का विकास : (क) प्राचीन गेय साहित्य, (ख) आधुनिक गेय साहित्य, (ग) लोक एवं शिष्ट पद्य साहित्य ।
- (iv) सप्रसंग व्याख्या :
  - (क) गद्य भाग (10 अंक)
  - (ख) पद्य भाग (10 अंक)

**खण्ड 'घ' (1×15=15 अंक)**

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल दो प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) कुडुख साहित्य के कुछ प्रमुख लेखक एवं कवि तथा उनकी कृतियों का परिचय ।
- (ii) कुडुख साहित्य के विकास पर अन्य साहित्यों का प्रभाव ।

**खण्ड 'ङ' (1×15=15 अंक)**

सम-सामयिक, सामाजिक विषय पर कुडुख भाषा (देवनागरी लिपि) में निबन्ध लेखन ।

**(ix) Mundari Language and Literature**

**Full Marks : 100**

**Time : 3 hours**

**खण्ड 'क' (1×15=15 अंक)**

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल दो प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) मुण्डारी भाषा का उद्भव एवं विकास ।
- (ii) मुण्डारी भाषा की विशेषताएँ ।
- (iii) मुण्डारी भाषा की क्षेत्रीय विभिन्नताएँ ।

**खण्ड 'ख' (1×15=15 अंक)**

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल दो प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) मुण्डारी भाषा का व्याकरण एवं वाक्य संरचना ।
- (ii) मुण्डारी साहित्य में लोकगीत, लोकोक्ति तथा मुहावरे ।
- (iii) मुण्डारी साहित्य में लोक-कथा : वर्गीकरण, वर्ण्य विषय एवं महत्त्व ।

**खण्ड 'ग' (2×20=40 अंक)**

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल चार प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को कुल 2 प्रश्नों का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) मुण्डारी साहित्य का काल विभाजन, विशेषताएँ एवं प्रवृत्तियाँ ।
- (ii) मुण्डारी गद्य-साहित्य का विकास : (क) उपन्यास, (ख) नाटक, (ग) निबन्ध, (घ) आलोचना, (ङ) कहानी इत्यादि ।
- (iii) मुण्डारी पद्य-साहित्य का विकास : (क) कविता, (ख) गीत ।
- (iv) सप्रसंग व्याख्या :
  - (क) गद्य भाग (10 अंक)
  - (ख) पद्य भाग (10 अंक)

**खण्ड 'घ' (1×15=15 अंक)**

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल दो प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) मुण्डारी साहित्य के कुछ प्रमुख लेखक एवं कवि तथा उनकी कृतियों का परिचय ।
- (ii) मुण्डारी साहित्य के विकास पर अन्य साहित्यों का प्रभाव ।

**खण्ड 'ङ' (1×15=15 अंक)**

सम-सामयिक, सामाजिक विषय पर मुण्डारी भाषा (देवनागरी लिपि) में निबन्ध लेखन ।

**(x) Nagpuri Language and Literature**

**Full Marks : 100**

**Time : 3 hours**

**खण्ड 'क' (1×15=15 अंक)**

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल दो प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) नागपुरी भाषा का उद्भव एवं विकास ।
- (ii) नागपुरी भाषा की विशेषताएँ ।
- (iii) नागपुरी भाषा की क्षेत्रीय विभिन्नताएँ ।

**खण्ड 'ख' (1×15=15 अंक)**

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल दो प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) नागपुरी भाषा का व्याकरण एवं वाक्य संरचना ।
- (ii) नागपुरी साहित्य में लोकगीत, लोकोक्ति, मुहावरे तथा पहेली ।
- (iii) नागपुरी साहित्य में लोक-कथा : वर्गीकरण, वर्ण्य विषय एवं महत्त्व ।

**खण्ड 'ग' (2×20=40 अंक)**

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल चार प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को कुल 2 प्रश्नों का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) नागपुरी साहित्य का काल विभाजन, विशेषताएँ एवं प्रवृत्तियाँ ।
- (ii) नागपुरी गद्य-साहित्य का विकास : (क) उपन्यास, (ख) कहानी, (ग) एकांकी, (घ) निबन्ध, (ङ) आलोचना, (च) संस्मरण एवं यात्रा वृत्तान्त, तथा (छ) व्यंग्य साहित्य ।
- (iii) नागपुरी पद्य-साहित्य का विकास : भक्तिकाल, प्रकृति पूजा ।
- (iv) सप्रसंग व्याख्या :
  - (क) गद्य भाग (10 अंक)
  - (ख) पद्य भाग (नागपुरी काव्य पुंज से) : 10 अंक

**खण्ड 'घ' (1×15=15 अंक)**

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल दो प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) नागपुरी साहित्य के कुछ प्रमुख लेखक एवं कवि तथा उनकी कृतियों का परिचय ।
- (ii) नागपुरी साहित्य के विकास पर अन्य साहित्यों का प्रभाव ।

**खण्ड 'ङ' (1×15=15 अंक)**

सम-सामयिक, सामाजिक विषय पर नागपुरी भाषा (देवनागरी लिपि) में निबन्ध लेखन ।

**(xi) Oriya Language and Literature**

**Full Marks : 100**

**Time : 3 hours**

**खण्ड 'क' : ओड़िया भाषा का इतिहास (1×15=15 अंक)**

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल दो प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) ओड़िया भाषा की उत्पत्ति और क्रम विकास ।
- (ii) ओड़िया अभिलेखों का ऐतिहासिक और भाषातात्विक अध्ययन ।
- (iii) ओड़िया भाषा का मानकीकरण एवं व्याकरणिक संरचना ।

**खण्ड 'ख' : ओड़िया साहित्य का इतिहास (1×15=15 अंक)**

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल दो प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) विभिन्न युगों में ओड़िया पद्य साहित्य की प्रमुख प्रवृत्तियाँ ।
- (ii) ओड़िया गद्य साहित्य का क्रम विकास—शिलालेखों के गद्य से आधुनिक गद्य साहित्य तक ।
- (iii) ओड़िया उपन्यास साहित्य का उद्भव और क्रम विकास ।

**खण्ड 'ग' : पद्य खण्ड (2×15=30 अंक)**

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित काव्य रचनाओं से सप्रसंग व्याख्या हेतु तीन प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को दो का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) जगन्नाथ दास : "श्रीमद् भागवत्", एकादश स्कन्द—(प्रथम पाँच सर्ग)
- (ii) दिनकृष्ण दास : "रसकल्लोड़" (छन्द संख्या—1, 2, 5, 33 और 34)
- (iii) गोपबन्धु दास : "कारा कविता"
- (iv) सच्चिदानन्द राउतराय : "बाजिराउत"

**खण्ड 'घ' : गद्य खण्ड (2×15=30 अंक)**

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित गद्य रचनाओं से कुल तीन प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को कुल दो प्रश्नों का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) फकिर मोहन सेनापति : "छमाण आठगुण्ट"
- (ii) गोपिनाथ महान्ति : "परजा"
- (iii) रामचन्द्र मिश्र : "घर संसार"
- (iv) फकिर मोहन सेनापति : "गल्प स्वल्प" (प्रथम भाग)

**खण्ड 'ङ' (1×15=15 अंक)**

सम—सामयिक, सामाजिक विषय पर उड़िया भाषा (देवनागरी लिपि) में निबन्ध लेखन ।

**(xii) Panchpargania Language and Literature**

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

**खण्ड 'क' (1×15=15 अंक)**

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल दो प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) पंचपरगनिया भाषा का उद्भव एवं विकास ।
- (ii) पंचपरगनिया भाषा की विशेषताएँ ।
- (iii) पंचपरगनिया भाषा की क्षेत्रीय विभिन्नताएँ ।

**खण्ड 'ख' (1×15=15 अंक)**

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल दो प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) पंचपरगनिया भाषा का व्याकरण एवं वाक्य संरचना ।
- (ii) पंचपरगनिया साहित्य में लोकगीत, कहावतें, मुहावरे, पहेली इत्यादि ।
- (iii) पंचपरगनिया साहित्य में लोक-कथा : वर्गीकरण, वर्ण्य विषय एवं महत्त्व ।

**खण्ड 'ग' (2×20=40 अंक)**

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल चार प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को कुल 2 प्रश्नों का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) पंचपरगनिया साहित्य का काल विभाजन, विशेषताएँ एवं प्रवृत्तियाँ ।
- (ii) पंचपरगनिया गद्य-साहित्य का विकास : (क) उपन्यास, (ख) नाटक, (ग) कहानी, (घ) निबन्ध, (ङ) व्यंग साहित्य, (च) संस्मरण, यात्रा-वृत्तान्त, (छ) आलोचना ।
- (iii) पंचपरगनिया पद्य-साहित्य का विकास : भक्तिकाल, पंचपरगनिया काव्य की प्रवृत्तियाँ ।
- (iv) संदर्भ-ग्रन्थ आधारित सप्रसंग व्याख्या :
  - (क) गद्य भाग (10 अंक)
  - (ख) पद्य भाग (आदि झूमर संगी से-सम्पादक उपेन्द्रनाथ सिंह देव) : 10 अंक

**खण्ड 'घ' (1×15=15 अंक)**

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल दो प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) पंचपरगनिया साहित्य के कुछ प्रमुख लेखक एवं कवि तथा उनकी कृतियों का परिचय ।
- (ii) पंचपरगनिया साहित्य के विकास पर अन्य साहित्यों का प्रभाव ।

**खण्ड 'ङ' (1×15=15 अंक)**

सम-सामयिक, सामाजिक विषय पर पंचपरगनिया भाषा (देवनागरी लिपि) में निबन्ध लेखन ।

**(xiii) Sanskrit Language and Literature**

**Full Marks : 100**

**Time : 3 hours**

**खण्ड 'क' (1×15=15 अंक)**

इस खण्ड अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल दो प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) संस्कृत भाषा का उद्भव एवं विकास (भारतीय यूरोपीय से मध्य आर्य भाषाओं तक) ।

- (ii) वैदिक साहित्य की प्राचीनता एवं स्तरीकरण ।
- (iii) लौकिक संस्कृत साहित्य का इतिहास ।

**खण्ड 'ख' (1×15=15 अंक)**

इस खण्ड अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल दो प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) संस्कृत भाषा विज्ञान : भारोपीय स्वर-व्यंजन ध्वनियाँ एवं संस्कृत ध्वनियों का विकास ।
- (ii) संस्कृत व्याकरण : सन्धि, कारक, समास इत्यादि ।
- (iii) देवनागरी लिपि का विकास ।

**खण्ड 'ग' (1×15=15 अंक)**

इस खण्ड अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल दो प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को कुल एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) भारतीय दर्शन की सामान्य विशेषतायें : नास्तिक तथा आस्तिक, बौद्ध दर्शन, सांख्य दर्शन, वेदान्त दर्शन ।
- (ii) भारतीय संस्कृति की विशेषताएँ : ऋग्वैदिक संस्कृति, आश्रम एवं वर्णाश्रम व्यवस्था, संस्कार ।

**खण्ड 'घ' (4×10=40 अंक)**

इस खण्ड अन्तर्गत व्याख्या/अनुवाद के कुल छः उद्धरण ; चेंहमद्ध निम्नलिखित संस्कृत रचनाओं से पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से चार का उत्तर देना अनिवार्य होगा :-

- (क) पद्य भाग (2×10=20 अंक) : निम्नलिखित रचनाओं से अनुवाद करने के लिए चार से छः पंक्तियों तक के कुल तीन उद्धरण पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से दो का अनुवाद संस्कृत से हिन्दी में करना होगा :-
  - (i) वाल्मीकि रामायण : किष्किन्धाकाण्ड (वर्षावर्णन) ।
  - (ii) रघुवंश (कालिदास) : सर्ग-६-श्लोक 1-20 तक ।
  - (iii) श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता : द्वितीय अध्याय-कर्मयोग ।
  - (iv) भारवि : किरातार्जुनीय (सर्ग-1) ।
- (ख) गद्य भाग (2×10=20 अंक) : निम्नलिखित रचनाओं से अनुवाद/व्याख्या करने के लिए एक-एक कंडिका के कुल तीन उद्धरण पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से दो का अनुवाद/व्याख्या संस्कृत से हिन्दी में करना होगा :-
  - (i) कादम्बरी से शुकनासोपदेश ।
  - (ii) जातकमाला (मैत्रीबल) ।
  - (iii) मृच्छकटिकम् (प्रथम अंक) ।
  - (iv) उत्तर रामचरितम् (तृतीय अंक) ।

**खण्ड 'ङ' (1×15=15 अंक)**

सम-सामयिक, सामाजिक विषय पर संस्कृत भाषा (देवनागरी लिपि) में निबन्ध लेखन ।

(xiv) Santhali Language and Literature

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

**खण्ड 'क' (1×15=15 अंक)**

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल दो प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) संथाली भाषा का उद्भव एवं विकास ।
- (ii) संथाली भाषा की विशेषताएँ ।
- (iii) संथाली भाषा की क्षेत्रीय विभिन्नताएँ (सहोदर भाषाएँ) ।

**खण्ड 'ख' (1×15=15 अंक)**

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल दो प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) संथाली भाषा का व्याकरणिक एवं शाब्दिक विशेषताएँ ।
- (ii) संथाली साहित्य में लोकगीत, लोकोक्ति, मुहावरे एवं पहेलियाँ ।
- (iii) संथाली साहित्य में लोक कथा एवं लोक साहित्य ।

**खण्ड 'ग' (2×20=40 अंक)**

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल चार प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को कुल 2 प्रश्नों का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) संथाली साहित्य का काल विभाजन, विशेषताएँ एवं मुख्य प्रवृत्तियाँ ।
- (ii) संथाली गद्य-साहित्य का विकास : (क) उपन्यास, (ख) कहानी, (ग) नाटक, (घ) आत्म कथा, यात्रा-वृत्तान्त, (ङ) निबन्ध इत्यादि ।
- (iii) संथाली पद्य-साहित्य का विकास ।
- (iv) संदर्भ-ग्रन्थ आधारित सप्रसंग व्याख्या :
  - (क) गद्य भाग (10 अंक)
  - (ख) पद्य भाग (10 अंक)

**खण्ड 'घ' (1×15=15 अंक)**

इस खण्ड में निम्नलिखित विषयों से कुल दो प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे, जिनमें से परीक्षार्थियों को एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देना होगा :-

- (i) संथाली साहित्य के कुछ प्रमुख लेखक एवं कवित तथा उनकी कृतियों का परिचय ।
- (ii) संथाली साहित्य के विकास पर अन्य साहित्यों का प्रभाव ।

**खण्ड 'ङ' (1×15=15 अंक)**

सम-सामयिक, सामाजिक विषय पर संथाली भाषा (देवनागरी लिपि) में निबन्ध लेखन ।

## (xv) Urdu Language and Literature

**Full Marks : 100**

**Time : 3 hours**

### **Instructions :**

Section A : Four passages for explanation from Unit III & IV (two from each unit) to be asked and at least one Question from each aforesaid units to be answered having 10 marks each. (Word Limit : 150–200). (10×2=20)

Section B : Six Essay Type Questions from Units I, III & IV (two from each unit) to be asked and at least three Questions selecting one each from aforesaid units to be answered having 20 marks each (Word Limit : 450–500) (20×3=60)

Section C : Three Questions from Units II to be asked and two to be answered having 20 marks each (20×3=60).

### **Unit I : Urdu Language (History)**

1. Development of Indo-Arian Languages
2. Western Hindi and its Dialects
3. Theories about the Origin of Urdu Language

### **Unit II : Urdu Language (Grammar & Composition)**

1. Zid, Jins Aur Muhawera (Opposite, Gener & Idiom)
2. Khat Aur Darkhwast (Letter & Application)
3. Yaddasht aur Rudad (Memorandum & Report)

### **Unit III : Urdu Literature (Poetry)**

1. Ghalib-following two Ghazals & selected 50 Ashaar (couplets) :
  - (i) Dayam Padda Hua Tere Dar Per Nahin Hun Main
  - (ii) Ye Na Thi Hamari Qismat Ke Wasal-e-Yaar Hota
2. Iqbaal-following five Nazmen :
  - (i) Naya Shiwala
  - (ii) Abr-e-Kohsaar
  - (iii) Lenin Khuda ke Huzur Meni
  - (iv) Saaql Nama
  - (v) Masjid-e-Qartuba

### **Unit IV : Urdu Literature (Prose-Fiction)**

1. Novel : Gaudaan (Prem Chand)
2. Afsane : Kालु Bhangi (Krishan Chander), Apne Dukh Mujhe De do (Rajendra Singh Bedi), Toba Tek Singh (Saadat Hasan Manto), Prinda Pakarhne Wali Gaadi (Ghayas Ahmad Gaadi).

## **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 Magadhan 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 Allauddin 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. **xix**
- (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;
- (xxxii) Concept of Sadan and emergence of Nagpuria language;
- (xxxiii) Tribal Revolts in Jharkhand and Nationalist struggle;
- (xxxiv) Birsa Movement,
- (xxxv) Tana Bhagat Movement, and
- (xxxvi) 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, Arid 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 salinity 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.

(xxi) **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, manganese), (b) non-metallic and conventional minerals (coal, petroleum and natural gas), (c) hydro electricity 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 petrochemicals); 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 & Subarna rekha 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 (10×2=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 40 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.
- (XI) (A) Composition and direction of India's trade; Balance of payment problem.

**Group (B) – Sustainable Development, Economic Issues and Indian Development Strategy**

- (XII) Meaning and Measurement of Economic Development; Characteristics of Under Development.
- (XIII) Indicators of development : HDI, GDI, GEM; India's HDI progress.
- (XIV) Role of Foreign capital & technology in growth of economy.
- (XV) 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.
- (XVI) Meaning of inclusive growth and development policy and strategy during 11th and 12th Five Year Plans.
- (XVII) 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.

- (XVIII) Poverty and Un-employment : Measurements and trends; identification of BPL families, HPI, Multi Dimensional Indian poverty index.
- (XIX) 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.
- (XX) Governmental policies for food and nutritional security.
- (XXI) Planning Strategy : Objectives and strategy of Indian Five Year Plans; Functions and Role of NDC, Planning Commission.
- (XXII) Decentralized Planning : Meaning and importance; PRIS and decentralised planning; major initiatives in India.

### **Group (C) – Economic Reforms, Nature and Impact on Indian Economy**

- (XXIII) 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.
- (XXIV) 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.
- (XXV) Globalization of Indian economy : its positive and negative impacts on different sectors, issues of FDI and FII in India.
- (XXVI) Agricultural sector reforms and its impact on growth; issues of subsidies and public investment on agriculture, reforms and agrarian crisis.
- (XXVII) 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**

- (XXVIII) 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.
- (XXIX) 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.
- (XXX) 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, IAY, NRLM etc., Food security schemes.
- (XXXI) 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,
- (XXXII) 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 – I, 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 paper 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 ( $5 \times 32 = 160$  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.
- (V) Government schemes for the benefit of the farmers of the state.

#### **Group (D) – Environmental Science**

Concept of Ecosystem, Structure and Function of Ecosystem, Natural resources–Renewable and Non renewable resources, Environmental Conservation–in situ and ex situ conservation, Pollution–Air, Water, Sound and Soil, Solid Waste Management; Biodiversity: concept, hotspots, threats to biodiversity; Global Environmental Issues: Climate change, Global warming, Ozone layer depletion, Acid rain, Desertification, 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**

National Policy on Science and Technology; Energy demand of the country; Conventional and Non-conventional sources of energy; 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; 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; Information technology: Computers and its application in data processing, data programmes, Cybercrime and cyber laws.

National Health Policy : national programmes for prevention and control of Malaria, Leprosy, T.B., Cancer, Aids, Blindness etc.

## ANNEXURE-VI

## JHARKHAND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Revised Scheme of Examination for Civil Services (SUBJECTS)	Duration (Hours)	Maximum Marks	Minimum Qualifying Marks	Remarks
<b>(A) PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION (Screening Test)</b>				
CSAT- Paper I	2 hours	200	Nil	OBJECTIVE TYPE
CSAT- Paper II	2 hours	200	Nil	OBJECTIVE TYPE
<b>(B) MAIN EXAMINATION (No optional subjects. All are common compulsory papers)</b>				
<b>Paper-I</b> : General Hindi & General English, having two separate sections on (i) General Hindi, and (ii) General English, each of 50 marks.	3 hours	100	Nil	DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
<b>Paper-II</b> : Language and Literature : Under this paper, every candidate will have to opt for one Language and Literature out of fifteen listed by the Commission.	3 hours	100	Nil	DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
<b>Paper-III</b> : Social Sciences, having two distinct sections on (i) History (ii) Geography, each of equal weightage.	3 hours	200	Nil	DESCRIPTIVE TYPE
<b>Paper-IV</b> : Indian Constitution & Polity, Public Administration & Good Governance	3 hours	200	Nil	AS ABOVE
<b>Paper-V</b> : Indian Economy, Globalization and Sustainable Development	3 hours	200	Nil	AS ABOVE
<b>Paper-VI</b> : General Sciences, Environment & Technology Development	3 hours	200	Nil	AS ABOVE
<b>Total Marks(Main Examination)</b>	—	1000	At the discretion of the Commission	—
<b>Personality Test</b>	—	100	Nil	—
<b>Grand Total</b>	—	<b>1100</b>	<b>Nil</b>	—

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