

# RAJASTHAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, AJMER

## SCHEME & SYLLABUS FOR THE POST OF HEADMASTER (PRAVESHKA) COMPETITIVE EXAM, 2021 SANSKRIT EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

### PAPER-I

#### GENERAL STUDIES

1. **Rajasthan, Indian and World history with special emphasis on Rajasthan Culture and Indian National Movement:**

- Pre and Proto-historical sites of Rajasthan. Important historical centers and republics of early Christian era.
- Emergence of the Rajputs and prominent rulers of major Rajput dynasties of Rajasthan and their achievements & contributions – Pratiharas, Chauhans, Parmars, Guhilas, Rathores, Sisodia and Kachchawas.
- Political Resistance of Rajput Rulers: Sultanate, Mughal and other regional powers with special reference to Rawal Ratan Singh, Hammir Chauhan, Kanhad dev, Maharana Kumbha, Rao Maldev, Rao Chandrasen and Maharana Pratap.
- Emergence of Modern Rajasthan: Agents of Social-Religious Awakening in Rajasthan during 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Political Awakening: role of newspapers and political institutions. Tribal and Peasant movements in 20<sup>th</sup> century, Praja- Mandal movements in various princely states in 20<sup>th</sup> century. Integration of Rajasthan.
- Art of Rajasthan: Architectural Traditions - temples, fort and palaces from ancient to modern period; Various schools of paintings which developed during medieval period.
- Folk Music & Instruments; Folk Dances & Drama.
- Language & Literature: Dialects of Rajasthani language, Literature of Rajasthani language and Folk literature.
- Religious Life: Religious communities of Rajasthan, Saints and Sects in medieval Rajasthan. Folk deities of Rajasthan.
- Social Life in Rajasthan: Fairs and festivals; Social customs and traditions; attires and ornaments.

- Cultural Foundation of India: Indus and Vedic Culture.
- State Formation and Empire Building: Mahajanpadas and political achievements of Chandragupta Maurya.
- Achievements of Gupta Rulers: Samudragupta and Chandragupta Vikramaditya II
- Evolution of Sculpture and Architecture from Mauryan age to Early Medieval India.
- Language and Literature in Ancient India: Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit and Sangam Literature.
- Sultanate Period: Achievements of Balban, Allauddin Khilji and Muhammad bin Tughlaq. Cultural Achievements of Vijaynagar Empire.
- Mughal Period: Reconciliation and cooperation during Akbar.
- Development of paintings and music during medieval period. Architectural contribution of Sultanate, Mughals and Regional powers.
- Social & Religious awakening of 19<sup>th</sup> century. Genesis and evolution of Nationalism in 19<sup>th</sup> century. Swadeshi Movement, Rise and Growth of revolutionary movements, Gandhi and Mass Movements: Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience and Quit India. Rise of Communalism and Partition of India.
- Making of the Modern World: Enlightenment and Industrial Revolution, Nation Building in Europe: French Revolution and making of Italy and Germany as a Nation State.
- Imperialism and colonialism in Asia. Causes of the First World War. Impact of the Soviet Revolution. Worldwide Political repercussion of the Great Depression.
- Second World War and the End of Imperialism. National Movement in Indo-China and Indonesia.

## 2. **Indian Polity, Indian Economics with special emphasis on Rajasthan:**

### **Indian Polity:**

- **Constitution of India:** Preamble, Salient features, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties, and Directive Principles of State Policy. Amendment Procedures and Important Amendments to the Constitution, Federal System.

- **Union Government:** President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers, Parliament, Supreme Court and Judicial Activism.
- **State Government:** Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers, Legislature, High Court, Local-Self Government and Panchayati Raj system in Rajasthan.
- **Political Dynamics:** Democratic Politics in India, Party, Caste and Gender issues in State Politics of Rajasthan.

### **Economics:**

Characteristics of Indian Economy, G.D.P., G.N.P. and per capita income in India since 2000. Indian Agriculture: Main crops, production and productivity. Land use: Use of modern technology, fertilizers and hybrid seeds. Industrial Policy and Industrial Development since 1990. Service sector in Indian Economy. Census 2011: India and Rajasthan. Human Development index, Schemes of removal of unemployment and poverty: India and Rajasthan. Animal Husbandary in Rajasthan. Tourism in Rajasthan.

### **3. Use of Computers and Information Technology in Teaching:**

- **Introduction to Computers:** Definition, Characteristics, Types, Generations, Classification, Applications, Data and types of data.
- **Basic Organization of a Computer:** Input and Output Devices, Primary Memory, RAM, ROM, Cache, Secondary Storage Devices, ALU, CU, CPU, and Processors.
- **Computer Software Basics:** Definitions: Software, Hardware, Firmware, Freeware, Open Source, Program, Flowchart, Algorithm, System Software, Application Software, Compiler, Assembler, File, Folder. Operating System- MS Windows, MS Word, MS Power Point, MS Excel, Antivirus Software.
- **Computer Network Basics:** Definition, Types: LAN, MAN, WAN, Topology: BUS, RING, STAR, Devices: NIC, Repeater, Bridge, Hub, Switch, Router, Gateway, Wireless Networking: Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, Hot-Spot, Wireless LAN, Access Point.
- **Internet Basics:** Definitions: Internet, Internet Service Provider (ISP), WWW, Website, URL, Internet Speed, Download, Upload, Search Engines, e-Mail, Browser, Surfing, e-Commerce, Multimedia, e-Governance, Hacking, Captcha, Fishing, Bar Code, QR Code, Internet Banking, Social Networking.

- **Computer in Teaching:** Applications, Computer Aided Learning (CAL), Computer Aided Instructions (CAI), SMILE Project, Shala-Darpan, Pay-Manager, Gyan-Sankalp Portal, Diksha, U-DISE, Unilearn App, Google Meet, Google Classroom, Advantages and Disadvantages of Internet.

#### 4. **Rajasthan, India, World Geography:**

##### **Rajasthan:**

Location and Extension, Relief, Rivers and Lakes, Climate, Natural Vegetation, Soil, Production and Distribution of Major Crops, Major Irrigation projects, Livestock, Metallic and Non-metallic Minerals, Power Resources, Industries- Large and Small, Population Characteristics, Transportation, Environmental Problems- Drought, Desertification, Soil Erosion, Deforestation.

##### **India:**

Broad Physical Features: Mountains, Plateaus and Plains, Rivers, Mechanism of Monsoon and Climatic Characteristics, Forest Resources, National Parks, Power Resources, Production and Distribution of Wheat, Rice, Cotton, Sugarcane, Tea and Coffee, Population characteristics, Industrial Regions.

##### **World:**

Broad Physical Features- Mountains, Plateaus, Plains, Deserts, Major Rivers, Agriculture types, Power Resources, Major Industrial Regions, Inter- Continental Railways, Major Ocean Routes.

#### 5. **General Science:**

- Physical and Chemical changes, Oxidation and Reduction, pH, Acid and Bases. Some important compounds used in daily life.
- Compounds of carbon, hydrocarbons, allotropes of carbon, chlorofluorocarbons. Polymers. Soap and Detergents.
- Light: Reflection, Refraction, Types of Mirrors and lenses, Defects of vision and their correction.
- Electricity: Electric current, Electric cell, Electric generator, Electric motor, Electric connection arrangements in houses, Working, maintenance and precautions during use of household electrical appliances.

- Cell: Cell organelles and Bio-molecules.
- Blood groups, Blood transfusion, Rh factor, Hormones.
- Basic genetics, Sex determination in human. Transgenic organisms (Genetically Modified Organisms).
- Environmental study: Structure and components of ecosystems, energy flow in ecosystem, biogeochemical cycles (water, carbon, nitrogen). Global Warming and Ozone Depletion.
- Human and environmental interactions, Types of pollution, their causes and remedies. Exploitation of natural and energy resources. Sustainable Development.
- Biodiversity and its conservation with special reference to the state of Rajasthan. Economic importance of animals and plants with special reference to the state of Rajasthan.
- Human Diseases: Causes and cure. Malnutrition and human health with special reference to the state of Rajasthan. General know-how regarding the pandemic Covid-19 and the Black Fungal disease.

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#### Scheme of Examination:

S. No.	SUBJECT	No. of Questions	Total Marks
1	Rajasthan, Indian and World history with special emphasis on Rajasthan culture and Indian National Movement.	40	80
2	Indian Polity, Indian Economics with special emphasis on Rajasthan.	40	80
3	Use of Computers and Information Technology in Teaching.	15	30
4	Rajasthan, India, World Geography.	30	60
5	General Science.	25	50
<b>Total</b>		150	300

**Note:** 1 All the question in the Paper shall be Multiple Choice Type Question.

2 Negative marking shall be applicable in the evaluation of answers. For every wrong answer one-third of the marks prescribed for that particular question shall be deducted.

Explanation : Wrong answer shall mean an incorrect answer or multiple answer.

3 Duration of the paper shall be 3 Hours.

## Paper 'II'

### GENERAL AWARENESS ABOUT EDUCATION AND EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

#### 1. Mental Ability Test:

Analogy, series completion, coding-decoding, odd man out, direction sense, logical venn diagrams, alphabetical test, number ranking and time sequence test, arithmetical reasoning, data interpretation, data sufficiency, cubes and dice, shapes and their subsections.

#### 2. Statistics (Praveshika Level), Mathematics (Praveshika Level):

##### **Statistics:**

Collection of data, Presentation of data, Graphical representation of data, graphical representation of cumulative frequency distribution, Mean, Mode, Median of ungrouped and grouped data.

Probability (Theoretical and Experimental approach), Simple problems on finding the probability of an event.

##### **Mathematics:**

Number Theory – Natural numbers, Integers, Rational numbers, Decimals, Real numbers, Basic properties and operations on numbers, Divisibility of numbers, Square and square roots, Cube and cube roots.

Zeros of a polynomial. Relationship between zeros and coefficients of a polynomial. Pair of linear equations in two variables, Quadratic equations, Arithmetic progression.

Ratios and proportions, Percentage and discount, Simple and compound interest.

Areas of triangles, Areas of parallelograms, Surface areas and Volumes of cuboid, cube, Right circular cylinder, Right circular cone, Sphere and Hemisphere.

Distance formula, Section formula, Circles (basic concepts, chord, arc etc).

Trigonometry– Ratios and angles, Trigonometric identities, Heights and distances.

3. **Educational Psychology, Pedagogy, Educational Management at School Level, Educational Scenario in Rajasthan:**

**Educational Psychology:** Need, scope and importance of Educational Psychology; Growth, development and maturation- Concept and nature, Principles of development, Factors influencing development; Intelligence, Creativity, Personality and Adjustment, Mental health, Concept of diversity and inclusion with special reference to Inclusive Education.

**Pedagogy:** Teaching and its relationship with learning and learner; Learners in context- Socio-Political and Cultural; Approaches to learning and their applicability- constructivism (Piaget, Vygotsky), Gestalt (Kohler) and Observational (Bandura); Role of Motivation in Learning; Domains of learning- Cognitive, Affective and Psychomotor; Transfer of learning; use of Open Educational Resources (OER's) in teaching-learning; Planning- Annual Plan, Unit Plan and Lesson Plan; Tools and Techniques of Assessment; Concept of Diagnostic testing and Remedial teaching; Concept Map and its applications.

**Educational Management at School Level:** School Management- Concept, Scope and Principles; Role and Basic functions of Headmaster (Planning, organization, supervision, inspection); school time-table, Admission Procedure, Maintenance of scholar register and other official records; Resources required for Good school, organizational climate; Role of Headmaster in School Management Committee (SMC); Job satisfaction of staff; Quality parameters in school education, use of ICT; Action Research.

**Educational Scenario in Rajasthan:** Organizational structure of Educational Administration; State Initiative For Quality Education (SIQE); smile program; Samagra Shiksha Program; gyansankalp-online Platform; scholarships for school students; Swami Vivekanand Model School; Mahatma Gandhi English Medium School; Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya; The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS); Teacher Training institutes and its role in Professional development of teachers; Educational publications; National Education Policy (NEP) 2020- Salient features (with reference to school education).

4. **Right to Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, Rajasthan Service Rules, CCA Rules, GF&AR:**

**Right to Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009**

I. Preliminary knowledge of the Act.

II. Right to free and compulsory Education, Special provisions for children not admitted to, or who have not completed elementary education.

III. Duties of appropriate Government and Local Authority and Parents.

IV. Responsibilities of Schools and Teachers. of Schools and Teachers.

V. Curriculum and Completion of Elementary Education, Protection of Right of Children, Power to issue directions, Previous Sanction for Prosecution, Protection of Action in Good Faith, Power to make Rules and Remove Difficulties.

**Rajasthan Service Rules:** Extent of Application, General Conditions of service, Pay, Addition to Pay, Dismissal, Removal and Suspension, General conditions of Leave and types of Leave, Service Book, Pension Rules.

**General Finance and Accounts Rules:** Receipt of money, Expenditure and Payments of Money, Duties as regards Maintenance of Accounts Receipt of Government money, Its Custody and Payments of such money into the Treasuries, Powers of Sanction, Delegation of Financial Powers.

**The Rajasthan Civil Services (Classification Control and Appeal) Rules 1958.**

5. **Current Affairs:**

Major Events of State, National & International Importance; Contemporary issues, Important Persons, Places and Institutions, Sports and Games.



## 6. Language Ability Test: Hindi, English

### सामान्य हिन्दी

- शब्द रचना एवं शब्द ज्ञान संधि, समास, उपसर्ग, प्रत्यय, पर्यायवाची एवं विलोम शब्द, शब्द युग्म का अर्थ भेद।
- व्याकरणिक कोटियाँ संज्ञा, सर्वनाम, विशेषण, क्रिया, क्रिया विशेषण एवं अन्य अविकारी शब्द, वाच्य।
- वाक्य रचना, शब्द शुद्धि एवं वाक्य शुद्धि।
- पारिभाषिक शब्दावली- अंग्रेजी के प्रशासनिक एवं कार्यालयी शब्दों का समकक्ष हिन्दी शब्दों में रूपांतरण

### General English

- Tenses/Sequence of Tenses.
- Modals
- Voice: Active and Passive.
- Narration: Direct and Indirect.
- Use of Articles and Determiners.
- Use of Prepositions.
- Correction of sentences including Subject-Verb-Agreement, Degrees of Adjective, Connectives, words wrongly used, misspelt or confused.
- Glossary of Official and Technical Terms (with their Hindi Versions).
- Synonyms, Antonyms, One word substitute.
- Forming new words by using Prefixes and Suffixes.
- Translation of sentences from Hindi to English.
- Knowledge of writing Letters: Official, Demi Official, Circulars and Notices, Tenders.

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**Scheme of Examination:**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>No. of Questions</b>	<b>Total Marks</b>
<b>1</b>	Mental Ability Test.	24	48
<b>2</b>	Statistics (Praveshika Level), Mathematics (Praveshika Level).	24	48
<b>3</b>	Educational Psychology, Pedagogy, Educational Management at School level, Educational Scenario in Rajasthan.	30	60
<b>4</b>	Right to children to Free and Compulsory Education Act. 2009, Rajasthan Service Rules, CCA Rules, GF&AR.	24	48
<b>5</b>	Current Affairs.	24	48
<b>6</b>	Language ability test: Hindi, English.	24	48
<b>Total</b>		150	300

- Note:** 1 All the question in the Paper shall be Multiple Choice Type Question.  
2 Negative marking shall be applicable in the evaluation of answers. For every wrong answer one-third of the marks prescribed for that particular question shall be deducted.  
Explanation: Wrong answer shall mean an incorrect answer or multiple answer.  
3 Duration of the paper shall be 3 Hours.