

RAJASTHAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, AJMER
SYLLABUS FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION
FOR THE POST OF EXPLORATION & EXCAVATION OFFICER IN
ARCHAEOLOGY & MUSEUM DEPARTMENT

Part-A

40 Questions

Unit-I: History, Culture & Heritage of Rajasthan -

Pre & early history of Rajasthan. Age of Rajputs: Major dynasties of Rajasthan and the achievements of prominent rulers. Emergence of Modern Rajasthan: factors of socio-political awakening of 19th century; Peasants and tribal movements of 20th century; Political struggle of 20th century and the integration of Rajasthan.

Visual Art of Rajasthan - Architecture of forts and temples of Rajasthan; Sculpture traditions of Rajasthan and various schools of painting of Rajasthan.

Performing Arts of Rajasthan - Folk music and musical instruments of Rajasthan; folk dance and folk drama of Rajasthan.

Various religious cults, saints and folk deities of Rajasthan.

Various dialects and its distribution in Rajasthan; literature of Rajasthani language.

Unit-II: Geography, Natural Resource & Socio-Economic Development of Rajasthan -

Geography of Rajasthan: Broad physical features- Mountains, Plateaus, Plains & Desert; Major rivers and lakes; Climate and Agro-climatic regions; Major soil types and distribution; Major forest types and distribution; Demographic characteristics; Desertification, Droughts & Floods, Deforestation, Environmental Pollution and Ecological Concerns.

Economy of Rajasthan: Major Minerals- Metallic & Non- Metallic; Power Resources- Renewable and Non Renewable; Major agro based industries- Textile, Sugar, Paper & Vegetable oil; Poverty and Unemployment; Agro food parks.

Unit-III: Current Events and Issues of Rajasthan and India -

Important Persons, Places and Current events of the State. National and International events of importance. New Schemes & Initiatives taken recently for welfare & development in Rajasthan.

Part-B

110 Questions

Unit-I: Bhartiya Knowledge System, Polity, Society and Vijnana -

Bhartiya Knowledge Tradition; Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam; Vedic Vangmaya; Agam Traditions; Baudha and Jain Knowledge; Concept of the *Rashtra* (Nation); Indian Jurisprudence (*Bhartiya Vidhi Vyavastha*); *Bhartiya* Military System: Strategies and War

Ethics; Governance and Democratic Ethics; Indian Social Ethos: *Varna, Jati, Purushartha, Ashram Vyavastha*; Commerce: Agriculture, Forestry, Dairy; Mathematics and Astronomy; *Vastu* Chemistry (*Rasa Vigyan*); Engineering and Technology Philosophy of Different *Bhartiya* Medical Systems and their approach to Health.

Unit-II: Prehistory -

Introduction of Prehistory; Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic culture of India- tool, type, stratigraphic position, sequences and materials in the Northwest, Central, Eastern India and Peninsular India, Distribution of sites- Belan Valley, Patne, Bhimbetka, Baror, and others; Rock Art.

Unit-III: Proto-History -

Pre-Harappan Cultures of India and Pakistan; Some important sites Mehrgarh, Kulli, Nal, Amri, Kot Diji, Hakra, Ravi, Sothi, Padri; Harappan Culture: origin, expansion, town planning, trade, economy, technology, salient features, decline; Bronze and Copper Age Cultures of Western & Central India, Ganga Valley and Deccan: Ahar, Kaytha, Ganeshwar- Jodhpura, Malwa, Jorwe, Savalda, Ochre Coloured Pottery, Copper Hoard culture; Introduction of Iron Age cultures. Painted Grey Ware culture, and Northern black polished ware culture, distribution of sites: Hastinapur & Atranjikhera, salient features; Megalithic culture: Peninsular Indian Megalithic culture, North east, Megalithic culture of Kashmir and Uttarakhand and Central India.

Unit-IV: Ancient India -

Sources of Ancient History; Vedic society; Pre-Mauryan Period; Growth of Jainism and Buddhism; Mauryan empire; Post-Mauryan India (200 BCE to 300 CE); Imperial Guptas; Harshvardhan; India's contact with the rest of Asia; Sangam Period (South Indian Dynasties); Science and Technology in Ancient India; Art and Architecture in Ancient India.

Unit – V: Epigraphy & Numismatics -

Writing materials and antiquity of writing in India, Origin and development of Kharoshthi and Brahmi scripts, Eras and dates in Indian inscriptions, Symbols and signs in Indian inscriptions, Study of seals, sealings and copper plates, Study of some important inscriptions from north and south India

Coins from excavations and their significance, Metal content of coins, weight and shape, Authority of issuing coins – Janapadas, Cities, Guilds, Ganas and Dynasties; Technique of minting coins: Punch-marked, cast, die-struck and mints in the medieval period, Broad characteristics and identification of dynastic coins: Punch-marked, cast copper coins, Indo-Greek, Saka, Satavahana, Kushan, Gupta, Huna, Indo-Sassanian (Gadhaiya), and Rajput coinage.

Unit VI: Iconography, Art and Architecture -

Buddhist, Jain and Brahmanical iconography with brief introduction to sources, mudras, asanas and ayudhas of deities.

Art (in diverse mediums - stone, terracotta, stucco, bone, ivory, metal, etc.) with special reference to different art centres / schools & Early medieval Indian art styles: Pratihara, Chandella, Paramara, Chola, Hoysala, Pala and Kakatiya; Early and medieval mural paintings– technique and styles; with special reference to Ajanta, Bagh, Sittannavasal, Ellora, Thanjavur, etc.; Miniature paintings: Rajasthani, Deccani, Mughal and Pahari schools; Survey of metal images of India with special reference to Pala, Pallava, Chola and Kashmiri styles.

Development of architecture from early historical times to 12th century A.D. with special reference to stupas, viharas, chaityas and rock-cut caves, development of temple architecture and its regional variations, Indo-Islamic architecture & Fort architecture, water bodies, historic gardens etc.

UNIT VII: Introduction to Archaeology -

- The Background: from antiquarianism to modern archaeology, History of archaeology in (i) colonial India: from 18th century to 1947 (ii) Post colonial/Independent India, important excavations.
- Archeological methods, Development of field techniques; growth of archaeology as scientific discipline, use of scientific tools and techniques in exploration and excavation.

Data Retrieval from Exploration & Excavation: methods & techniques -

- Aims and methods of Explorations; Chance discoveries; Map and satellite image studies; Village to village survey, salvage archaeology, geophysical methods, sampling methods, Photogrammetry, Geographical Information System.
- Unearthing the sites: planning excavations; layout; techniques of Excavations – Vertical; Horizontal, tools and equipment.
- Excavation of sites: rock-shelter and prehistoric sites; burial; stupa; mud structures, stone structures etc.
- Archaeological terminologies- culture, assemblage, pottery, pit-dump, stratigraphy, site catchment, ecofacts, artifacts, site, cuttings etc.
- Methods of recording the contexts of excavated remains; preparation of sections and plans, role of stratigraphy, three-dimensional recording, site formation processes.
- Retrieval of botanical and other non-artefactual remains: Floatation technique, soil analysis, methods of sample collection of various materials.
- Absolute and relative dating methods.

Unit VIII: Important archaeological sites and archaeologist -

India- Adichanalur, Bhimbetka, Bhirrana, Daimabad, Keeladi, Rakhigarhi, Dholavira, Nalanda, Sinauli, Vadnagar.

Rajasthan- Bagor, Bairat, Ganeshwar, Ojhiyana, Budha Pushkar, Chandravati, Kalibangan, Ahar, Rangmahal.

Alexander Cunningham, Burgess, D.R Sahni, M.Wheeler, R.D Banerjee, V.N Mishra, R.C Aggarwal, H.D Sankalia, V.S Wakankar and B.B Lal.

Scheme of Examination

S. No.	Subject	No. of Questions	Total Marks	Examination Duration
Part-A	General Knowledge of Rajasthan	40	40	2.30 Hours
Part-B	Concerned Subject	110	110	
	Total	150	150	

1. The competitive examination shall carry 150 marks and 150 questions of Multiple Choice Type questions.
2. There shall be one paper. Duration of Paper will be Two hours and Thirty Minutes.
3. 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 answers.

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