# **RAJASTHAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, AJMER**

## SYLLABUS FOR SCREENING TEST FOR THE POST OF ASSISTANT AGRICULTURE RESEARCH OFFICER (PLANT PATHOLOGY) AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

### <u>PART-A</u> General Knowledge of Rajasthan

#### Unit-I

Historical Rajasthan: Pre and Proto-historical sites of Rajasthan. Important historical centers of early Christian Era. Prominent rulers of major Rajput dynasties of Rajasthan and their achievements & contributions – Guhilas- Sisodiyas, Chauhans, Rathores and Kachchawas.

Emergence of Modern Rajasthan: Agents of Social Awakening in Rajasthan during 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries. Political Awakening: role of newspapers and political institutions. Praja Mandal movement in various princely states in 20<sup>th</sup> century. Integration of Rajasthan.

Art of Rajasthan: Architectural tradition of Rajasthan- temples, forts and palaces from ancient to modern period; Various schools of paintings developed during medieval period; Classical Music and Classical Dance, Folk Music & Instruments; Folk Dances & Drama.

Language & Literature: Dialects of Rajasthani language, Literature of Rajasthani language and Folk literature.

Religious life: Religious communities, Saints and Sects in Rajasthan. Folk Deities of Rajasthan.

Social Life in Rajasthan: Fairs and festivals; Social customs and traditions; attires and ornaments.

Geography of Rajasthan:- Broad physical features- Mountains, Plateaus, Plains & Desert; Major Climatic types; Major rivers and lakes; Major forest types and distribution; Population growth, Density and Distribution; Desertification, Droughts & Floods; Environmental pollution and Ecological concerns.

- 30 Questions

## PART-B (PLANT PATHOLOGY)

- 1. History and Scope of Plant Pathology- History of plant pathology with particular reference to India. Major epidemics and their social impacts including classification of plant diseases. Historical developments of chemicals, legislative, cultural and biological protection measures. Scope and application of microbes in agriculture industry and pollution.
- 2. Mycology- Introduction, terms and basic concepts. General characters of fungi, types of fungal thalli, fungal tissues, modifications of thallus, reproduction in fungi (asexual and sexual). Classification of fungi. Comparative morphology, ultra structure, characters of different groups of fungi up to generic level and mycorrhizal associations.
- **3. Plant Bacteriology** History and introduction to phytopathogenic procarya viz. bacteria, MLO/phytoplasma, spiroplasma and other fastidious procarya. Classification, nomenclature and important diseases caused by phytopathogenic procarya. Importance, growth and nutrition of phytopathogenic bacteria. Reproduction in prokaryotes. General biology of bacteriophage, L-form bacteria and plasmids.
- **4. Plant Virology** History, composition and structure of plant viruses. Symptomatology of important plant viral diseases, transmission, chemical and physical properties, host virus interaction, virus vector relationship. Classification, replication and movement of viruses. Isolation and purification of viruses. Mycoviruses, arbo- and baculoviruses, satellite viruses, satellite RNAs, viroids and prions.
- 5. Plant Disease Management- Principles of plant disease management by cultural, physical, biological, chemical methods for plant disease control. Concept, tools and components of Integrated Disease Management (IDM). Quarantine, exotic pathogens and pathogens introduced into India. Genetic basis of disease resistance and pathogenicity, gene for gene hypothesis, breeding for disease resistance. Seed certification. Chemical nature and classification of fungicides and antibiotics. Method of application of fungicides. Spraying and dusting equipments, their care and maintenances.
- 6. Diseases of Crop Plants- Major fungal, bacterial, viral, viroids, phytoplasmal and nematode diseases of cereals, millets, oilseeds, pulses, fruits, vegetables, plantation, fiber, spices and ornamental crops with special reference to etiology, disease cycle/transmission and integrated management. Post harvest diseases in transit and storage and their management.

- 7. Principles of Plant Pathology- Plant disease concepts, biotic and abiotic causes of plant diseases. Survival and dispersal of important plant pathogens, role of environment and host nutrition on disease development. Host parasitic interaction, infection process, disease development: role of enzymes, toxins, growth regulators. Defense mechanisms. Altered plant metabolism as affected by plant pathogens. Genetics of resistance 'R' genes, mechanism of genetic variation in pathogen, molecular basis for resistance and genetic engineering of disease resistance.
- 8. Laboratory and Analytical Techniques- Preparation and sterilization of common media. Methods of isolation of pathogens and their identification. Preservation of microorganisms in pure culture. Methods of inoculation. Measurement of plant disease. Molecular detection of pathogens in seeds and other planting materials. Laboratory equipment and their use: autoclave, hot air oven, laminar flow, spectrophotometer, electrophoresis, light and electron microscopy, incubator, ultracentrifuge.
- **9.** Epidemiology and Forecasting of Plant Disease- Concepts in epidemiology. Development of disease in plant population. Monocyclic and polycyclic pathogens. Role of environment and meteorological factors in the development of plant disease epidemics. Survey, surveillance (including through remote sensing), and prediction and forecasting of diseases. Epidemic analysis and prediction models. Crop loss assessment.
- **10. Mushroom Production Technology** Mushroom cultivation, food, medicinal value, uses of mushroom, edible and poisonous mushrooms. Life cycle of cultivated mushrooms, maintenance of pure culture, preparation of spawn and facilities required for establishing commercial spawn lab.

### - 120 Questions

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#### **Pattern of Question Paper:**

 Objective Type Paper
Maximum Marks: 150
Number of Questions: 150
Duration of Paper: 2.30 Hours
All Questions carry equal marks
Medium of Screening Test: Bilingual in English & Hindi
There will be <u>Negative Marking</u> (For every wrong answer, one-third of marks prescribed for that particular question will be deducted).

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