

RAJASTHAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, AJMER

SYLLABUS FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR THE POST OF ASSISTANT DIRECTOR IN DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Paper- II GENERAL STUDIES OF RAJASTHAN

History, Art, Culture, Literature and Heritage of Rajasthan

- Ancient Civilizations of Rajasthan with special Reference to Mesolithic (Late Stone Age) sites in Rajasthan i.e. Nimbahera, Bagor and Mandia.
- Major dynasties of Rajasthan and its rulers through the Ages and their cultural achievements (1000-1800 A.D.).
- Political resistance of Rajput rulers against Muslim Power.
Special reference to Rattan Singh, Hammir, Kanhad dev and Maldev, Chandrasen and Pratap.
- (i) Bhakti Movement and Sufism in Medieval Rajasthan, Special reference to Mira, Dadu and Khawaja Moin-ud-din Chishty.
Saints: Special emphasis to be paid to teachings of Ramdevji, Gogaji, Tejaji, Pabuji, Mallinath, Dhanna, Pipa, Haridas, Raidas, Jasnath and other Sects.
(ii) Folk gods and goddesses.
- Political Awakening and Freedom Movement in Rajasthan: 1857, Peasant and Tribal Movements, Prajamandal Movements, Contribution of Women in Social and Political awakening.
- (i) Folk Culture: Fairs and Festivals, Different Schools of Painting, Folk Tales and Gathas, Folk Songs, Folk Dances, Folk Music and Instruments.
(ii) Dress and Ornaments, Handicrafts
- Rajasthani Language: Origin and Development.
- Main Dialects and Region.
- Rajasthani Scripts: Mudia and Devnagari.
- (a) Rajasthani Literature: Its Evolution.
 - (i) Early Period
 - (ii) Pre-Medieval Period
 - (iii) Post- Medieval Period
 - (iv) Modern Period.
- (b) Famous Writers and their Works.
- Tourism and Rajasthan: Heritage, Tourism Policy and Vision.

Geography of Rajasthan

- Physiographic regions, Rivers and lakes.
- Climate, Natural Vegetation, Soil, Minerals and Energy Resources – Renewable and Non-renewable
- Population –Characteristics, Livestock, Biodiversity and its conservation.
- Production and Distribution of Major crops, Major Irrigation Projects, Major Industries.
- Drought and Famines, Desertification, Environmental Problems, Disaster Management and Pandemics.

Political and Administrative System of Rajasthan

- Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers.
- State Legislative Assembly, High Court and Judicial System of Rajasthan.
- Rajasthan Public Service Commission, State Election Commission, State Finance Commission, State Human Rights Commission, State Commission for Women, State Information Commission, Lokayukta and Auditor General.
- Chief Secretary, Government Secretariat, Chief Minister's Office (CMO), Divisional Commissioner, District Administration, Institutions of Panchayati Raj and Urban Local- Self Government.
- Government Policies and Right based Citizenship: Right to Information, Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services, Citizen's Charters, Social Audit, Jan Soochna Portal, Rajasthan Sampark Portal etc.

Economy of Rajasthan

- Characteristics of state economy.
- Occupational distribution.
- Compositional trend of state domestic product.
- Major Sectoral Issues.
 - (i) Agricultural Sector: Characteristics of agricultural sector in Rajasthan. Major rabi and kharif crops with special reference to oil seeds and spices. Irrigated area and trends, Problems of migrant workers and their rehabilitation. Agricultural credit.
 - (ii) Livestock: Trends in livestock population. Milk production in Rajasthan.
 - (iii) Industrial Outlook: Major industries of Rajasthan. Constraints to development of industries. MSMEs in Rajasthan. Roles and problem of small industries. Industrial sickness. Major state public sector enterprises. SEZ in Rajasthan. Role of RIICO and RFC. Agro-processing policy (2020).

- (iv) Service Sector: Primary education, Development in recent years. Health programmes of state government. Mid-day meal programme. Indira Rasoi Yojana.
- (v) Infrastructure Development: Progress in national highways, state highways and village roads. Power: Progress in power generation. Recent progress in solar power projects.
- (vi) Handicrafts of Rajasthan.
- (vii) Major items of exports from Rajasthan.
- (viii) Latest major welfare schemes of state government with special reference to economically and socially backward classes, disabled people, old-aged people. Steps taken for women empowerment and child development.
- (ix) Regional economic inequalities in Rajasthan.

Contemporary Events

- Major Contemporary Events and Issues of Rajasthan.
- Persons and Places in News.
- Sports and Games.

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Scheme of Examination

The Scheme of competitive examination shall consist of written examination and interview as mentioned below-

- (i) Written examination and
- (ii) Interview

A. Written Examination:

The written examination shall consist of the following papers carrying the marks and time allowed, as shown against them: -

Paper	Subjects	Marks	Time
I	Subject concerned with the post	150	3 Hours.
II	General Studies of Rajasthan	50	2 Hours.
	Total Marks	200	

B. Interview:

- (i) The interview shall carry 24 marks.
- (ii) To the extent of three times of total number of vacancies (category wise), the candidates, who obtain such minimum qualifying marks in written examination as may be fixed by the Commission, shall be summoned for interview.

1. The competitive examination shall carry 150 marks and 150 questions in Paper I and 50 marks and 100 questions in Paper II of Multiple Choice Type questions.
2. There shall be two papers. Duration of Paper I will be Three hours and Paper II will be two hours.
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.

उक्त पद हेतु आयोजित की जाने वाली परीक्षा के लिए ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रक में प्रश्नों के विकल्प भरने के संबंध में विशेष निर्देश:-

1. Each question has five options marked as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. You have to darken only one circle (bubble) indicating the correct answer on the Answer Sheet using BLUE BALL POINT PEN.
2. It is mandatory to fill one option for each question.
3. If you are not attempting a question then you have to darken the circle '5'. If none of the five circles is darkened, one third (1/3) part of the marks of question shall be deducted.
4. After solving question paper, candidate must ascertain that he/she has darkened one of the circles (bubbles) for each of the questions. Extra time of 10 minutes beyond scheduled time, is provided for this.

A candidate who has not darkened any of the five circles in more than 10% questions shall be disqualified.