परीक्षेचे टपे:- लेखी परीक्षा - 800 गुण,
प्रश्नपत्रिकांची संख्या:- सहा (अनिवार्य)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>पेपर क्र. व संकेतांक</th>
<th>विषय</th>
<th>गुण</th>
<th>प्रश्न संख्या</th>
<th>दर्जा</th>
<th>माध्यम</th>
<th>कालावधी</th>
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<td>१ (अनिवार्य)</td>
<td>मराठी</td>
<td>५०</td>
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<td>उच्च माध्यमिक शाळांत परीक्षा</td>
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<td>उच्च माध्यमिक शाळांत परीक्षा</td>
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पेपर क्र.१ मधील दोन्ही विषयांसाठी एकच संयुक्त प्रश्नपत्रिका राहिल. मात्र दोन्ही भागांसाठी दोन वर्षेत उत्तरपुस्तिका राहतील.

| पेपर क्र. २ (अनिवार्य) | मराठी| ५०  | --          | पदवी | मराठी| एक तास | वस्तुनिष्ठ बहुपर्यायी |
|                     | इंग्रजी| ५०  | --          | पदवी | इंग्रजी|          |                 |

पेपर क्र.२ मधील दोन्ही विषयांसाठी एकच संयुक्त प्रश्नपत्रिका व उत्तरपुस्तिका राहिल.

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<tr>
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<th>सामान्य अध्ययन (पेपर - १)</th>
<th>१५०</th>
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<th>दोन तास</th>
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<td>पेपर क्र. ४ (अनिवार्य)</td>
<td>सामान्य अध्ययन (पेपर - २)</td>
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<td>पेपर क्र. ६ (अनिवार्य)</td>
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<td>दोन तास</td>
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अभ्यासक्रमांकांचे पृष्ठ पृष्ठ
### पेपर क्रमांक — १ मराठी व इंग्रजी (पारंपरिक/वर्णनात्मक)

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<td>१. भाग-१- मराठी (एकुण-५० गुण)</td>
<td>निबंध लेखन. -दोनपेक्षी एका विषयावर सुमारे ४०० शब्द</td>
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<td>भाषांतर -इंग्रजी उतान्याचे मराठीत भाषांतर, सुमारे अर्थ पान/ २ परिच्छेद</td>
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<td>सारांश लेखन</td>
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<td>२. भाग-२- इंग्रजी (एकुण-५० गुण)</td>
<td>1) Essay writing - An essay on one out of the two given topics/subject (About 400 words)</td>
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<td>2) Translation — Marathi paragraph to be translated into English, approximately 1/2 page/ 2 paragraphs</td>
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<td>3) Precis writing</td>
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### पेपर क्रमांक — २ मराठी व इंग्रजी (वस्तुनिष्ठ/बहुपयोगी)

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<td>१. मराठी (एकुण-५० गुण)-</td>
<td>व्याकरण — मराठी, वाक्यांकर, समानांकी/विरूद्धांकी शब्द, शुभदलेखन/विरामचिन्हे, इत्यादी.</td>
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<td>आकलन - उतान्यावाळील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहिणे.</td>
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<td>२. English (एकुण-५० गुण)</td>
<td>Grammar — Idioms, Phrases, Synonyms/Antonyms, Correct formation of words and sentences, Punctuation, etc</td>
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<td>Comprehension</td>
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For G.S.- I see next page
**GENERAL STUDIES – I**

**HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY**

**Standard**: Degree.  
**Total Marks**: 150

**Nature of Paper**: Objective Type.  
**Duration**: 2 Hours

**Note:**

(1) The Nature and standard of questions in the paper will be such that a well educated person will be able to answer without any specialised study and its intention is to test candidate’s general awareness of a variety of subjects.

(2) It is expected from candidates to study the latest and recent developments and happenings pertaining to the topics/sub topics mentioned below.

---

**1. HISTORY:**

1.1 **History of Modern India (1818-1857) particularly Maharashtra**: Introduction of modern education - Press, Railway, Post and Telegraph, Industries, Land reforms and Socio-religious reforms – Its impact on society.

1.2 **Establishment of British Rule in India**: Wars against major Indian powers, Policy of subsidiary alliance, Doctrine of Lapse, Structure of British Raj upto 1857.


1.4 **Social and economic awakening**: Indian Nationalism - 1857 revolt and after, Indian National Congress (1885–1947), Azad Hind Sena, Role of important personalities, Role of Press and Education in social awakening in pre-independent India.

1.5 **Emergence and growth of Indian nationalism**: Social background, formation of Indian National Congress, the moderate phase, growth of extremism, Morley-Minto reforms, Home Rule movement, Lucknow pact, Mont-Ford reforms.

1.6 **National movement in Gandhi Era**: Gandhiji’s leadership and ideology of resistance, Gandhian mass movements, Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience, individual Satyagraha, Quit India movement. Satyashodhak Samaj, Gandhiji and removal of untouchability, Dr. B.R.Ambedakar’s approach to problem of untouchability, Muslim politics and Freedom movement (Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and Aligarh movement, Muslim League and Ali Brothers, Iqbal, Jinnah), Unionist Party and Krishak Praja Party, Politics of Hindu Mahasabha, Communists and the Indian freedom struggle, Congress Socialist Party, Women in the National movement, States’ Peoples' movements, Leftist Movement – Peasant Movement - Tribal uprising, Trade Union Movement and Adivasi Movement.

1.7 **India after Independence**: Consequences of Partition, Integration of Princely states, Linguistic reorganisation of states, Nehru’s Policy of Non-alignment. Samyukta Maharashtra movement: major political parties and personalities involved therein, Relations with neighbouring countries, India’s role in International Politics. Progress in Agriculture, Industry, Education, Science and Technology. Emergence of Indira Gandhi’s Leadership, Liberation of Bangladesh, Non-Alignment under Indira Gandhi, Coalition Governments in States; Students’ unrest, Jayaparakash Narayan and Emergency, Terrorism in Panjab and Assam. Naxalism and Maoism, Environmental Movement, Women’s Movement and Ethnic Movement.

1.8 **Selected Social Reformers of Maharashtra- their ideology and work**: Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, Mahatma Phule, M.G. Ranade, Prabodhankar Thakare, Maharshi Karve, Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj, Maharshi Vitthal Shinde, Babasaheb Ambedkar, Lokmanya Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi, Vinoba Bhave, Vinayak D. Savarkar, Amabha Sathe, Krantiveer Nana Patil, Lahuji Salve, Karmeveer Bhaurao Patil.

1.9 **Cultural Heritage of Maharashtra (Ancient to Modern)**: Performing Arts (Dance, Drama, Films, Music and Folk Arts, Lavani, Tamasha, Povada, Bharut, and other folk dances), Visual Arts (Architecture, Painting and Sculpture) and Festivals. Impact of Literature on socio - psychological development of Maharashtra: Bhakti, Dalit, Urban and Rural Literature.
2. GEOGRAPHY – WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MAHARASHTRA:


2.3 Human and Social Geography of Maharashtra: Migration of population, causes and effects, sugarcane cutting labourers - effects of migration on source and destination areas. Rural settlements in Maharashtra.Problems of Urban and Rural Settlements – Environmental, Housing, Slum, Water Supply and Sanitation,Urban Traffic and Pollution.


3. GEOGRAPHY AND AGRICULTURE:

3.1 Agroecology: Agroecology and its relevance to man, natural resources, their sustainable management and conservation. Physical and social environment as factors of crop distribution and production. Climatic elements as factors of crop growth. Environmental pollution and associated hazards to crops, animals and humans.


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For G.S.- II see next page
GENERAL STUDIES– II
INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND INDIAN POLITICS
(WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MAHARASHTRA) AND LAW:

Standard: Degree. Total Marks: 150
Nature of Paper: Objective Type. Duration: 2 Hours

Note:
(1) The Nature and standard of questions in the paper will be such that a well educated person will be able to answer without any specialised study and its intention is to test candidate’s general awareness of a variety of subjects.
(2) It is expected from candidates to study the latest and recent developments and happenings pertaining to the topics/sub topics mentioned below.


   (1) The Central Government - The Union Executive: President- Vice-President - Prime Minister and Council of Ministers - Attorney General of India - Comptroller and Auditor General of India
   (2) The Union Legislature - Parliament, Speaker and Dy. Speaker - Parliamentary Committees - Parliament's Control over Executive.
   (3) Judiciary: Organisation of Judiciary - Integrated Judiciary - Functions - Role and Power of the Supreme Court and High Court - Subordinate Courts – Lokpal, Lokayukt and Lok Nyayalaya - Judiciary as a watch-dog protecting the Constitutional Order- Judicial Activism, Public Interest Litigation.

3. State Government and Administration (With Special Reference to Maharashtra) – Formation and Reorganisation of Maharashtra State, Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers, Chief Secretary, State Secretariat, Directorates, Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council, - Powers, Functions and Role - Legislative Committees. Sherrif of Mumbai.


5. Rural and Urban Local Government: Significance of 73rd and 74th Amendment to the Constitution. Empowerment of local government and their role in development.
6. **Educational System**: Directive Principles of State Policy and Education; Educational Problems of Disadvantaged Sections- Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Muslims and Women; Privatization of education - issues of access to education, merit, quality, and social justice; General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) and emerging issues, Challenges in Higher Education today. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan.


12. **Some Pertinent Laws**:
   (1) Environmental Protection Act, 1986: Object, Machinery and Measures provided therein.
   (3) Right to Information Act, 2005: Rights of Applicants, duty of Public Authority, exceptions to the information.
   (6) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989: Object, Machinery and Measures provided therein.


15. **Control over Public Expenditure**: Parliamentary Control, Estimates Committee, Public Accounts Committee, Committee on Public Undertakings, Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, Role of the Finance Ministry in monetary and Fiscal policy, Composition and function of Accountant General, Maharashtra.

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For G.S.- III see next page
GENERAL STUDIES– III
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (HRD) AND HUMAN RIGHTS:

Standard : Degree.                         Total Marks : 150
Nature of Paper : Objective Type.          Duration : 2 Hours

Note:
(1) The Nature and standard of questions in the paper will be such that a well educated person will be able to answer without any specialised study and its intention is to test candidate’s general awareness of a variety of subjects.

(2) It is expected from candidates to study the latest and recent developments and happenings pertaining to the topics/sub topics mentioned below.

1. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

1.1 Human Resource Development in India - Present status of population in India - quantitative aspect (size and growth - Sex, Age, Urban and Rural) and qualitative aspects (Education and Healthcare). Population policy and projection up to 2050. Importance and need of Human Resource planning in modern society. Components and factors involved in planning of Human Resources. Nature, types and problems of unemployment in India, Trends of Employment in India, Demand estimate of skilled manpower in different Sectors and Areas. Governmental and Voluntary Institution engaged in development of manpower e.g. NCERT, NIEPA, UGC, Open Universities, AICTE, NCTE, ITIs, NCVT, IMC, etc. Problems and issues related to HRD. Govt. employment policy, various schemes to reduce unemployment and underemployment.

1.2 Education: Education as a tool of HR development and social change. Education (Pre-primary to Higher Education) system in India. Problems and issues (Universalisation of education, vocationalisation of education, Quality improvement, Dropout rate etc.) Education for Girls, Socially and Economically underprivileged classes, Handicapped, Minorities, Talent Search etc. Govt.policies, Schemes and programmes for Education. Govt. and Voluntary Agencies involved in promoting, regulating and monitoring Formal, Non-formal and Adult education. e-Learning. Impact of globalisation and privatisation on Indian education. National Knowledge Commission, National Commission for Higher Education and Reseaearch, IITs, IIMs, NITs.

1.3 Vocational Education: As a tool of HR development. Vocational/Technical Education- Present status, systems and training in India particularly in Maharashtra. Govt. policies, schemes and programs – Problems, issues and efforts to overcome them. Institutes involved in promoting, regulating, accrediting vocational and Technical Education.


2. HUMAN RIGHTS:

2.1 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR 1948)- International human rights standards, its reflections in Indian constitution, mechanism to enforce and protect Human Rights in India. Human Rights Movement in India. Problems related to human rights deprivations such as poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, social-cultural-religious practices, violence, corruption, terrorism, exploitation of labour, custodial crimes etc. Need, for training in and practising of human rights and human dignity in a democratic set up. Globalisation and its impact on different sections of Indian Society. Human Development Index, Infant Mortality Ratio, Sex Ratio.
2.2 **Child Development:** problems and issues (Infant mortality, Malnutrition, Child labour, Children education etc.) - Government Policies, welfare schemes and programs - Role of international agencies, Voluntary Organisations Community resources. People participation in their Welfare.

2.3 **Women Development** - problems and issues (Gender inequality, Violence against women, Girl child Infanticide/Infanticide, Empowerment of Women etc.)- Government Policy, schemes and programs for development / welfare and empowerment - Role of international agencies, Voluntary Organisations and Community resources. People’s participation in their development. AASHA.

2.4 **Youth Development:** problems and issues (Unemployment, unrest, drug addiction etc.) - Government Policy - development schemes and programs - Role of international agencies, Voluntary Organisations and Community resources. People’s participation in their development.

2.5 **Tribal Development:** problems and issues (Malnutrition, isolation, integration and development etc.) - Tribal movement - Government Policy, welfare schemes and programs- Role of international agencies, Voluntary Organisations and Community resources. People’s participation in their development.

2.6 **Development for Socially deprived classes (SC, ST, VJ/NT, OBC etc.)** - problems and issues (inequality in opportunity etc.) - Government Policy, welfare schemes and development programs - Role of international agencies, Voluntary Organisations and Resource mobilisation and Community participation.

2.7 **Welfare for aged People**- problems and issues - Government Policy - welfare schemes and programs - Role of international agencies, Voluntary Organisations and Community participation for their development. Utilisation of their services in developmental activities.

2.8 **Labour Welfare** - problems and issues (working conditions, wages, health and problems related to organised and unorganised sectors) - Government Policy, welfare schemes and programs - Role of international agencies, community and Voluntary Organisations.

2.9 **Welfare of disabled persons** - problems and issues (inequality in educational and employment opportunity etc.) - Government Policy, welfare schemes and programs - Role of international agencies, community and Voluntary Organisations.

2.10 **People’s Rehabilitations** - (People affected by Development projects and Natural Calamities.) – Strategy and programs – Legal Provisions – Consideration of different aspects like economic, cultural, social, psychological etc.


2.12 **Consumer Protection:** Salient features of the existing act- Rights of consumers- Consumer disputes and redressal machinery, Different kinds of Forums- Objectives, Powers, functions, procedures, Consumer Welfare Fund.

2.13 **Values and Ethics:** Fostering of social norms, values, ethics through formal and informal agencies such as family, religion, education, media etc.

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**For G.S.- IV see next page**
I. ECONOMY AND PLANNING


1.3 Industry: Need - importance and role of industries in economic and social development, Growth Pattern, Structure of Large-scale Industries in India with special reference to Maharashtra. Small-scale, Cottage and Village industries, their problems and prospects. Impact of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation on SSIs. Maharashtra’s Policy, measures and programmes for development, promotion and monitoring of SSIs. Export Potential of Small scale and cottage industries. SEZs, SPVs.


1.5 Economic reforms: Background, Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation – (concept, meaning, scope and limitations). Economic Reforms at Centre and State Level. WTO Regime - Provisions and its implications and impact on Indian Economy, issues and problems.


1.7 Measurement and estimate of poverty – Poverty line: concept and facts, BPL, poverty eradication measures – fertility, nuptiality, mortality and morbidity in India - gender empowerment policies.

1.8 Factors determining employment - measures of unemployment - relation between income, poverty and employment - issues of distributional and social justice.

1.9 Economy of Maharashtra: salient features of agriculture, industry and service sectors - drought management in Maharashtra - FDI in Maharashtra.
2. ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT AND AGRICULTURE

2.1 Macro Economics: Methods of national income accounting. Functions of money - base money - high-power money - quantity theory of money - money multiplier. Monetary and non-monetary theories of inflation - control of inflation: monetary, fiscal and direct measures.


2.3 Growth, Development and International Economics:

(1) Indicators of development- sustainable development- development and environment – Green GDP.

(2) Factors of economic development: natural resource, population, human capital, infrastructure - theory of demographic transition- Human development index - human poverty index – gender empowerment measure

(3) Role of foreign capital and technology in growth - multi-national corporations.

(4) International trade as an engine of growth - theories of international trade

(5) IMF-IBRD-WTO - Regional Trade Agreements - SAARC - ASEAN.

2.4 Indian Agriculture, Rural Development and Cooperation:


(2) Size of land holding and productivity - Green Revolution and technological change - agricultural prices and terms of trade - farm subsidies–Public Distribution System - food security.

(3) Regional disparities in agricultural growth in India – agri-business and global marketing - agricultural credit in India.

(4) Sources of irrigation and water management - live-stock resource and their productivity - White Revolution, fisheries, poultry, forestry, horticulture and floriculture development in India and Maharashtra.

(5) Strategies of rural development during the plan period-rural infrastructure (social and economic)

(6) W.T.O. and agriculture - Farmer’s and Breeder’s Rights - biodiversity - GM technology. Implications of GATT (WTO) agreement in agricultural marketing.

(7) Marketing and pricing of agricultural inputs and outputs, price fluctuations and their cost, role of co-operatives in agricultural economy.

2.5 Agriculture:

(1) Importance of Agriculture in National Economy - Causes of low productivity - Government policies, schemes and programmes for agriculture production and developments such as land reforms and land utilisation, soil and water conservation, rainfed farming, Irrigation and its methods, Mechanization of Agriculture. Role of ICAR, MCAER.

(2) Problem of rural indebtedness, Agriculture credit- need, importance and Financial Institutions involved therein. NABARD and Bhu-Vikas Bank. Agriculture pricing- components, factors affecting prices of various Agriculture produces - Govt. support prices of various agriculture produces, Subsidies. Agriculture Marketing - present status, Value added products. Role of Govt and its institutes in agriculture marketing. (APC, APMC, etc.)
2.6 **Food and Nutrition:**
Trends in Food production and consumption in India, First and ensuing second Green Revolutions, self-sufficiency in food, Problem of food security, Problems and issues of storage, procurement, distribution, import and export of food. Calorific value of foods and its measurement, Energy and nutrient needs of human body for better health and balanced diet - common nutritional problems in India and its causes and effects, Govt. Policies, schemes, programs such as PDS, Food for work, Midday Meal Scheme and other nutritional programs. Proposed Food Security Act.

2.7 **Indian Industry, Infrastructure and Services Sector:**
(1) Trends, composition and growth of industries, infrastructure and services sector in India - role of public, private and cooperative sectors in India - small and cottage industries. BPO.
(2) Liberalisation and its effects on Indian industries - industrial sickness.

3. **SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENTS**


3.2 **Computer and Information Technology:** Role of computer in modern society, its applications in various spheres of life such as data communication, networking and web technologies, Cyber crime and its prevention. Use of I.T. in various services, Govt. programs such as Media Lab Asia, Vidya Vahini, Gyan Vahini, Community Information Centre etc. Major issues in IT industry - its prospects.

3.3 **Space Technology:** Indian space programmes, Indian Artificial satellites for telecommunication, television, education, broadcasting, weather forecasting, GPS, disaster warning. Indian missile program etc., Remote sensing, GIS and its application in weather forecasting, Disaster warning, water, soil, mineral resources development, agriculture and fisheries development, urban planning, ecological studies, GS and GIS.

3.4 **Biotechnology:** Its potential to improve human life and national economy through agricultural, industrial development and employment generation. Biotechnology as an essential and important tool of natural resource development. Areas of application - Agriculture, Animal breeding and Veterinary health-care, Pharmacuetics, Human healthcare, Food technology, energy generation, environment protection etc. Role and efforts of government in promoting, regulating and developing biotechnology in country. Ethical, Social, Legal issues related to biotechnological development, possible adverse effects of biotechnological development. Seed technology, its importance. Quality of seed. Different kinds of seeds and their seed production and processing techniques. BT cotton, BT brinjal, etc.


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दिनांक — १५/६/२०१६
चं. वि. पवार
अवर सचिव
महाराष्ट्र लोकसेवा आयोग