### राज्य सेवा (मुख्य) परीक्षा -२०२० पासून

**State Service (Main) Examination — from -2020**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पेपर क्र. व संकेतांक</th>
<th>विषय</th>
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<th>माध्यम</th>
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<th>प्रश्नपत्रिकेचे स्वरूप</th>
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<td>١ (अनिवार्य) (संकेतांक ०४२)</td>
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| पेपर क्र.१ मधील दोन विषयांसाठी एकच संयुक्त प्रश्नपत्रिका राहिल. मात्र दोनी भागांसाठी दोन स्वतंत्र उत्तरपुस्तिका राहतील. |

| पेपर क्र. २ मधील दोनी विषयांसाठी एकच संयुक्त प्रश्नपत्रिका व उत्तरपुस्तिका राहील। |

| पेपर क्र. ३ मधील दोनी विषयांसाठी एकच संयुक्त प्रश्नपत्रिका राहील. |

| पेपर क्र. ४ मधील दोनी विषयांसाठी एकच संयुक्त प्रश्नपत्रिका राहील. |

| पेपर क्र. ५ मधील दोनी विषयांसाठी एकच संयुक्त प्रश्नपत्रिका राहील. |

| पेपर क्र. ६ मधील दोनी विषयांसाठी एकच संयुक्त प्रश्नपत्रिका राहील. |

अथवासहभागिकेता पूर्ण पहा
### Paper Scheme 1: Marathi and English (Paraphrase / Verbal)

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<tr>
<th>क्रमांक</th>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>निबंध लेखन — दोनपेक्षा एका विषयाच्या सुमारे ४०० शब्द</td>
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<td>भाषांतर- मराठी उत्तरायचं मराठीत भाषांतर, सुमारे अर्थ पान/२ परिच्छेद</td>
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<td>सारांश लेखन</td>
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<td>भाग-२ इंग्रजी (एकूण -५० गुण)</td>
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<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 1/2Page/ paragraphs</td>
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<td>3) Precis writing</td>
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### Paper Scheme 2: Marathi and English (Comprehension / Bahuparya)

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<tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>मराठी (एकूण -५० गुण)</td>
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<td>व्याकरण — महणी, वाक्यप्रचार, समानार्थी/विरुध्धार्थी शब्द, शुद्धलेखन/विरामचिन्हे, इत्यादी</td>
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<td>आकलन- उत्तरायचं प्रश्नांचं उत्तरे लिहिणे.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>English (एकूण -५० गुण)</td>
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<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 GS-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 the candidates to study the latest and recent developments and happenings pertaining to the topics/sub topics mentioned below.

I. HISTORY:
1.1 Establishment of the British Rule in India: Arrival of the British East India Company, Wars against major Indian powers, Policy of subsidiary alliance, Doctrine of Lapse, Structure of British Raj upto 1857.
1.3 Renaissance Era:
   Socio-religious reform movements: Brahmo Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, Satyashodhak Samaj, Arya Samaj, Ramkrishna mission and Theosophical Society.
   1.3.2 Reform movements among the Sikhs and the Muslims, Depressed Classes Mission, Non-Brahmin movement and Justice Party.
1.4 Indian Economy under Colonial Rule:
1.5 Emergence and growth of Indian Nationalism:
Social background, formation of National Associations, Role of Press and Education in social awakening in pre-independent India, Revolt of 1857, foundation of Indian National Congress, the moderate phase, growth of extremism, Partition of Bengal, Home Rule Movement,
1.6 Famous movements against British Government:
   1.6.1- Peasant uprisings, Tribal uprising - Mutinies of – Raghoji Bhangre, Umaji Naik, etc. and Adivasi Movements.
   1.6.2- Revolutionary Movements: Revolts in Maharashtra-Vasudeo Phadke, Abhinav Bharat, Revolutionary Movements in Bengal & Punjab, Revolutionary movements of Indians in America, England, Azad Hind Sena.
   1.6.3- Communist (Leftist) Movement: The Communists and the Indian freedom struggle, Congress Socialist Party, Trade Union Movement.
1.7 National movement in Gandhian Era and Dr. B.R. Ambedkars approch to the problem of untouchability:
Gandhiji’s leadership and ideology of resistance, Gandhian mass movements, Non-cooperation movement, Civil Disobedience movement, Faizpur Congress session of 1936, Individual Satyagraha, Quit India Movement, Gandhiji and removal of untouchability.
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar’s approach to problem of untouchability, Movements for Annihilation of Caste - Dr. Ambedkar’s approach, Gandhi’s approach, Other Efforts; Unionist Party and Krishak Praja Party, Women’s participation in the National movement.
States’ Peoples’ movements.
1.8 Constitutional Development under British Government:
1.9 Growth of Communalism and the Partition of India:
   Muslim politics and Freedom movement (Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and Ali Gar movement, Muslim League and Ali Brothers, Iqbal, Jinnah), Politics of Hindu Mahasabha.
1.10 Toward the Transfer of Power:
1.11 India after Independence:
Consequences of Partition, Integration of Princely states, Linguistic reorganization of states, Sanyukta Maharashtra movement – Involvement of major political parties and personalities involved therein, Relations with neighbouring countries, India’s role in International Politics: Non-alignment policy-Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Indira Gandhi; Progress in Agriculture, Industry, Education, Science and Technology, Emergence of Indira Gandhi’s Leadership, Liberation of Bangladesh, Coalition Governments in States, Students’ unrest, Jayaprakash Narayan and Emergency. Terrorism in Kashmir, Panjab and Assam, Naxalism and Maoism, Environmental Movement, Women’s Movement and Ethnic Movement.


2. GEOGRAPHY – (With Special Reference to Maharashtra) :

2.1 Geomorphology:

2.2 Climatology:

2.3 Human Geography:

2.4 Economic Geography (Special Reference to Maharashtra):
- Economic Activities- Farming – Crops and cropping patterns in Maharashtra.
- Fishing – Fishing in Inland water and Arabian sea. Problems of the fisherman, modernization in fishing.
- Tourism – Types of Tourism, Cultural Heritage (Caves, Forts and Historical Monuments)
- Knowledge Based Economic Activities – Electronic Industry. I.T. Parks in Maharashtra State specially in Pune city- Silicon valley of India. CTBT. Role of R and D. Institutes in Maharashtra State.

2.5 Population Geography (Special Reference to Maharashtra):

2.6 Environmental Geography (Special Reference to Maharashtra)

2.7 Geography and Aero- Space Technology:
The Term of Aero (sky) and space. GIS, GPS and Remote Sensing. The Era of Space Technology in relation to – Defence, Banking, Internet, Telecommunication. Planning in Transportation. (Railways, Roads, Navy and Air transportation.) Health and Education.
2.8 a. Fundamental of Remote sensing :
- Basic concept of remote sensing
- Data and information
- Remote sensing data collection
- Remote sensing advantages and limitation
- Remote sensing process
- Electro-magnetic Spectrum.
- Energy interactions with atmosphere and with earth surface features (soil, water, vegetation)
- Indian Satellites and Sensors characteristics
- Map Resolution
- Image and False color composite
- Elements of visual interpretation and digital data.
- Passive and active microwave remote sensing
- Multispectral remote sensing and its applications

b. Aerial Photographs :
- Types and uses of aerial photographs
- Types of cameras and their applications
- Error determination and spatial resolution
- Aerial photography interpretation and map scales
- Overlapping stereo photography

c. GIS and its applications :
- Introduction to Geographical Information Systems (GIS)
- Components of GIS
- Geospatial data – spatial and attribute data
- Coordinate systems
- Map Projections and types
- Raster data and models
- Vector data and models
- GIS task – input manipulations, management, query analysis and visualization
- Land use land cover change analysis
- Digital elevation model (DEM)
- Triangulated irregular network data models (TIN)
- Applications of GIS to solve the societal needs in natural resource management and disaster management

3. AGRICULTURE
3.1: Agroecology:
- Concept of an ecosystem, structure and function
- Energy flow in ecosystem
- Types and characteristics of ecosystem
- Biodiversity, its sustainable management and conservation , conservation agriculture
- Role of an individual in conservation of natural resources
- Social issues and environment related to crop production
- Carbon credit : concept, exchange of carbon credits, carbon sequestration, importance, meaning and ways
- Environmental ethics : Climate change, global warming, acid rain, ozone layer depletion, nuclear accidents , holocaust and their impact on agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries, contingent crop planning.

3.2: Soils :
- Soil as a natural body, pedological and edaphological concept of soil
- Soil genesis : soil forming rocks and minerals
- Process and factors of soil formation
- Physical, chemical and biological properties of soil
- Soil profile and components of soil
- Soil as a source of plant nutrients, essential and beneficial plant nutrients and their role, forms of plant nutrients in soil
- Soil organic matter - sources, composition, properties, factors affecting SOM, its importance and influence of SOM on soil properties
- Soil organisms - macro and micro-organisms, their beneficial and harmful effects on soil and plant
- Soil pollution: sources of soil pollution, behaviour of pesticides and inorganic contaminants, prevention and mitigation of soil pollution
- Problem soils and their reclamation
- Remote sensing and GIS in diagnosis and management of problem soils
- Soil erosion, types and soil erosion control measures
- Organic farming
- Nano technology, precision farming

3.3 Water Management: Hydrological cycle –
- Rainfed and dryland Agriculture
- Water conservation techniques
- Drought and crop mitigation
- Runoff and water harvesting
- Concept, objectives, principles, components of watershed management and factors affecting watershed management
- Irrigation water quality, water pollution and effect of industrial effluents, Drainage of water logged soils,
- Criteria for scheduling irrigation, water use efficiency and irrigation efficiencies,
- Inter-linking of rivers,
- Irrigation and water requirement of crops,
- Irrigation systems and fertigation

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For GS-II see next page
The Constitution of India:
- Making of the Constitution
- Salient Features of the Constitution
- Philosophy of the Constitution (Secular, Democratic, Socialist)
- Fundamental Rights
- Abolition of Right to Property as a FR
- Inclusion of RTE as a fundamental right
- Directive Principles of State Policy,
  - Relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy
  - Right to work (MGNREGA),
  - Right to Information
- Fundamental Duties
- Independent Judiciary
- Amendment Procedure and Major Amendments to the Constitution
- Judicial Review and the Doctrine of Basic Features (Keshavanand Bharati, Maneka versus State of Madras, Minerva Mills case)
- Structure and Functions of Major Commissions and Boards
  - Election Commission of India
  - Union and State Public Service Commissions
  - National Women's Commission
  - National Human Rights Commission
  - National Minorities Commissions
  - National S.C. Commissions
  - National S.T. Commissions
  - River Water Dispute Settlements Board
  - Central Information Commission

2. a) Indian Federalism
- Distribution of legislative powers: Union List, State List, Concurrent List, Residuary Powers
- Article 370 (now removed), Article 371 and asymmetrical federalism
- Linguistic Re-organisation of states
- Issue of Regional imbalance and the Formation of New States
- Centre - State relations: Administrative, Executive and Financial Relations
- Inter-State relations: Inter-State Councils, Zonal Councils
- Niti Ayog and the changing nature of fiscal federalism
- Sarkaria Commission Recommendations

b) Indian Political System (Structure, Powers and Functions of Governments) Nature of Indian Federation-Union & State – Legislature, Executive & Judiciary, centre-state Relations- Administrative, Executive & financial; Relations, statutory Powers, Allocation of subject
- The Union Executive:
  - President,
  - Vice President
  - Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
  - Attorney General of India
  - Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- The Union Legislature:
  - Parliament
  - Speaker and Deputy Speaker
  - Parliamentary Committees
  - Parliament’s control over Executive
• Judiciary
  o Organisation of Judiciary: Integrated Judiciary
  o Role, Powers and Functions of the Supreme Court and High Courts, Subordinate Courts- Lokpal, Lokayukt and Lok Nyayalaya
  o Judiciary as a protector of the Constitutional Order and Fundamental Rights
  o Judicial Activism
  o Public Interest Litigation

3. Evolution of Indian Administration:
   a. Pre-British Period
   b. British Period
   c. After Independence Period

4. State Government and Administration (With Special Reference to Maharashtra):
   a. Formation and Reorganization of Maharashtra State
   b. Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers
   c. State Secretariat, Chief Secretary-Functions and Role
   d. Legislature- Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council- Powers and Function

5. Rural and Urban Local Government and Administration:
   Attributes of Local Government
   • Rural Local Government and Administration
     a. Gram Sabha, Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad- Composition, Powers and Functions.
     Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Block Development Officer (BDO), and Gram Sevak- Functions and Role
     b. 73rd Constitutional Amendment- Importance and Features
     c. Rural Development and Panchayati Raj
   • Urban Local Government and Administration
     Chief Officer and Municipal Commissioner-Functions and Role
     b. 74th Constitutional Amendment –Main Features
     c. Urban Development and Urban Local Bodies

6. District Administration:
   a. Evolution and Development of District Administration in India
   b. District Collector- Powers and Functions, Changing Role of District Collector, Sub-Divisional Officer, Tahasildar and Talathi- Functions and Role
   c. Law and Order- Agencies of Law and Order- District Collector, District Police Superintendent and Citizens

7. Political Parties and Pressure Groups:
   • Changing Nature of India’s Party system
   • National Parties & Regional Parties
     o Ideology
     o Organisation
     o Party Funding
     o Electoral performance
     o Social Bases
     o Major Interest Groups in Maharashtra

8. The Electoral Process
   • Main features of Electoral Process
   • Adult Franchise
   • Single member territorial Constituencies
   • Reserved constituencies
   • Election Machinery: Election Commission of India, State Election Commissions
   • General Elections for Lok Sabha & State Assemblies
   • Elections to Local Bodies
   • Issues in conducting Free and Fair Elections
   • Electoral Reforms
     o Issue of Electoral Funding & Expenditure
     o Electronic Voting Machines
     o VVPAT

9. Mass Media:
   • Role and impact of Print and Electronic Media in Policy making, formation of Public opinion and Public education.
   • Press Council of India
   • Code of conduct for Mass Media
     o Issue of Fake News, paid news
   • Portrayal of women in mass media
• Freedom of speech and expression and limitations there-on
• Emerging Challenges of Social Media

10. Education 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
• Contemporary Challenges in Higher Education today
• ICT in Education: NMEICT, E-Pathshala, E-PG Pathshala, SWAYAM
• Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

11. Administrative Law: Rule of law, Separation of powers, Delegated legislation, Administrative Discretion
Administrative Tribunals, Principles of Natural Justice, Vigilance Commission, Lokpal & Lokayukta, Constitutional protection to public servants.


13. Some Pertinent Laws:
(1) Environment Protection Act, 1986: Definitions, Object, Machinery and Measures provided therein.
(3) Right to Information Act, 2005: Definitions, Rights of Applicants, duty of Public Authority, exceptions to the information sought, Appeals, Penalties.
(6) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989: Definitions, Object, Machinery and Measures provided therein.
(8) Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955: Definitions, Object, Machinery and Measures provided therein.


15. Financial Administration:
   a. Budgetary Process- Preparation, Enactment and Execution of Budget
   b. Control over Public Expenditure- Parliamentary Control, The Finance Ministry Control, Control through Committees- Public Accounts Committee (PAC), Estimate Committee and Committee on Public Undertakings
   c. Comptroller and Auditor General of India- Functions and Role

16. Agricultural Administration and Rural Economy:
   a. Green Revolution
   b. White Revolution

17. Public Services:
   a. All India Services, Central Services and State Services - Constitutional Position and Functions
   b. Recruitment and Training – Types of Recruitment and Training
   c. Training Institutes:
      Lal Bahadur Shastri Academy of Administration
      Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy
      Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA)
      Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA)
   d. Central Secretariat- Prime Minister Office, Cabinet Secretary-Power, Functions and Role

18. Constitutional and Statutory Bodies :
   b. Statutory Institutions- Lokpal and Lok Aayukta

19. Concepts, Approaches and Theories in Public Administration:

20. Public Policy:
   a. Public Policy–Formulation, Implementation, Evaluation and Analysis
   b. Public Policies and Globalization
   c. Public Policy Process in India

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For GS-III see next page
1. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT:

1.1 Human Resource Development in India -
Present Dimensions of Population in India – Quantitative aspect (Size, Growth, Growth Rate, Age, Sex, Rural and Urban population, Birth Rate, Mortality Rate) Qualitative aspect (Education, Healthcare, Human Development Index, Population policy, population explosion, population projection upto 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 in employment in India, Demand estimate of skilled manpower in different sectors and areas, government’s policy and schemes to reduce unemployment. Institutions engaged in development of human resource and field of education - UGC, AICTE, NCTE, RUSA, ITIs, NCVT, IMC, NCERT, NIEA, IIT, IIM)

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 Research, IITs, IIMs, NITs, Right to Education-2009, NEP-2019 as updated

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. NSDC (National Skill development Corporation)
- National Skill Development Programme
- Strategies in penetrating vocational education in rural areas
- Industry Institute Partnership (Internships and Apprenticeship)
- Sector wise employment opportunities
- Setting up one’s own entrepreneurial unit
- Introducing vocational education at an early age (After Primary education Age group 14+)
- Vocational education in Service sector (Hospitality, Hospitals, Paramedics etc.)
- Vocational education for women empowerment
- Government programs related to vocational education as updated.

1.4 Health -
World Health Organisation (WHO) Objective, Structure, Functions and Programmes , Health policy of India, various schemes and programme, health care system in India, Vital Statistics of Health in India, problems and issues related to health care (Malnutrition, Maternal Mortality Ratio, etc.) Janani-Bal Suraksha Yojana, National Rural Health Mission, Pradhanmantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY)

1.5 Rural Development -
Empowerment of Panchayat Raj System, role of Gram-panchayat in rural development, land reforms and development, Schemes and programmes of agriculture and farmer welfare, role of cooperative institutes in rural development, financial institutes involved in rural development (Self Help Group-(SHG), Micro-finance) rural employment schemes, rural water supply programme and sanitation programme, infrastructure development e.g. energy, transportation, housing and communication in rural area, national rural employment guarantee schemes (NREGS), Mission Antodaya, Gram Swaraj Abhiyan

2. HUMAN RIGHTS:


2.2 Child Development :
Problems and issues (Infant mortality, malnutrition, child labour, children education etc.) government policies,
welfare schemes and programmes –Role of international agencies, voluntary organizations, NGOs, community resources. Child labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, Protection of Children from Sexual Offence Act, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

2.3** Women Development:**
Problems and issues of Women (Gender inequality, violence against women, Sex ratio, Female infanticide, Female foeticide, etc.) Government policy, schemes and programmes for women development, Welfare and Empowerment, Role of international agencies, voluntary organizations and community resources. Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA),

2.4** Youth development:**
Problems and issues (unemployment, unrest, drug addiction etc), Government policy - development schemes and programme, Role of international agencies, voluntary organization and community resources. National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, National Youth Policy.

2.5** Tribal development:**
Problems and issues (Malnutrition, Integration and development etc) Tribal welfare- government policy, welfare schemes and programmes, Role of international agencies, voluntary organizations and community resources. Forest Rights Act.

2.6** Development for Socially deprived classes** - 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, Voluntary Organisations in employment and rehabilitation.

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 Act 1986:** Definitions, Objects, Salient features of the existing act- Rights of consumers, Consumer disputes and redressal machinery, Different kinds of Forums- Jurisdiction, Powers, functions, procedures and Appeals.

2.13** Values, Ethics and Norms**
Fostering of social norms, Socialisation, values and ethics through formal and informal agencies such as Family, Religion, Education, Media etc.

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For GS-IV see next page
GENERAL STUDIES –IV
ECONOMY AND PLANNING, ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT AND AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.

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 the candidates to study the latest and recent developments and happenings pertaining to the topics/sub topics mentioned below.

1. MACRO-ECONOMICS


1.2 Growth & Development:
Indicators of development- Social and Economic Indicators of Development, Inclusive development, sustainable development- development and environment– Green GDP, SDGs.
Measurement and estimate of poverty– Poverty line, human poverty index.
Relation between income, poverty and employment- issues of distributional and social justice, social security initiatives in India.

1.3 Public Finance: Role of public finance in market economy (Market failure & Development oriented)- Criteria for public investment. Merit goods and public goods, Sources of revenue- incidence and effect, Types of public expenditure, budget deficits, Fiscal Deficits - Concepts, Control of Deficits, Public debt, Performance Based Budgeting and Zero Based Budgeting, Gender based budgeting.

1.4 Money: Functions of money- base money– high-powered money- quantity theory of money - money multiplier. Monetary and non-monetary theories of inflation - control of inflation: monetary, fiscal and direct measures

1.5 International Trade and International Capital:

2 INDIAN ECONOMY

2.1 Indian Economy- Overview:
Challenges in Indian Economy- Poverty, Unemployment and Regional Imbalances- Eradication measures.
Planning- Types & rationale, Planning Commission, NITI Aayog.
Economic reforms: Background, Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation – (concept, meaning, scope and limitations). Economic Reforms at Central and State Level.

2.2 Indian Agriculture & Rural Development:
Role of agriculture in economic development- interrelationship between agriculture, industry and services sectors, Regional disparities in agricultural growth in India
Agricultural productivity- Green Revolution and technological change, GM technology, agricultural pricing, Agricultural marketing, agricultural credit & NABARD
Irrigation and water management
Live-stock resource and their productivity–White Revolution, fisheries, poultry, forestry, horticulture and floriculture development in India and Maharashtra.
Farm subsidies- Support prices & institutional measures, Public Distribution System- food security, Implications of GATT agreement in agricultural marketing.
Strategies of rural development, rural infrastructure (social and economic)

2.3 Co-operation: Concept, Meaning, Objectives, new principles of co-operation. Growth and diversification of co-operative movement in India & Maharashtra, Self Help Groups.
State policy and Co-operative sector- Legislation, Supervision, Audit and Aid.

2.4 Monetary & Financial Sector: Indian financial system- structure, Role of RBI, Monetary & Credit Policy, Transmission mechanism, Inflation targeting in India, Growth in banking & non- banking financial institutions

2.5 Public Finance and Financial Institutions: Sources of revenue (Central & State), Public Expenditure (Centre and States)- Growth and causes. Public Expenditure Reform - Review of Tax Reforms- VAT, GST. Central & State deficits & deficit financing. Public debt- Growth, Composition and Burden. Problem of States' Indebtedness to Centre. Finance Commissions in India, Fiscal Reforms in India

2.6 Industry and Services Sector:
Importance and role of industries in economic and social development. Growth Pattern, Structure of Large-scale Industries in India with special reference to Maharashtra. MSMEs- Growth, problems, prospects & policies, SEZs, SPVs. Industrial sickness- measures, Industrial exit policy. Industrial policies- pre & post-1991, India & Ease of doing business. Composition and growth of services sector in India. Indian labour- issues, measures & reforms, Social security measures

2.7 Infrastructure Development:
Types of infrastructure, Growth of infrastructure such as Energy, Water supply and sanitation, Housing, Transport (Road, Ports etc.), Communications (Post and Telegraphs, Telecommunication), Network of Radio, TV, Internet. Problems related to Infrastructure in India. Infrastructure financing- challenges & policy alternatives- Public-Private Sector Partnership (PPP). FDI and Infrastructure Development, Privatisation of infrastructure development. Centre and State Government Policies for Infrastructure Development- SPVs., Affordable housing, slum rehabilitation

2.8 International Trade & Capital:
Growth, Composition and Direction of India's Foreign Trade. Foreign trade policy – Export Promotion initiatives. Foreign Capital flows- Composition and Growth- FPI, FDI. E-Commerce, external commercial borrowings. Role of Multinationals. International Credit Rating institutions & India. Exchange rate management in India

2.9 Economy of Maharashtra: Salient features of agriculture, industry and service sectors, GoM policies for agriculture, industry and service sectors, drought management in Maharashtra. FDI in Maharashtra, Maharashtra in comparison with rest of India.

2.10 Agriculture:
1. Importance of Agriculture in National Economy – Causes of low productivity – Contribution of Agriculture to the National income and employment. Basic Agricultural inputs, farm size and productivity, Govt. Policies towards doubling farmers income. Other 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. General price index, inflation and deflation. GST and agricultural taxation. Present Status and prospects of international trade agreements in Agriculture (WTO etc.) Different Crop Insurance Schemes in India, Role of ICAR, MCAER.

2. Problem of rural indebtedness and Agriculture credit-
- Need, Importance and role of credit in Indian agriculture. Classification, Sources and agencies of agriculture finances like commercial and co-operative banks, NABARD, RRB and others. Loan repayment plans. Kissan Credit Card (KCC) scheme.
- Agriculture pricing – Components and factors of agriculture prices, Government support prices of various agriculture produces. Commission for agriculture cost and prices. (CACP), Government agencies helping in purchase, marketing and storage of agricultural commodities (NAFED, NCDC etc.)
- Agriculture marketing, market and market structure, market integration, types of risk in agricultural marketing. Role of government and its institution in agricultural marketing (APMC, NAFED, NCDC, E Nam etc.)

2.11 Food and Nutrition: Trends in food production and consumption in India, Self-sufficiency in food. Problem of food security. Problems and issues of food spoilage, storage, procurement, distribution, import and export of food. Common nutritional problems in India. Government Policies, schemes, programs such as PDS, Food for work, Mid-day Meal Scheme and other nutritional programs. Green revolution and its impact on food self-sufficiency. Oil for food programme, Nutritional security. National food security Act 2013.

3. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENTS

3.1 Energy Science:
Conventional energy sources:- Fossil Fuels and combustion, Thermal, Hydropower (Tidal Power and wave power). Essential Fluid mechanics for energy conversion.

3.2 Computer and Information Technology-
Introduction - Computer hardware, Software, Accessories
Communication- Networking-wired/wireless, Internet, web technology, static/ dynamic web pages, web hosting.
Latest Tools and Technologies- Cloud computing, social networking, blockchain. Internet of Things (IoT), Virtual Reality/ Augmented Reality (VR/AR), messaging, search engine, digital financial services, Artificial Intelligence/ Machine Learning (AI/ML)
Government Initiative - Media Lab Asia, Digital India etc.
Security- Network and Information security, forensic, cyber law.

3.3 Space Science and Technology: Indian space policies and programmes, space missions, ISRO, Introduction, working principle, and applications of Indian Artificial satellites viz. Television, broadcasting, Telecommunication, Weather forecasting, GPS, disaster forecasting, Education. Satellite launch vehicles, Space debris.
Remote sensing and its applications.- GIS and its applications like engineering and planning. Facilities managements, environmental and natural resources managements, street network, land information system.

3.4 BIO-TECHNOLOGY
3.4.2 Bio-technology in Agriculture- Introduction, History, Biopesticides, Biofertilizers, Biofuels, Environmental Cleanup, Bioremediation, Biodiversity conservation.
3.4.3 Plant Tissue Culture- Modern Techniques, Applications, Secondary Metabolities.
3.4.4 Immunology- Immunodiagnostic Techniques, Animal Cell Technology.
3.4.5 Application of DNA Technology in Human and Animals- Transgenic animals. Cloning and Stem Cell Research, Human DNA Profiling, Methods and Principles of Personal Identification, Applied Human Genetics, Paternity Diagnosis, Genetic Counselling, DNA Technology in Disease Medicine, Serogenetics, Cytogenetics, Detection of Cancer and Microbial Infection.
3.4.6 Vaccines- Conventional and Modern Vaccines.
3.4.7 Fermentation- Industrially important fermentation products
3.4.8 Bioethics- Bioethics in Health care, Artificial reproductive Technology, Prenatal diagnosis, Genetics screening, Gene therapy, Transplantation Technology.
3.4.9 Biosafety- Biosecurity, Biosafety levels for specific organisms, DBT Guidelines.

3.5 India's Nuclear Programme : Introduction, necessity, salient features, Recent Nuclear Policies, Nuclear Tests, Nuclear Thermal power generation- principle, construction, working and environment. Nuclear waste, nuclear accidents etc. Nuclear power plants in India- Use of nuclear technology like consumer products, food and agriculture, medicines etc.

3.6 Disaster Management- (Special reference to Maharashtra) Definitions, Environmental Stress, Classification of Disaster.
Natural Disaster- Causes, Effects and Mitigation measures. Earthquakes, Tsunamis, Floods, Land Slides, Draughts, Fires, Lightning etc.
Man-made Disaster- Causes, effects and mitigation measures- Desertification, soil erosion. Forest, Farm and Building fires.
Terrorism and Activists- Bomb blasts- Attacks in the urban centres and dense populated areas.

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राज्य सेवा (मुख्य) परीक्षा -2020 पासून

State Service (Main) Examination — from -2020

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<th>पेपर क्र. व संकेतांक</th>
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पेपर क्र. १ मधील दोनी विषयांसाठी एकच संयुक्त प्रश्नपत्रिका राहिल. मात्र दोनी भागांसाठी दोन स्वतंत्र उत्तरपत्रिका राहील.

| पेपर क्र. २ (अनिवार्य) (संकेतांक ०४३) | सामान्य अध्ययन (पेपर-१) | १५० | १५० | पदवी | मराठी व इंग्रजी | दोन तास | वस्तुनिष्ठ बहुपद्वारी |
| मराठी | ५० | -- | पदवी | मराठी |
| इंग्रजी | ५० | -- | पदवी | इंग्रजी |

पेपर क्र. २ मधील दोनी विषयांसाठी एकच संयुक्त प्रश्नपत्रिका व उत्तरपत्रिका राहील.

| पेपर क्र. ३ (अनिवार्य) (संकेतांक ०३१) | सामान्य अध्ययन (पेपर-२) | १५० | १५० | पदवी | मराठी व इंग्रजी | दोन तास | वस्तुनिष्ठ बहुपद्वारी |
| पेपर क्र. ४ (अनिवार्य) (संकेतांक ०३२) | सामान्य अध्ययन (पेपर-२) | १५० | १५० | पदवी | मराठी व इंग्रजी | दोन तास | वस्तुनिष्ठ बहुपद्वारी |
| पेपर क्र. ५ (अनिवार्य) (संकेतांक ०३३) | सामान्य अध्ययन (पेपर-२) | १५० | १५० | पदवी | मराठी व इंग्रजी | दोन तास | वस्तुनिष्ठ बहुपद्वारी |
| पेपर क्र. ६ (अनिवार्य) (संकेतांक ०३४) | सामान्य अध्ययन (पेपर-२) | १५० | १५० | पदवी | मराठी व इंग्रजी | दोन तास | वस्तुनिष्ठ बहुपद्वारी |

अध्यायार्थाकरोता पुढील पृष्ठ पाहा
### Paper 1: Marathi and English (Subjective/ Objective)

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<td>निबंध लेखन — दोनपैकी एका विषयावर सुमारे ४०० शब्द</td>
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<td>भाषांतर- इंग्रजी उत्ता-याचे मराठीत भाषांतर, सुमारे अर्ध पान/२ परिच्छेद</td>
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<td>भाग-२ इंग्रजी (एकूण -५० गुण)</td>
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<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 1/2Page/ paragraphs</td>
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### Paper 2: Marathi and English (Comprehensive / Fill-up)

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<td>आकलन- उत्ता-याहांतरले प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहिणे.</td>
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<td>English (एकूण -५० गुण)</td>
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<td>Grammar — Idioms, Phrases, Synonyms/ Antonyms, Correct formation of words and sentences, Punctuation, etc.</td>
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For GS-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 the candidates to study the latest and recent developments and happenings pertaining to the topics/sub topics mentioned below.

I. HISTORY :
1.1 Establishment of the British Rule in India: Arrival of the British East India Company, Wars against major Indian powers, Policy of subsidiary alliance, Doctrine of Lapse, Structure of British Raj upto 1857.


1.3 Renaissance Era :
Socio-religious reform movements: Brahmo Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, Satyashodhak Samaj, Arya Samaj, Ramkrishna mission and Theosophical Society.
1.3.2 Reform movements among the Sikhs and the Muslims, Depressed Classes Mission, Non-Brahmin movement and Justice Party.


1.5 Emergence and growth of Indian Nationalism: Social background, formation of National Associations, Role of Press and Education in social awakening in pre-independent India, Revolt of 1857, foundation of Indian National Congress, the moderate phase, growth of extremism, Partition of Bengal, Home Rule Movement, Role of important personalities - Surendranath Banerjee, Firozshah Mehta, Dadabhai Naoroji, A. O. Hume, Bipinchandra Pal, Lala Lajpat Rai, Annie Besant, Aurobindo Ghosh, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Javaharlal Nehru & Others.

1.6 Famous movements against British Government:
1.6.1- Peasant uprisings, Tribal uprising - Mutinies of – Raghoji Bhangre, Umaji Naik, etc. and Adivasi Movements.
1.6.2- Revolutionary Movements: Revolts in Maharashtra-Vasudeo Phadke, Abhinav Bharat, Revolutionary Movements in Bengal & Punjab, Revolutionary movements of Indians in America, England, Azad Hind Sena.
1.6.3- Communist (Leftist) Movement: The Communists and the Indian freedom struggle, Congress Socialist Party, Trade Union Movement.

1.7 National movement in Gandhian Era and Dr. B.R. Ambedkars approach to the problem of untouchability: Gandhiji’s leadership and ideology of resistance, Gandhian mass movements, Non-cooperation movement, Civil Disobedience movement, Faizpur Congress session of 1936, Individual Satyagraha, Quit India Movement, Gandhiji and removal of untouchability.
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar’s approach to problem of untouchability, Movements for Annihilation of Caste - Dr. Ambedkar’s approach, Gandhiji’s approach, Other Efforts; Unionist Party and Krishak Praja Party, Women’s participation in the National movement.

States' Peoples' movements.

1.8 Constitutional Development under British Government:

1.9 Growth of Communalism and the Partition of India: Muslim politics and Freedom movement (Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and Aliagar movement, Muslim League and Ali Brothers, Iqbal, Jinnah), Politics of Hindu Mahasabha.


1.11 India after Independence: Consequences of Partition, Integration of Princely states, Linguistic reorganization of states, Sanyukta Maharashtra movement – Involvement of major political parties and personali tities involved therein, Relations with neighbouring countries, India’s role in International Politics: Non-align ment policy-Nehru, Lai Bahadur Shastri, Indira Gandhi; Progress in Agriculture, Industry, Education, Science and Technology, Emergence of Indira Gandhi’s Leadership, Liberation of Bangladesh, Coalition Governments in States, Students’ unrest, Jayaprakash Narayan and Emergency. Terrorism in Kashmir, Panjab and Assam, Naxalism and Maoism, Environmental Movement, Women’s Movement and Ethnic Movement.


2. GEOGRAPHY – (With Special Reference to Maharashtra):  

2.1 **Geomorphology**:  

2.2 **Climatology**:  

2.3 **Human Geography**:  
School of thoughts in Human Geography. Determinism and Possibilism, Stop and Go Determinism, Different approaches to achieve Development.  

2.4 **Economic Geography (Special Reference to Maharashtra)**:  
- **Economic Activities**: Farming – Crops and cropping patterns in Maharashtra.  
- **High Yield Varieties (HYV)**: Modern Techniques in Agriculture. Organic farming sustainable agriculture.  
- **Govt. policies about agriculture.**  
- **Fishing**: Fishing in Inland water and Arabian sea. Problems of the fisherman, modernization in fishing.  
- **Minerals and Fuels**: Major minerals and fuels in Maharashtra. Reservoirs and Exploitations of minerals. Problem of mining in Maharashtra.  
- **Tourism**: Types of Tourism, Cultural Heritage (Caves, Forts and Historical Monuments)  
- **Knowledge Based Economic Activities**: Electronic Industry. I.T. Parks in Maharashtra State specially in Pune city- Silicon valley of India. CTBT. Role of R and D Institutes in Maharashtra State.

2.5 **Population Geography (Special Reference to Maharashtra)**:  

2.6 **Environmental Geography (Special Reference to Maharashtra)**:  

2.7 **Geography and Aero- Space Technology**:  
The Term of Aero (sky) and space. GIS, GPS and Remote Sensing. The Era of Space Technology in relation to – Defence, Banking, Internet, Telecommunication. Planning in Transportation. (Railways, Roads, Navy and Air transportation.)  
Health and Education.  
2.8 a. **Fundamental of Remote sensing** :
- Basic concept of remote sensing
- Data and information
- Remote sensing data collection
- Remote sensing advantages and limitation
- Remote sensing process
- Electro-magnetic Spectrum.
- Energy interactions with atmosphere and with earth surface features (soil, water, vegetation)
- Indian Satellites and Sensors characteristics
- Map Resolution
- Image and False color composite
- Elements of visual interpretation and digital data.
- Passive and active microwave remote sensing
- Multispectral remote sensing and its applications

b. **Aerial Photographs** :
- Types and uses of aerial photographs
- Types of cameras and their applications
- Error determination and spatial resolution
- Aerial photography interpretation and map scales
- Overlapping stereo photography

c. **GIS and its applications** :
- Introduction to Geographical Information Systems (GIS)
- Components of GIS
- Geospatial data – spatial and attribute data
- Coordinate systems
- Map Projections and types
- Raster data and models
- Vector data and models
- GIS task – input manipulations, management, query analysis and visualization
- Land use land cover change analysis
- Digital elevation model (DEM)
- Triangulated irregular network data models (TIN)
- Applications of GIS to solve the societal needs in natural resource management and disaster management

3. **AGRICULTURE**

3.1: **Agroecology**:
- Concept of an ecosystem, structure and function
- Energy flow in ecosystem
- Types and characteristics of ecosystem
- Biodiversity, its sustainable management and conservation, conservation agriculture
- Role of an individual in conservation of natural resources
- Social issues and environment related to crop production
- Carbon credit: concept, exchange of carbon credits, carbon sequestration, importance, meaning and ways
- Environmental ethics: Climate change, global warming, acid rain, ozone layer depletion, nuclear accidents, holocaust and their impact on agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries, contingent crop planning.

3.2: **Soils**:
- Soil as a natural body, pedological and edaphological concept of soil
- Soil genesis: soil forming rocks and minerals
- Process and factors of soil formation
- Physical, chemical and biological properties of soil
- Soil profile and components of soil
- Soil as a source of plant nutrients, essential and beneficial plant nutrients and their role, forms of plant nutrients in soil
- Soil organic matter - sources, composition, properties, factors affecting SOM, its importance and influence of SOM on soil properties
- Soil organisms - macro and micro-organisms, their beneficial and harmful effects on soil and plant
- Soil pollution: sources of soil pollution, behaviour of pesticides and inorganic contaminants, prevention and mitigation of soil pollution
- Problem soils and their reclamation
- Remote sensing and GIS in diagnosis and management of problem soils
- Soil erosion, types and soil erosion control measures
3.3 **Water Management**: Hydrological cycle –
- Rainfed and dryland Agriculture
- Water conservation techniques
- Drought and crop mitigation
- Runoff and water harvesting
- Concept, objectives, principles, components of watershed management and factors affecting watershed management
- Irrigation water quality, water pollution and effect of industrial effluents, Drainage of water logged soils,
- Criteria for scheduling irrigation, water use efficiency and irrigation efficiencies,
- Inter-linking of rivers,
- Irrigation and water requirement of crops,
- Irrigation systems and fertigation

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For GS-II see next page
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.

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

1. The Constitution of India:
   - Making of the Constitution
   - Salient Features of the Constitution
   - Philosophy of the Constitution (Secular, Democratic, Socialist)
   - Fundamental Rights
   - Abolition of Right to Property as a FR
   - Inclusion of RTE as a fundamental right
   - Directive Principles of State Policy,
     - Relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy
     - Right to work (MGNREGA),
     - Right to Information
   - Fundamental Duties
   - Independent Judiciary
   - Amendment Procedure and Major Amendments to the Constitution
   - Judicial Review and the Doctrine of Basic Features (Keshavanand Bharati, Maneka versus State of Madras, Minerva Mills case)
   - Structure and Functions of Major Commissions and Boards
     - Election Commission of India
     - Union and State Public Service Commissions
     - National Women's Commission
     - National Human Rights Commission
     - National Minorities Commissions
     - National S.C. Commissions
     - National S.T. Commissions
     - River Water Dispute Settlements Board
     - Central Information Commission

2. a) Indian Federalism
   - Distribution of legislative powers: Union List, State List, Concurrent List, Residuary Powers
   - Article 370 (now removed), Article 371 and asymmetrical federalism
   - Linguistic Re-organisation of states
   - Issue of Regional imbalance and the Formation of New States
   - Centre - State relations: Administrative, Executive and Financial Relations
   - Inter-State relations: Inter-State Councils, Zonal Councils
   - Niti Ayog and the changing nature of fiscal federalism
   - Sarkaria Commission Recommendations

b) Indian Political System (Structure, Powers and Functions of Governments) Nature of Indian Federation-Union & State – Legislature, Executive & Judiciary, centre-state Relations- Administrative, Executive & financial; Relations, statutory Powers, Allocation of subject

- **The Union Executive:**
  - President,
  - Vice President
  - Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
  - Attorney General of India
  - Comptroller and Auditor General of India

- **The Union Legislature:**
  - Parliament
  - Speaker and Deputy Speaker
  - Parliamentary Committees
  - Parliament’s control over Executive
• Judiciary
  o Organisation of Judiciary: Integrated Judiciary
  o Role, Powers and Functions of the Supreme Court and High Courts, Subordinate Courts- Lokpal, Lokayukt and Lok Nyayalaya
  o Judiciary as a protector of the Constitutional Order and Fundamental Rights
  o Judicial Activism
  o Public Interest Litigation

3. Evolution of Indian Administration:
   a. Pre-British Period
   b. British Period
   c. After Independence Period

4. State Government and Administration (With Special Reference to Maharashtra):
   a. Formation and Reorganization of Maharashtra State
   b. Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers
   c. State Secretariat, Chief Secretary-Functions and Role
   d. Legislature- Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council- Powers and Function

5. Rural and Urban Local Government and Administration:
   Attributes of Local Government
   • Rural Local Government and Administration
     a. Gram Sabha, Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad- Composition, Powers and Functions. Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Block Development Officer (BDO), and Gram Sevak- Functions and Role
     b. 73rd Constitutional Amendment- Importance and Features
     c. Rural Development and Panchayati Raj
   • Urban Local Government and Administration
     b. 74th Constitutional Amendment –Main Features
     c. Urban Development and Urban Local Bodies

6. District Administration:
   a. Evolution and Development of District Administration in India
   b. District Collector- Powers and Functions, Changing Role of District Collector, Sub-Divisional Officer, Tahasildar and Talathi- Functions and Role
   c. Law and Order- Agencies of Law and Order- District Collector, District Police Superintendent and Citizens

7. Political Parties and Pressure Groups:
   • Changing Nature of India’s Party system
   • National Parties & Regional Parties
     o Ideology
     o Organisation
     o Party Funding
     o Electoral performance
     o Social Bases
     o Major Interest Groups in Maharashtra

8. The Electoral Process
   • Main features of Electoral Process
   • Adult Franchise
   • Single member territorial Constituencies
   • Reserved constituencies
   • Election Machinery: Election Commission of India, State Election Commissions
   • General Elections for Lok Sabha & State Assemblies
   • Elections to Local Bodies
   • Issues in conducting Free and Fair Elections
   • Electoral Reforms
     o Issue of Electoral Funding & Expenditure
     o Electronic Voting Machines
     o VVPAT

9. Mass Media:
   • Role and impact of Print and Electronic Media in Policy making, formation of Public opinion and Public education.
   • Press Council of India
   • Code of conduct for Mass Media
     o Issue of Fake News, paid news
   • Portrayal of women in mass media
- Freedom of speech and expression and limitations there-on
- Emerging Challenges of Social Media

10. **Education 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
- Contemporary Challenges in Higher Education today
- ICT in Education: NMEICT, E-Pathshala, E-PG Pathshala, SWAYAM
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan


13. **Some Pertinent Laws:**
   (1) Environment Protection Act, 1986: Definitions, Object, Machinery and Measures provided therein.
   (3) Right to Information Act, 2005: Definitions, Rights of Applicants, duty of Public Authority, exceptions to the information sought, Appeals, Penalties.
   (6) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989: Definitions, Object, Machinery and Measures provided therein.
   (8) Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955: Definitions, Object, Machinery and Measures provided therein.


15. **Financial Administration:**
   a. Budgetary Process- Preparation, Enactment and Execution of Budget
   b. Control over Public Expenditure- Parliamentary Control, The Finance Ministry Control, Control through Committees- Public Accounts Committee (PAC), Estimate Committee and Committee on Public Undertakings
   c. Comptroller and Auditor General of India- Functions and Role

16. **Agricultural Administration and Rural Economy:**
   a. Green Revolution
   b. White Revolution

17. **Public Services:**
   a. All India Services, Central Services and State Services - Constitutional Position and Functions
   b. Recruitment and Training – Types of Recruitment and Training
   c. Training Institutes:
      - Lal Bahadur Shastri Academy of Administration
      - Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy
      - Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA)
      - Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA)
   d. Central Secretariat- Prime Minister Office, Cabinet Secretary-Power, Functions and Role

18. **Constitutional and Statutory Bodies :**
   b. Statutory Institutions- Lokpal and Lok Aayukta

19. **Concepts, Approaches and Theories in Public Administration:**

20. **Public Policy:**
   a. Public Policy–Formulation, Implementation, Evaluation and Analysis
   b. Public Policies and Globalization
   c. Public Policy Process in India

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For GS-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 the 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 Dimensions of Population in India – Quantitative aspect (Size, Growth, Growth Rate, Age, Sex, Rural and Urban population, Birth Rate, Mortality Rate) Qualitative aspect (Education, Healthcare, Human Development Index, Population policy, population explosion, population projection upto 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 in employment in India, Demand estimate of skilled manpower in different sectors and areas, government’s policy and schemes to reduce unemployment. Institutions engaged in development of human resource and field of education - UGC, AICTE, NCTE, RUSA, ITIs, NCVT, IMC, NCERT, NIEA, IIT, IIM.

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 Research, IITs, IIMs, NITs, Right to Education-2009, NEP-2019 as updated.

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. NSDC (National Skill development Corporation)

- National Skill Development Programme
- Strategies in penetrating vocational education in rural areas
- Industry Institute Partnership (Internships and Apprenticeship)
- Sector wise employment opportunities
- Setting up one’s own entrepreneurial unit
- Introducing vocational education at an early age (After Primary education Age group 14+)
- Vocational education in Service sector (Hospitality, Hospitals, Paramedics etc.)
- Vocational education for women empowerment
- Government programs related to vocational education as updated.

1.4 Health -
World Health Organisation (WHO) Objective, Structure, Functions and Programmes , Health policy of India, various schemes and programme, health care system in India, Vital Statistics of Health in India, problems and issues related to health care (Malnutrition, Maternal Mortality Ratio, etc.) Janani-Bal Suraksha Yojana, National Rural Health Mission, Pradhanmantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY)

1.5 Rural Development -
Empowerment of Panchayat Raj System, role of Gram-panchayat in rural development, land reforms and development, Schemes and programmes of agriculture and farmer welfare, role of cooperative institutes in rural development, financial institutes involved in rural development (Self Help Group-(SHG), Micro-finance) rural employment schemes, rural water supply programme and sanitation programme, infrastructure development e.g. energy, transportation, housing and communication in rural area, national rural employment guarantee schemes (NREGS), Mission Antodaya, Gram Swaraj Abhiyan

2. HUMAN RIGHTS:


2.2 Child Development :
Problems and issues (Infant mortality, malnutrition, child labour, children education etc.) government policies,
welfare schemes and programmes –Role of international agencies, voluntary organizations, NGOs, community resources. Child labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, Protection of Children from Sexual Offence Act, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

2.3 Women Development:
Problems and issues of Women (Gender inequality, violence against women, Sex ratio, Female infanticide, Female foeticide, etc.) Government policy, schemes and programmes for women development, Welfare and Empowerment, Role of international agencies, voluntary organizations and community resources. Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA),

2.4 Youth development:
Problems and issues (unemployment, unrest, drug addiction etc), Government policy - development schemes and programme, Role of international agencies, voluntary organization and community resources. National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, National Youth Policy.

2.5 Tribal development:
Problems and issues (Malnutrition, Integration and development etc) Tribal welfare- government policy, welfare schemes and programmes, Role of international agencies, voluntary organizations and community resources. Forest Rights Act.

2.6 Development for Socially deprived classes - 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, Voluntary Organisations in employment and rehabilitation.

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.


2.13 Values, Ethics and Norms
Fostering of social norms, Socialisation, values and ethics through formal and informal agencies such as Family, Religion, Education, Media etc.

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For GS-IV see next page
GENERAL STUDIES –IV
ECONOMY AND PLANNING, ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT AND AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.

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 the candidates to study the latest and recent developments and happenings pertaining to the topics/sub topics mentioned below.

1. MACRO-ECONOMICS

1.1 Macro Economics:
- National Income concepts-GDP, GNP, GVA, At factor cost, At market price, GDP deflator, Methods of national income accounting, National Income Accounting in India, National Income accounting problems in India, Business cycles,
- Employment concepts- measures of unemployment.

1.2 Growth & Development:
- Indicators of development- Social and Economic Indicators of Development, Inclusive development, sustainable development- development and environment– Green GDP, SDGs.
- Measurement and estimate of poverty– Poverty line, human poverty index.
- Relation between income, poverty and employment- issues of distributional and social justice, social security initiatives in India.

1.3 Public Finance:

1.4 Money:
- Functions of money- base money– high-powered money- quantity theory of money - money multiplier. Monetary and non-monetary theories of inflation - control of inflation: monetary, fiscal and direct measures

1.5 International Trade and International Capital:
- International trade as an engine of growth- theories of international trade- Classical & modern theories, Role of foreign capital and technology in growth – multi-national corporations .
- International Financing Agencies– IMF, World Bank, IDA & ADB
- Regional Trade Agreements – SAARC, ASEAN.
- WTO and International Trade & Investments, TRIPs & TRIMs.

2 INDIAN ECONOMY

2.1 Indian Economy- Overview:
- Challenges in Indian Economy- Poverty, Unemployment and Regional Imbalances- Eradication measures.
- Planning- Types & rationale, Planning Commission, NITI Aayog.
- Economic reforms: Background, Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation – (concept, meaning, scope and limitations). Economic Reforms at Central and State Level.

2.2 Indian Agriculture & Rural Development:
- Role of agriculture in economic development- interrelationship between agriculture, industry and services sectors, Regional disparities in agricultural growth in India
- Agricultural productivity- Green Revolution and technological change, GM technology, agricultural pricing, Agricultural marketing, agricultural credit & NABARD
- Irrigation and water management
- Live-stock resource and their productivity--White Revolution, fisheries, poultry, forestry, horticulture and floriculture development in India and Maharashtra.
- Farm subsidies- Support prices & institutional measures, Public Distribution System- food security, Implications of GATT agreement in agricultural marketing.
- Strategies of rural development, rural infrastructure (social and economic)

2.3 Co-operation:
- Concept, Meaning, Objectives, new principles of co-operation. Growth and diversification of co-operative movement in India & Maharashtra, Self Help Groups.
- State policy and Co-operative sector- Legislation, Supervision, Audit and Aid.

2.4 Monetary & Financial Sector:
- Indian financial system- structure, Role of RBI, Monetary & Credit Policy, Transmission mechanism, Inflation targeting in India, Growth in banking & non- banking financial institutions

2.5 Public Finance and Financial Institutions: Sources of revenue (Central & State), Public Expenditure (Centre and States)- Growth and causes. Public Expenditure Reform - Review of Tax Reforms- VAT, GST. Central & State deficits & deficit financing. Public debt- Growth, Composition and Burden. Problem of States' Indebtedness to Centre. Finance Commissions in India, Fiscal Reforms in India

2.6 Industry and Services Sector:
Importance and role of industries in economic and social development, Growth Pattern, Structure of Large-scale Industries in India with special reference to Maharashtra.
MSMEs- Growth, problems, prospects & policies, SEZs, SPVs. Industrial sickness- measures, Industrial exit policy Industrial policies- pre & post-1991, India & Ease of doing business Composition and growth of services sector in India.
Indian labour- issues, measures & reforms, Social security measures

2.7 Infrastructure Development:
Types of infrastructure, Growth of infrastructure such as Energy, Water supply and sanitation, Housing, Transport (Road, Ports etc.), Communications (Post and Telegraphs, Telecommunication), Network of Radio, TV, Internet.
Problems related to Infrastructure in India.

2.8 International Trade & Capital:
Growth, Composition and Direction of India's Foreign Trade. Foreign trade policy – Export Promotion initiatives.
Foreign Capital flows- Composition and Growth- FPI, FDI. E-Commerce, external commercial borrowings. Role of Multinationals.
International Credit Rating institutions & India.
Exchange rate management in India

2.9 Economy of Maharashtra:
Salient features of agriculture, industry and service sectors, GoM policies for agriculture, industry and service sectors, drought management in Maharashtra - FDI in Maharashtra, Maharashtra in comparison with rest of India.

2.10 Agriculture:
1. Importance of Agriculture in National Economy – Causes of low productivity – Contribution of Agriculture to the National income and employment. Basic Agricultural inputs, farm size and productivity, Govt. Policies towards doubling farmers income. Other 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. General price index, inflation and deflation. GST and agricultural taxation. Present Status and prospects of international trade agreements in Agriculture (WTO etc.) Different Crop Insurance Schemes in India, Role of ICAR, MCAER.
2. Problem of rural indebtedness and Agriculture credit-
- Need, Importance and role of credit in Indian agriculture. Classification, Sources and agencies of agriculture finances like commercial and co-operative banks, NABARD, RRB and others. Loan repayment plans. Kissan Credit Card (KCC) scheme.
- Agriculture pricing – Components and factors of agriculture prices, Government support prices of various agriculture produces. Commission for agriculture cost and prices. (CACP), Government agencies helping in purchase, marketing and storage of agricultural commodities (NAFED, NCDC etc.)
- Agriculture marketing, market and market structure, market integration, types of risk in agricultural marketing, Role of government and its institution in agricultural marketing (APMC, NAFED, NCDC, E Nam etc.)

2.11 Food and Nutrition: Trends in food production and consumption in India, Self-sufficiency in food, Problem of food security, Problems and issues of food spoilage, storage, procurement, distribution, import and export of food. Common nutritional problems in India. Government Policies, schemes, programs such as PDS, Food for work, Mid-day Meal Scheme and other nutritional programs. Green revolution and its impact on food self-sufficiency. Oil for food programme, Nutritional security. National food security Act 2013.

3. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENTS
3.1 Energy Science:
Conventional energy sources: Fossil Fuels and combustion, Thermal, Hydropower (Tidal Power and wave power). Essential Fluid mechanics for energy conversion.
Non Conventional energy sources: Introduction, Principle and process of Solar, Wind, tidal Geothermal, Biomass waste, Bio-gas, Petro plants and other renewal energy sources like biproduct of cane sugar, crops etc. Solar gadgets like solar cooker, water heater, solar dryer etc.

Energy crises in India, Government Policies & Programs for power generation (MNRE, MEDA, IREDA), Thermal and hydroelectric power program, Power distribution and National grid, Off-Grid and ON-Grid-Solar PV system. Institutions working in Energy security research and development.

3.2 Computer and Information Technology
Introduction - Computer hardware, Software, Accessories
Communication - Networking-wired/wireless, Internet, web technology, static/dynamic web pages, web hosting.
Latest Tools and Technologies - Cloud computing, social networking, blockchain, Internet of Things (IoT), Virtual Reality/Augmented Reality (VR/AR), messaging, search engine, digital financial services, Artificial Intelligence/ Machine Learning (AI/ML)
Government Initiative - Media Lab Asia, Digital India etc.
Security - Network and Information security, forensic, cyber law.

3.3 Space Science and Technology: Indian space policies and programmes, space missions, ISRO, Introduction, working principle, and applications of Indian Artificial satellites viz. Television, broadcasting, Telecommunication, Weather forecasting, GPS, disaster forecasting, Education.
Satellite launch vehicles, Space debris.
Remote sensing and its applications.- GIS and its applications like engineering and planning. Facilities management, environmental and natural resources management, street network, land information system.

3.4 BIO-TECHNOLOGY
3.4.2 Bio-technology in Agriculture - Introduction, History, Biopesticides, Biofertilizers, Biofuels, Environmental Cleanup, Bioremediation, Biodiversity conservation.
3.4.3 Plant Tissue Culture - Modern Techniques, Applications, Secondary Metabolites.
3.4.4 Immunology - Immunodiagnostic Techniques, Animal Cell Technology.
3.4.5 Application of DNA Technology in Human and Animals - Transgenic animals. Cloning and Stem Cell Research, Human DNA Profiling, Methods and Principles of Personal Identification, Applied Human Genetics, Paternity Diagnosis, Genetic Counselling, DNA Technology in Disease Medicine, Serogenetics, Cytogenetics, Detection of Cancer and Microbial Infection.
3.4.6 Vaccines - Conventional and Modern Vaccines.
3.4.7 Fermentation - Industrially important fermentation products
3.4.8 Bioethics - Bioethics in Health care, Artificial reproductive Technology, Prenatal diagnosis, Genetics screening, Gene therapy, Transplantation Technology.
3.4.9 Biosafety - Biosecurity, Biosafety levels for specific organisms, DBT Guidelines.

3.5 India's Nuclear Programme: Introduction, necessity, salient features, Recent Nuclear Policies, Nuclear Tests, Nuclear Thermal power generation- principle, construction, working and environment. Nuclear waste, nuclear accidents etc.
Nuclear power plants in India - Use of nuclear technology like consumer products, food and agriculture, medicines etc.

3.6 Disaster Management - (Special reference to Maharashtra) Definitions, Environmental Stress, Classification of Disaster.
Natural Disaster - Causes, Effects and Mitigation measures. Earthquakes, Tsunamis, Floods, Land Slides, Droughts, Fires, Lightning etc.
Man-made Disaster - Causes, effects and mitigation measures - Desertification, soil erosion. Forest, Farm and Building fires.
Terrorism and Activists - Bomb blasts - Attacks in the urban centres and dense populated areas.
Accidents - Bridge collapse. Structural Audit of various Bridges, Buildings and Irrigation Dams in Maharashtra.
Need of establishment of various Authorities for the Structural Audits.

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