3. छत्तीसगढ़ शासन की कल्याणकारी योजनाएं :– छ.ग. शासन द्वारा समय–समय पर प्रचलित कल्याणकारी, जनोपयोगी एवं महत्वपूर्ण योजनायें।

भाग–2 अंर्तराष्ट्रीय एवं राष्ट्रीय–खेल, घटनाएं एवं संगठनः– संयुक्त राष्ट्र एवं उसके सहयोगी संगठन, अंर्तराष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष, विश्व बैंक एवं एशियाई बैंक, सार्क, ब्रिक्स, अन्य द्विपक्षीय एवं क्षेत्रीय समूह, विश्व व्यापार संगठन एवं भारत पर इसके प्रभाव, राष्ट्रीय एवं अंर्तराष्ट्रीय खेल एवं प्रतियोगिताएं।

भाग–3 अंर्तराष्ट्रीय एवं राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक संस्थाएं एवं मानव विकास में उनका योगदान :–

कुशल मानव संसाधन की उपलब्धता, भारत में मानव संसाधन की नियोजिता एवं उत्पादकता, रोजगार के विभिन्न चलन (ट्रेंडस), मानव संसाधन विकास में विभिन्न संस्थाओं, परिषदों, जैसे– उच्च शिक्षा और अनुसंधान के लिए राष्ट्रीय आयोग, राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद्, राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक योजना एवं प्रशासन विश्वविद्यालय, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय, अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद्, राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा शिक्षक परिषद्, राष्ट्रीय व्यवसायिक शिक्षा परिषद्, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद्, भारतीय प्रौद्यागिकी संस्थान, भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थान, राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, राष्ट्रीय विधि विश्वविद्यालय, पोलीटेक्निक एवं आई.टी.आई. आदि की भूमिका, मानव संसाधन विकास में शिक्षा– एक साधन, सार्वभौमिक/समान प्रारंभिक शिक्षा, उच्च शिक्षा एवं तकनीकी शिक्षा, व्यवसायिक शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता, बालिकाओं की शिक्षा से संबंधित मुद्दे, वंचित वर्ग, निःशक्त जन से संबंधित मुद्दे।

8 छत्तीसगढ़ शासन, सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग के अधिसूचना क्रमांक एफ 6–3/2008/1(एक) दिनांक 13/02/2019 द्वारा संशोधित।

ANNEXURE - III [8]

"SYLLABUS"

State Services Main Examination

QUESTION PAPER - 01
Language
(Marks: 200, Duration: 3 hours)

भाग–1 सामान्य हिन्दीः–

भाषा–बोध, संक्षिप्त लेखन, पर्यायवाची एवं विलोम शब्द, समोच्चरित शब्दों के अर्थ भेद, वाक्याशं के लिए एक सार्थक शब्द, संधि एवं संधि– विच्छेद, सामासिक पदरचना एवं समास–विग्रह, तत्सम एवं तद्भव शब्द, शब्द शुद्धि, वाक्य शुद्धि, उपसर्ग एवं प्रत्यय, मुहावरें एवं लोकोक्ति (अर्थ एवं प्रयोग), पत्र लेखन। हिन्दी साहित्य के इतिहास में काल विभाजन एवं नामकरण, छत्तीसगढ़ के साहित्यकार एवं उनकी रचनाएं। अपठित गद्यांश, शब्द युग्म, प्रारूप लेखन, विज्ञापन, प्रपत्र, परिपत्र, पृष्ठांकन, अधिसूचना, टिप्पणी लेखन, शासकीय, अर्धशासकीय पत्र, प्रतिवेदन, पत्रकारिता, अनुवाद (हिन्दी से अंग्रेजी तथा अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी)

भाग–2 General English:-

Comprehension, Precis Writing, Re arrangement and Correction of Sentences, Synonyms, Antonyms, Filling the Blanks, Correction of Spellings, Vocabulary and usage, Idioms and Phrases, Tenses, Prepositions, Active Voice and Passive voice, Parts of Speech.

भाग–3 छत्तीसगढ़ी भाषाः–

छत्तीसगढ़ी भाषा का ज्ञान, छत्तीसगढ़ी भाषा का विकास एवं इतिहास, छत्तीसगढ़ी भाषा का साहित्य एवं प्रमुख साहित्यकार, छत्तीसगढ़ी का व्याकरण, शब्द साधन–संज्ञा, सर्वनाम, विशेषण, क्रिया, वाच्य, अव्यय (क्रिया विशेषण, संबंध बोधक, विस्मयादि बोधक) कारक, काल, लिंग, वचन, शब्द रचना की विधियॉं, उपसर्ग, प्रत्यय संधि (अ) हिन्दी में संधि, (ब) छत्तीसगढ़ी में संधि, समास, छत्तीसगढ़ राजभाषा आयोग, छत्तीसगढ़ी भाषा के विकास में समाचार पत्रों, पत्रिकाओं, आकाशवाणी व सिनेमा की भूमिका, लोकव्यवहार में छत्तीसगढ़ी, छत्तीसगढ़ी भाषा का सामान्य परिचय–नामकरण, छत्तीसगढ़ी भाषा का परिचय, छत्तीसगढ़ी में क्रियाओं में वर्तमान, भूत तथा पूर्ण+अपूर्ण वर्तमान भविष्य काल के रूप, काल, लिखना–क्रिया के भूतकाल के रूप, पूर्ण+अपूर्ण भूतकाल, पढ़ना–क्रिया के भविष्यकाल के रूप, पूर्ण+अपूर्ण भविष्यकाल, पाद–टिप्पणी।

QUESTION PAPER - 02
Essay
(Marks: 200, Duration: 3 hours)

PART - 01: INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL LEVEL ISSUES

Candidates will have to write two essays on issues (Reason, present status including data and solution) from this part. Four problems will be given in this part; Candidate will have to write two essays on this part about 750-750 words. Each issue in this part will carry 50 marks.

PART - 02: CHHATTISGARH STATE LEVEL ISSUES

Candidates will have to write two essays on issues (Reason, present status including data and solution) from this part. Four problems will be given in this part; Candidate will have to write two essays on this part about 750-750 words. Each issue in this part will carry 50 marks.

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QUESTION PAPER - 03
General Studies - I
(Marks: 200, Duration: 3 hours)

PART - 01 History of India:-

Pre-historic Age, Indus Civilization, Vedic Civilization, Jainism and Buddhism, Rise of Magadh Empire, Mauryan Polity and Economy, Sunga, Satavahana period, Gupta Empire, Development of Art, Architecture, Literature & Science during the Gupta-Vakataka Period. Major dynasties of south india, Medieval Indian History, Sultanate and mughal period,, Vijaya Nagar Kingdom, Bhakti Movement, Sufism, Development of literature in regional languages, Rise of Marathas,Advent of Europeans and factors responsible for the establishment of British Supremacy, Expansion of British Empire- Wars and diplomacy, Rural Economy-Agriculture, Land Revenue Systems - Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari, Mahalwari, Decline of handicrafts industries, Relation of East India Company with States, Changes in Administrative Structure, Urban Economy after 1858, Development of Railways, Industrialization, Constitutional Development.Socio- Religious Reform Movements - Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, Prarthna Samaj, Ram Krishna Mission, Rise of Nationalism, The Revolt of 1857, Establishment of Indian National Congress, Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi Movement, Rise and Development of Communalism, Revolutionary Movements, Home Rule Movement, Gandhian Movements, Quit India Movement, Workers, Peasant and Tribal Movements, reform movement among Dalits, reform movement among Muslisms, Aligarh Movement, Indian National Army, Independence and Partition of India, Merger of States,

PART - 02 Constitution & Public Administration:-

Constitutional Development of India (1773-1950), Formation of the Constitution and Salient Features, Preamble, Nature of the Constitution. Fundamental Rights and Duties. Directive Principles of State Policy. Union Executive, Legislative and Judiciary. Right to Constitutional Remedies, Public Interest Litigation, Judicial Activism, Judicial Review, Attorney General. State Executive, Legislature and Judiciary, Advocate General. Centre-State Relationship- Legislative, Executive and Financial. All India Services. Union and State Public Service Commission. Emergency Provisions, Constitutional Amendments. Concept of Basic Structure. Govt. of Chhattisgarh - Legislative, Executive and Judiciary. Public Administration- meaning, Scope, Nature and importance. Public Administration and Private Administration under Liberalizations. New Public Administration, Development Administration and Comparative Administration. New dimensions in Public Administration. State vs. Market. Rule of Law. Organisation-Principles, approaches and structure. Management-Leadership, Policy determination, Decision making. Instruments of Administrative Management- Co-ordination, Delegation, Communication, Observation and Motivation. Administrative Reforms. Good Governance, E-Governance. Bureaucracy. District Administration. Control on Administration in India - Parliamentary, Financial Judicial and Executive. Lokpal and Lok Ayukta. Right to Information. Panchayats and Municipalities. Parliamentary- Presidential, Unitary-Federal Government. Theory of Separation of Powers. Administrative Structure of Chhattisgrah.

PART - 03 History of Chhattisgarh:-

Pre-historic Age, History of Chhattisgarh from Vedic age to Gupta Period, Major dynasties- Rajarshitulya Kula, Nala, Sharabhpuriyas, Pandu, Somvanshis etc. Kalchuris and their Administration, Chhattisgarh under the Marathas, British, Chhattisgarh under British protectorate, Former states and Zamindaris of Chhattisgarh, Feudatory States, Revolt of 1857, Freedom Movement in Chhattisgarh, Workers, Peasant and Tribal Movements, Formation of Chhattisgarh State.

QUESTION PAPER - 04
General Studies - II
(Marks: 200, Duration: 3 hours)

PART - 01 General Science:-

CHEMISTRY :- Rate of chemical reaction and chemical elqulibruim - Preliminary knowledge of rate of chemical reaction. Fast and slow chemical reactions. Metals - Position of metals in the periodic table and general properties. Metal, mineral ore. Difference between mineral and ore. Metallurgy-concentration, roasting, smelting, refining of ores. Metallurgy of copper and Iron. corrosion of metals. Alloys. Nonmetals - Position of nonmetals in the periodic table and general Properties. Some important organic compounds, some general artifical polymers, polythene, polyvinyl choloride. Teflon soap and detergents. PHYSICS :- Light - nature of light, reflection of light, law of reflection, reflection from plane and curved surface, image formation by plane, convex and concave mirror, relation between focal length and radius of curvature, electric discharge in gases, causes of origin of energy in the Sun, Electricity and its effects - electric intensity, potential- potential difference, electric curent Ohm's law. Resistance, specfic resistance, influencing factors, combination of resistance and related numerical questions, thermal effect of current and it's uses, calculation of power and electrical energy spent. (numerical) precautions observed in electric experiments, Photo electric effect, Solar Cell, Structure, PN Junction, Diode, BIOLOGY :- Transport: transport of mineral and water in plants and animals [in context of human being], structure and function of blood, structure and working of heart, [preliminary knowledge], Photosynthesis- Defination, main steps of the process. light reaction and dark reaction, Respiration - Definition, breathing and respiration, Types of respiration, Aerobic and anaerobic respiration, respiratory organs of animals respiratory system of human being and mechanism of respiration, Human digestive system and digestive process [General infromation], Control and coordination - Nervous system of human being. Structure and function of human Brain and spinal cord, coordination in plants and animal Phytoharmones, endocrine glands harmone and their function. Reproduction and growth - type of reproduction Asexual reproduction, fission, budding, regeneration, artificial vegetative reproduction, layering, cutting, grafting, Porthenogenesis, sexual reproduction in plants, structure of flower and reproduction process, [general information] pollination, fertilization. Human reproductive system and reproduction process. [general information], Heredity and evolution - heredity and variation. Fundamental basis of heredity chromosome and DNA [preliminary information]

PART - 02 Aptitude Test, Logical Reasoning, Mental Ability:-

Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of rational numbers. Finding the rational number between two rational numbers. Ratio and Proportion - definition, properties, aternendo, invertendo, componendo etc. and their uses. Commercial Mathematics - Banking, calculation of interest on/ in savings account, fixed deposit account and recurring deposit account. Calculation of income tax (for salaried person and excluding house rent allowance). Factorization, LCM, HCF. Vedic Mathematis- addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and checking the answer through bijank. Square, square roots, cube, cube roots, vinculam and its application. The application of vedic mathematics methods in algebra etc., Introduction and creativity of Indian Mathematician - in reference with Aryabhata, Varaha mihira, Brahma gupta,

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Bhaskaracharya, Shrinivas Ramanujan. Mathematical operations, Basic numeracy (numbers and their relations, order of magnitudes etc.). Data interpretation (charts, graphs, tables, data sufficiency etc.) and analysis of data. Arithmetic mean, Median, Mode, Probability. Question related to addition and multiplication theorem on probability. Applied mathematics - Profit and Loss, Percentage, Interest and Averages. Time, speed, distance, river and boat. Analog Test, Odd word, Odd pair of words, Coding & Decoding Test, Relation Test, Alphabet Test, Mathematical Operations, Logical analysis of words, Inserting the missing number or word, Assertion and Reason, Situation reaction test, Figure series, Deletion of elements, General Mental ability.

PART - 03 Applied & Behavioural Science:-

Role of Information Technology in Rural India, basic knowledge of computer, computers in communication and broadcasting, software development for economic growth. Broad applications of IT. Energy Resources: Demand of Energy, renewable and nonrenewable energy resources of energy, the development and utilization of nuclear energy in the country. Science & Technology developments in India in present, origin of agriculture, Progress of Agricultural Science and its impact, Crop science in India, Fertilizer, Control of pests and disease scenario in India. Bio-diversity and its conservation - General introduction - defination, species and genetic diversity, Bio-geographical classification of India, Importance of Bio-Diversity - Constructive and Distructive application, Importance of social, moral and alternative vision, Global, National and Local level Bio-diversity, India as a mega biodiversity nation, Hotspots of Biodiversity, threats to biodiversity, loss of habitat, damage to wildlife, humans and wild animals conflict, India's threatened,endangered and endamic species, Conservation of bio-diversity, Topological and Nontopological conservation. Enviromental pollution - Causes, effect and control measures- Air pollution, water pollution, marine pollution, soil pollution, sound/noise pollution, thermal pollution, nuclear pollution. Solid waste managment - Urban and Industrial solid waste management: Causes, effect and control, Human role in pollution control.

QUESTION PAPER - 05
General Studies - III
(Marks: 200, Duration: 3 hours)

PART - 01 Economics of India & Chhattisgarh:-

1. National and per capita income, Structural changes in the Indian Economy (GDP and work force), Changes in the role of Public and Private Sectors and their shares in the total plan outlay of the latest plan, Economic Reforms, problems of poverty and unemployment , magnitude and measures initiative to ameliorate them, Monetary Policy- structure of Indian Banking and non-banking financial institutions and reforms in them since 1990s. Regulation of Credit by RBI. Pattern of Public Revenue, Public Expenditure, Public Debt, fiscal deficit and their effects on the Economy. 2. In Reference with C.G. - Demographic features and social backwardness of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward classes and Minorities. Literacy and occupational structure, changes in the sectoral distribution of income and employment. Socio, Political and Economic empowerment of Women. Child Labour problem. Rural Development, State Finance and Budgetary policy- Tax structure, Sharing in Central Taxes, Expenditure pattern in Revenue and Capital Account as well as plan and non-plan expenditure. Public Debt composition- Internal and External Debt including World Bank loans, Institutional and non-institutional sources of Rural Credit in Chhattisgarh. Structure and growth of Co-operatives and their shares in total credit, adequacy and problems.

PART - 02 Geography of India:-

Physical features of India, location & extension, Geological Structure, Physical Divisions, Drainage System, Climate, soil, Vegetation and importance of forest, Indian forest policy, Forest conservation, Human Characteristics - Population, Census, Population Growth, Density and Distribution. Birth rate, Mortality rate, Infant Mortality rate, Migration, Literacy, Occupational Structure, Urbanization, Agriculture - Characteristics of Indian agriculture, Agricultural food Crops, Cereal, Pulses, Oilseeds and other crops, Production and distribution, mean of irrigation and its importance, Modernization of agriculture, problems of agriculture and planning, Irrigation multipurpose projects, Green revolution, white revolution, Blue revolution, Mineral resources- mineral storage, production and distribution of mineral, Energy resources- coal, Petroleum, thermal power energy, nuclear energy, non conventional sources of energy, Industries- development and structure of industries in India, large Scale medium, small and smallest scale, agriculture, forest and mineral based industries.

PART - 03 Geography of Chhattisgarh:-

Physical features of Chhattisgarh, location & extension, Geological Structure, Physical Divisions, Drainage System, Climate, soil, Vegetation and wild life, importance of forest, wild life management system, national parks and sanctuaries, State forest policy, Forest conservation, Human Characteristics - Population, Population Growth, Density and Distribution. Birth rate, Mortality rate, Infant Mortality rate, Migration, Sex ratio, age group, schedule caste population Literacy, Occupational Structure, Urbanization, family welfare programs, Agriculture -Agricultural food Crops, Cereal, Pulses, Oilseeds and other crops, Production and distribution, mean of irrigation and its importance, important irrigation projects, problem of agriculture and state scheme for farmers benefits, Mineral resources- various types mineral storage in Chhattisgarh, production and distribution of mineral, Energy resources- coal, Thermal power energy, non conventional sources of energy, Industries- development and structure of industries in Chhattisgarh, large Scale medium, small and smallest scale, agricultural, forest and mineral based industries, mean of transport and tousirsm,

QUESTION PAPER - 06
General Studies - IV
(Marks: 200, Duration: 3 hours)

PART - 01 Philosophy:-

Nature of Philosophy, its relationship between religion and culture, difference between Indian and Western Philosophy, Veda and Upanishada-Brahman, Atman, Rit, Philosophy of Gita - Sthitpragya, Swadharma, Karmayoga, Philosophy of Charvaka-Epistemology, Metaphysics, Hedonism, Philosophy of Jain - Nature of Jiva, Anekantvada, Syadavada, Panchamahavrata, Philosophy of Buddha - Pratityasamutpada, Ashtanga Marg, Anatmavada, Kshanikvada, Philosophy of Samkhya - Satkaryavada, nature of Prakriti and Purusha, Vikasavada, Philosophy of Yoga - Ashtanga Yoga, Philosophy of Nyaya - Prama, Aprama, Asatkaryavada, Philosophy of Vaisheshika - Parmanuvada, Philosophy of Mimamsa - Dharma, Theory of Apurva, Philosophy of Advaita Vedanta- Brahman, Maya, Jagat, Moksha, Kautilya - Theory of Saptanga, theory of Mandal, Gurunanak - Social-ethical philosophy, Guru Ghasidas - Characteristics of Satnam Pantha, Vallabhacharya - Pushtimarga, Swami Vivekananda - Practical Vedanta, Universal Religion, Sri Aurbindo - intergral yoga, supermind

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Mahatma Gandhi- Ahinsa, Satyagraha, elevan vows, Bhimrao Ambedkar - Social Thought, Deendayal Upadhyay - Ekatma manav darshan, Plato - Virtus, Aristotle - Theory of Causation, Saint Anselm - Ontological argument for the existance of God, Descartes - method of doubt, I think therefore I am, Spinoza - Substance, Pantheism, Leibnitz - theory of Monad, Theory of Pre - stablished harmony, Locke - epistemology, Berkeley - esse est percipii, Hume - Scepticism, Kant - Criticism, Hegel - Phenomenology and spirit, dialectical Idealism, Bradley - Idealism. Moore - Realism, A.J. Ayar - Verification theory, John dewey - Pragmatism, Sartre - Existentialism, Meaning of Religion, Nature of Philosophy of Religion, Religious tolerance, secularism, problem of evil, Ethical Values and ethical Dilemma, ethical elements in Administration- Honesty, Responsibility, Transparency, Code of conduct for Public Servants, Corruption - Meaning, Types, Cause and Effect, Efforts to remove corruption. Relevence of whistle-blower.

PART - 02 Sociology:-

Sociology- Meaning, Scope and nature, Importance of its study. Relation with other Social Sciences. Primary Concepts - Society, Community, Association, Institution, Social group, Folkways and Mores. Individual and Society - Social interactions, Status and role, Culture and Personality, Sociolization. Hindu Social Organization - Religion, Asharm, Varna, Purusharth. Social Stratification - Caste and Class. Social Processes - Social Interaction, Co-operation, Struggle, Competition. Social Control and Social Change - Sources and agencies of Social Control, Processes and factors of Social Change. Indian Social Problems, Social disorganization-Anomie and Alienation, Inequality. Social Research and Techniques - Objective of Social Research, Use of scientific method to study of Social Phenomena, Problems of objectivity. Tools and techniques of data collection-Observation, Interview, Questionnaire, Schedule.

PART - 03 Social Aspect of Chhattisgarh:-

Tribal social organization: Marriage, Family, Clan, youth dormitories. Tribal Development : History, Programmes and Policies, The Constitutional System, Special Primitive Tribes of Chhattisgarh, Other Tribes, Schedule Cast and Other Backword Class of Chhattisgarh. Main Ornaments popular in tribes of Chhattisgarh, Special traditions. Tribal Problems : Isolation Migration and acculturation. Folk arts of Chhattisgarh, Folk literature and Prominent Folk Artists of Chhattisgarh, Folk songs of Chhattisgarh, Folk legend, Folk theater, Idioms and Proverbs, Puzzle/riddle (जनऊला), Singing (हाना), Literary, Music and Art Institutions of Chhattisgarh State; Chhattisgarh State awards in these fields. Folk culture of Chhattisgarh, Major Fairs and Festivals of Chhattisgarh. Protected Archaeological monuments, sites and excavated sites in State. Tourism places marked by Chhattisgarh Govt., National Parks, Sanctuaries and Waterfalls and caves of Bastar, Major sants of Chhattisgarh.

QUESTION PAPER - 07
General Studies - V
(Marks: 200, Duration: 3 hours)

PART - 01 Welfare, Development Programme & Laws:-

1. **Social and Important Legislation -** Indian Society, Social legislation as a form of a mean of social transform. Human Rights Proctection Legislation 1993, Protection granted to Females (CRPC) under Indian Constitution & Criminal Law (Penal Code). Protection Act 2005 to Females from Domestic Violation, Civil Rights Protection Act 1955, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Attrocity Protection Law 1989, Right to Information Act 2005, Environment Protection Act 1986, Consumer Protection Act 1986, Information Technology Act 2000, Curruption Prevention Act 1988.
2. **In Reference to Chhattigarh:** Customary Various Laws and Acts in Chhattisgarh and their welfare and developmental impact on residents of Chhattisgarh.
3. **Welfare Schemes of Chhattisgarh Government:** Customary welfare, People-oriented and Important Schemes introduced in various times by Chhattisgarh Government.

PART- 02 International & National Sports, Events & Organisation:-

United Nations and its Associated Organizations. International Monetary Fund, World Bank and Asian Bank, SAARC, BRICS, Other Bilateral and Regional Groups, World Trade Organization and its impact on India. National and International Sports and Competetion.

Part- 03 International & National Educational Institute & their Role of Human Development :-

Availability of Skilled Human Resources, Employability and Productivity of Human Resources. Various Trends of Employment. Role of Various Institutions and Councils in Human Resources Development as- Higher Education and National Commission for Research, National Educational Research and Training Council, National Educational Schemes and Administration University, University Grants Commission, Open University, All India Technical Education Council, National Education Teacher Council, National Vocational Education Council, Indian Agriculture Research Council, Indian Institute of Technology, Indian Institute of Management, National Institute of Technology, National Law University, Polytechnique and I.T.I., Education in Human Resource Development, a mean Universal/Equal Elementary Education, Higher Education and Technical Education, Quality of Vocational Education, Issues related to Girls' Education, Deprived Class, Issues related to Disabled People.

8 **Amendment, As per Government of Chhattisgarh, General Administration Department vide Notification No. F 6-3/2008/1/One, Dated 13/02/2019.**