



Jharkhand Public Service Commission (JPSC) Syllabus

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Preliminary Examination Syllabus

JPSC Preliminary examination includes two papers i.e. General Studies & Jharkhand specific General Studies

General studies paper - I

- History of India: Ancient India ; Medieval India and Modern India
- Geography of India: General Geography; Physical Geography ; Economic Geography and Social & Demographic Geography.
- Economic and Sustainable Development: Basic features; Sustainable Development and Economic issues.
- Indian Polity and Governance: Constitution of India; Public Administration and Good Governance; Decentralization: Panchayats & Municipalities
- General Science; Technology & IT; Agriculture
- National & International Current Events
- Jharkhand Specific Questions (General Awareness of its History, Society, Culture & Heritage)
- Miscellaneous questions of general nature.

General Studies Paper-II

- History of Jharkhand
- Jharkhand movement
- The specific identity of Jharkhand
- Jharkhand: Literature and Literary people
- Jharkhand: People and Literature; dance; music; instruments tourist places; tribal culture
- Jharkhand: major educational institutions
- Jharkhand: Sports
- Jharkhand: Land related Laws/Acts
- Jharkhand: Industries and resources
- Jharkhand: Disaster Management
- Jharkhand Miscellaneous

Main Examination Syllabus

▪ Paper 1: General Hindi and General English(Qualifying)

- The paper 1 will have 2 sections:
 - Hindi
 - English
- Both the sections will have equal weightage i.e. 50 marks each. The purpose of the paper is to test the working knowledge of the candidates in the above 2 languages. The level of both sections will be of metric standards.

- As per the JPSC exam pattern, the paper will broadly test the candidate on the following:

- Essay
- Grammar
- Comprehension
- Precis

▪ **Paper 2 (Language and Literature)**

- Candidates have to choose from one of the following languages and literature:

- i. Oriya Language and Literature
- ii. Bengali Language and Literature
- iii. Urdu Language and Literature
- iv. Sanskrit Language and Literature
- v. English Language and Literature
- vi. Hindi Language and Literature
- vii. Santhali Language and Literature
- viii. Panchpargania Language and Literature
- ix. Nagpuri Language and Literature
- x. Mundari Language and Literature
- xi. Kurux Language and Literature
- xii. Kurmali Language and Literature
- xiii. Khortha Language and Literature
- xiv. Khadia Language and Literature
- xv. Ho Language and Literature

▪ **Paper 3 (Social Sciences, History and Geography)**

- **History:** It covers the syllabus from the following topics:

- Ancient period
- Medieval Period
- Modern Period
- History of Jharkhand

- **Geography:** It covers the syllabus from the following topics:

- Physical Geography (General Principles)
- Physical and Human Geography of India
- Natural Resources of India: Development and Utilization
- Geography of Jharkhand and utilization of its resources.
- Population
- Industrial and Urban Development
- The pattern on Urban Settlement and Pollution problems.

Paper 4 (Indian Constitution, Polity, Public Administration and Good governance)

▪ **Indian Constitution and Polity: It covers the following topics:**

- Preamble, salient features of the Indian constitution, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy
- Union Government (Executive and Legislature)
- Judiciary
- State Government (Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, Panchayats and Municipalities)
- Centre-state relations
- Special provisions relating to the administration of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribal Areas.
- Emergency provisions of the Constitution
- Election Commission of India
- Political parties and pressure groups

▪ **Public Administration and Good governance: It covers the following topics:**

- Public Administration – Meaning, scope and significance
- Public and private administration
- Union Administration – Central Secretariat, Cabinet Secretariat, Prime Ministers Office, Planning Commission, Finance Commission
- State Administration- State Secretariat, Chief Secretary, Chief Ministers Office
- District Administration – Origin and development of the office of District Magistrate and Collector, changing role of the District Collector, the impact of the separation of the judiciary on district administration
- Personnel Administration – Recruitment of civil services, Union Public Service Commission and State Public Service Commission, training of civil servants, leadership and its qualities, employees morale and productivity
- Delegation, Centralization and decentralization of authority
- Bureaucracy – its merits and demerits, the role of bureaucracy in policy formulation and its implementation; nexus between bureaucracy and political executive; generalist versus specialist
- Development administration
- Disaster Management- causes, mitigation, classification of disasters, immediate and long term measures
- Good governance – Lokpal, Lokayukta, Central Vigilance Commissioner, grievance redressal, right to service act, right to information act, right to education act, consumer protection act, domestic violence against women (prevention) act
- Human Rights – concept, meaning, universal declaration of human rights, National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commission, terrorism, social issues

▪ **Paper 5 (Indian Economy, Globalization, and Sustainable development):**

◦ **Basic features of Indian Economy:**

- National Income – elementary concepts of national income, and methods of its calculation, example – GDP, GNP, NDP, NNP, GSDP, NSDP, DDP at constant and current prices, at factor cost etc
- Inflation – Concept, control of inflation, monetary, fiscal and direct measures.
- Demographic features
- Agriculture and Rural economy – green revolution, white revolution, rainbow revolution, WTO
- Industrial economy – policy initiative and changes
- Public finance – the scope of public finance, principles of public finance, taxation
- Public expenditure
- Budget
- Fiscal policy- centre and state fiscal relationship, the role of the finance commission
- Structure of Indian monetary and banking system in India.
- Indian Trade, Balance of Payment

◦ **Sustainable Development, Economic Issues, and Indian Development Strategy:**

- Meaning and measurement of Economic development; characteristics of underdevelopment, indicators of development: HDI, GDI, India's HDI progress.
- Role of Foreign capital and technology in the growth of the economy
- Sustainable development – concept and indicators of sustainable development, economic, social and environmental sustainability, the concept of GDP
- Development status and issues pertaining to socially and economically marginalised sections, like ST, SC, religious minorities, schemes launched by the Central/State Government.
- Poverty and Unemployment: Measurements and trends, identification of BPL families, Multidimensional poverty index.
- Food and nutritional security – trends in food production and consumption in India, the problem of food security, problems and issues of storage, procurement, distribution, import and export. Government policies, schemes, and programmes such as Public Distribution System, Mid-day meal schemes, government policies for

food and nutritional security.

◦ **Economic Reforms, Nature and Impact on Indian economy**

- New economic reforms – Liberalization, Privatisation, Globalization, good understanding of International Finance Institutions like IMF, World Bank; World Trade Organisation
- Financial and Banking sector reforms, economic reforms, NABARD, RRB
- Globalization of Indian Economy – its positive and negative impacts on different sectors, issues of FDI and FII in India.
- Agriculture sector – Growth, Issues of subsidies and public investment in agriculture
- Industrial development and economic reforms in India – major changes in Industrial policy, its impact on industrial growth, the role of public sector enterprises in India's industrialisation in post reforms period, disinvestment and privatisation of public enterprises.

◦ **The economy of Jharkhand – features, issues, challenges, strategies**

- Economic growth and structure of Jharkhand's economy, sectoral composition, growth in GDP, and per capita NSDP in the last decade, agricultural and industrial growth in Jharkhand.
- Demographic features of Jharkhand – population, growth, sex ratio, density, literacy, the composition of the workforce, rural-urban composition etc.
- Status of poverty, unemployment, food security, malnutrition, education, and health indicators in Jharkhand, major initiatives, issues of agricultural and rural development, major programmes and schemes, poverty alleviation programs, food security schemes.
- Land, forest and environmental issues in Jharkhand

▪ **Paper 6 (General Sciences, Environment & Technology Development)**

◦ **Physical Science:**

- Basic knowledge on system of units like MKS, CGS, SI
- Topics on Speed, velocity, gravity, mass, weight, force, impact, work, power and energy
- Covers topics related to solar system
- Concepts concerning sound, wavelength frequency, infrasonic and ultrasonic sounds characteristics and applications.

◦ **Life Science:**

- Concepts on the living world, cell-structure, its functions, diversity of organism, biomolecules cell reproduction
- Medallion inheritance, theories of the evolution of life on earth, including human evolution.

◦ **Agriculture Science:**

- A good understanding of the agro-climatic conditions of Jharkhand, rainfall pattern and abiotic stresses in each zone.
- Knowledge of Food and horticultural crops of Jharkhand, understanding the need behind the diversification of crops, nutritional security due to the onset of climate change, the role of rainwater harvesting in improving agricultural production, and fish farming.
- Candidates are required to have sound knowledge on Soil fertility, measures that are undertaken to improve soil health, concepts on organic farming, agroforestry, wastelands and government schemes to help the farmers of the state.

◦ **Environmental Science:**

- Measures that were taken by the Government of India to preserve the environment measures to tackle global environmental issues, air pollution, water pollution.
- Understanding of numerous environmental laws.
- Candidates' knowledge on Biodiversity hotspots and threats to biodiversity

hotspots.

◦ **Science and Technology:**

- Indian Government policies concerning Nuclear technology, focus on global nuclear policies.
- Plans made by the Government to meet the energy demands of the country through various renewable and non-renewable sources of energy.
- A good understanding of the Indian Missile program, the space program.
- Knowledge of the latest developments in Information Technology challenges faced due to Cybercrimes.

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