

# Maharashtra

## *Information Brochure*



### ***Our Branches***

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## About Drishti

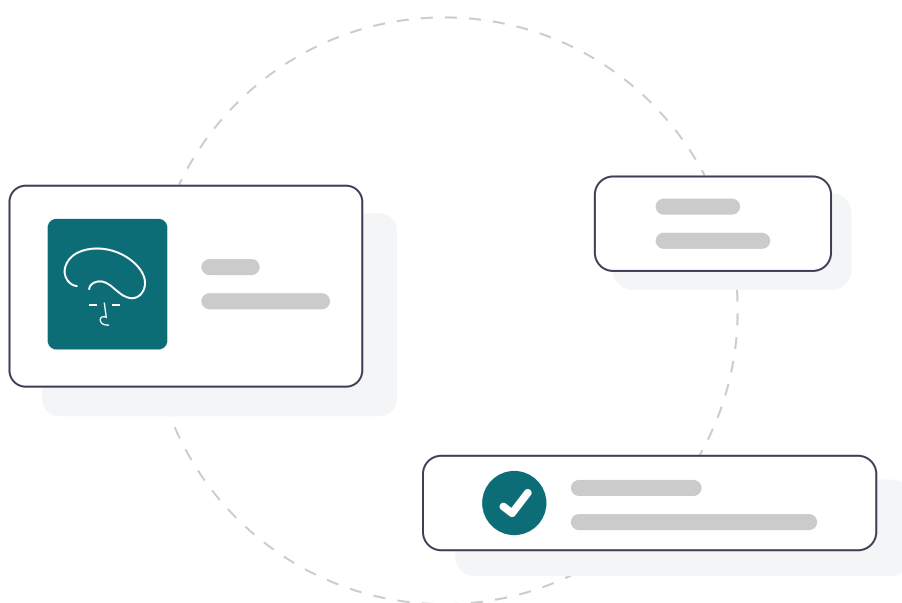
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## About MPSC State Service Exam

MPSC State Service Exam also known as the MPSC Rajyaseva Exam conducted by Maharashtra Public Service Commission consists of the following stages:

- State Services Preliminary Examination (Objective Type) for the selection of candidates for Main Examination
- State Services Main Examination for the selection of candidates for Personality Test/Interview
- Personality Test (Interview)

### State Services Preliminary Examination

- Comprises of two papers of **200 marks** each.
  - ❖ Paper-I (Compulsory)
  - ❖ Paper-II (Qualifying)
- Both the Question papers will be of the objective type (multiple choice questions).
- The Paper-II of the State Services Preliminary Examination will be a qualifying paper with minimum qualifying marks fixed at 33%.
- The question papers will be available in both **Marathi** and **English**.
- The standard of Paper-I will be of degree level and Paper-II will be a mix of school and degree level.
- Clearing the Preliminary Examination is mandatory to be eligible for the Main Examination.

### State Services Main Examination

- Comprises of **Six** papers.
- Paper-I is **descriptive**, and Paper-II to VI consist of multiple choice questions (**objective type**).
- The question papers will be available in both **Marathi** and **English**.
- The standard of Paper-I & II will be of XII level, while Paper-III to VI will require a degree level understanding.
- Marks of six papers are counted in deciding the final merit list.

### Personality Test (Interview)

- The MPSC (Maharashtra Public Service Commission) interview is the final and crucial stage in the selection process. It plays a significant role in evaluating candidates, not only on the basis of their knowledge but also on their personality, attitude, and opinions on various issues.

- The MPSC interview carries a maximum of **100 marks**, which makes it a significant component in the overall selection process. Given its weightage, candidates need to perform well to boost their final ranking, as the interview marks can make a considerable difference in the overall merit list. Scoring well in this stage requires not only a thorough understanding of various subjects but also the ability to express one's views confidently and persuasively.
- The panel evaluates candidates on multiple dimensions, such as their problem-solving abilities, general awareness, and ethical values. A candidate's score in the interview can reflect their potential to handle administrative responsibilities and deal with real-life challenges effectively.

Table Shows the Marks Distribution Counted For Final Merit

Paper	Subject	Marks
Paper-I	Marathi & English (Essay/Translation/Precis)	100
Paper-II	Marathi & English (Grammar/Comprehension)	100
Paper-III	General Studies-I	150
Paper-IV	General Studies-II	150
Paper-V	General Studies-III	150
Paper-VI	General Studies-IV	150
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>800</b>
<b>Personality Test</b>		<b>100</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>900</b>



## Preliminary Examination

### Paper I (General Studies)

- **Number of Questions:** 100
- **Max. Marks:** 200 (Each Question carry 2 marks)
- **Duration:** 2 hrs
- **Negative Marking:** 1/4<sup>th</sup> of the marks

### Paper II (CSAT)

- **Number of Questions:** 80
- **Max. Marks:** 200 (Each Question carry 2.5 marks)
- **Qualifying:** 33% Marks
- **Duration:** 2 hrs
- **Negative Marking:** 1/4<sup>th</sup> of the marks

## Main Examination

### Language Papers

**Paper-I:**  
(Marathi & English)

**Nature of Paper:**  
Descriptive

**Marks :** 100

**Duration :** 3 hours

**Negative Marking:** NA

**Paper-II:**  
(Marathi & English)

**Nature of Paper:**  
MCQs

**Marks :** 100

**Duration :** 1 hours

**Negative Marking:**  
1/4<sup>th</sup> of the marks

### General Studies Papers

**Paper-III:**  
GS-I (History & Geography)

**Nature of Paper:**  
MCQs

**Marks :** 150

**Duration :** 2 hours

**Negative Marking:**  
1/4<sup>th</sup> of the marks

**Paper-IV:**  
GS-II (Indian Constitution, Politics & Law)

**Nature of Paper:** MCQs

**Marks :** 150

**Duration :** 2 hours

**Negative Marking:** 1/4<sup>th</sup> of the marks

**Paper-V:**  
GS-III (HRD & Human Rights)

**Nature of Paper:**  
MCQs

**Marks :** 150

**Duration :** 2 hours

**Negative Marking:**  
1/4<sup>th</sup> of the marks

**Paper-VI:**  
GS-IV (Economy, Agriculture and S&T)

**Nature of Paper:**  
MCQs

**Marks :** 150

**Duration :** 2 hours

**Negative Marking:**  
1/4<sup>th</sup> of the marks

## Personality Test

- The objective of the interview is to assess the personal suitability of the candidate for a career in public service by a board of competent and unbiased observers.
- **Max. Marks:** 100

## Age Criteria

The minimum age limit for MPSC for open category candidates is 18 years and maximum age limit is 38 years. For candidates belonging to reserved category, orphan, ex-servicemen and qualified sports person, the maximum age limit is 43 years. While, the upper age limit shall be 45 years for candidate belonging to PwD category.

## Preliminary Examination Syllabus

### Paper I – (200 Marks)

- Current events of state, national and international importance.
- History of India and Indian National Movement with some weightage to Maharashtra.
- Maharashtra, India and World Geography - Physical, Social, Economic Geography of Maharashtra, India and the World.
- India and Maharashtra - Polity and Governance - Constitution, Political System, Panchayati Raj, Urban Governance, Public Policy, Rights issues, etc.

- Economic and Social Development - Sustainable Development, Poverty, Inclusion, Demographics, Social Sector initiatives, etc.
- General issues on Environmental Ecology, Bio-diversity and Climate Change - that do not require subject specialisation.
- General Science.

### Paper II – (200 Marks)

- Comprehension
- Interpersonal skills including communication skills.
- Logical reasoning and analytical ability.
- Decision - making and problem - solving.
- General mental ability.
- Basic numeracy (numbers and their relations, orders of magnitude, etc.) (Class X level), Data interpretation (Charts, graphs, tables, data sufficiency etc.- Class X level)
- Marathi and English Language Comprehension skills (Class X/XII level)

## Preliminary Examination Trends Analysis (2021–2024)

Subjects (Paper-I) General Studies	No. of Questions			
	2024	2023	2022	2021
Ancient History	1	2	2	—
Medieval History	4	1	2	1
Modern History	2	3	2	4
History of Maharashtra	2	4	7	6
Indian National Movement	4	5	—	3
Indian Polity and Governance	16	14	18	16
Polity of Maharashtra	—	—	3	3
World Geography	2	3	7	6
Indian geography	6	7	9	5
Geography of Maharashtra	5	2	2	1
Economic and Social Development	15	17	10	15
Environment and Ecology	7	7	7	9
General Science	19	21	17	20
Current affairs	11	14	13	10
Miscellaneous	6	—	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Subjects (Paper-II) CSAT	No. of Questions			
	2024	2023	2022	2021
Comprehension	40	43	44	43
Interpersonal Skills including Communication Skills	1	—	—	—
Logical Reasoning and Analytical Ability	13	16	12	12
Decision Making and Problem Solving	6	5	5	5
General Mental Ability	4	5	5	6
Basic Numeracy (Numbers and their Relations, Orders of Magnitude, etc. — Class X level), Data Interpretation (charts, graphs, tables, data sufficiency etc. — Class X level)	4	1	4	4
Marathi and English Language Comprehension skills (Class X/XII level)	12	10	10	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>

## Preliminary Examination Strategy

- **Understanding the Syllabus:** Begin by thoroughly reviewing the syllabus of the examination, considering all its components. Based on your convenience and interest, prioritize the subjects accordingly.
- **Analysis of Previous Exams:** Examine questions from past preliminary examinations, paying close attention to subjects and topics with a higher tendency of being asked.
- **Strengthening Conceptual Knowledge:** Focus on strengthening conceptual and factual knowledge. Adopt a scientific approach to studying, making it easier to retain information. Making concise notes simultaneously can aid in retention.
- **Consistent Study:** Success in this examination hinges on regular and dedicated study. Allocate 5-6 hours daily for study, with an additional 1-2 hours for current events and revision.
- **Subject-wise Analysis:** Utilize the subject-wise trend analysis provided for the preliminary examination's first paper over the past years.
- **Current Affairs Preparation:** Stay updated on current affairs. You may enrich your preparation by utilizing resources such as Drishti Website, Drishti PCS YouTube Channels, and Drishti Monthly Magazine.
- **Preparation for Paper-II:** Recognize the qualifying nature of Paper-II and treat it with equal seriousness. Practice questions related to Mathematics, Reasoning, Comprehension, Communication skills etc., by categorizing previously asked questions.

**Note:** It is important to mark that there is a 1/4<sup>th</sup> negative marking for both Paper I and Paper II, except for the decision-making questions in Paper II, which do not carry any negative marking for incorrect answers.

## Final Round of Preparation for Preliminary Examination

- **Avoid New Topics:** Refrain from studying new sections or topics in the last 2-3 days before the exam. Focus on revising what you've learned so far to build confidence in your preparation.
- **Maintain Confidence:** Maintain confidence in your preparation and avoid succumbing to stress. Sufficient sleep on the night before the exam is crucial for optimal performance.
- **Order of Answering:** Determine the order of answering questions based on your preparation level. Start with

topics you're most confident about, then proceed to those where you have slight doubts.

- **Attempt Questions Carefully:** Since there's 1/4<sup>th</sup> negative marking, ensure to attempt questions carefully.
- **Strategic Approach in Paper-II:** Adopt a strategic approach for Paper-II, prioritizing questions that are less time-consuming and have higher chances of correctness.
- **Maintain Faith:** Remember that success is attainable with a precise strategy and consistent effort. Trust in your preparation, and with perseverance, the desired outcome will be within your reach.

## Main Examination Syllabus

### Paper-I: Marathi & English (Essay/Translation/Precis)

- **Marathi (50 Marks)**
  - ❖ Essay writing – An essay on one out of the two given topics/subjects (About 400 words)
  - ❖ Translation – English paragraph to be translated into Marathi, approximately 1/2 page/2 paragraphs
  - ❖ Precis writing
- **English (50 Marks)**
  - ❖ Essay writing – An essay on one out of the two given topics/subjects (About 400 words)
  - ❖ Translation – Marathi paragraph to be translated into English, approximately 1/2 page/2 paragraphs
  - ❖ Precis writing
- The nature of paper is **descriptive type**.

### Paper-II: Marathi & English (Grammar and Comprehension)

- **Marathi (50 marks)**
  - ❖ Grammar – Idioms, Phrases, Synonyms/Antonyms, Correct formation of words and sentences, Punctuation, etc
  - ❖ Comprehension
- **English (50 marks)**
  - ❖ Grammar – Idioms, Phrases, Synonyms/Antonyms, Correct formation of words and sentences, Punctuation, etc
  - ❖ Comprehension
- The nature of paper is **objective type** (Multiple Choice Questions).

## Paper-III: GS Paper-I (History and Geography)

### History

- **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.
- **History of Modern India:** Introduction of modern education - Press, Railway, Post and Telegraph, Industries, Land reforms and Socio-religious reforms and their impact on society.
- **Renaissance Era**
  - ❖ Social and Cultural Changes: Contacts with Christian Missionaries, Role of English education and the press, Official- social reform measures (1828 to 1857). Socio-religious reform movements: Brahma Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, Satyashodhak Samaj, Arya Samaj, Ramkrishna mission and Theosophical Society.
  - ❖ Reform movements among the Sikhs and the Muslims, Depressed Classes Mission, Non-Brahmin movement and Justice Party.
- **Indian Economy under Colonial Rule**
  - ❖ The Mercantile phase, The Drain of the Wealth- The Drain Theory of Dadabhai Naoroji, de-industrialization- Decline of Indian Handicrafts, Commercialization of Indian Agriculture.
  - ❖ Rise of Modern Industry: Role of Indian mercantile communities, Entry of British Finance Capital in India, Tilak's Swaraj Fund and contribution of G. K. Gokhale.
- **Emergence and growth of Indian Nationalism**
  - ❖ Social background, formation of National Associations, Role of Press and Education in social awakening in preindependent 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 Jawaharlal Nehru & Others.
- **Famous movements against British Government**
  - ❖ Peasant uprisings, Tribal uprising - Mutinies of – Raghaji Bhangre, Umaji Naik, etc. and Adivasi Movements.
  - ❖ Revolutionary Movements: Revolts in Maharashtra- Vasudeo Phadke, Abhinav Bharat, Revolutionary Movements in Bengal & Punjab, Revolutionary movements of Indians in America, England, Azad Hind Sena.
  - ❖ Communist (Leftist) Movement: The Communists and the Indian freedom struggle, Congress Socialist Party, Trade Union Movement.
- **National movement in Gandhian Era and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's 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.
- **Constitutional Development under British Government:** The Indian Council Act-1861, The Indian Council Act-1892, The Indian Council Act-1909 (Morley-Minto reforms), The Government of India Act 1919 (Mont-Ford reforms), The Government of India Act 1935.
- **Growth of Communalism and the Partition of India:** Muslim politics and Freedom movement (Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and Aligarh movement, Muslim League and Ali Brothers, Iqbal, Jinnah), Politics of Hindu Mahasabha.
- **Toward the Transfer of Power:** The August Offer 1940, The Cripps Mission 1942, The Wavell Plan 1945, The Cabinet Mission Plan 1946, The Mountbatten Plan 1947, The Indian Independence Act 1947
- **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, Punjab and Assam, Naxalism and Maoism, Environmental Movement, Women's Movement and Ethnic Movement.



- **Selected Social Reformers of Maharashtra- Their ideology and work:** Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, Mahatma Phule, Justice M. G. Ranade, Prabodhankar Thakare, Maharshi Karve, Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj, Maharshi Vitthal Shinde, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, Lokmanya Tilak, Sarvajanic Kaka Ganesh Vasudeo Joshi, Pandita Ramabai, Dadoba Pandurang Tarkhadkar, Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, Lokhitwadi Gopal Hari Deshmukh, Justice K. T. Telang, Dr. Bhau Daji Lad, Acharya Balshastri Jambhekar, Jagannath Shankarsheth, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Kalkarte Shivram Mahadeo Paranjape, Vishnushastri Chiplunkar, D. K. Karve, R. D. Karve, Vinoba Bhave, Vinayak D. Sawarkar, Annabhau Sathe, Krantiveer Nana Patil, Lahuji Salve, Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil, Vishnubva Brahmachari, Senapati Bapat, Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj, Baba Amte, Sant Gadge Baba.
- **Cultural Heritage of Maharashtra (Ancient to Modern):** Kanheri, Elephanta, Ajanta, Ellora caves, Lonar lake, Forts, etc. Performing Arts - Dance, Drama, Films, Music, Folk Arts - Lavani, Tamasha, Povada, Bharud, and other folk dances, Visual Arts -Architecture, Painting and Sculpture. Festivals. Impact of Literature and Saint literature on socio-psychological development of Maharashtra: Bhakti, Dalit, Urban and Rural Literature.

## Geography: (With Special Reference to Maharashtra)

- **Geomorphology:** Interior of the Earth. Composition and physical conditions. Endogenic and Exogenic Forces, Rocks and Minerals. Controlling factors on Evolution of the Landforms. Concept of the Geomorphic cycles. Landforms associated with Fluvial, Desert, Glacial and Coastal Regions. Evolution and Geomorphology of the Indian Sub-Continent. Major Physiographic Divisions of the India. Physiography and the geomorphic features of the Maharashtra State. Natural Landscapes in Maharashtra- Hills, Ridges, Table lands, Spot holes. Water falls. Hot springs and Beaches.
- **Climatology:** Atmosphere- Composition and structure, Extent, Elements of weather and climate. Solar Radiation and Heat Balance on the Earth surface. Temperature- Vertical and Horizontal distribution of temperature on the Earth surface. Air pressure- Winds, Planetary and Local winds. Monsoons in Maharashtra. Distribution of Rainfall, Droughts, Floods and its problems.
- **Human Geography**
  - ❖ School of thoughts in Human Geography. Determinism and Possibilism, Stop and Go Determinism, Different approaches to achieve Development.
  - ❖ Human settlements- Rural Urban settlements- site, situation, Types, size, spacing and Morphology. Major

Problems of Rural and Urban Settlements. Rural-Urban Fringe, Urbanisation : Process of Urbanisation, sphere of urban influence, Regional imbalances.

- **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. Problem 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.
  - ❖ Transportation- Types of transportation and its development in Maharashtra. Economic Development. Measures of economic development. Sustainable Development. Globalization.
  - ❖ 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.
- **Population Geography (Special Reference to Maharashtra):** Sources of population data. Growth, Density and Distribution of the population in Maharashtra. Population Structure and characteristics. Components of population change- Fertility, Mortality and Migration. Levels and Trends of-fertility, mortality and migration in Maharashtra. Population Growth and Economic Development, Population policies.
- **Environmental Geography (Special Reference to Maharashtra):** Ecosystem – Components: Biotic and Abiotic. The flow of Energy, Energy Pyramid. Nutrient cycling. Food chain and Food web. Environmental degradation and conservation. Global Ecological Imbalances. Reduction in Biodiversity. Threats of biodiversity, Man-Wild Life conflicts. Depletion of forests. Global warming- Green House Effects- The Role of CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, CFC's , Nitrogen- oxides (NO). Acid Rains. Heat Islands in Maharashtra. Environmental Laws and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). Kyoto Protocol and Carbon Credits.
- **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.

- ❖ Mission Shakti in India. Anti Sattelite Mission. Sattelites Space Assets. The Role of ISRO and DRDO in the Research and Development of space Technology. The Management of Space Garbage, Prevention of Arm Race in Space. Geo-Strategic position of India.

#### ○ 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

#### ○ 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
- ❖ Over lapping stereo photography

#### ○ 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

## AGRICULTURE

#### ○ 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.

#### ○ 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

- **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

## Paper-IV: GS Paper-II (Indian Constitution and Indian Politics with Special Reference to Maharashtra and Law)

### 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

### 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

### 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
  - ❖ Organisation of Judiciary: Integrated Judiciary
  - ❖ Role, Powers and Functions of the Supreme Court and High Courts, Subordinate Courts- Lokpal, Lokayukt and Lok Nyayalaya
  - ❖ Judiciary as a protector of the Constitutional Order and Fundamental Rights

- ❖ Judicial Activism
- ❖ Public Interest Litigation

## Evolution of Indian Administration

- Pre-British Period
- British Period
- After Independence Period

## State Government and Administration (With Special Reference to Maharashtra)

- Formation and Reorganization of Maharashtra State
- Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers
- State Secretariat, Chief Secretary-Functions and Role
- Legislature- Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council- Powers and Function

## Rural and Urban Local Government and Administration

- Attributes of Local Government
- Rural Local Government and Administration
  - ❖ 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
  - ❖ 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment- Importance and Features
  - ❖ Rural Development and Panchayati Raj
- Urban Local Government and Administration
  - ❖ Nagar Panchayat, Municipal Council, Municipal Corporation, and Cantonment Board- Composition, Powers and Functions Chief Officer and Municipal Commissioner-Functions and Role
  - ❖ 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment –Main Features
  - ❖ Urban Development and Urban Local Bodies

## District Administration

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

## Political Parties and Pressure Groups

- Changing Nature of India's Party system
- National Parties & Regional Parties
  - ❖ Ideology

- ❖ Organisation
- ❖ Party Funding
- ❖ Electoral performance
- ❖ Social Bases
- ❖ Major Interest Groups in Maharashtra

## 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
  - ❖ Issue of Electoral Funding & Expenditure
  - ❖ Electronic Voting Machines
  - ❖ VVPAT

## 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
  - ❖ 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

## 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

## Administrative Law

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.

## Maharashtra Land Revenue Code 1966

Definitions, Classes & kinds of Lands, Use of Lands & procedure of change of use, Assessment of land revenue, Land Records, Provisions for appeal, Revision & Review.

## Some Pertinent Laws

- Environment Protection Act, 1986 : Definitions, Object, Machinery and Measures provided therein.
- The Right of Children to Free & Compulsory Education Act, 2009: Definitions, Objects, Rights of Children to education, Duties of Government, Responsibilities of Schools & teachers.
- Right to Information Act, 2005: Definitions, Rights of Applicants, duty of Public Authority, exceptions to the information sought, Appeals, Penalties.
- Information Technology Act - 2000 (Cyber Law): Definitions, Authorities, Electronic governance, offences and penalties.
- The Prevention of Corruption Act 1988: Definitions, Object, Machinery and Measures provided therein.
- Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989: Definitions, Object, Machinery and Measures provided therein.
- The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents & Senior Citizens Act 2007: Definitions, Object, Machinery and Measures provided therein
- Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955: Definitions, Object, Machinery and Measures provided therein.

## Social Welfare and Social Legislation

Constitutional provisions relating to socio-economic justice, Protection to Women under: The Constitution of India & Human Rights, The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005, Protection to Child under Constitution and Human Rights, Concept of free legal aid & Public Interest Litigation.

## Financial Administration

- Budgetary Process: Preparation, Enactment and Execution of Budget

- Control over Public Expenditure: Parliamentary Control, The Finance Ministry Control, Control through Committees- Public Accounts Committee (PAC), Estimate Committee and Committee on Public Undertakings
- Comptroller and Auditor General of India- Functions and Role

## Agricultural Administration and Rural Economy

- Green Revolution
- White Revolution

## Public Services

- All India Services, Central Services and State Services - Constitutional Position and Functions
- Recruitment and Training – Types of Recruitment and Training
- 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).
- Central Secretariate- Prime Minister Office, Cabinet Secretary-Power, Functions and Role

## Constitutional and Statutory Bodies

- Constitutional Institutions - State Election Commission and Advocate General.
- Statutory Institutions- Lokpal and Lok Aayukta
- Concepts, Approaches and Theories in Public Administration
  - ❖ Concepts- New Public Management, Civil Society, Decentralization and Delegation and E- Governance.
  - ❖ Approaches- Behavioral Approach and Systems Approach.
  - ❖ Theories- Bureaucratic Theory and Human Relations Theory.

## Public Policy

- Public Policy–Formulation, Implementation, Evaluation and Analysis
- Public Policies and Globalization
- Public Policy Process in India

## Paper-V: GS Paper-III [Human Resource Development (HRD) and Human Rights]

### Human Resource Development

- **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)
- **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
- **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.
  - ❖ Vocational education- National Policy of Education-2019 (NEP 2019)
- **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)
- **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

### HUMAN RIGHTS

- **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR 1948):** International human rights standards, its reflection in the Indian Constitution, mechanism to enforce and protect Human Rights in India. Human Rights Movement in India. Problems related to human rights deprivations such as poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, social-cultural- religious practices, violence, corruption, terrorism, exploitation of labour, custodial crimes etc. Need for training and practice of human rights and human dignity in a democratic set up. Globalisation and its impact on different sections of Indian Society. Human Development Index, Infant Mortality Rate, Sex Ratio.

- **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)
- **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),
- **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.
- **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 .
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **International and Regional Organisations:** United Nations and its specialised agencies – UNCTAD, UNDP, ICJ, ILO, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNCHR/ UNHRC, APEC, ASEAN, OPEC, OAU, SAARC, NAM, Commonwealth of Nations, European Union, SAFTA, NAFTA, BRICS, RCEP
- **Consumer Protection Act 2019:** 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.
- **Values, Ethics and Norms:** Fostering of social norms, Socialisation, values and ethics through formal and informal agencies such as Family, Religion, Education, Media etc.

## Paper-VI: GS Paper-IV (Economy and Planning, Economics of Development and Agriculture, Science and Technology Development)

### Macro-Economics

- **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.
- **Growth & Development**
  - ❖ **Indicators of development:** Social and Economic Indicators of Development, Inclusive development, sustainable development- development and environment– Green GDP, SDGs.
  - ❖ **Factors of economic development:** natural resource, infrastructure, technology, capital, population- human capital- theory of demographic transition, Human development index, Gender Gap, gender empowerment measures, Education, health & Nutrition, Governance.

- ❖ **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.
- **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.
- **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
- **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.
- ❖ 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)
- **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.
  - ❖ Problems of Co-operatives in Maharashtra. Prospects of Cooperatives in the era of global competition.
- **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 in India, Money market- developments post-1991, Capital market- developments post-1991, Role of SEBI, Financial sector reforms

## Indian Economy

- **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.
- **Indian Agriculture & Rural Development**
  - ❖ Role of agriculture in economic development- interrelationship between agriculture, industry and services sectors, Regional disparities in agricultural growth in India
  - ❖ Types of farming- contract farming - precision farming – corporate farming – organic farming.
- **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
- **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
- **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
- **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
- **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.
- **Agriculture:**
  - ❖ 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.
- ❖ 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. (CACPC), 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.)
- **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.

## Science and Technology Developments

- **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.

### ○ 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.

### ○ 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.

### ○ Bio- Technology

- ❖ Introduction: Nature, Scope, Application of Bio-technology and Nano-technology, Gene cloning, DNA technology.
- ❖ Bio-technology in Agriculture: Introduction, History, Biopesticides, Biofertilizers, Biofuels, Environmental Cleanup, Bioremediation, Biodiversity conservation.
- ❖ Plant Tissue Culture: Modern Techniques, Applications, Secondary Metabolites.
- ❖ Immunology: Immunodiagnostic Techniques, Animal Cell Technology.
- ❖ 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.

- ❖ Vaccines: Conventional and Modern Vaccines.
- ❖ Fermentation: Industrially important fermentation products
- ❖ Bioethics: Bioethics in Health care, Artificial reproductive Technology, Prenatal diagnosis, Genetics screening, Gene therapy, Transplantation Technology.
- ❖ Biosafety- Biosecurity, Biosafety levels for specific organisms, DBT Guidelines.
- ❖ Patent- Introduction of IPR, Patenting, Patent Act-Process and Product Patent.

### ○ 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.

### ○ 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.
- ❖ Accidents- Bridge collapse. Structural Audit of various Bridges, Buildings and Irrigation Dams in Maharashtra. Need of establishment of various Authorities for the Structural Audits.
- ❖ Identification and Distribution of Hazards. Zonation and Risk Analysis. Awareness of Hazards. Pre-hazard conditions. Rescue operations. Reclamation.



## Main Examination Trend Analysis (2021-2023)

Paper – III: General Studies – I				
Subject	Title	No. of Questions		
		2023	2022	2021
History	Establishment of the British Rule in India	3	5	4
	History of Modern India	2	2	3
	Renaissance Era	2	1	6
	Indian Economy under Colonial Rule	–	–	1
	Emergence and growth of Indian Nationalism	9	10	10
	Famous movements against British Government:	10	9	4
	National movement in Gandhian Era and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's approach to the problem of untouchability	4	7	7
	Constitutional Development under British Government	6	4	2
	Growth of Communalism and the Partition of India	2	–	2
	Toward the Transfer of Power	1	3	4
	India after Independence	8	6	4
	Selected Social Reformers of Maharashtra	3	8	6
	Cultural Heritage of Maharashtra (Ancient to Modern)	9	6	7
Geography – (With Special Reference to Maharashtra)	Geomorphology	17	14	11
	Climatology	7	9	11
	Human Geography	6	7	6
	Economic Geography (Special Reference to Maharashtra)	2	7	13
	Population Geography (Special Reference to Maharashtra)	7	8	6
	Environmental Geography (Special Reference to Maharashtra)	9	8	7
	Geography and Aero- Space Technology	3	1	2
	Fundamental of Remote sensing, Aerial Photographs, GIS and its applications	12	7	8
Agriculture	Agroecology	8	6	8
	Soils	12	12	10
	Water Management	8	10	8
<b>Total</b>		<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>

**Paper – IV: General Studies – II**

Subject	Title	No. of Questions		
		2023	2022	2021
<b>Indian Constitution and Indian Politics (with Special Reference to Maharashtra) and Law</b>	The Constitution of India	19	21	19
	Indian Federalism, Indian Political System (Structure, Powers and Functions of Governments)	18	15	20
	Evolution of Indian Administration	2	5	4
	State Government and Administration (With Special Reference to Maharashtra)	8	5	6
	Rural and Urban Local Government and Administration	9	10	8
	District Administration	3	3	3
	Political Parties and Pressure Groups	10	8	10
	The Electoral Process	10	10	12
	Mass Media	4	7	5
	Education System	10	10	9
	Administrative Law	5	5	5
	Maharashtra Land Revenue Code 1966	6	7	4
	Some Pertinent Laws	18	19	15
	Social Welfare and Social Legislation	3	1	6
	Financial Administration	3	6	7
	Agricultural Administration and Rural Economy	3	4	2
	Public Services	10	5	6
	Constitutional and Statutory Bodies	1	2	1
	Concepts, Approaches and Theories in Public Administration	5	2	3
Public Policy	3	5	5	
<b>Total</b>		<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>

**Paper – V : General Studies – III**

Subject	Title	No. of Questions		
		2023	2022	2021
<b>Human Resource Development</b>	Human Resource Development in India	17	17	27
	Education	26	30	17
	Vocational Education	7	7	8
	Health	9	8	8
	Rural Development	10	8	11

<b>Human Rights</b>	Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR 1948)-	15	14	9
	Child Development	5	6	7
	Women Development	6	4	10
	Youth Development	6	4	5
	Tribal Development	4	4	4
	Development for Socially Deprived Classes	2	3	4
	Welfare for Aged People	5	5	7
	Labour Welfare	5	7	1
	Welfare of Disabled Persons	7	2	4
	People's Rehabilitations	5	3	2
	International and Regional Organisations	10	18	11
	Consumer Protection Act 2019	5	5	5
	Values, Ethics and Norms	6	5	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>

#### Paper - VI (General Studies – IV)

Subject	Title	No. of Questions		
		2023	2022	2021
<b>Macro-Economics</b>	Macro Economics	7	6	4
	Growth & Development	10	7	9
	Public Finance	2	2	1
	Money	4	5	10
	International Trade and International Capital	2	6	6
<b>Indian Economy</b>	Indian Economy- Overview	5	7	3
	Indian Agriculture & Rural Development	4	6	10
	Co-operation	6	5	4
	Monetary & Financial Sector	8	8	7
	Public Finance and Financial Institutions	4	7	5
	Industry and Services Sector	7	7	9
	Infrastructure Development	12	6	8
	International Trade & Capital	9	4	6
	Economy of Maharashtra	5	9	5
	Agriculture	16	11	9
	Food and Nutrition	4	9	8
<b>Science and Technology Developments</b>	Energy Science	4	5	5
	Computer and Information Technology	11	10	11
	Space Science and Technology	4	3	5
	Bio- Technology	15	16	18
	India's Nuclear Programme	6	6	2
	Disaster Management	5	5	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	

## Main Examination Strategy

- **Understand the Exam Pattern:** Familiarize yourself with the structure of six papers. Be aware of the different question types: Objective MCQ type and Descriptive type.
- **Collect Comprehensive Study Material:** Gather all study material required for the examination at one place to save time and streamline preparation efforts.
- **Paper I & II:** Regularly practice essay writing, translation, précis writing, and review grammar rules while focusing on improving comprehension in both Marathi and English for clarity and language proficiency.
- **Time Management:** Allocate study time based on the weightage of each subject. Prioritize subjects you find challenging.
- **Current Affairs Preparation:** Study current affairs with a focus on the main examination. Utilize resources such as Drishti website, Drishti PCS YouTube channels, and Drishti Monthly Magazine.
- **Practice and Mock Tests:** Solve previous years' papers and take regular mock tests to track your preparation.

## Last Minute Strategy

- **Focus on Revision:** Avoid studying new topics in the last few days before the exam. Instead, focus on revising previously studied topics.
- **Prioritize Strong Areas:** During the examination, prioritize answering questions from sections where you have a strong grasp of the content. This will boost your confidence and create a positive environment.

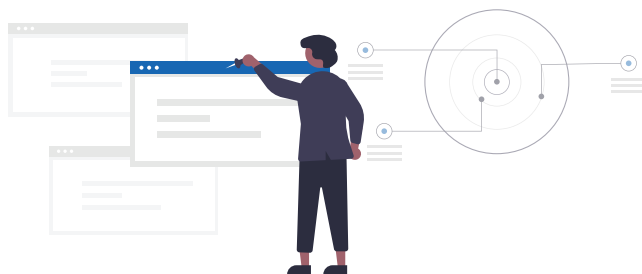
## Personality Test (Interview)

- The MPSC interview panel, consisting of 3 to 4 members, evaluates candidates on their factual knowledge, communication skills, and overall personality. They assess how well candidates express their thoughts and respond to questions, ensuring they are fit for a career in public service.
- In the MPSC interview, candidates are typically asked two types of questions: factual questions and opinion-based questions. Factual questions focus on the candidate's educational background, hobbies, and knowledge of current affairs. The panel may inquire about qualifications, interests, or recent news to assess the depth of understanding in these areas. These questions are intended to gauge the candidate's factual knowledge and awareness of their surroundings.

- On the other hand, opinion-based questions are designed to evaluate the candidate's perspective on various social, political, and economic issues. The panel may ask for viewpoints on topics relevant to Maharashtra or India to understand how well the candidate can analyse complex issues and express their opinions clearly. These questions aim to assess the candidate's reasoning and critical thinking.
- Both factual and opinion-based questions aim to evaluate the depth of your knowledge and your ability to analyse and express yourself on important matters.

## Interview Strategy

- **Preparation:** Candidates must prepare for the interview by understanding what to focus on and how to enhance their skills and abilities.
- **Strengths and Weaknesses:** Candidates should identify their strengths and weaknesses to effectively prepare for the interview.
- **Engagement:** The Interview panel assesses how well candidates engage with them during the interview.
- **Creativity:** Candidates are expected to demonstrate creativity in their responses to showcase their unique perspectives.
- **Expression:** The ability to express oneself effectively carries significant weight in the interview.
- **Appearance:** While appearance and attire contribute minimally, they still play a role in creating a favorable impression.
- **Factual Information:** Providing accurate factual information demonstrates preparedness and knowledge in relevant areas.
- **Perspective:** Candidates should adopt a balanced perspective when discussing controversial issues and showcase their depth of understanding.



# New Exam Pattern & Syllabus for MPSC 2025

## State Services Preliminary Examination

- Comprises of two papers of **200** marks each.
  - ❖ Paper-I (Compulsory)
  - ❖ Paper-II (Qualifying)
- Both the Question papers will be of the objective type (multiple choice questions) and a duration of 2 hours.
- The Paper-II of the State Services Preliminary Examination will be a qualifying paper with minimum qualifying marks fixed at **33%**.
- For each incorrect answer, **25% or 1/4** of the total marks allotted for that question will be deducted.
- The question papers will be available in both Marathi and English.
- The standard of Paper-I will be of degree level and Paper II will be a mix of school and degree level.
- Clearing the Preliminary Examination is mandatory to be eligible for the Main Examination.

## State Services Main Examination

- Comprises of **Nine** papers (Paper 1 to Paper 9).
- **Paper 1** (Marathi) is conducted in Marathi medium while **Paper 2** (English) is conducted in English medium. Both are designed at the matriculation level and carry 300 marks and a duration of 3 hours. A minimum of 25 percent marks is required to **qualify**.
- Marks of **Paper 3 to Paper 9** are counted in deciding the final merit list.
- **Paper 3 (Essay Paper)** is designed at the graduate level, carrying 250 marks and a duration of 3 hours. Candidates may choose to attempt this paper in either Marathi or English.
- **Papers 4 to 7 (General Studies Papers 1 to 4)** are designed at the graduate level, each carrying 250 marks and a duration of 3 hours. Candidates may choose to attempt these papers in either Marathi or English.
- **Papers 8 and 9 (Optional Subject Papers 1 and 2)** are designed at the graduate level, each carrying 250 marks and a duration of 3 hours. Candidates may choose to attempt these papers in either Marathi or English.
- All **Papers 1 to 9** are **conventional/descriptive type**.
- The standard of Paper-1 & 2 will be of Matriculation level, while Paper-3 to 9 will require a Graduate level understanding.

Table Shows the Marks Distribution Counted for Final Merit

Papers	Subjects	Marks
Paper-3	Essay	250
Paper-4	General Studies-1	250
Paper-5	General Studies-2	250
Paper-6	General Studies-3	250
Paper-7	General Studies-4	250
Paper-8	Optional Subject-1	250
Paper-9	Optional Subject-2	250
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>1750</b>
<b>Interview and Personality Test</b>		275
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>2025</b>

## Preliminary Examination Syllabus

### Paper I - (200 Marks)

- Current events of state, national and international importance.
- History of India and Indian National Movement with some weightage to Maharashtra.
- Maharashtra, India and World Geography - Physical, Social, Economic Geography of Maharashtra, India and the World.
- India and Maharashtra - Polity and Governance - Constitution, Political System, Panchayati Raj, Urban Governance, Public Policy, Rights issues, etc.
- Economic and Social Development - Sustainable Development, Poverty, Inclusion, Demographics, Social Sector initiatives, etc.
- General issues on Environmental Ecology, Bio-diversity and Climate Change - that do not require subject specialisation.
- General Science.

### Paper II - (200 Marks)

- Comprehension
- Interpersonal skills including communication skills.
- Logical reasoning and analytical ability.
- Decision - making and problem - solving.
- General mental ability.
- Basic numeracy (numbers and their relations, orders of magnitude, etc.) (Class X level), Data interpretation (Charts, graphs, tables, data sufficiency etc.- Class X level)
- Marathi and English Language Comprehension skills (Class X/XII level)

## Main Examination Syllabus

### Paper -1 (300 Marks): Qualifying Paper of Marathi Language

- The aim of the paper is to test the candidates' ability to read and understand serious discursive prose, and to express ideas clearly and correctly in Marathi language.
- The pattern of questions would be broadly as follows:
  - ❖ Comprehension of given passages.
  - ❖ Precis Writing.
  - ❖ Usage and Vocabulary.
  - ❖ Short Essays.
  - ❖ Translation from English to Marathi and vice-versa.
- This Paper will be of **qualifying nature**. The marks obtained in this paper will not be counted for merit.

### Paper -2 (300 Marks): Qualifying Paper of English Language

- The aim of the paper is to test the candidates' ability to read and understand serious discursive prose, and to express ideas clearly and correctly in the English language.
- The pattern of questions would be broadly as follows:
  - ❖ Comprehension of given passages.
  - ❖ Precis Writing.
  - ❖ Usage and Vocabulary.
  - ❖ Short Essays.
- This Paper will be of **qualifying nature**. The marks obtained in this paper will not be counted for merit.

### Paper -3 (250 Marks): Essay

In Essay Paper, candidates may be required to write essays on multiple topics. They will be expected to keep closely to the subject of the essay to arrange their ideas in an orderly fashion and to write concisely.

### Paper-4 (250 Marks): General Studies-1 (Indian Heritage and Culture, History and Geography of the World and Society with some weightage to Maharashtra)

- Indian culture will cover the salient aspects of Art Forms, Literature and Architecture from ancient to modern times.

- Bhakti movement and its philosophy with special reference to saints' movement in Maharashtra.
- Modern Indian history from about the middle of the eighteenth century until the present- significant events, personalities, issues.
- The Freedom Struggle – its various stages and important contributors /contributions from different parts of the country.
- Post-independence consolidation and reorganization within the country.
- History of the world will include events from the 18th century such as industrial revolution, world wars, redrawing of national boundaries, colonization, decolonization, political philosophies like communism, capitalism, socialism etc.- their forms and effect on the society.
- Salient features of Indian Society, Diversity of India
- Role of women and women's organization, population and associated issues, poverty and developmental issues, urbanization, their problems and their remedies.
- Effects of globalization on Indian society.
- Social empowerment, communalism, regionalism, secularism.
- Salient features of the world's physical geography.
- Distribution of key natural resources across the world (including South Asia and the Indian subcontinent factors responsible for the location of primary, secondary, and tertiary sector industries in various parts of the world (including India)
- Important Geophysical phenomena such as earthquakes, Tsunami, Volcanic activity, cyclone etc., geographical features and their location- changes in critical geographical features (including water bodies and ice-caps) and in flora and fauna and the effects of such changes.

### Paper-5 (250 Marks): General Studies:-2 (Governance, Constitution, Polity, Social Justice and International relations with some weightage to Maharashtra)

- Indian Constitution- historical underpinnings, evolution, features, amendments, significant provisions and basic structure.
- Functions and responsibilities of the Union and the States, issues and challenges pertaining to the federal structure, devolution of powers and finances up to local levels and challenges therein.



**Paper-6 (250 Marks): General Studies-3  
(Technology, Economic Development,  
Biodiversity, Environment, Security and  
Disaster Management with some  
weightage to Maharashtra)**

- Separation of powers between various organs; dispute redressal mechanisms and institutions.
- Comparison of the Indian constitutional scheme with that of other countries
- Parliament and State Legislatures – structure, functioning, the conduct of business, powers & privileges and issues arising out of these.
- Structure, organization and functioning of the Executive and the Judiciary- Ministries and Departments of the Government; pressure groups and formal/informal associations and their role in the Polity.
- Local self government.
- Salient features of the Representation of People's Act.
- Appointment to various Constitutional posts, powers, functions and responsibilities of various Constitutional Bodies.
- Development processes and the development industry- the role of NGOs, SHGs, various groups and associations, donors, charities, institutional and other stakeholders.
- Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections of the population by the Centre and States and the performance of these schemes; mechanisms, laws, institutions and Bodies constituted for the protection and betterment of these vulnerable sections.
- Issues relating to the development and management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources.
- Issues relating to poverty and hunger.
- Important aspects of governance, transparency and accountability, e-governance- applications, models, successes, limitations, and potential; citizens charters, transparency & accountability and institutional and other measures.
- Role of civil services in a democracy.
- India and its neighbourhood- relations.
- Bilateral, regional and global groupings and agreements involving India and/or affecting India's interests.
- Effect of policies and politics of developed and developing countries on India's interests, Indian Diaspora.
- Important International institutions, agencies and fora- their structure, mandate.
- Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization of resources, growth, development and employment.
- Inclusive growth and issues arising from it.
- Government Budgeting.
- Major crops- cropping patterns in various parts of the country, different types of irrigation and irrigation systems storage, transport and marketing of agricultural produce and issues and related constraints; e-technology in the aid of farmers.
- Issues related to direct and indirect farm subsidies and minimum support prices; Public Distribution System- objectives, functioning, limitations, revamping; issues of buffer stocks and food security; Technology missions; economics of animal-rearing.
- Food processing and related industries in India- scope and significance, location, upstream and downstream requirements, supply chain management.
- Land reforms in India.
- Effects of liberalization on the economy, changes in industrial policy and their effects on industrial growth.
- Infrastructure: Energy, Ports, Roads, Airports, Railways etc.
- Investment models.
- Science and Technology-developments and their applications and effect in everyday life.
- Achievements of Indians in science & technology; indigenization of technology and developing new technology.
- Awareness in the fields of IT, Space, Computers, robotics, nano-technology, bio-technology and issues relating to intellectual property rights.
- Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment.
- Disaster and disaster management, Disaster Risk Resilience, Resilient Society
- Linkages between development and spread of extremism.
- Role of external state and non-state actors in creating challenges to internal security.

- Challenges to internal security through communication networks, the role of media and social networking sites in internal security challenges, basics of cyber security; money-laundering and its prevention.
- Security challenges and their management in border areas; linkages of organized crime with terrorism.
- Various Security forces and agencies and their mandate.

### **Paper-7 (250 Marks): General Studies:-4 (Ethics, Integrity, and Aptitude)**

This paper will include questions to test the candidates' attitude and approach to issues relating to integrity, probity in public life, his problem-solving approach and decision making to various issues and conflicts faced by him in dealing with society. Questions may utilise the case study approach to determine these aspects. The following broad areas will be covered:

- Ethics and Human Interface: Essence, determinants and consequences of Ethics in human actions; dimensions of ethics; ethics- in private and public relationships. Human Values – lessons from the lives and teachings of great leaders, reformers and administrators; role of family, society and educational institutions in inculcating values.
- Attitude: content, structure, function; its influence and relation with thought and behaviour; moral and political attitudes; social influence and persuasion.

- Aptitude and foundational values for Civil Service, integrity, impartiality and non-partisanship, objectivity, dedication to public service, empathy, tolerance and compassion towards the weaker sections.
- Emotional intelligence-concepts, and their utilities and application in administration and governance.
- Contributions of moral thinkers and philosophers from India and the world.
- Public/Civil service values and Ethics in Public administration: Status and problems; ethical concerns and dilemmas in government and private institutions; laws, rules, regulations and conscience as sources of ethical guidance; accountability and ethical governance; strengthening of ethical and moral values in governance; ethical issues in international relations and funding; corporate governance.
- Probity in Governance: Concept of public service; Philosophical basis of governance and probity; Information sharing and transparency in government, Right to Information, Codes of Ethics, Codes of Conduct, Citizen's Charters, Work culture, Quality of service delivery, Utilization of public funds, challenges of corruption.
- Case Studies on the above issues.

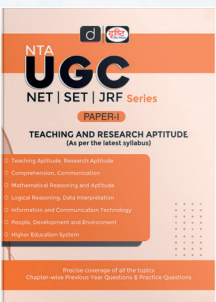
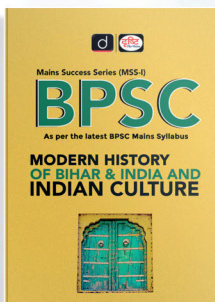
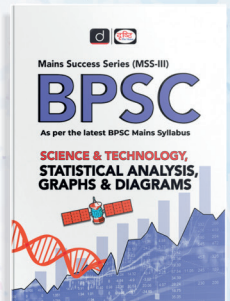
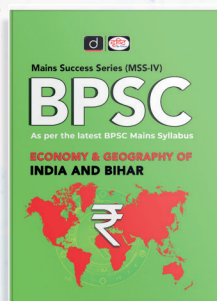
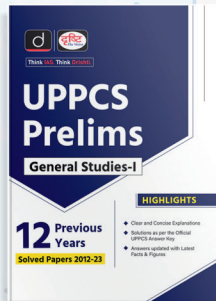
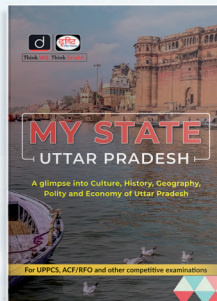
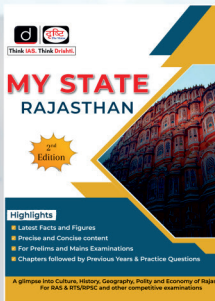
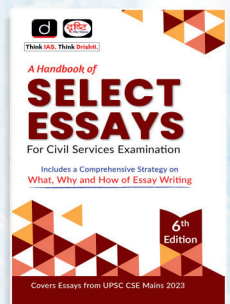
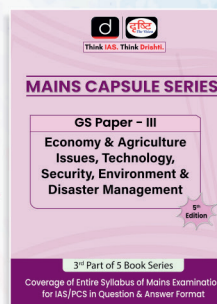
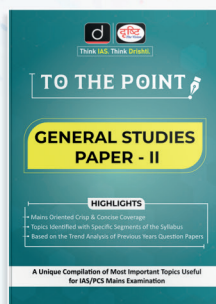
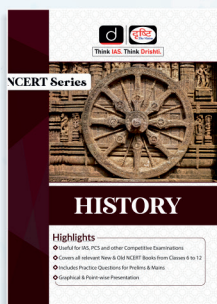
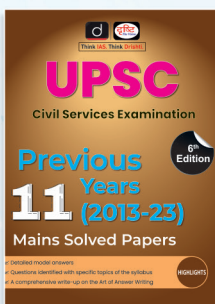
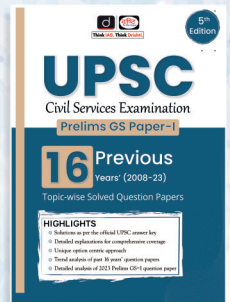
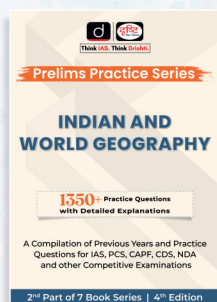
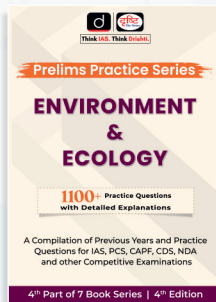
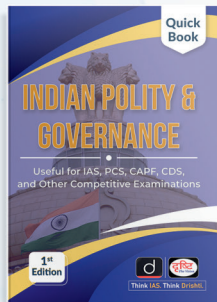
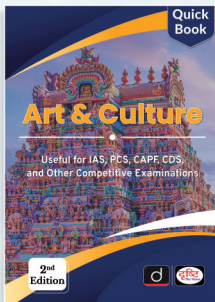
### **Paper-8 (250 Marks) & Paper-9 (250 Marks) Optional Subject Papers I & II**

Candidate may choose any optional subject from amongst the List of Optional Subjects.

#### **List of Optional Subjects**

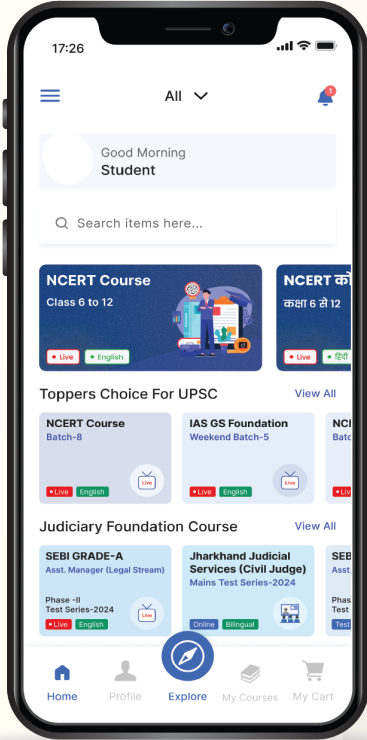
1. Agriculture	14. Management
2. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science	15. Marathi Literature
3. Anthropology	16. Mathematics
4. Botany	17. Mechanical Engineering
5. Chemistry	18. Medical Science
6. Civil Engineering	19. Philosophy
7. Commerce and Accountancy	20. Physics
8. Economics	21. Political Science and International Relations
9. Electrical Engineering	22. Psychology
10. Geography	23. Public Administration
11. Geology	24. Sociology
12. History	25. Statistics
13. Law	26. Zoology

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