

ವಿವರಣೆ:-ಜನ್ಮ ದಿನಾಂಕಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಅಥವಾ ತತ್ಸಮಾನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಹತೆಯ ಅಂಕಪಟ್ಟಿ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರ (ಟಿ.ಸಿ)/ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ.ಯ ಸಂಚಿತ ದಾಖಲೆ (ಕ್ಯುಮುಲೇಟಿವ್ ರೆಕಾರ್ಡ್)ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಜನ್ಮ ದಿನಾಂಕವನ್ನು ಆಯೋಗವು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು. ಇತರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

9. ದೈಹಿಕ ದಾಡ್ಡ್ಯತೆ:

ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ದೈಹಿಕ ದಾಡ್ಡ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದು ಅಂತಹ ದೈಹಿಕ ದಾಡ್ಡ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅಂತಹ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನೇಮಕಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯು ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾನೆ/ಳೆ.

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ಸೇವೆ	ಪುರುಷ				ಮಹಿಳೆ		
		ಎತ್ತರ	ಎದೆಯ ಸುತ್ತಳತೆ	ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆ (ಎದೆಯನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿದಾಗ)	ತೂಕ	ಎತ್ತರ	ಎದೆಯ ಸುತ್ತಳತೆ	ತೂಕ
01	ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರೋಲೀಸ್ ಸೇವೆ ಡಿ.ವೈ.ಎಸ್.ಪಿ. (ಸಿವಿಲ್) (ಗ್ರೂಪ್ ಎ)	165 ಸೆ.ಮೀ	84 ಸೆ.ಮೀ	5 ಸೆ.ಮೀ	ಅನ್ವಯ ವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ	157 ಸೆ.ಮೀ	ಅನ್ವಯ ವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ	ಮಹಿಳೆಯ ಎತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ, ಆದರೆ 46 ಕೆ.ಜಿ.ಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಂತೆ
02	ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಕಾರಾಗೃಹ ಸೇವೆ	168 ಸೆ.ಮೀ	86 ಸೆ.ಮೀ	5 ಸೆ.ಮೀ	ಅನ್ವಯ ವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ	157 ಸೆ.ಮೀ	ಅನ್ವಯ ವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ	-ಅದೇ-
03	ಅಬಕಾರಿ ಉಪ ಅಧೀಕ್ಷಕರು	163 ಸೆ.ಮೀ	81 ಸೆ.ಮೀ	5 ಸೆ.ಮೀ	ಅನ್ವಯ ವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ	157 ಸೆ.ಮೀ	ಅನ್ವಯ ವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ	49 ಕೆ.ಜಿ.

10. ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ವಿಧಾನ:-

ಈ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಗೆಜೆಟೆಡ್ ಪ್ರೊಬೇಷನರ್ಸ್‌ಗಳ ನೇಮಕಾತಿ (ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮೂಲಕ ನೇಮಕಾತಿ) ನಿಯಮ 1997ರ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ 2 ರಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಎರಡು ಹಂತಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ:

(1) ಪೂರ್ವಭಾವಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು (Preliminary Examination) ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ (Main Examination) ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವಿಧ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

(2) ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವಿವರಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ನಿಯಮಗಳು ಆಯೋಗದ ವೆಬ್‌ಸೈಟ್ <http://kpsc.kar.nic.in> ನಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

10.1 ಪೂರ್ವಭಾವಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ:-

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಗೆಜೆಟೆಡ್ ಪ್ರೊಬೇಷನರ್ಸ್ (ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ನೇಮಕಾತಿ) (9ನೇ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ನಿಯಮಗಳು, 2011 ರಂತೆ ಪೂರ್ವಭಾವಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯು ವಸ್ತುನಿಷ್ಠ (ಬಹು ಆಯ್ಕೆ) ಮಾದರಿಯ ಎರಡು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.	
"As per Karnataka Recruitment of Gazetted Probationers (Appointment by Competitive Examinations) (9th Amendment) Rules, 2011 (A) Preliminary Examination - The Preliminary Examination shall consist of two papers of objective type (multiple choice) "	
(i) ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಎರಡು ಅಂಕಗಳಂತೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು 100 ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ	(i) each paper carrying 100 questions with each question carrying two marks; and
(ii) ಪ್ರತಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು ಗರಿಷ್ಠ 200 ಅಂಕಗಳು	(ii) each paper shall be of a maximum of 200

ಮತ್ತು ಎರಡು ಗಂಟೆಗಳ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯದ್ದಾಗಿದ್ದು (ಎರಡು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟು 400 ಅಂಕಗಳು) ವಿವರ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತಿರುತ್ತದೆ:-	marks and of a duration of two hours (Total for two papers 400 marks) in the following description, namely;
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ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ. Sl.No.	ವಿಷಯ / Subject Area	ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ/ No. of questions	ಅಂಕಗಳು/ Marks
ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ - 1			
01	ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ/ General studies related to National and International importance	40	80
02	ಮಾನವಿಕ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ / Humanities	60	120
ಒಟ್ಟು		100	200

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ - 2			
01	ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ /General studies related to State importance	40	80
02	ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ, ಪರಿಸರ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ /General Science & Technology Environment & Ecology	30	60
03	ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮನೋಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ/ General Mental Ability	30	60
ಒಟ್ಟು		100	200

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ:- (ಅ) ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆಗಳೆರಡರಲ್ಲೂ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ.	Note: (a) The question paper shall be set both in Kannada and English.
(ಆ) ಪೂರ್ವಭಾವಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮನೋ (ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ) ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಮಟ್ಟವು ಎಸ್‌ಎಸ್‌ಎಲ್‌ಸಿ/10ನೇ ತರಗತಿಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ್ದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉಳಿದ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಪದವಿ ಮಟ್ಟದ್ದಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ	(b) The standard of General Mental Ability questions of preliminary examination (aptitude test) shall be that of X standard /SSLC level and the remaining papers are of Degree Level.
(ಇ) ಪ್ರಕಟಿತ ರಿಕ್ತ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ 1:15 ಅನುಪಾತದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ ನೀತಿಯನ್ವಯ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ, ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡ, ಇತರೆ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅದೇ ಅನುಪಾತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ವಭಾವಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಗಳಿಸಿದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಅಂಕಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.	(c) The number of candidates to be admitted to the main examination shall be 15 times the vacancies notified for recruitment in the order of merit on the basis of the performance in the preliminary examination subject to accommodating the same ratio in adequate number of candidates belonging to the categories of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, each of the other Backward Classes and others.

<p>ಋಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ:- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಗೆಜೆಟೆಡ್ ಪ್ರೊಬೇಷನರ್ಸ್ (ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ನೇಮಕಾತಿ) (10ನೇ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ನಿಯಮಗಳು 2013, ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: DPAR 118 SRR 2012, dated 12-02-2013 ರಂತೆ.</p> <p>(ಡಿ) ಋಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಒಳಗೊಂಡ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ, ಅಂದರೆ, ಅತಿ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸೂಕ್ತವಲ್ಲದ ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ತಪ್ಪು ಉತ್ತರಗಳಿಗೆ ಋಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ (ಕೆಳಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿದಂತೆ) ಇರುತ್ತದೆ:-</p> <p>(i) ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೂ 04 ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ಉತ್ತರಗಳಿದ್ದು, ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯು ತಪ್ಪು ಉತ್ತರ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಅಂಕಗಳ 0.25 ರಷ್ಟು ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು (¼ ರಷ್ಟು) ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆಯಲಾಗುವುದು.</p>	<p>Negative Evaluation: As per Karnataka Recruitment of Gazetted Probationers (Appointment by Competitive Examinations) (10th Amendment) Rules, 2013, Notification No.DPAR 118 SRR 2012, dated 12-02-2013.</p> <p>“ (d) There shall be negative marking for incorrect answers (as detailed below) for all questions except some of the questions where the negative marking shall be inbuilt in the form of different marks being awarded to the most appropriate and not so appropriate answer for such questions, namely:-</p> <p>(i) There are four alternative answers to every question. For each question, of which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, one-fourth (0.25) of the marks assigned to that question shall be deducted as penalty;</p>
<p>(ii) ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯು ಒಂದೇ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಿದ್ದು ಹಾಗೂ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಉತ್ತರವು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಅದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪು ಉತ್ತರವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ (i) ರಂತೆ ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆಯಲಾಗುವುದು.</p> <p>(iii) ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯು ಯಾವುದೇ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಖಾಲಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಂದರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಉತ್ತರ ನೀಡದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಂತಹ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಋಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆಯಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.</p>	<p>(ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer to a question, it shall be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happen to be correct and there shall be same penalty in accordance with clause (i);</p> <p>(iii) If a question is left blank i.e. no answer is given by the candidate, there shall be no penalty for that question. ”</p>

10.2 ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಪಠ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮ

<p>ಪೂರ್ವಭಾವಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ: (ವಸ್ತುನಿಷ್ಠ ಮಾದರಿ) ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ-1</p>	<p>PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION (objective type): PAPER – I</p>
<p>(i) ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಪ್ರಚಲಿತ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನಗಳು.</p> <p>(ii) ಮಾನವಿಕ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ -ಭಾರತದ ಇತಿಹಾಸ-ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಭಾರತದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಚಳುವಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಗಮನ ನೀಡಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ</p>	<p>(i) Current events of National and International importance.</p> <p>(ii) Humanities – History of India – Emphasis shall be on broad general understanding of the subject in its social, economic, cultural and political aspects with a focus on Indian national movement with special emphasis on Karnataka.</p>

<p>ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯವಾಗಿ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯ ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾದ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ.</p> <p>(iii) ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಗಮನ ನೀಡುವುದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಭೂಗೋಳ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತದ ಭೂಗೋಳ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ.</p> <p>(iv) ದೇಶದ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ, ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ಭಾರತದ ನಿರಂತರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು, ಬಡತನ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆ, ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಭಾರತದ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ.</p>	<p>(iii) World Geography and Geography of India with a focus on Karnataka.</p> <p>(iv) Indian polity and economy, including the country's political system, rural development, planning and economic reforms in India-sustainable development, poverty alleviation, demographics, social sector initiatives etc.,</p>
<p>ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ-2</p> <p>(i) ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತದ ಘಟನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು.</p> <p>(ii) ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ, ಪರಿಸರ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ- ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾವೀಣ್ಯತೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ, ಪರಿಸರ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ಜೈವಿಕ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹವಾಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ಇವುಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡದಿರುವ ಒಬ್ಬ ಸುಶಿಕ್ಷಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ದೈನಂದಿನ ಅನುಭವಗಳು/ ಅವಲೋಕನೆಗಳು/ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಕಾಲೀನ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗಳು.</p> <p>(iii) ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮನೋ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ- ಮನೋಶಕ್ತಿ, ಗ್ರಹಿಸುವಿಕೆ, ತಾರ್ಕಿಕ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದನೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣಾ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ, ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ, ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಬಿಡಿಸುವಿಕೆ, ಮೂಲ ಗಣಿತ ಜ್ಞಾನ (ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು, ಅವುಗಳ ಪರಿಮಾಣ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ) ಮತ್ತು ದತ್ತಾಂಶದ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನ (ನಕ್ಷೆಗಳು, ರೇಖಾಚಿತ್ರಗಳು, ಕೋಷ್ಟಕಗಳು, ದತ್ತಾಂಶ ದಕ್ಷತೆ, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ (ಹತ್ತನೇ ತರಗತಿ / ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ).</p>	<p>PAPER – II</p> <p>(i) Current events of State importance and important State Government programmes.</p> <p>(ii) General Science & Technology, Environment & Ecology-contemporary developments in science and technology and their implications including matters of every day observations and experience, as may be expected of a well educated person who has not made a special study of any scientific discipline general issues on Health, environmental ecology, biodiversity and climate change that do not require subject specialization.</p> <p>(iii) General Mental Ability,- Comprehension, Logical reasoning and Analytical ability, Decision making, problem solving, Basic innumeracy (numbers and their relations, order of magnitude etc.,) and data interpretation (charts, graphs, tables, data sufficiency etc., (class X/SSLC level)".</p>

10.3 ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ:- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಗೆಜೆಟೆಡ್ ಪ್ರೊಬೇಷನರ್ಸ್ (ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ನೇಮಕಾತಿ) (11ನೇ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ನಿಯಮಗಳು, 2014, ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಡಿಪಿಎಆರ್ 235 ಎಸ್ ಆರ್ ಆರ್ 2013, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 24-11-2014ರಂತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಗೆಜೆಟೆಡ್ ಪ್ರೊಬೇಷನರ್ಸ್ (ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ನೇಮಕಾತಿ) (ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ನಿಯಮಗಳು, 2020, ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಡಿಪಿಎಆರ್ 151 ಸೆಲೋಸೆ 2014, ದಿನಾಂಕ:04-06-2020 ರಂತೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯು ಲಿಖಿತ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ [Karnataka Recruitment of Gazetted Probationers (Appointment by Competitive Examinations) (11th Amendment) Rules, 2014, Notification No. DPAR 235 SRR 2013, dated 24-11-2014 and Karnataka Recruitment of Gazetted Probationers (Appointment by Competitive Examinations) (Amendment) Rules, 2020, Notification No. DPAR 151 SeLoSe 2014, dated :04-06-2020 the Main Examination shall consist of written examination and personality test " ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಗೆಜೆಟೆಡ್ ಪ್ರೊಬೇಷನರ್ಸ್‌ಗಳ ನೇಮಕಾತಿ (ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮೂಲಕ ನೇಮಕಾತಿ) (ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ನಿಯಮಗಳು 2022, ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಡಿಪಿಎಆರ್ 20 ಎಸ್‌ಎಸ್‌ಸಿ 2022, ದಿನಾಂಕ:12-04-2022].

ಲಿಖಿತ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ / Written Examination:-

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು/Papers	ವಿಷಯ/Subject	ಅಂಕಗಳು / marks	ಅವಧಿ Duration (ಗಂಟೆಗಳು/ hours)
ಅರ್ಹತಾದಾಯಕ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು/ Qualifying Papers	ಕನ್ನಡ / Kannada	150	2
	ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ /English	150	2

ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು / Compulsory Papers	ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ -1/ Paper-1	ಪ್ರಬಂಧ /Essay	250	3
	ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ -2 / Paper -2	ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ /General Studies -1	250	3
	ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ -3 / Paper -3	ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ /General Studies -2	250	3
	ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ -4 / Paper -4	ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ /General Studies -3	250	3
	ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ -5 / Paper -5	ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ /General Studies -4	250	3
ಲಿಖಿತ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಒಟ್ಟು ಅಂಕಗಳು /Total marks for the written examination			1250	
ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಒಟ್ಟು ಅಂಕಗಳು/Total marks for the Personality Test			25	
ಒಟ್ಟು/Total			1275	

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ:	Note:
(1) ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಡೆದ ಅಂಕಗಳು ಅರ್ಹತಾದಾಯಕ ಸ್ವರೂಪದ್ದಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಈ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು	(1)The marks obtained in qualifying papers i.e., in Kannada and in English shall be of qualifying nature. For qualifying in these papers, a minimum of 35% (52.5) marks in each paper is prescribed. The marks obtained in these two papers shall not be considered for determining

KPSC KAS Mains Syllabus

Qualifying Papers: Kannada & English

Paper I: Essay

Two Essays (in Kannada/English Language) 125 marks each

- **Essay – 1:** Topics of International / National Importance
- **Essay – 2:** Topic of State Importance / Local Importance

Paper II: General Studies 1

Section - I: History and Cultural Heritage (India & Karnataka) - (6 Units)

Unit 1: Cultural Heritage of India (select areas and topics)

- Indus Civilization – Distinction between Indus Civilization and Vedic Civilization– Evolution of Varna, Jathi/caste system – Religious condition – emergence of religious movements.
- Literature: Sanskrit Literature (Ancient): Vedic Literature, the epics and the Puranas: their impact on the life and culture of the Indian People; Prose works on polity, ethics (neeti), popular stories and Pancha Tantra (only important works); Mughal contributions to literature.
- Science and Technology: Mathematics, Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Physiology and Medicine (including Surgery), Ship-building, Mining and Metallurgy, Engineering and Architecture.
- Arts (Excluding Karnataka): The Maurya and Gupta periods; The Khajuraho temples; Jain temples at Mount Abu and the Odisha temples; Pallava, Chola and Pandyan contributions. Mughal architecture; Cathedral architecture: Bom Jesus-Old Goa, St. Paul's- Kolkata and St. Thomas- Chennai. Painting: Ajanta frescoes; Mughal and Rajput schools of painting. Dance and Music: Classical music and dance; Mughal contributions to music. Folk arts of India.
- India's cultural contributions to the outside world: Central Asia, China, Japan, South-East Asia and Sri Lanka.
- Religions of India-
 - Hindu Dharma: General characteristics and some common beliefs – Purusharthas– rituals and ethics – festivals and sacred days – pilgrimage and fairs. Hindu sects: Hinduism as a federation of various sects – Shaiva, Vaishnava and Shakta. Philosophy of the Upanishad and the Bhagavad Gita – Yoga Philosophy of Pathanjali.
 - Jainism: Principles – Ratnatraya, code of morals, Equality (samana), Ahimsa. Sects: Digambara and Svetambara.

- Buddhism: Principles – Four noble truths, The Eight – fold path, Nirvana, Moral doctrines. Sects: Hinayana and Mahayana.
- Christianity: Teachings of Jesus Christ. Christian doctrines and theology. Groups in Christianity – The Roman Catholic Church, the Eastern orthodox churches and the Protestants churches. Missionary activities in India.
- Islam: Principles and practices – God, Confession of Faith, Five “Pillars of Islam”, sacred places and days, the family system and the shariah, Sufis of Karnataka, Sects: Shia and Sunni.
- Sikhism: Principles and practices and its Evolution.

Unit 2: Toward transforming Indian Society: Major schools of thought. Modern Indian History – from the beginning of 19th Century, Reforms and Reformers.

- Eradication of Social and religious wrongs
- The Vedas for all – The Casteless society
- Ideal of service
- Emancipation of the Depressed class
- “Two-Nation” theory and Islamic revivalism
- Empowerment of the Depressed class through religion and education
- Hindutva and Patriotism
- The Dravidian Movement
- Struggle for emancipation of Dalits and their empowerment
- Socialist approach and Total Revolution
- Gram Swaraj, Satyagraha and Bhoodana

Unit 3: From Kadambas to the Hoysalas

- Antiquity of Karnataka; Kannada language and literature; Extent of Kannadanadu; State and District Gazetteers; Museums and Archives in Karnataka; Preservation and protection of historical monuments – work of Archaeological Survey of India – World Heritage Sites in Karnataka.
- From Kadambas to the Hoysalas: Contributions to Architecture, sculpture, literature and religion.

Unit 4: The Vijayanagara Empire and thereafter (1336-1799)

- Vijayanagara Empire: Origin, aims and aspiration of the Empire – Vidyaranya. Political history: Harihara, Bukka, Immadi Devaraya, Krishnadevaraya and Aliya Ramaraya – The battle

of Talikota and its consequences. Glory of the capital – Administration – Society, economy and religion; Arts: Painting; Music, Dance, Literature, Architecture and Sculpture; Foreign accounts of Vijayanagara.

- Religious sects: Shankaracharya, Ramanujacharya, Madhwacharya – Sri Basaveshwara, Veerashaivism and Vachana movement – Haridasa movement – Kalamukha, Shakta and Pashupatha sects.
- The Bahman Shahis: Mahmud Gawan - Contributions of the Bahamani – Adil Shahis of Bijapur: Contributions to literature and architecture – Sufis in Karnataka.
- Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar – Contributions; The Nayakas of Keladi and Chitradurga; Rani Chennamma & Sangolli Rayanna of Kittur, The Yelahanka Nadaprabhu; Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan (1761-1799).

Unit 5: Modern Mysore (1799-1947)

- Krishna raja Wodeyar III – his contributions
- Armed rebellion in Karnataka against the British in Karnataka Commissioner's Rule (1831-1881)
- Nizam's rule in Hyderabad – Karnataka
- Progress of Mysore under the Dewans

Unit 6: Freedom Movement in Karnataka and Unification (1885-1956)

- Rise of Nationalism; Pre-Gandhian era (1885-1920); Gandhian era (1920-1948)
- Freedom movement in Hyderabad – Karnataka
- Important personalities in Freedom Struggle
- Unification of Karnataka; Causes for the rise of the unification movement – Alur Venkatrao – Role of literacy, cultural associations and print media – Three stages in the unification of Karnataka (1947-1956).
- Social and Cultural developments: Spread of education by missionary and voluntary bodies – printing and the press – Literary and Scholarly studies – New literary genres in Kannada literature – Backward Class movement – Miller Committee Report, Folk arts of Karnataka.

Section II - Social and Political Perspective - (7 units)

- **Post Independent Karnataka** – Towards Political Consolidation – Attempts of Successive Governments – Backward Classes and Social Justice – Reports of : Havanur Committee - Venkataswamy Committee – Chinnappa Reddy Committee – Recent Trends – Dalit Movement – Devaraja Urs and Land Reforms. Language Issue: Gokak Movement – Issues and Perspectives. InterState Disputes - Boundary Disputes – Mahajan Committee Report and its

impact – Water Disputes - Farmer’s Movement, Regional Imbalance & Nanjundappa committee Report.

- **Social Change and Movements** –Social structure and social change, Theories of Social Change, Social Disorganisation and Social movements, directed social change, social policy and social development.
- **Social Change and Modernisation** - Problems of role conflict – intergenerational gap, youth unrest & commercialization of education, emergence of India as Educational Force - changing status of women and social movements, industrialization and urbanization, role of pressure groups, Sanskritisation, westernisation and modernization - Modernism versus traditionalism. Current social evils – fundamentalism and terrorism, Naxalism, Nepotism, corruption, and black money.
- **Government and Political System** – Legislature, Executive and Judiciary, functioning of democratic political system in a traditional society, political party and their social composition.
- **Decentralisation of power** – Decentralisation of power and political participation. Union Government, Parliament, Cabinet, Supreme court, Judicial review, Center-State relations, State government, role of Governor, Panchayathi raj, class and caste in Indian politics, politics of regionalism, linguism, and communalism. Problems of secularisation policy and national integration, Political participation & voting, vote bank politics.
- **Socio Economic System** – The Jajmani system and its bearing on traditional society. Market Economy and its social consequences, Occupational diversification and social structure, Profession and professionalisation, role of trade unions, social determinants and consequence of economical development, economic inequalities, exploitation and corruption, Globalisation and its social impact.
- **Rural Social system and Rural Development** – Socio cultural dimensions of village community, traditional power structure, democratization and leadership, poverty, indebtedness, bonded labour, social consequences of land reforms, Rural development projects, green revolution, new strategies of rural development, the changing rural scene.

Section III – Indian Economy – Planning- Rural Development (8 units)

- **Indian Economy** – Post independence growth - experience of agriculture, industry and tertiary sectors, growth and distributive justice. Poverty and inequality, Growth of Karnataka Economy during the plan era, growth and sectoral changes and linkages in the State Economy.
- **India and International economic relations** – Growth and trade – volume, composition and direction of exports and imports, domestic and foreign capital in economic development, changes in India’s foreign trade policy, balance of payments and foreign exchange. Karnataka’s exports – volume, composition, and direction.

- **Development patterns** and disparities among regions and between rural and urban areas, public policies to mitigate disparities, prospects and problems of Special economic zones. Development disparities in Karnataka and public policies, Redressal of development disparities. Regional development boards.
- **Planning – Planning goals**, objectives and approaches, achievements and failures of five year plans (I to VII Five year plans). Development plans under the new economic policies regime (VIII Five year plan onwards). Planning in Karnataka.
- **Decentralization** – pros and cons of top-down planning and bottom-up planning, planning mechanism and experience in Panchayathi raj institutions, planning and capacity building, planning and financing. Decentralized planning in Karnataka, Resource mobilization and devolution. District Planning Committee, State finances and local finances. State finance commission.
- **Rural Development** – Importance of agriculture in the national economy, Gandhian approach to rural development and land reforms, size of farms and productivity, problems of irrigation and dry land farming, food security, rural credit, agricultural marketing, agricultural labour, rural industries and employment. Agricultural problems in Karnataka, Rural Economic infrastructure (Energy, Irrigation, Transport, Communication, Markets), Rural Social Infrastructure - Housing, Drinking water, Sanitation & Drainage, Rural Health systems and their delivery. Development of Economic and Social infrastructure in Karnataka, Rural markets in Karnataka. Rural housing and health care schemes in Karnataka.
- **Rural Development Initiatives** – Poverty Alleviation-cum-Employment generation Programmes, Five Year Plan and inclusive growth, rural financial institutions, Development and conservation of common property resources in rural areas – village grasslands and woods, water bodies, Provision of urban amenities in rural areas (PURA). Rural Development schemes in Karnataka, self-help groups and micro finance institutions in Karnataka, External assistance for rural tank rejuvenation, drinking water, sanitation and health care in Karnataka.
- **Data Collection Analysis**- Interpretation- Collection, Interpretation and Appreciation of Statistical Data- Study of Graphs and Charts:– Bar Graphs, Line Graphs and Pie Charts- Problems Based on Tabular and Diagrammatical Data- Data Sufficiency in Statistics- Problems Based on Probability- Permutations and Combinations-Quantitative Aptitude – Number Sequences, Series, Averages, Number Systems, Ratio and Proportion, Profit and Loss, Percentages, Time and work, Speed-Time-Distance, Simple Interest, Analytical and Critical Reasoning, Reading Comprehension.

Paper III: General Studies 2

Section I - Physical Features and Natural Resources

GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD

- **Lithosphere** -Place of Earth in the Solar System, Rocks, Earthquakes, Volcanoes, Plate tectonics, Agents of Erosion. Atmosphere - Structure and Composition –Elements of Climate

and weather – Broad Climatic types. Hydrosphere - World Oceans Salinity – Ocean currents and Tides – Ocean Deposits.

- **Physiography of Continents and Demographic distribution** - Mountains, Rivers, Forests, Grasslands, Deserts, Human Races, Population Change, distribution and demographic transition, density, sex ratio, quality of life, life expectancy, literacy, standard of living and migration.

GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

- **Physiography of India** – Climate, Rivers, Soil, Natural vegetation. Mineral Resources: Iron ore and Manganese - Copper and Bauxite Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Nuclear Deposits. Major crops- Distribution and production of cereals, millets, oilseeds, plantation crops, commercial crops. Indian Demography – Growth, Composition, Distribution, Density, Human Development Index. Demographic Database.
- **Industrial Planning and Development:** Growth and Distribution of Major, Medium, Small and Tiny Industries – Industrial regions of India. Industrial infrastructure - Railways, Roads, and Ports. Backward regions and rural industrialisation. Regional Planning and Development - Tribal and hill areas, drought prone areas, command areas and river basins. Classification of Towns and Cities. Urban Structure.

GEOGRAPHY OF KARNATAKA

- **Physiographic divisions** – Climate, Rivers, rainfall distribution, Natural vegetation and Soil. Agriculture and Agro climatic regions, Major crops, Plantation and commercial crops of Karnataka. Mineral Resources of Karnataka. Sources of Power (Hydro, Thermal, Solar, Nuclear and Wind). Major, Medium and Small Scale industries, Agro based Industries. Transportation and Communication Systems in Karnataka. Geographic information system.
- **Urban Land use Policy and Urbanisation-** Demographic features Literacy and Urbanisation. Population Problems and policies, Literacy, City classification and urban spheres of influence, rural urban fringe, problems of urban growth. Land use, Town planning, slums and urban housing. Intra and Inter regional trade and the role of rural Market centers.

Section II - Overview of Indian Constitution (7 units)

- **Nature of the Constitution** -Constitutional developments, salient features of Constitution: Preamble, Directive Principles of State Policy, Indian federation, etc.
- **Fundamental rights** – Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against exploitation, Right to freedom of religion, Cultural and Educational rights, Right to Constitutional remedies. Reasonable restrictions - Provision for scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and minorities, Reservations for SC/ST and OBC's, preventions of SC/ST Atrocities Act, National and State SC/ST Commission.
- **Distribution of Legislative powers** – Between the Union and the State, Administrative and Financial relations between the union and the states, Powers and functions of constitutional

bodies. Powers and Functions – Governor, Council of Ministers and Cabinet, Judicial remedies.

- **Unicameral and Bicameral legislations**– Functions and crisis of accountability, delegated legislation, Legislative procedure and committees of legislature, legislative and judicial control over the delegated legislation, judicial review of administrative action. Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Attorney General of India.
- **Important Amendments of the Constitution** – Basic structure theory, Emergency provisions and decentralization, Panchayati Raj, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth amendments etc.
- **Welfare mechanism in India** – Directive principles of State policy and their relationships, Right to property, Election Commission, Public Service Commissions, Women’s commission, National and State Minorities commission, Backward Commission, Human Rights Commission, Information Commission, Finance Commission, Planning Commission, National Development Council.
- **Services under the Union and State**– Constitutional provisions relating to Government and public servants.

Section III- Public Administration and Management – International Relations (7 Units)

- **Private and Public Administration** – its role in society, Public Administration as an art and a science, New Public Administration and New Public Management. Responsive Administration. Difference between administration and management. Difference between public and private administration.
- **Structure of Organisation** – Personnel, Financial, Administrative Law, Maintenance of Law and Order, Administration for Welfare. Issues of Areas in Indian Administration. Development Administration.
- **Organisational Behaviour and Management Concepts**; Organisation structure, systems, Processes, Strategies, Policies and Objectives, Decision making, Communication, Centralisation, Decentralisation, Delegation of authority, Responsibility, Control.
- **Formal and informal Organisation**,– Functional management: Finance, HR, Marketing, Production, Leadership and Motivation.
- **Management Tools and Techniques**: Decision making under uncertainty, PERT & CPM, PIME, POSDCORB, SWOT Analysis, Performance Standards and appraisal, PDCA Cycle, Personnel Policies, Manpower - Policy and Planning, Training and Development, Conflict Management, Management of change and development. Team Building, quality tools (Brainstorming, nominal group technique, pareto chart, fishbone diagram and process chart).
- **Administrative Reforms**, Ethics and Values in Public Service, Public Relations, Good Governance, Accountability and control, Program monitoring and evaluation, Lokpal and Lokayukta, Redressal of Citizens grievances, District Administration and Panchayati Raj

System, Law and Order and Development Functions, Development Programmes. Welfare Programmes for SC/ST and women. People's participation. Administrative Reforms Commissions - Central and State.

- **United Nations and Specialised Agencies**, Other International Organisations and Agencies - Origin and development of UNO – Role in International Relations, General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice, UN and Peacekeeping Operations, UN and Disarmaments, Future of UN. Special Agencies like WHO, ILO, FAO etc., International Organisations like IMF, World Bank, ADB, WTO, EU, ASEAN, SAARC, AU, NATO, NAM, OPEC, G-8, IAEA, etc., Role of Developing countries in International Relations, India and her Neighbours. etc.,

Paper IV: General Studies 3

Section-I: Role and Impact of Science and Technology in Development of Indian, Information Technology in Public Domain

- **Basics of Science and Technology**: Classical and emerging areas of science and Technology (S&T)- Value Addition by Science & Technology- Current Science & Technology developments in India and Importance of Science & Technology as an engine for national development- Industrial development & Urbanization- National policy of Science & Technology ; changes in policy from time to time ; Technology missions- ICT: Basics Computers, Communication, Telephone and Television- Broadband, Internet, & Web-IT industries, BPO, economic & employment growth- E-governance, Ecommerce & E-learning- IT& Rural applications, Digital divide & its prevention- Computers in Mass Media.
- **SPACE Science and Technology**
 - A brief history of global space programmes, and current space programmes.
 - Space programme in India- INSAT, IRS systems, EDUSAT, and Chandrayana- 1, Etc., and future programmes.
 - Application of Space technology in India with special references to Educational, Agricultural and Other Rural Developmental Activities.
- **Energy Resources**
 - Indian Energy scenario- Hydel, Thermal, Nuclear, & Renewable; their potential, harnessing & options.
 - Importance of renewable resources- Solar, Wind, Small/ Mini/ Micro Hydel, Biomass, Waste based, Geothermal, Tidal, Hydrogen & Fuel cells.
 - Enabling legislations, financial and procedural incentives, and business opportunities for investors.
- **Disasters, Pests and Pollution**

- Climatic Change – floods, cyclones, tsunamis, natural and manmade disasters and disaster management.
 - Crop science in India, Fertilizers, Control of Pests and Crop Diseases.
 - Safe Drinking water & supply.
 - Sanitation and Waste disposal
 - Urbanization, Industrialization, and Pollution control.
- **Related Perceptions**
 - Universalizing Science and Technology literacy
 - Technology with a Human Face
 - Human Development Index (HDI)
 - Contribution to Growth of GDP
 - Facing Global competition
 - Preservation & promotion of culture and indigenous knowledge
- **Knowledge Society**
 - Human capital, its power, imparting education, Skill, & Values.
 - Role of Knowledge for Economic growth, Social development, Cultural enrichment & political empowerment.
 - Achieving goals around Knowledge: Eradication of poverty; Universal primary education; Gender equality.
- **Rural Upliftment and Science & Technology**
 - Advance Infrastructure in Rural Areas, Establishing Physical, Electronic, Knowledge, & Economic Connectivity.
 - Regional Language: Usage in ICT
 - Horticulture: Hybrid seed production with R&D; Set up Fruit and vegetable processing plants, packaging & Marketing.
 - Agro Food Processing: Forming village clusters and establishing Food Storage, Food Processing, and Food.
 - Packaging & Marketing. Biofuel cultivation and extraction
 - Scientific Water harvesting.

Section II: Advancement and Modern Trends in Natural Sciences, Life Sciences, Agricultural Science, Health and Hygiene (7 Units)

▪ Natural Science

- Plants - crop plants, forest species, medicinal and aromatic plants, usefulness of plants and human affairs (utility), photosynthesis, transpiration, harmful plants. Common classification of animals - domestic and wild animals. Usefulness of animals and human affairs (utility).
- Microorganisms: Common bacteria, virus, fungi and their beneficial and harmful effect on mankind.

▪ Agriculture Science

- Agriculture scenario and importance of agriculture in the national and state Crop production and protection. Chemical Fertilizers and Vermi compost. Cost benefit and investment analysis of agricultural enterprises.
- Programmes for production and productivity enhancement - green, white, yellow, blue Recent trends in organic farming and farm mechanization. Farming systems and sustainability. Agro-processing and agro-based industries.
- Post-harvest technology and value addition. Management of land and water resources.

▪ Horticulture and Sericulture

- Importance of Horticulture- floriculture, vegetables, fruits, plantation crops, spices, aromatic and medicinal plants. Hi-tech horticulture (green /poly house cultivation). Post-harvest management and value.
- Special promotional programmes for horticulture development.
- Sericulture: Importance of sericulture in India and Karnataka, distribution of mulberry and non-mulberry sericulture (area, production and productivity across states), cocoon production.

▪ Initiatives in Biotechnology

- Concept of biotechnology, introduction and application of genetic engineering and stem cells research. Molecular breeding and marker assisted selection. Transgenic plants (genetically modified) and their beneficial and harmful effects on environment and Biotechnology in agriculture (bio-fertilizers, bio-pesticides, bio-fuels, tissue culture, cloning).
- Food biotechnology, food safety and microbial standards, food quality standards, food laws and regulations.

▪ Animal Husbandry (veterinary, dairy and fishery sciences)

- Importance of livestock in the national and state economy. Important exotic and Indian breeds of cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, swine and poultry.
 - Milk production management and dairy Milk Cooperative Unions and their role in rural economy- AMUL, KMF.
 - Fisheries resources in India-Marine fisheries resources and potential, exclusive economic zone of India, coastal aquaculture and Mariculture. Inland water resources, commercially important fishes, responsible fishing. Ornamental fish production. Value addition of livestock products and quality control.
- **Agriculture development policies, programmes and trade**
Salient Features of National and Karnataka state agricultural policies, Agriculture Price Policy, National Seed Policy, Agricultural Credit Policy, National Agricultural Research System (NARS). Farmers welfare programmes in India, Farm women development programmes, Agriculture under Five Year Plans, Development / strengthening of agricultural marketing infrastructure- Grading and Standardization, Crop Insurance Scheme-National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS), Food Security, National Watershed Development Programme, Export potential of agriculture-horticulture-livestock. Commercialization and globalization of agriculture- WTO, AoA (Agreement on Agriculture).
 - **Health and Hygiene**
Human - Digestive, circulatory, respiratory, excretory and reproductive systems. Allopathic, Indian System of Medicine, Naturopathy and Yoga (AYUSH), NRHM, National HIV Programme, Tuberculosis programme, P and SM (Preventive and Social Medicine), Diseases - Communicable diseases, epidemic diseases, endemic diseases, vector borne diseases. Basic knowledge of infections caused by different groups of microorganisms – Gastroenteritis, cholera, tuberculosis, malaria, viral infections, HIV, encephalitis, chikungunya, bird flu, dengue, preventive measures during outbreaks. Vaccines, introduction to immunity, production of DPT and rabies vaccine and hepatitis vaccine. Application of immunological methods in diagnosis. Health awareness Programme, Etc.

Section – III Challenges and Issues of Development on Environment & Ecology (6 units)

- **Environmental Segments:**
Promotion and protection –forest conservation and Protection of Wild Life, Project Tiger, National parks and Sanctuaries, Impact of mining on forest and environment. Red Data Book: Endangered species, Eco Tourism and any other related current issues.
- **Natural Resources:**
Forest - Types and conservation of forest and forest resources. Water resources-flood and drought occurrences, water resource management, Land resources. Rain water harvesting, Infrastructure development – Dams, Roads, Rails, Bridges, Industry, urbanization and waste water management, acquisition and rehabilitation and other issues due to human interventions and any other related current issues.
- **EcoSystem and Biodiversity**
Ecology – Basic concepts of ecology, Eco System, Food Chain, Biodiversity and its

conservation, Hotspots of Biodiversity, threats to diversity, forest sustainable development and management, any other related current issues, IPR.

- **Environment Pollution and Solid Waste Management:** Air Pollution, Water pollution, Soil Pollution, Noise Pollution and remedies. Solid waste Management- Types of Solid waste management, factors affecting the solid waste generation, Impact of solid waste, Recycling and reuse. Any other related Current issues. Environment protection Act, Air (prevention and control of pollution), water (prevention and control of pollution), water pollution Cess Act.
- **Role of Information Technology in Environment and Human Health:** Global Environmental issues like Climate change, acid rains, global warming, wasteland reclamation, watershed management, watershed approach for sustainable development, linking of rivers, water crisis. Any other related current issues.
- **State community-civil society interface, Joint forest management system:** community participation, Development, Displacement and Rehabilitation. Disaster Management, Sustainable Forest Development. Flood, earthquake, drought, tsunami, Global warming – Ozone layer, CFC, carbon credit.

Paper V: General Studies 4

Section-I: Ethics

- Essence, determinants and consequences of ethics in human action, dimensions of ethics, ethics in private and public relationships.
- Ethics in public administration, status and problems, ethical 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.
- Concept of public service, philosophical basis of governance, information sharing and transparency in government, Right to Information, codes of ethics, codes of conduct, citizen charters, work culture, quality of service delivery, utilization of public funds, challenges of corruption.
- Human values- lessons from the lives and teachings of great leaders, reformers, administrators, Role of family, society, and educational institutions in inculcating values.

Section-II: Integrity

Integrity, impartiality and non- partisanship, objectivity, dedication to public service, empathy, tolerance and compassion towards the weaker sections.

Section-III: Aptitude

- Aptitude and foundational values for civil service, Content, structure, function, its relation with thoughts and behaviour, moral and political attitudes, social influence and persuasion, Aptitude and foundational values for civil service, emotional intelligence and their utilities and application in administration and governance, contributions of moral thinkers from India and the world.
- Case studies of above issues.