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Punjab State Civil Services Combined Competitive Examination 2012

STUDY MATERIALS

Prepared by : Develop India Group

New Delhi

Punjab State Civil Services Combined Competitive Examination

Syllabus: Preliminary Examination

PAPER – I GENERAL STUDIES

1. Everyday Science

- States of matter, structure of atom, versatile nature of carbon.
- Acids, bases, salt: corrosion in metals, action of soaps.
- Life on Earth – evolution, marine & terrestrial life.
- Human body and life processes, nutrition, disease - its causes & prevention, infectious diseases, lifestyle diseases.
- Public health initiatives, mother and child health, immunisation & vaccination, HIV-AIDS, TB, polio etc.
- Force-laws of motion & gravitation, Archimedes principle.
- Energy – kinetic & potential.
- Light – reflection & refraction – concepts and applications.
- Sound – propagation & reflection- concepts and applications.
- Electric current – concepts and applications.
- Computers and telecommunication – concepts and applications.

2. Environmental studies

- Composition and structure of the atmosphere.
- Solar system – heat balance & temperature.
- Atmospheric circulation & weather system, water cycle. Climate change – fossil fuels, greenhouse gases, renewable energy, clean development mechanism, carbon credits.
- Water – oceans, rivers, glaciers, lakes, groundwater etc.
- Biodiversity & conservation.
- Soil – types, crops, food chain etc.
- Pollution and toxicity etc.

3. Political theory & international order

- Basic concept of freedom, equality, social justice, rights & duties, citizenship, nationalism, secularism etc.
- United Nations and its organs/agencies, other international organisations like the World Bank,
- IMF, WTO, EU, G20, BRICS etc. and their role in the World peace, trade & development.

Indian polity

- Basic features, provisions, schedules of the Indian Constitution, key amendments.
- Panchayati Raj. Elections – People's Representation Act, electoral reforms. Rise of
- regionalism and coalition politics.
- Armed challenges to the Indian state since independence.

4. History of India

- The Indus valley civilisation.
- The Aryan and the Vedic age.
- Jainism and Buddhism.
- The Maurya and Gupta periods.
- Advent of Islam and Sultanate period (political, social & cultural).
- The Bhakti Movement.
- The Mughals (political, social & cultural till Aurangzeb).
- The coming of the European Powers and the advent of the British rule.
- The Mutiny of 1857.
- The British rule and the Indian National Movement (1857-1947)

- World History
- The Renaissance and the Industrial Revolution in Europe.
- Important Events namely The American Revolution 1776; The French Revolution 1789; The Russian Revolution 1917; World Wars I & II.

5. Indian Economy

- Indian economic development (1950-1991) – key economic policies, public sector dominance, bank nationalisation etc.
- Five year plans – key goals and main achievements.
- Liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation era since 1991 – key policies, decisions and results.
- Performance of Indian economy since 1991 – Growth, fiscal & revenue deficits, trade, commerce & balance of payments, inflation, growth of service sector.
- Key challenges and responses – agriculture and food security, industrialisation, poverty alleviation & employment, rural & urban infrastructure, social sector – health, education etc.

6. Geography

- Population – distribution, density, growth and comparison.
- Migration – types, causes and consequences.
- Human development. Human settlements.
- Land resources and agriculture.
- Water resources.
- Mineral and energy resources. Manufacturing industries.
- Planning and sustainable development in India.
- Transport and communication.
- International trade.
- Geographical perspective on selected issues and problems.

7. Current events of national and international importance.

PUNJAB

1. Geography

Geographical and agro-climatic regions, rivers, water resources, sharing of waters, demographics, human development indices

2. People, Society and Culture

Major personalities in history of Punjab, religious movements, major religions & spiritual personalities, Punjabi literature, folklore, performing arts, fine arts and crafts

3. History

Sufis, saints and gurus, Lodhis and Mughals, Sikh rulers, the British period, nationalist movement in Punjab, Punjab in independent India.

4 Economy

Agriculture, animal husbandry, industrial & service sectors, major occupations, development & economic growth, public finance (including central-state fiscal issues), public sector institutions, cooperatives etc.

Paper –II Civil Services Aptitude Test

1. Reading comprehension; Punjabi and English language comprehension, antonyms and synonyms, grammar and sentence formation.

2. Interpersonal Skills including Communication Skills

3. Logical reasoning, Analytical and Mental Ability

4. Basic Numerical Skills; numbers, magnitudes, percentages, numerical relation appreciation

5. Data Analysis; Graphic presentations, charts, tables, spreadsheets.

PUNJAB CIVIL SERVICES APTITUDE TEST

PAPER II

Reading comprehension and English language comprehension

PASSAGE - 1

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, the illustrious philosopher statesman of India, was one of the greatest sons of our motherland. He cautioned the world against the domination of science in society. It is erroneous to claim that scientific knowledge would bring with it perpetual progress and a steady improvement in human relations. The recent period of great scientific achievements has also increased human misery 1 two world wars, concentration camps, and atomic destruction, and cold war, deadly wars in the Middle East, Persian Gulf and at many other places in the world. Growth in human wisdom has not been commensurate with the increase in scientific knowledge and power. The fear of universal destruction hangs over the world. There is a feeling of disenchantment, anxiety and even despair. Science has failed to liberate man from the tyranny of his own nature. Mankind is passing through a critical period and an education of the human spirit has become essential. In order to remake society, man has to remake himself. If humanity is to survive, man must integrate his knowledge with a social responsibility.

1. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan has

- (a) emphasised that science should be banished from the society
- (b) opposed the teaching of science in educational institutions
- (c) favoured scientific thinking in life
- (d) counseled that preponderance of science in life does not necessarily generate happiness

Answer.d

2. The recent past of tremendous scientific progress has

- (a) made the world a very happy place
- (b) led to global warming
- (c) brought about internal transformation in men
- (d) shown that human wisdom has not kept pace with galloping scientific knowledge

Answer.d

3. Man is despaired of science because

- (a) science has given too much knowledge
- (b) science has brought him excessive material comforts
- (c) he has become a captive of science
- (d) he is confronted with the nightmare of total annihilation of the world

Answer.d

4. Man can save humanity only if he

- (a) abandons science
- (b) brings about an internal transformation in himself
- (c) makes his life more comfortable with scientific gadgets
- (d) goes back to nature and primitive times

Answer.b

5. In this passage, the writer has tried to show that

- (a) science is the only savior that shall lead humanity forward
- (b) science can bring about an end to all the wars
- (c) social change comes with the advancement of science
- (d) human wisdom must grow proportionately with growth of knowledge to evolve a creative integration to help mankind

Answer.d

PASSAGE - 2

In Asia and much of the Third World, trees are still destroyed in the old—fashioned way: they are cut down for fuel and cropland. In Europe, there is new and potentially more deadly culprit, The Germans call it ‘Waldsterben’, the dying forest syndrome. But the disease is far more than a German phenomenon. Since it was first observed by German scientists in the autumn of 1980, the mysterious malady has raced across Europe, blighting woods in countries as far apart as Sweden and Italy. Explanations for the epidemic range from a cyclic change in the environment to a baffling form of tree cancer. But the most convincing evidence points to air pollution. Indeed, saving the rapidly deteriorating Forests of Europe will probably require a two-pronged strategy : an offensive campaign that includes the breeding of pollution immune trees and a defensive scheme that calls for reductions in toxic emissions. But both will require more money than is currently being spent on such measures, as well as total commitment to protecting the environment

1. According to this passage, which one of the following statements is correct’?

- (a) There is less damage in Asia than in Europe
- (b) More forests are dying in Germany than anywhere else in Europe
- (c) A cyclic change in the environment is responsible for deforestation
- (d) Air pollution is the main culprit of destroying European forests

Answer.c

2. Saving the trees of European forests

- (a) should not be difficult because of the advances in experimental research
- (b) appears to be a hopeless task and therefore pointless to undertake
- (c) requires a much bigger budget
- (d) demands vigilance and punitive measures against those who cut down the trees

Answer.c

3. The dying forest syndrome is a disease That

- (a) is peculiar to the forests of Asia
- (b) has spread rapidly over the forests of Europe
- (c) is confined to the forests of Germany
- (d) has affected forests all over me world

Answer.b

4. The writer suggests that

- (a) it is no longer possible to grow trees in industrialized areas
- (b) pollution immune trees will absorb toxic emissions
- (c) all pollution-prone trees should be destroyed
- (d) it is not possible to grow trees that remain unaffected by pollution