

SCHEME & SYLLABUS

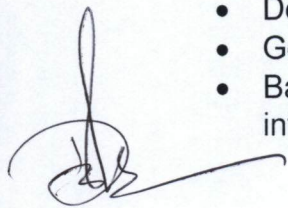
The Scheme for both the Preliminary & Mains Examination shall be as outlined in Appendix IV.

SYLLABI FOR THE EXAMINATION**(Part A: Preliminary Examination)****General Studies****Total Marks: 200****Duration: 2 hours**

- Current events of National and International importance
- History of India and Indian National movement
- Indian and World Geography – Physical and Economic Geography
- Indian Polity and Governance – Constitution, Political System, Panchayati Raj, Public Policy, Rights issues
- Economic and Social Sustainable Development, Economic inclusion, Demographics, Poverty and Social Sector initiatives – in the Indian context
- General issues on Environmental Ecology, Bio-diversity and Climate change
- General Science – Physics, Chemistry and Biology.

Comprehension, Reasoning, Aptitude and Mental Ability**Total Marks: 200****Duration: 2 hours**

- Comprehension
- Logical Reasoning and analytical ability
- Decision making and problem solving
- General mental ability
- Basic numeracy (numbers and their relations, orders of magnitude, etc) data interpretation (charts, graphs, tables, data sufficiency etc).



MAIN EXAMINATION

Paper I

English

Total marks: 100

Duration: 2 hours

- Comprehension
- Precis Writing
- Usages and Vocabulary
- Short Essay

Paper II

General Studies I

Total marks: 300

Duration: 3 hours

- Sikkim History, Geography, Heritage and Culture, Tourism and Current Affairs
- History of India and the World
- Salient features of Indian Society and Social Issues in India

Paper III

General Studies II

Total Marks: 300

Duration: 3 hours

- Ethics and Integrity
- Science and Technology
- Geography of India and the World

Paper IV

General Studies III

Total Marks: 300

Duration: 3 hours

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- Environment, Biodiversity and Disaster Management
 - Indian Constitution, Polity and International Relations
 - Indian Economy, Fiscal Management and International Economics

Syllabus for the Main Examination

Paper II General Studies – I Total 300 Marks

Sikkim History, Geography, Heritage & Culture, Tourism & Current Affairs

Total Marks: 60


(MCQ only)

Sikkim History- Topography- Biodiversity- Flora and Fauna- Culture, Language and Traditions of Ethnic Communities-Demographic Profile of Sikkim- Promotion of Arts & Craft, Literature- Development of Cultural Infrastructure- Various Forms of Music and Dance- Heritage Sites and their Preservation- Self Help Groups and Rural Women Empowerment, Development- Role and impact of Tourism-Introduction and Growth of Sustainable Tourism-Industry and Entrepreneurship Development- Sports and Eminent Personalities- Importance and Challenges of Agriculture- State Policy on promotion Of Organic Farming Development-Management and Impact of Social Sector/Services in relation to Health, Education and Human Resources-Recent Government Welfare Programmes and Schemes- Socio-Economic Development- Role and impact of Press and Media- Current Affairs

History of India and the World

Total Marks: 120

(MCQ & Subjective)



Early Medieval India- Cultural Traditions in India- Culture during Mughal Empire- European Penetration into India- British Expansion in India- Early Structure of the British Raj- Social and Cultural Developments- Indian Response to British Rule- Factors Leading to the Birth of Indian Nationalism- Politics of Association- The Foundation of the Indian National Congress- Partition of Bengal(1905)- Swadeshi Movement in Bengal- the Economic and Political aspects of Swadeshi Movement; The Beginning of Revolutionary Extremism in India- Rise of Gandhi Politics of Separatism-Muslim League- Hindu Mahasabha- Communalism and the Politics of Partition- Transfer of Power- Independence, Consolidation as a Nation- Nehru's Foreign Policy- India and her Neighbours (1947-1964)-Linguistic Reorganization of States(1935-1947)- Regionalism and Regional Inequality- Backward Castes and Tribes in Post-Colonial Electoral Politics- Dalit Movements, Economic Development and Political Change- Land Reforms; the Politics of Planning and Rural Reconstruction; Ecology and Environmental Policy In Post-Colonial India; Progress of Science- Renaissance- Reformation- Enlightenment and Modern Ideas of Rousseau and Kant-Rise of Socialist Ideas- Conquest of Africa and Apartheid- American Revolution and the Constitution- French Revolution and Aftermath- American Civil War- Abolition of Slavery- English Industrial Revolution- Imperialism and Colonialism with reference to Latin America and South Africa- The Chinese Revolution of 1949- World War I and its Impact- Rise of Nazism and World War II-

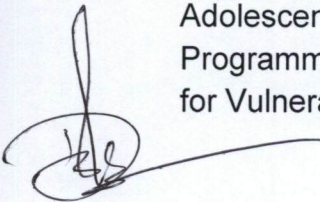
The World after World War II- League of Nations and United Nations- Decolonization- Bipolar World and Cold War- Efforts at World Peace- Fall and Disintegration of USSR- Unification of Europe-Rise of the unipolar World- Terrorism and its Impact on World Peace.

Salient features of Indian Society and Social Issues in India

Total Marks: 120

(MCQ & Subjective)

Study of Indian Society: Indology, Structural Functionalism, Marxist Sociology- Rural and Agrarian Social Structure- Study of Caste System in India- Perspectives on Untouchability – Issues and Problems of Tribal Communities- Social Classes: Agrarian Class, Industrial Class and Middle Class- Kinship: Lineage and descent, Types of Kinship, Family and Marriage, Patriarchy- Religious Communities- Population Explosion – Fertility, Mortality – Population Control Programmes- Poverty- Illiteracy- Right to Education - Women Education – Skill Based Education and Programmes – E-Learning; Child Labour and Child Abuse - Child Education- Child Protection and Welfare Schemes- Sanitation: Rural And Urban Sanitation – Role of Panchayati Raj and Urban Development Agencies in Sanitation Schemes and Programmes; Women Empowerment: Social Justice to Women – Schemes and Programmes - Domestic Violence – Sexual Assault-Prevention of Violence against Women- Laws and Awareness Programmes- Role of Government And NGOs for Women Empowerment – Women Upliftment Schemes and Programmes; Social Changes: Urbanization – Policy, Planning and Programmes in India- Comparative Study on Social And Economic Indicators – Impact of Violence on Society – Religious Violence – Terrorism and Communal Violence: Causes, Measures taken to Control and Spreading of Awareness; Problems of Minorities- Human Rights Issues- Regional Disparities In India – Causes And Remedies; Social Development- Relationship between Education and Social Development - Community Development Programmes – Self-Employment and Entrepreneurship Development – Role of NGOs in promoting Social Development- Health Care issues in India – Children, Adolescents, Women and Aged - Health Policy in India – Schemes – Health Care Programmes in India; Vulnerable Sections of India- Various Welfare Programmes for Vulnerable Sections by State and Central Governments; Current Affairs.



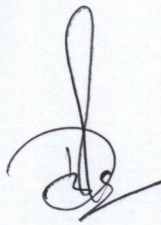
Paper III
General Studies – II
Total 300 Marks

Ethics and Integrity
Total Marks: 60
(MCQ & Subjective)

Ethics and Human Interface: Essence, Determinants and Consequences- In-Human Actions- Dimensions of Ethics- Ethics in Private and Public Relationships- Role of Family Society and Educational Institutions In Inculcating Values- Attitude: Influence and Relation with Thought and Behavior; Moral and Political Attitudes- Social Influence and Persuasion- Objectivity Dedication to Public Service, Empathy, Tolerance And Compassion Towards the Weaker-Sections-Ethics in Public Administration: Philosophical Basis of Governance and Probity in Governance – Codes of Ethics And Conduct- Primary Responsibilities of Public Service Professionals – Transparency of Information Sharing and Service

Delivery – Professional and Nonprofessional Interaction–Potentially Beneficial Interaction – Work Culture-Maintenance of Confidentiality of Records – Disclosure of Information – Accountability and Ethical Governance-Quality of Service-Delivery Utilization of Public Funds Boundaries of Competence – Consultation on Ethical Obligation – Ethics And Non-Discrimination – Citizen's Charters - Challenges of Corruption - Ethics of Public Polity Determination

Science and Technology
Total Marks: 120
(MCQ & Subjective)



Science and Technology – Role, Achievements and Developments- Main concepts of Life Science – the Cell – the Basic Unit of Life– Classification of Living organism – Nutrition and Dietetics – Respiration – Blood and Blood Circulation– Endocrine System– Reproductive System– Animals and Human-Bio Communication - Pheromones and Allelochemicals– Genetics– Health and Hygiene– Human Disease–Alcoholism and Drug Abuse– Genetic Engineering–Sewage treatment-Laws of Motion- Properties of Matter, Electrostatics, Current Electricity, Moving Charge and Magnetism- States of Matter, Atomic Structure, Chemical Bonding and Molecular Structure-Thermodynamics- Elements and Compounds, Acids, Bases and Salts- Chemistry in Everyday Life- Renewable and Non-Renewable Energy– Space Research- Nano Science and Technology- Advancements in the fields of Information Technology - Robotics and Automation- Artificial Intelligence – Mobile Communication- Computer System Architecture, Operating System, Computer Networks, Cryptography and Network security, Relational Database Management

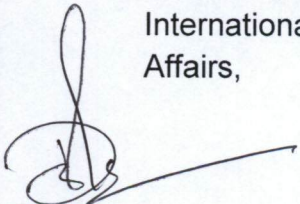
System, Software Engineering, Image Processing, Machine Learning; e-governance and e-commerce- Cropping Patterns in Various Parts of India – Organic farming– Agriculture Biotechnology-Social impact of Genetically Modified Crops– Intellectual Property Rights, Bio Safety- Floriculture, Olericulture, Pomology and Medicinal Plants, Conventional and Modern Propagation Technique, Glass House – Hydroponics –Genetic Engineering and its importance in Agriculture - Integrated farming – Vermiculture; Organisations in Science and Technology–Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) – Ocean Research and Development –Achievements of Indians in the fields of Science and Technology – Indigenization of Technology and Developing New Technology- Current Affairs.

Geography of India and the World

Total Marks: 120

(MCQ & Subjective)

India: Physical Setting, Weather And Climate, Rivers, Natural Resources, Natural Vegetation, Wildlife, Irrigation And Multipurpose Projects, Mineral Resources, Energy Resources, Agriculture: Crops, Livestock, Fisheries, Agricultural Revolutions, Contemporary Issues With Special Reference To India: Ecological Issues: Environmental Hazards: Landslides, Earthquakes, Tsunamis, Floods And Droughts, Epidemics; Issues Related To Environmental Pollution-Changes In Patterns of Land Use-Principles of Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management-Population Explosion and Food Security-Environmental Degradation-Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion-Problems Of Agrarian And Industrial Unrest-Regional Disparities In Economic Development-Concept of Sustainable Growth And Development; Environmental Awareness- Earth and the Universe, Solar System- Atmosphere, Lithosphere, Hydrosphere and Biosphere, Salient Features of World's Physical Geography, Important Geophysical Phenomena such as Earthquakes, Tsunami, Volcanic Activity, Cyclone, Landslides-Geographical Features and their Location, Changes in Critical Geographical Features (including Water-Bodies and Ice-Caps),Geomorphology, Climatology, Oceanography, Hydrology-,Economic Geography, Human Geography, Urban Geography, Biogeography, Fundamentals of Remote Sensing, Global Environmental Issues, Climate Change and Wildfire, Role and Impact of International Environmental Organizations, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES),Current Affairs,



Paper IV
General Studies – III
Total 300 Marks

Environment, Biodiversity and Disaster Management
Total Marks: 60
(MCQ & Subjective)

Ecology: Structure and Function of Ecosystem – Ecological Succession – Ecosystem Services - Biodiversity Conservation - Biodiversity Types – Biodiversity Hot Spots in India- Biodiversity : Significance and Threats – In-situ and Ex-situ Conservation

Measures, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) – Biodiversity Act- Environmental Pollution and Management: Air, Water, Soil, Thermal and Noise Pollution – Pollution Prevention and Control Strategies – Solid and Hazardous Waste Management – Environmental Standards and Environmental Monitoring - Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): Steps in EIA Process – Environmental Clearance – Environmental Auditing- Sustainable Development- Global Environmental Issues and Management – Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Targets- Clean and Green Energy – Paris Agreement – Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs); Environmental Laws, Policies and Treaties in India and Global scenario - Natural Calamities, Manmade Disasters- Disaster Management and National Disaster Management Authority - Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction – Environmental Health and Sanitation; Current Affairs

Indian Constitution, Polity and International Relations
Total Marks: 120
(MCQ & Subjective)

Salient Features of the Indian Constitution; The Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles; Parliamentary System and Amendment Procedures; Judicial Review and Basic Structure Doctrine-Principal Organs of the Union Government; Executive, Legislature and Supreme Court- Principal Organs of the State Government; Executive, Legislature and High Courts- Functions and Responsibilities of the Union and the States-Grassroots Democracy; Panchayati Raj and Municipal Government- Significance of 73rd and 74th Amendments- Role of Lokpal and Lokayukta- Statutory Institutions/Commissions- Political Parties: National and Regional- Impact of the RTI Act- E-governance- Statutory Institutions/Commissions- Globalization- United Nations- Contemporary Global Concerns; Democracy, Human Rights, Environment, Gender Justice Terrorism, Nuclear Proliferation- Indian Foreign Policy- India and the Global Centres of Power: USA, EU, Japan, China and Russia- India's role in UN Peace-keeping India and South Asia- Human Rights and Environmental Issues- United Nations-

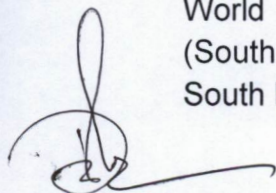
Regionalization of World Politics- EU, ASEAN, APEC, AARC, NAFTA, Nuclear Policy- International Organizations – Pacts and Summits- Current Affairs.

Indian Economy, Fiscal Management and International Economics

Total Marks: 120

(MCQ & Subjective)

Features Of Indian Economy – National Income – Capital Formation - NEP (New Economic Policy) – NITI Aayog (National Institution For Transforming India); Agriculture – Role of Agriculture – Land Reforms – New Agricultural Strategy – Green Revolution – Contract Farming – Minimum Support Price - Price Policy, Public Distribution System (PDS), Subsidy, Food Security – Agricultural Marketing, Crop Insurance, Labour– Rural Credit and Indebtedness – World Trade Organization and Agriculture; Industry - Growth - Policy – Role of Public Sector and Disinvestment – Privatization and Liberalization – Public Private Partnership (PPP) – SEZs (Special Economic Zones) – MSME (Micro, Small And Medium Enterprises) – Make In India; Infrastructure In India – Transport System – Power – Communication – Social Infrastructure – Research and Development; Banking and Finance: Banking, Money and Finance – Central Bank – Commercial Bank – Non Banking Financial Institutions – Stock Market – Financial Reforms – Financial Stability – Monetary Policy – Roles and Functions of Reserve Bank of India- Public Finance– Sources of Revenue – Tax and Non-Tax Revenue – Canons of Taxation – Goods and Service Tax – Public Expenditure – Fiscal Policy – Public Debt – Finance Commission – Fiscal Federalism; Issues in Indian Economy – Poverty and Inequality – Poverty Alleviation Programmes – Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act – New Welfare Programmes for Rural Poverty – Unemployment – Gender Inequality; Inflation - Inflation Targeting – Deflation – Sustainable Economic Growth; India's Foreign Trade – Balance of Payment, Export-Import Policy, Foreign Exchange Market, Foreign Direct Investment; Globalization – Global Economic Crisis - Impact on Indian Economy; International Institutions – IMF (International Monetary Fund) - World Bank – BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China And South Africa) – SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Co-Operation) – ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations)– Gross State Domestic Product–Current Affairs.



SCHEME OF THE EXAMINATION

Name of Examination: Combined Examination or Under Secretary and Accounts Officer

Type of Examination	Paper	Details of Paper	Subjective/MCQ	Time	Qualifying/Scoring	Marks
Preliminary Examination	Paper A	General Studies	MCQ	2 hrs	Qualifying	200
		Comprehension, Reasoning, Aptitude and Mental Ability	MCQ	2 hrs	Qualifying	200
Main Examination	Paper I	English	Subjective/MCQ	2 hrs	Qualifying	100
	Paper II	General Studies I	Subjective/MCQ	3 hrs	Scoring	300
		General Studies II	Subjective/MCQ	3 hrs	Scoring	300
		General Studies III	Subjective/MCQ	3 hrs	Scoring	300
Interview	-				Scoring	100