

ANNEXURE 'D'
PROPOSED ADVOCATE'S CHECK LIST (TO BE CERTIFIED
BY ADVOCATE-ON-RECORD)

1.	Writ Petition (C) has been filed in Form No. 28 with certificate.	YES
2.	The Petition is as per the provisions of Order XV Rule 1.	YES
3.	The papers of Writ have been arranged as per Order XXI, Rule (3)(1)(f).	YES
4.	Brief list of dates/events has been filed.	YES
5.	Paragraphs and pages of paper books have been numbered consecutively and correctly noted in Index.	YES
6.	Proper and required number of paper books (1 +1) have been filed.	YES
7.	The particulars of the impugned judgment passed by the court(s) below are uniformly written in all the documents.	NA
8.	In case of appeal by certificate the appeal is accompanied by judgment and decree appealed from and order granting certificate.	YES
9.	The Annexures referred to in the petition are true copies of the documents before the court(s) below and are filed in chronological order as per List of Dates.	YES
10.	The annexures referred to in, the petition are filed and indexed separately and not marked collectively	YES
11.	In Writ against the order passed in Second Appeal, copies of the orders passed by the Trial Court and First Appellate Court have been filed.	NA
12.	The complete listing proforma has been filled in, signed and included in the paper books.	YES

13.	In a petition (PIL) filed under clause (d) of Rule 12(1) Order XXXVIII, the petitioner has disclosed:		NA
	a)	his full name, complete postal address, e-mail address, phone number, proof regarding personal identification, occupation and annual income, PAN number and National Unique Identity Card number, if any;	
	b)	the facts constituting, the cause of action;	
	c)	the nature of injury caused or likely to be caused to public;	
	d)	the nature and extent of personal interest, if any, of petitioner(s);	
	e)	details regarding any civil, criminal or revenue litigation involving the petitioner or any of the petitioners, which or could have a legal nexus with the issue(s) involved in Public Interest Litigation.	
14.	In case of appeals under Armed Forces Tribunal Act, 2007, the petitioner/ appellant has moved before the Armed Forces Tribunal for granting certificate for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court.		NA
15.	All the paper books to be filed after curing the defects shall be in order.		YES

I hereby declare that I have personally verified the petition and its contents and it is in conformity with the Supreme Court Rules, 2013. I certify that the above requirements of this Check List have been complied with. I further certify that all the documents necessary for the purpose of hearing of the matter have been filed

Signature

AoR's Name
AoR Code
Contact No.

KUMAR DUSHYANT SINGH
2220
 **+91- 9811433704**

NEW DELHI
DATE: 23.05.2025

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDCITION
(Under Article 32 of the Constitution of India)
WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. 619 OF 2025

BETWEEN:

PREMA RAM

...PETITIONER

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA & ORS.

...RESPONDENTS

WITH

I.A. No. _____ OF 2025
[APPLICATION ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER
SEEKING EXEMPTION FROM FILING OFFICIAL TRANSLATION]

P A P E R B O O K
(FOR INDEX KINDLY SEE INSIDE)

ADVOCATE FOR PETITIONER: KUMAR DUSHYANT SINGH

PROFORMA FOR FIRST LISTING

The Case Pertains to (Please tick the Correct Box)		:	
Y	Central Act (Title)	:	RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES ACT 2016
Y	Section	:	SECTIONS 2(r), 2(zc), 4 & 34
Y	Central Rule (Title)	:	N.A
Y	Rule No(s).	:	N.A.
Y	State Act (Title)	:	N.A.
Y	Section	:	N.A.
Y	State Rule (Title)	:	N.A.
Y	Rule No(s).	:	N.A.
Y	Impugned Interim Order (Date)	:	N.A.
Y	Impugned Final Order / Decree (Date)	:	N.A.
Y	High Court (Name)	:	N.A.
Y	Name of Judges	:	N.A.
Y	Tribunal / Authority (Name)	:	N.A.
1.	Nature of the matter	:	Civil
2.	(a) Petitioner No.1 / Appellant No.1	:	PREMA RAM
	(b) Email I.D.	:	N.A
	(c) Mobile phone number	:	N.A
3.	(a) Respondent(s)	:	UNION OF INDIA & ORS.
	(b) Email I.D.	:	N.A
	(c) Mobile phone number	:	N.A
4.	(a) Main category classification	:	18
	(b) Sub-classification	:	1807
5.	Not to be listed before	:	N.A.
6.	(a) Similar disposed of matter with citation, if any, & case details	:	NO SIMILAR MATTER IS DISPOSED OFF
	(b) Similar pending matter with case details	:	NO SIMILAR MATTER PENDING
7.	Criminal Matters:		N.A
	(a) Whether accused / convict has surrendered	:	N.A
	(b) FIR No.	:	N/A
	Date	:	N.A
	(c) Police Station	:	N.A
	(d) Sentence Awarded	:	N.A
	(e) Period of sentence undergone including period of detention/ custody undergone	:	N.A
	(f) Whether any earlier case between the same parties is filed	:	N.A
	(g) Particulars of the FIR and Case	:	N.A
	(h) Whether any bail application was preferred earlier and decision thereupon	:	N.A

8.	Land Acquisitions Matters:		
	(a)	Date of Section 4 notification	: N.A.
	(b)	Date of Section 6 notification	: N.A.
	(c)	Date of Section 17 notification	: N.A.
9.	Tax matters:		N.A.
		State the tax effect	: N.A.
10.	Special Category (first Petitioner / Appellant only)	:	☐ Senior citizen > 65 years ☐ SC / ST ☐ Woman / Child ☐ Disabled ☐ Legal Aid case ☐ In custody
11.	Vehicle Number (in cases of Motor Accident Claim matters)	:	N.A.
12.	Whether there was / is litigation on the same point of law, if yes, details thereof		Yes

FILED BY:

(KUMAR DUSHYANT SINGH)
 ADVOCATE FOR THE PETITIONER
 27, LAWYERS CHAMBER,
 SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
 NEW DELHI-110001
CODE NO. 2220
I.C. No.6418
MOB: 9717268550

DATE: 23.05.2025

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SYNOPSIS

1. The Petitioner is a person with benchmark disability having 50% disability of Haemophilia. The Petitioner thus falls within the definition of a “person with benchmark disability” under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016. Haemophilia is an incurable rare genetic blood disorder caused by a deficiency in clotting factors, specifically factor VIII (Haemophilia A) or factor IX (Haemophilia B). This leads to uncontrolled bleeding, both spontaneously and after injuries, which can be external or internal. Internal bleeding in joints is especially problematic, causing swelling and pain, limb deformity, loss of use of limbs and locomotor disability. Bleeding in critical areas like the brain, throat, and abdomen can be life-threatening. Treatment involves costly clotting factors (which are sourced from human blood) and recombinant agents. Due to high costs and limited availability of treatment, patients often do not receive adequate care, leading to permanent deformities.
2. Despite being a person with benchmark disability and having all the conditions of severe Haemophilia which includes the impact on joints and physical mobility, the Petitioner, has not been able to obtain the benefit of reservations in public employment when he applied for the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination by Respondent No.3 - UPSC, which is due to take place on 25.05.2025. The Petitioner was not even able to submit his application as a person with disability. This is because the application form did not provide the option of Haemophilia under the category of disability and, hence, despite being a person with benchmark disability, the Petitioner had no other option but to select ‘no’ in response to whether he was a person with disability.

3. It is submitted that under Section 34 of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016, ("**RPD Act**"), the provisions of reservation in public employment of not less than 4% which is for all persons with benchmark disabilities, is restricted to only a few of the 21 specified disabilities, and Haemophilia is arbitrarily excluded and is kept out of the purview of government employment. This is despite the fact that Haemophilia is included as a 'specified disability' under the Schedule of the RPD Act, and the Petitioner is a person with benchmark disability, having more than 40% of a specified disability. The relevant sections of the RPD Act are reproduced below:

Section 2(r) "person with benchmark disability" means a person with not less than forty per cent. of a specified disability where specified disability has not been defined in measurable terms and includes a person with disability where specified disability has been defined in measurable terms, as certified by the certifying authority;

Section 2(zc) "specified disability" means the disabilities as specified in the Schedule;

Section 34. Reservation.—(1) Every appropriate Government shall appoint in every Government establishment, not less than four per cent. of the total number of vacancies in the cadre strength in each group of posts meant to be filled with persons with benchmark disabilities of which, one per cent. each shall be reserved for persons with benchmark disabilities under clauses (a), (b) and (c) and one per cent. for persons with benchmark disabilities under clauses (d) and (e), namely:—

(a) blindness and low vision;

(b) deaf and hard of hearing;

(c) locomotor disability including cerebral palsy, leprosy cured, dwarfism, acid attack victims and muscular dystrophy;

(d) autism, intellectual disability, specific learning disability and mental illness;

(e) multiple disabilities from amongst persons under clauses (a) to (d) including deaf-blindness in the posts identified for each disabilities

THE SCHEDULE [See clause (zc) of section 2]

SPECIFIED DISABILITY

1. Physical disability.—

A. Locomotor disability including—

- (a) “leprosy cured person”*
- (b) “cerebral palsy”*
- (c) “dwarfism”*
- (d) “muscular dystrophy”*
- (e) “acid attack victims”*

B. Visual impairment—

- (a) “blindness”*
- (b) “low-vision”*

C. Hearing impairment—

- (a) “deaf”*
- (b) “hard of hearing”*

D. “speech and language disability”

2. Intellectual disability, including—

- (a) “specific learning disabilities”*
- (b) “autism spectrum disorder”*

3. Mental behaviour,— “mental illness” means a substantial disorder of thinking, mood, perception, orientation or memory that grossly impairs judgment, behaviour, capacity to recognise reality or ability to meet the ordinary demands of life, but does not include retardation which is a condition of arrested or incomplete development of mind of a person, specially characterised by sub normality of intelligence.

4. Disability caused due to—

(a) chronic neurological conditions, such as—

- (i) “multiple sclerosis”*
- (ii) “Parkinson’s disease”*

(b) Blood disorder—

(i) “haemophilia” means an inheritable disease, usually affecting only male but transmitted by women to their male children, characterised by loss or impairment of the normal clotting ability of blood so that a minor wound may result in fatal bleeding;

(ii) “thalassemia” means a group of inherited disorders characterised by reduced or absent amounts of haemoglobin.

(iii) “sickle cell disease” means a haemolytic disorder characterised by chronic anemia, painful events, and various complications due to associated tissue and organ damage; “haemolytic” refers to the destruction of the cell membrane of red blood cells resulting in the release of haemoglobin.

5. Multiple Disabilities (more than one of the above specified disabilities) including deaf blindness

6. Any other category as may be notified by the Central Government.

4. It is submitted that as seen from the above provisions, Section 34 of the RPD Act mandates reservations in government positions for individuals with benchmark disabilities. However, out of the 4% reservation, it is provided in the range of 1% each only for 14 disabilities such as visual impairment, locomotor and other disabilities. The Petitioner being a person with Haemophilia is completely excluded from this list of disabilities eligible for reservations. Consequently, individuals with Severe Haemophilia (A or B), bearing a ‘benchmark disability’ of 40% or more, do not qualify for reservation benefits under Section 34 despite being covered under the definition of ‘person with benchmark disability’. This contrasts starkly with individuals suffering from other disabilities such as autism and locomotor disabilities, who, with a 40% or greater disability, are entitled to reservations under the same Section.

5. The Petitioner, who has a 50% disability and holds a valid disability card, is scheduled to appear for the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination by Respondent No.3 on 25.05.2025. However, since haemophilia is not included under Section 34 of the RPWD Act, he is ineligible for reservation as a person with disability and, resultantly, will not be entitled for reservation under the RPD Act.
6. The exclusion of the Petitioner from the benefit of reservation under Section 34 of the RPD Act amounts to discrimination on basis of the Petitioner's disability of Haemophilia, where he is specifically excluded. Not only is this exclusion in violation of the other provisions of the RPD Act specifically Sections 3 and Section 20 (1) of the RPD Act which mandate that the State shall guarantee equality to all person with disability and shall not discriminate against any person with disability in any matter relating to employment. Such arbitrary exclusion for reservation in public employment for persons with haemophilia, also amounts to violation of the Petitioner's fundamental rights to equality under Article 14 of the constitution, right to equal opportunity in public employment under Article 16 of the constitution, his right to livelihood and work under Article 19 (1)(g) and his right to life and dignity under Article 21 of the constitution. In light of this grave constitutional violation, the Petitioner seeks the intervention of this Hon'ble Court by invoking its writ jurisdiction under Article 32 of the Constitution of India, 1950
7. Hence the present Writ Petition.

LIST OF DATES AND EVENTS

01.01.1996	The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, ("PWD Act") was enacted on 01.01.1996 in order to give effect to the Proclamation on the Full Participation and Equality of the People with Disability in the Asian & Pacific Region (Beijing 1992). Haemophilia was not even recognized as a disability under the PWD Act.
05.01.2016	The Respondent No.1 – Union of India issues the Official Memorandum (No. 42011/3/2014) through Respondent No.2 - Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) wherein it recognises Haemophilia as a disability and exempts the officers whose children are suffering from Haemophilia/Thalassemia from routine transfers.
27.12.2016	The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016 ("RPD Act") was enacted and brought into force on 27.12.2016. As per the said Act, Haemophilia was recognized as one of the "specified disabilities" under Clause (zc) of Section 2 of the RPD Act. Section 2(r) read with Section 34 of the RPD Act also recognised 'persons with benchmark disabilities' to be eligible for reservation in public employment. Despite the inclusion of 'haemophilia' within specified disabilities and benchmark disabilities, Section 34 of the RPD Act excludes reservation in public employment for persons with haemophilia. The relevant sections are as follows: Section 2 – (zc) "specified disability" means the disabilities as specified in the Schedule;

SPECIFIED DISABILITY**4. Disability caused due to—**

(b) *Blood disorder—*

(i) “haemophilia” means an inheritable disease, usually affecting only male but transmitted by women to their male children, characterised by loss or impairment of the normal clotting ability of blood so that a minor wound may result in fatal bleeding;

(ii) *“thalassemia” means a group of inherited disorders characterised by reduced or absent amounts of haemoglobin.*

(iii) *“sickle cell disease” means a haemolytic disorder characterised by chronic anaemia, painful events, and various complications due to associated tissue and organ damage; “haemolytic” refers to the destruction of the cell membrane of red blood cells resulting in the release of haemoglobin.*

Section 2(r)

“person with benchmark disability” means a person with not less than forty per cent. of a specified disability where specified disability has not been defined in measurable terms and includes a person with disability where specified disability has been defined in measurable terms, as certified by the certifying authority;

34. Reservation.—(1) Every appropriate Government shall appoint in every Government establishment, not less than four per cent. of the total number of vacancies in the cadre strength in each group of posts meant to be filled with persons with benchmark disabilities of which, one per cent. each shall be reserved for persons with benchmark disabilities under clauses (a), (b) and (c) and one per cent. for persons with benchmark disabilities under clauses (d) and (e), namely:—

(a) *blindness and low vision;*

(b) *deaf and hard of hearing;*

	<i>(c) locomotor disability including cerebral palsy, leprosy cured, dwarfism, acid attack victims and muscular dystrophy;</i> <i>(d) autism, intellectual disability, specific learning disability and mental illness;</i> <i>(e) multiple disabilities from amongst persons under clauses (a) to (d) including deaf-blindness in the posts identified for each disabilities:</i>
29.05.2018	On 29.05.2018, the Petitioner was issued a Disability Certificate bearing Certificate No. SAP/2017/66164 noting that he is a case of Multiple Disability and having 52% of permanent physical impairment due to Hemophilia as the whole body is affected.
08.10.2018	Respondent No.1 – Union of India, through DoPT, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, issued an Office Memorandum dated 08.10.2018 exempting such employees from routine exercise of transfer/rotational transfer who is a care giver of dependent daughter/son/parents/spouse/brother/sister with specified disability.
2021-2022	Several Ministers and Members of Parliament, including Mr. Bhagirath Chaudhary, Hon'ble Minister of State for Agriculture and Farmer Welfare, Government of India Shri Kailash Choudhary, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, then Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs and Culture, GOI, Shri Hanuman Beniwal, Ld. Member of Parliament and others wrote letters and representations to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India, to consider inclusion of

	Haemophilia under the ambit of Section 34 of the RPD Act.
11.03.2022	The Respondent No.1 – UoI, through Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment replied to the aforementioned letter stating that the proposal for inclusion of Haemophilia under Section 34 of the Act would be considered at an appropriate time.
12.03.2024	Respondent No.1 – Union of India, through Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan), in exercise of powers conferred by Section 56 of the RPD Act, issued new Assessment Guidelines, replacing the older Guidelines for the purpose of assessing the extent of following specified disabilities in a person included under the RPD Act superseding the previous versions of the same. <i>i. Locomotor disability;</i> <i>ii. Visual Impairment;</i> <i>iii. Hearing Impairment and Speech & Language Disability;</i> <i>iv. Specific Learning Disability, Intellectual Disability and Autism Spectrum Disorder;</i> <i>v. Mental illness;</i> <i>vi. Blood Disorder;</i> <i>vii. Multiple Disorder; and</i> <i>viii. Chronic Neurological Disorder.</i> In the said assessment guidelines, Respondent No.1 has categorically noted that inherited blood disorders like Haemophilia A or B lead to serious and permanent health

	problems that are progressive over a person's lifetime and persons with these blood disorders, including Haemophilia A or B, have a permanent disability that can lead to adverse complications and adversely affects their educational pursuits and employment. In the said assessment guidelines, it has also been mentioned that "benchmark disability" of 40% is assigned to the patients fulfilling the diagnostic criteria of severe haemophilia (less than 5% factor levels of either XIII or IX) and other blood disorders. Even after being given the status of "benchmark disability", the individuals with Haemophilia having more than 40% disability are not given benefits which they are entitled to under Section 34 of the RPD Act.
22.01.2025	The Respondent No.3 – UPSC issued an examination notification bearing No.5/2025-CSP dated 22.01.2025 inviting online applications for Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 2025, to be held on 25.05.2025.
07.02.2025	The Petitioner was issued a Disability Certificate (Certificate/UDID No.RJ7722019980004083) by the Chief Medical & Health Officer certifying 50% permanent disability due to Haemophilia – A.
07.02.2025	The Petitioner was issued Unique Disability ID (UDID No.RJ7722019980004083) dated 07.02.2025 specifying his disability as 50% and the nature of disability was stated as Haemophilia – A.
16.02.2025	The Petitioner filed the application form for Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 2025, bearing Registration ID 12512720075. In the said form, the Petitioner was

	compelled to select “No” for Person with Benchmark Disability (PwBD)/Person with Disability (PwD) option as “Haemophilia” category was unavailable in the said online application form as a category for persons with disabilities.
20.02.2025	The Petitioner was issued a certificate by the Chief Medical Officer/Medical Superintendent regarding his physical limitation which hampers his writing capabilities in an examination.
08.04.2025	The Petitioner made a representation to Respondent No.3 – Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, vide letter dated 08.04.2025 seeking the grant of compensatory time in the upcoming Civil Services Examination (Prelims) scheduled to be held on 25.05.2025 as he is a disabled person with 50% benchmark disability on account of suffering from severe form of Haemophilia - A.
13.05.2025	The Petitioner received his admit card for the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 2025, to be held on 25.05.2025 with allotted Roll No.2200299.
13.05.2025	The Petitioner made a representation to Respondent No.3 – Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, vide letter dated 13.05.2025 seeking inclusion of his application under PwBD and give benefit of reservation in the Civil Services Examination. He has received no response till date. Despite having a benchmark disability, the Petitioner as a person with 50% Haemophilia is not provided reservation and equal opportunity in public employment

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	as a person with disability and this amounts to a violation of his fundamental rights under Articles 14, 15 and 21 of the constitution.
14.05.2025	Vide Reply dated 14.05.2025, Petitioner's request for compensatory time in Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 2025, has been acceded to and he has been allowed " <i>Compensatory Time of 20 Min/Hr</i> " by Respondent No.3-UPSC. However, there has been no response on the representation dated 13.05.2025 seeking inclusion of his application under PwBD and give benefit of reservation in the Civil Services Examination.
23.05.2025	Hence, the present Writ Petition.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION
IN
WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. _____ OF 2025
(UNDER ARTICLE 32 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA)

IN THE MATTER OF:

PREMA RAM,
 S/O. SHRI BHABUTA RAM,
 AGED 27 YEARS
 RESIDENT OF 43, GAON TALIYA,
 VILLAGE – JAITYAWAS,
 P.O.– NANDIYA KALLA, BAORI,
 JODHPUR (GRAMIN), RAJASTHAN-342029

...PETITIONER

VS.

1. UNION OF INDIA
 MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT
 ROOM No. 637, A-WING, SHASTRI BHAWAN,
 NEW DELHI – 110001
THROUGH ITS SECRETARY ...RESPONDENT No.1

2. UNION OF INDIA
 DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING
 MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS
 NORTH BLOCK, CENTRAL SECRETARIAT,
 NEW DELHI-110001
THROUGH ITS SECRETARY ...RESPONDENT No.2

3. UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
 HAVING ITS OFFICE AT DHOLPUR HOUSE,
 SHAHJAHAN ROAD, NEW DELHI – 110069
THROUGH ITS CHAIRPERSON ...RESPONDENT No.3

**A WRIT PETITION UNDER ARTICLE 32 OF THE
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA CHALLENGING THE
EXCLUSION OF THE PETITIONER WHO HAS
HAEMOPHILIA FROM RESERVATIONS IN PUBLIC
EMPLOYMENT, AS ALL PERSON WITH HAEMOPHILIA
ARE EXCLUDED FROM SECTION 34 OF THE RIGHTS
OF PERONS WITH DISABILITIES ACT, 2016, DESPITE
THE PETITIONER BEING A PERSON WITH
BENCHMARK DISABILITY, AS BEING VIOLATIVE OF
THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS GUARANTEED UNDER
ARTICLES 14, 16, 19, AND 21 OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF INDIA, 1950 RESULTING IN DENIAL OF
RESERVATIONS IN PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT.**

To,

THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA,
AND HIS COMPANION JUDGES OF THE
HON'BLE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

THIS HUMBLE PETITION OF THE
PETITIONER ABOVE-NAMED

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH

1. The present Writ Petition, under Article 32 of the Constitution of India, is filed by the Petitioner, who is suffering from Hemophilia – A and has 50% benchmark disability, challenging the exclusion of persons with Haemophilia and other blood disorders from availing the benefit of reservation in public employment under Section 34 of the RPWD Act. Such discrimination and arbitrary exclusion of benchmark disability of Haemophilia and other blood disorders from Section 34 of the RPwD Act depriving them of access to

reservations in public employment amounts to discrimination and is violative of fundamental rights of the Petitioner guaranteed under Articles 14, 19, and 21 of the Constitution of India, 1950. **A cumulative reading of the UN Convention and the RPWD Act clearly establishes that the State is under a positive obligation to prevent discrimination against persons with disabilities. However, Section 34 of the RPWD Act is discriminatory, regressive, and arbitrary, as it treats individuals with certain types of disabilities differently from those with other types, without any reasonable classification or intelligible differentia. This unequal treatment infringes upon the fundamental rights of persons with specific disabilities (including Haemophilia), as guaranteed under Articles 14, 16, and 21 of the Constitution.**

BRIEF FACTS:

2. It is submitted that the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 was enacted on 26th December, 2016 by the Parliament. The underlying objective of enactment of this Act, as described in the preamble of the Act is to implement the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (hereinafter referred to as “UNCRPD”).
3. India formally ratified the UNCRPD on 1st October 2007. It is submitted that the UNCRPD is considered to be the benchmark document for ensuring the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms of the persons with disabilities and the signatories are expected to give due effect to the UNCRPD, of which they are signatory.

4. Article 4 of UNCRPD, which lays down the General Obligations wherein State parties are required to ensure elimination of any form of discrimination on the basis of disability by any person. Article 27 further puts an obligation on the State to prohibit all forms of discrimination in employment on the basis of disability.

5. On 29.05.2018, the Petitioner was issued a Disability Certificate bearing Certificate No. SAP/2017/66164 noting that he is a case of Multiple Disability and having 52% of permanent physical impairment due to Hemophilia as the whole body is affected. True Copy of the Disability Certificate bearing Certificate No. SAP/2017/66164 dated 29.05.2018 issued by the Department of Medical and Health, Government of Rajasthan, is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE-P-1.** (PAGE NO. 39)

6. As per the latest Disability Certificate dated 07.02.2025, the Petitioner is a person with Hemophilia and having 50% benchmark disability due to Hemophilia. The Petitioner is presently working on deputation as a Primary School Teacher (Grade III – Level 1) at Government Upper Primary School, Gujro ki Dhani, Jodhpur, Rajasthan. Otherwise, the Petitioner was originally posted at Government Primary School, Sujaniyo ki Dhani, District Phalodi, Rajasthan. True Copy of the Disability Certificate (Certificate/UDID No.RJ7722019980004083) dated 07.02.2025 issued by the Office of Chief Medical & Health Office, Jodhpur Rural, Rajasthan is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE-P-2.** (PAGE NO. 40)
 True Copy of the Unique Disability ID (UDID No. RJ7722019980004083) dated 07.02.2025 is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE-P-3.** (PAGE NO. 41)

7. It is submitted that Haemophilia is a rare life-threatening incurable disease which affects multiple parts of the body simultaneously. A person having Haemophilia lacks or has low levels of “Clotting factor” and the blood does not clot properly which leads to excessive bleeding. This bleeding can be internal as well as external. Repeated bleedings in more than one joint/body part leads to permanent deformity in the joints of a Haemophilic patient. Certain other kind of internal/external bleeding such as a stomach bleed or a bleeding in head can lead to death if not treated immediately and adequately. To control the bleeding, patients with Haemophilia have to take an injection of an Anti-Haemophilia Factor. This injection is made from human blood and therefore, by usage of this drug, patients are exposed to the risk of other deadly viruses such as HIV and/or Hepatitis. The severity of this disability can be ascertained by the fact that most of the patients suffering from Haemophilia have more than one lifelong deformity in the body, which hampers not only the physical, but also mental health of people with Haemophilia. India is home to the second largest population of patients living with Haemophilia, with an estimated 1,36,000 individuals grappling with haemophilia A. However, only around 21,000 are registered at present. Nearly 80 per cent of haemophilia cases are undiagnosed in India as several hospitals and medical institutions lack screening capabilities for blood clotting, affecting the diagnosis of new cases. True Copy of an article titled *‘Hemophilia Patients in India get a Shot in Arm’* dated 15.12.2023 published by the New Indian Express is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE-P-4**. (PAGE NO. 42 - 43)

8. It is submitted that due to recurrent bleeding episodes, a person with Haemophilia is unable to lead a normal life in physical, social, and financial terms. Physically, even minor injuries can lead to prolonged internal and external bleeding, causing severe joint damage, locomotor disability, chronic pain, and reduced mobility. Socially, the unpredictability of bleeding episodes often lead to isolation, absenteeism from school or work, and limited participation in community life. Financially, the high cost of regular treatment – particularly clotting factor replacement therapy – imposes a significant and ongoing burden, often making it difficult for Haemophilic patients and their families to sustain a stable livelihood. Given the rarity of the disorder, these multifaceted challenges are frequently overlooked or misunderstood, thereby warranting special consideration.
9. It is submitted that the earlier legislation being The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) , Act, 1995 (“PWD Act”) only recognized 7 disabilities and was restrictive and medical oriented and only covered the following:
 - I. *Blindness*
 - II. *Low Vision*
 - III. *Leprosy-Cured*
 - IV. *Hearing Impairment*
 - V. *Locomotor Disability*
 - VI. *Mental Retardation*
 - VII. *Mental Illness*

10. However, after the enactment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act (“RPD Act”) in 2016, the law not only expands the definition of ‘Person with disability’ and “person with benchmark disability” but also provides for increased number of benefits for the persons with disabilities. Some of the main provisions of the RPD Act are as under:

- (i) **Section 2(s)** of the act define Person with disability (PwD) :- a person with long term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with barriers, hinders his full and effective participation in society equally with others;
- (ii) **Section 2(r)** of the RPD Act defines “Person with benchmark disability” (PwBD) as :- a person with not less than forty per cent. of a specified disability where specified disability has not been defined in measurable terms and includes a person with disability where specified disability has been defined in measurable terms, as certified by the certifying authority;
- (iii) **Section 2(zc)** of the Act defines ‘ Specified Disabilities’. There are certain benefits (for example Reservation in Jobs, Educational Institutions, Tax Benefits etc) which are extended only to Disabilities which are covered under Section 2(zc) of the Act. Pertinently, Haemophilia is a Specified Disability under the Act.

11. Post the enactment of RPWD Act of 2016, the scope of ‘disabilities’ expanded and it included 21 disabilities including Haemophilia. **Following are the 21 disabilities forming part of the RPWD Act of 2016:**

- I. Locomotor Disability*
- II. Leprosy-Cured Person*
- III. Cerebral Palsy*
- IV. Dwarfism*
- V. Muscular Dystrophy*
- VI. Acid Attack Victims*
- VII. Blindness*
- VIII. Low Vision*
- IX. Hearing Impairment (“Deaf” and “Hard of Hearing”)*
- X. Speech and Language Disability*
- XI. Intellectual Disability*
- XII. Specific Learning Disabilities*
- XIII. Autism Spectrum Disorder*
- XIV. Mental Illness*
- XV. Multiple Sclerosis (Neurological Condition)*
- XVI. Parkinson’s Disease (Neurological Condition)*
- XVII. Haemophilia*
- XVIII. Thalassemia*
- XIX. Sickle Cell Disease*
- XX. Multiple Disabilities (including “Deaf Blindness”)*
- XXI. Any other category (inclusive)*

12. It is submitted that the latest Guidelines for assessing the extent of the specified disabilities as issued by the Respondent No.1 Union of India provide that for all Haemophilia patients with less than 5 per cent factor levels should be provided with bench mark disability of 40%. The guidelines further provide a disability score assigned to patients with haemophilia based on the major joints that are affected and deformity around the joints and difficulty in using limbs.

This also amounts to locomotor disability. True Copy of the latest Assessment Guidelines dated 12.3.2024 issued by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE-P-5**. (PAGE No. 44 - 59)

13. It is submitted that as per the afore-mentioned Assessment Guidelines dated 12.03.2024, “Locomotor Disability” has been defined in the following terms:

“Locomotor Disability” means a person’s inability to execute distinctive activities associated with movement of self and objects resulting from affliction of musculoskeletal, nervous system, or both.

14. Additionally, the afore-mentioned Assessment Guidelines, while defining and elaborating on Blood Disorders (Specified Disability under the RPwD Act), which also includes Hemophilia A or B, categorically mentions that – all persons with blood disorders will experience limitations because of the disease, suffer the risk of complications, and reduced life expectancy, and, therefore, benchmark disability of 40% is assigned to the patients fulfilling the criteria of “severity” of any of the blood disorders – enumerated in the RPwD Act and the said Assessment Guidelines. As Hemophilia leads to severe and progressive musculoskeletal damage, it leads to “locomotor disability” for severe cases of haemophilic patients. At this juncture, it is imperative to highlight the following from Assessment Guidelines of 12.03.2024:

All hemophilia patients with less than 5 percent factor levels should be provided benchmark disability of 40%. For the purpose of disability certification, criteria include a diagnosed case of HEMOPHILIA, with history of two or more bleeds in the MAJOR JOINTS OR one episode of INTRACRANIAL BLEED OR one episode of MUSCLE BLEED and clotting factor VIII or IX level less than 5% is considered to have benchmark disability of 40 %.

15. As the assessment of disability arising from Hemophilia Disorder involves locomotor evaluation, the Disability Score Assignment Table is mentioned below:

Disability Score (%)	Measured Factor VIII or IX Level	Clinical Criteria
5	5-50% (Factor VIII or IX)	History of significant bleeding during injury or surgery BUT no deformity and no severe chronic pain #due to the disease.
20	5-50% (Factor VIII or IX)	History of significant bleeding during and injury or surgery AND deformity OR severe chronic pain #due to the disease.
40	<5% (Factor VIII or IX)	Hemophilia + Documentation of two or more bleeds in any MAJOR JOINT or muscles.
45	<5% (Factor VIII or IX)	Hemophilia = with deformity like ONE MAJOR JOINT* AFFECTED like Fixed Flexion Deformity OR significant wasting of muscles around the joint OR contracture OR severe chronic pain#
50	<5%	Hemophilia =TWO MAJOR JOINTS* AFFECTED like Fixed Flexion Deformity OR significant wasting of muscles around the joint OR contracture OR severe chronic pain#, OR gastro-intestinal bleeding persistent.

16. The Percentage of haemophilia disability increases when more locomotor disability implications are present. In the present case, the Petitioner has deformity in the left knee and the two joints i.e., right elbow and right ankle due to hemophilia and are progressively deteriorating. Keeping that in view, the Petitioner was issued disability certificate with 50% disability.
17. Despite the coverage of 'Haemophilia' and other blood disorders under Specified Disabilities and their coverage under benchmark disabilities, Haemophilia is not included for several provisions relating to reservation in public employment and education. Section 34 of the RPD Act only provides reservation in employment to persons with benchmark disabilities (PwBD) of only certain categories, while excluding others without any rational basis.
18. Section 34 of the RPD Act states as follows:

34. Reservation.—

(1) Every appropriate Government shall appoint in every Government establishment, not less than four per cent. of the total number of vacancies in the cadre strength in each group of posts meant to be filled with persons with benchmark disabilities of which, one per cent. each shall be reserved for persons with benchmark disabilities under clauses (a), (b) and (c) and one per cent. for persons with benchmark disabilities under clauses (d) and (e), namely:—

(a) blindness and low vision;

(b) deaf and hard of hearing;

(c) locomotor disability including cerebral palsy, leprosy cured, dwarfism, acid attack victims and muscular dystrophy;

(d) autism, intellectual disability, specific learning disability and mental illness;

(e) multiple disabilities from amongst persons under clauses (a) to (d) including deaf-blindness in the posts identified for each disabilities:

Provided that the reservation in promotion shall be in accordance with such instructions as are issued by the appropriate Government from time to time:

Provided further that the appropriate Government, in consultation with the Chief Commissioner or the State Commissioner, as the case may be, may, having regard to the type of work carried out in any Government establishment, by notification and subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in such notifications exempt any Government establishment from the provisions of this section.

(2) Where in any recruitment year any vacancy cannot be filled up due to non-availability of a suitable person with benchmark disability or for any other sufficient reasons, such vacancy shall be carried forward in the succeeding recruitment year and if in the succeeding recruitment year also suitable person with benchmark disability is not available, it may first be filled by interchange among the five categories and only when there is no person with disability available for the post in that year, the employer shall fill up the vacancy by appointment of a person, other than a person with disability:

Provided that if the nature of vacancies in an establishment is such that a given category of person cannot be employed, the vacancies

may be interchanged among the five categories with the prior approval of the appropriate Government.

(3) The appropriate Government may, by notification, provide for such relaxation of upper age limit for employment of persons with benchmark disability, as it thinks fit.

19. Thus, a plain reading of Section 34 reveals that it provides for reservation in public employment for only 14 of the specified disabilities, being : blindness, low vision, deaf and hard of hearing, locomotor disability, cerebral palsy, leprosy cured, dwarfism, acid attack victims, muscular dystrophy, autism, intellectual disability, specific learning disability, mental illness and multiple disabilities including deaf-blindness. It does not include the 6 categories of specified disabilities which are also included for persons with benchmark disabilities if they have more than 40% — including haemophilia and other blood disorders, which are inexplicably excluded from the coverage of Section 34 of the RPD Act.
20. It is submitted that while the provisions and benefits for PwBD under Sections 31, 32, 35, and 37 of the RPD Act is available equally to PwBD across all disability categories, reservations in public employment, however, under Section 34 arbitrarily excludes the categories of blood disorders including haemophilia from reservation. While the rights, benefits, affirmative actions in the act are applied on the classification of percentage/degree of disability (PwD, PwBD and PwD with need of high support) but only section 34 of the act is based on the additional classification of disability categories and select few categories of disabilities for reservation in public employment and not all the specified disabilities. While in

Chapter VI (section 31 to 38) of the RPD Act, for persons with benchmark disabilities, all the 21 disabilities including haemophilia are eligible for benefits. These provision are as follows:-

- i. Under Section 31 and 32 of the RPWD Act, a Person with Haemophilia is provided benefit of reservation in Higher Educational Institutions and free education as well.*
- ii. Under section 35, government promote to ensure five percent of workforce compose PwBDs including haemophilia in private sector.*
- iii. Under section 37(a) PwBDs including haemophilia is provided benefit of five percent reservation in allotment of agricultural land and housing.*
- iv. Under section 37(b) PwBDs including haemophiliac is provided benefit of five percent reservation in all poverty alleviation schemes and developmental schemes.*
- v. Under section 37(c) PwBDs including haemophiliac is provided benefit of five percent reservation in allotment of land on concessional rate.*

21. It is respectfully submitted that Chapter VI (Section 31 to 38) of the RPwD Act provides for reservation benefit to all the 21 types of disabilities enumerated in the said Act, inclusive of Haemophilia, however, Section 34 limits the same when it comes to reservation in employment and arbitrarily excludes Haemophilia.

22. Pertinently, a number of Member of Parliaments and Union Ministers themselves had requested the government to consider inclusion of Haemophilia under Section 34 of the Act. For the purposes of brevity, a letter from Hanuman Beniwal, Member of

Parliament (Lok Sabha), Nagaur Constituency, Rajasthan has been annexed with this petition for your kind perusal. True Translated copy of the letter dated 08.02.2022 (Ref No.: MP-NGR/LS/75) to the Hon'ble Minister Shri Virendra Kumar, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India, New Delhi is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE-P-6.** (PAGE No.60)

23. On 11.03.2022, the Respondent No.1 – UoI, through Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, replied to the aforementioned letter stating that the proposal for inclusion of Haemophilia under Section 34 of the Act would be considered at an appropriate time. True Translated copy of the reply dated 11.03.2022 by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India, New Delhi is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE-P-7.** (PAGE NO. 61)
24. That Respondent No.1 has taken a cognizance of the fact that children suffering from Haemophilia need special care from the parents and therefore issued an Official Memorandum, exempting the government officers whose children are suffering from Haemophilia/Thalassemia from routine transfers. On 08.10.2018, the Respondent No.2 – DoPT issued another Official Memorandum exempting government employees from the routine exercise of transfer/rotational transfer who is a care-giver of dependents certified as PwBD coming under Specified Disability. True Copy of the Official Memorandum No. 42011/3/2014 dated 05.01.2016, issued by Department of Personnel and Training is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE-P-8.** (PAGE NO. 62 - 63)
True Copy of the Official Memorandum No. 42011/3/2014 dated 08.10.2018 issued by Department of Personnel and Training is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE-P-9.**(PAGE NO. 64 - 65)

25. In this background the Petitioner, has been planning to sit for the civil services examinations. On 22.01.2025, The Respondent No.3 – UPSC issued an examination notification bearing No.5/2025-CSP inviting online applications for Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 2025, to be held on 25.05.2025. the Respondent No.3 – UPSC also issued the timetable for the examinations. True Copy of examination notification bearing No.5/2025-CSP dated 22.01.2025 inviting online applications for Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 2025, issued by Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi, is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE-P-10**. (PAGE NO. 66 - 222)
26. It is submitted that the Respondent No.3 – UPSC issued the time table and Programme of Examinations/Recruitment Tests – 2025 for Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 2025, and other examinations conducted by Respondent No.3 which chows that the Preliminary examinations are due to be held on 25.05.2025. True Copy of the Programme of Examinations/Recruitment Test (Time Table) for Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 2025, issued by Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi, is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE-P-11**. (PAGE NO. 223)
27. It is submitted that on 16.02.2025, The Petitioner filed the application form for Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 2025, bearing Registration ID 12512720075. In the said form, the Petitioner was compelled to select “No” for Person with Benchmark Disability (PwBD)/Person with Disability (PwD) option as “Haemophilia” category was unavailable in the said online application form. This is because Haemophilia and other blood

disorders are not being considered for reservation in public employment under section 34 of the RPD Act and the Petitioner, despite having 50% haemophilia was not able to state in the online form that he is a Person with Benchmark disability. True Copy of the Petitioner's application form for Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 2025, bearing Registration ID No. 12512720075 dated 16.02.2025 is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE-P-12**. (PAGE No. 224 - 227)

28. On 20.02.2025, for the purposes of the UPSC exams, the Petitioner was issued a certificate by the Chief Medical Officer/Medical Superintendent regarding his physical limitation which hampers his writing capabilities in an examination. True Copy of the certificate dated 20.02.2025 issued by the Chief Medical Officer/Medical Superintendent at Jodhpur is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE-P-13**. (PAGE No. 228)
29. Thereafter on 08.04.2025, Petitioner made a representation to Respondent No.3 – Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, vide letter dated 08.04.2025 seeking the grant of compensatory time in the upcoming Civil Services Examination (Prelims) scheduled to be held on 25.05.2025 as he is a disabled person with 50% benchmark disability on account of suffering from severe form of Haemophilia - A. True Translated Copy of the letter dated 08.04.2025 sent to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE-P-14** (PAGE No. 229 - 231)

30. The Petitioner made a representation to Respondent No.3 – Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, vide letter dated 13.05.2025 seeking inclusion of his application under PwBD and give benefit of reservation in the Civil Services Examination. True Copy of the letter dated 13.05.2025 sent to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi along with the mail acknowledgment is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE-P-15.** (PAGE NO. 232 - 240)
31. The Respondent No.3 -UPSC issued admit card to the Petitioner for the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 2025, on 13.05.2025 with allotted Roll No.2200299 for the purposes of writing the said examination. True Copy of the admit card for the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 2025, issued by Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi, on 13.05.2025 is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE-P-16.** (PAGE NO. 241 - 243)
32. It is submitted that while the Vide Reply dated 14.05.2025, Petitioner's request for compensatory time in Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 2025, has been acceded to and he has been allowed "Compensatory Time of 20 Min/Hr" by Respondent No.3-UPSC vide reply dated 14.5.2025, there has been no response to his representation dated 13.05.2025 seeking inclusion of his application under PwBD and give benefit of reservation in the Civil Services Examination. True Copy of the Reply Letter (F.NO.1.1(13)/2025 dated 14.05.2025 sent by Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi, is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE-P-17.** (PAGE NO. 244)

33. That the Petitioners, along with all other Haemophiliacs and persons with blood disorders are gravely affected by such arbitrary and unreasonable discrimination under the RPD Act by not being provided reservation in public employment which is provided to all other persons with specified disabilities having benchmark disability of more than 40%. It is submitted that under the Act, A person suffering from Severe Haemophilia is entitled to be treated equally and should be given equal employment opportunities as are given to people suffering from other disabilities.

GROUND:

34. **FOR THAT**, the exclusion of the Petitioner who has Haemophilia which included under Specified Disabilities and the Petitioner who is covered under Section 2(r) of the RPWD Act of 2016 which 'Persons with Benchmark Disability' as any person with not less than 40% of the Specified Disability, from reservation under Section 34 of the RPD Act providing reservation in public employment is completely arbitrary and in violation of Articles 14, 19 and 21 of the constitution and deserves to be read so as to include all persons with benchmark disabilities.
35. **FOR THAT**, when Section 2 (r) of the RPD Act defines a "person with benchmark disability" as a person with not less than forty per cent. of a specified disability where specified disability has not been defined in measurable terms and includes a person with disability where specified disability has been defined in measurable terms, as certified by the certifying authority, and the Petitioner has been certified in having 50% of Haemophilia which is a specified disability and this falls within the category of a person with benchmark

disability, his exclusion for reservation in public employment under section 34 of the RPD Act is completely in violation of the provisions of the RPD Act and is arbitrary and unreasonable and deserves the intervention of this Hon'ble Court.

36. **FOR THAT**, under Section 34 of the RPD Act, where it is mandated that the appropriate Government shall appoint in every Government establishment, not less than 4% of the total number of vacancies in the cadre strength in each group of posts meant to be filled with persons with "benchmark disabilities", the restriction of the same only to persons with "certain" benchmark disabilities of blindness, low vision, deaf and hard of hearing, locomotor disability including cerebral palsy, leprosy cured, dwarfism, acid attack victims and muscular dystrophy, autism, intellectual disability, specific learning disability, mental illness and multiple disabilities including deaf-blindness in the posts identified for each disabilities and excluding haemophilia and other blood disorders is completely arbitrary and in violation of the provisions of the RPD Act and discriminates against persons with haemophilia, and the same deserves to be included.
37. **FOR THAT**, Section 34 of the RPD Act, in excluding persons with Haemophilia for reservations in public employment is also against the provisions of the RPD Act itself which provides in Section 3 of the RPD Act that no person shall be discriminated on the ground of disability and shall enjoy the right to equality, life with dignity and respect for his or her integrity equally with others, and also Section 20(1) of the RPWD Act of 2016 ensures that *"No Government establishment shall discriminate against any person with disability*

in any matter relating to employment.” Hence merely because the Petitioner has haemophilia, he cannot be excluded from the provisions of reservation in employment when other disabilities are covered as that amounts to discrimination on the basis of the kind of disability that the Petitioner has and thus deserves the intervention of this Hon’ble Court.

38. **FOR THAT**, persons with benchmark disabilities have been provided several benefits under Sections 31 of the RPD Act providing for free education for children with benchmark disabilities, Section 32 of the RPD Act providing for Reservation in higher educational institutions, Section 17 (h) in providing scholarship to students with benchmark disabilities, Section 33 in identifying posts for persons with benchmark disabilities, Section 35 in providing incentives to the private sector in employing persons with benchmark disabilities, Section 37 in making special schemes and development programmes for persons with benchmark disabilities and Section 91 for Punishment for fraudulently availing any benefit meant for persons with benchmark disabilities. In none of these sections of the law, has there been any exclusion of certain kinds of disabilities, and all these provisions are provided to all persons with benchmark disabilities and hence the exclusion of the Petitioner on account of his having haemophilia, dispute being a persons with benchmark disability, from reservation in public employment under Section 34 of the RPD Act is completely arbitrary and in violation of the provisions of the RPD Act.
39. **FOR THAT**, Chapter VI of the Act deals with ‘*Special Provisions for Persons with Benchmark Disability*’ and thus when the Petitioner

being a person with Haemophilia and more than 40% disability is a Person with Benchmark Disability and entitled to all the benefits provided under this Chapter, he cannot be excluded from the benefits of reservation in public employment under Section 34 of the RPD Act, and the same is arbitrary and in violation of the provisions of the RPD Act and also Article 14 of the constitution.

40. **FOR THAT**, under the Assessment Guidelines issued by the Respondent Government under the RPD Act, there is a clear recognition that a disability score of 40% or more is to be given for Haemophilia only when there is Documentation of two or more bleeds in any MAJOR JOINT or muscles, and includes deformity such as one major joint affected, Fixed Flexion Deformity OR significant wasting of muscles around the joint, difficulty in usage of limbs, use of wheel chair etc. all of these guidelines show that even persons with Haemophilia, like the Petitioner have been assessed with 40% or more of Haemophilia, when they have severe effects of the blood disorder leading to locomotor disability, and inability to use their limbs. When persons with locomotor disability falling under the category of benchmark disability are covered under section 34 of the RPD Act and in fact even those who have locomotor disability due to haemophilia are covered, the non-coverage of the Petitioner having an identical disability of not being able to use his limbs due to the severity of haemophilia, merely because the locomotor disability is caused by haemophilia is completely arbitrary and in violation of Article 14 of the constitution and deserves to be set aside.

41. **FOR THAT**, the classification of persons with benchmark disabilities under Section 34 of the RPD Act into persons who are eligible for reservation in jobs in governmental institutions and persons who despite being covered under benchmark disabilities are not eligible for reservation in government employment is completely arbitrary as the said classification has no nexus with the object to be achieved under the legislation and hence the same is in violation of Article 14 of the constitution.
42. **FOR THAT**, reservation in public employment is provided under the RPD Act for person with disabilities to provide equal opportunities to livelihood and to provide substantive equality. As stated by this Hon'ble Court in ***Indra Sawhney v. Union of India, 1992 Supp (3) SCC 217***, the main reason for need for reservation is to guarantee substantive equality. The Hon'ble Court observed,

“The basic policy of reservation is to off-set the inequality and remove the manifest imbalance, the victims of which for bygone generations lag far behind and demand equality by special preferences and their strategies. Therefore, a comprehensive methodological approach encompassing jurisprudential, comparative, historical and anthropological conditions is necessary. Such considerations raise controversial issues transcending the routine legal exercise because certain social groups who are inherently unequal and who have fallen victims of societal discrimination require compensatory treatment. Needless to emphasise that equality in fact or substantive equality involves the necessity of beneficial treatment in order to attain the result which establishes an equilibrium between two sections placed unequally.”

Excluding the Petitioner, from reservations in public employment in an arbitrary manner, due to him having haemophilia, when all other persons with benchmark disabilities are covered, amounts to depriving the Petitioner of substantive equality in seeking public employment.

43. **FOR THAT**, this Hon'ble Court in ***Union of India v. National Federation of the Blind (2013) 10 SCC 772*** has recognized that employment opportunities play an instrumental role in empowering persons with disabilities and observed:

*“50. Employment is a key factor in the empowerment and inclusion of people with disabilities. It is an alarming reality that the disabled people are out of job not because their disability comes in the way of their functioning rather it is **social and practical barriers** that prevent them from joining the workforce. As a result, many disabled people live in poverty and in deplorable conditions. They are denied the right to make a useful contribution to their own lives and to the lives of their families and community.”*

44. **THAT**, by excluding the Petitioner on account of him having haemophilia from Section 34 of the RPD Act, it would also deprive him from benefit of reasonable accommodation which is given to every persons with disability, specific to his needs within public employment, as he is not even considered as being a person with disability within the job. All the benefits of reasonable accommodation like age relaxation, compensate marks in recruitment, priority in posting, exemption from routine transfers, postings near the place of medical facility, getting scribe facility in

recruitment, disability allowance and disability leave during service, special benefits to disabled in service etc. would not be available to him, despite being a person with benchmark disability. This is a form of indirect discrimination and hence deserves the intervention of this Hon'ble Court.

45. **FOR THAT**, individuals living with haemophilia are equally entitled to reservation benefits as those with other specified disabilities listed in the Schedule to the RPwD Act. Persons with haemophilia experience a high frequency of infections, inflammation, painful condition in their limbs and even restriction in usage if their limbs, restrictions in mobility, which significantly impacts their daily functioning. Even routine tasks require meticulous planning around their health condition, anticipated hospital visits, or the risk of sudden medical crises. Their lifestyle is severely restricted, with many normal activities curtailed, and the cost of treatment is prohibitively expensive—even for families from upper middle-class backgrounds. Given that persons with haemophilia endure challenges comparable to those faced by individuals with other benchmark disabilities, they are equally deserving of the rights to equality of opportunity, non-discrimination, and full and effective participation and inclusion in society.
46. **FOR THAT**, it was held by this Hon'ble Court in ***State of Kerala and Others, v. N.M. Thomas***, 1976 AIR SC 490, that the Article 14 guarantee forbids class legislation but does not forbid reasonable classification which is based on reasonable and intelligible differentia, and Such differentia must be on a rational basis and it must have nexus to the object of the Act. In the present

case, there is no reasonable and intelligible differentia on the basis of which the Petitioner having Hemophilia is excluded from reservations in public employment for which other benchmark disabilities are included, when he also has similar disabilities of joint and locomotor disabilities and the same is also not rational and does not have any nexus with the object of the RPD Act which is to provide equal opportunities in public employment and substantive equality for people with disabilities. This fails the test of permissible classification and deserves the intervention of this Hon'ble Court as the same is arbitrary and irrational and in violation of Article 14.

47. **FOR THAT**, it was held by this Hon'ble Court in **Vikash Kumar v. Union Public Service Commission**, AIR 2021 SC 2447, the RPD Act mandates positive action on the part of the State Government to realize equality and dignity for persons with disabilities. It held:

“At the heart of this case lies the principle of reasonable accommodation. Individual dignity undergirds the RPD Act 2016. Intrinsic to its realization is recognizing the worth of every person as an equal member of society. Respect for the dignity of others and fostering conditions in which every individual can evolve according to their capacities are key elements of a legal order which protects, respects and facilitates individual autonomy. In seeking to project these values as inalienable rights of the disabled, the RPD Act travels beyond being merely a charter of non-discrimination. It travels beyond imposing restraints on discrimination against the disabled. The law does this by imposing a positive obligation on the State to secure the realization of rights. It does so by mandating that the State must create conditions in which the barriers posed by

disability can be overcome. The creation of an appropriate environment in which the disabled can pursue the full range of entitlements which are encompassed within human liberty is enforceable at law. In its emphasis on substantive equality, the enactment of the legislation is a watershed event in providing a legal foundation for equality of opportunity to the disabled.”

48. **FOR THAT**, in **Jeeja Ghosh v. Union of India** (2016) 7 SCC 761, this Hon’ble Court held:

“The rights that are guaranteed to differently abled persons under the Act, 1995 are founded on the sound principle of human dignity which is the core value of human right and is treated as a significant facet of right to life and liberty. Such a right, now treated as human right of the persons who are disabled, has its roots in Article 21 of the Constitution. Jurisprudentially, three types of models for determining the content of the constitutional value of human dignity are recognised. These are: (i) Theological Models, (ii) Philosophical Models, and (iii) Constitutional Models. Legal scholars were called upon to determine the theological basis of human dignity as a constitutional value and as a constitutional right. Philosophers also came out with their views justifying human dignity as core human value. Legal understanding is influenced by theological and philosophical views, though these two are not identical. Aquinas and Kant discussed the jurisprudential aspects of human dignity based on the aforesaid philosophies. Over a period of time, human dignity has found its way through constitutionalism, whether written or unwritten. Even right to equality is interpreted based on the value of human dignity. Insofar

as India is concerned, we are not even required to take shelter under theological or philosophical theories. We have a written Constitution which guarantees human rights that are contained in Part III with the caption “Fundamental Rights”. One such right enshrined in [Article 21](#) is right to life and liberty. Right to life is given a purposeful meaning by this Court to include right to live with dignity. It is the purposive interpretation which has been adopted by this Court to give a content of the right to human dignity as the fulfilment of the constitutional value enshrined in [Article 21](#). Thus, human dignity is a constitutional value and a constitutional goal.”

49. **FOR THAT** the Hon’ble High Court of Odisha, in the case of ***Pratik Srichandan v. State of Odisha & Ors. (W.P.37200 of 2023)***, vide judgment 22.08.2024, interpreted various provisions of the RPD Act along with the Assessment Guidelines and held that having two distinct disabilities i.e., Locomotor Disability and Haemophilia shall be read as “multiple disabilities”. Following excerpts from the judgment are relevant:

7.6. A minute reading of Paragraph 12 of the Resolution would depict that the disability, i.e., Locomotor, falls under Category-III(c). Therefore, the petitioner can be said to be a person comprehended in the expression “from amongst persons under clauses (a) to (d)”. However, in order to ascertain the connotation of “Multiple Disabilities” reference has to be made to Paragraph 5 of the Schedule identifying disabilities in tune with the definition contained in Section 2(zc) of the PwD Act, 2016, whereby it is made clear that “Multiple Disabilities” is more than one of the specified disabilities. While at Paragraph 1 of the said Schedule

“Locomotor” has been described, at Paragraph 4 “Haemophilia” has been cited as “disability caused due to” “blood disorder”. Further, the Notification No.SO 76 (E), dated 04.01.2018 of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment [Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan)] clarifies the position that “Locomotor” and “Haemophilia” are two distinct and different categories of disabilities. Thus, the petitioner has “Locomotor Disability” as mentioned in Paragraph 12(c), besides “Haemophilia” which is another category of disability. Since the petitioner has more than one disability, namely, Haemophilia and amongst (a) to (d) he has Locomotor Disability, his case, therefore, falls within the scope of the expression “Multiple Disabilities”.

50. **FOR THAT**, That India, as a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), is obligated to uphold and implement the principles of non-discrimination and equal opportunity for individuals with disabilities. The Convention affirms the right of persons with disabilities to be free from discrimination in all matters relating to employment, including recruitment, hiring, retention, career progression, and the provision of safe and healthy working conditions. It mandates that no person with a disability shall be excluded from employment-related benefits, including reservation, on the basis of their disability. The obligation extends to ensuring that all benchmark disabilities specified under domestic law are equally covered under the framework of reservation in employment.

Article 27 – Work and Employment (UNCRPD)

1. *States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to work, on an equal basis with others; this includes the right to the opportunity to gain a living by work freely chosen or accepted in a labour market and work environment that is open, inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities. States Parties shall safeguard and promote the realization of the right to work, including for those who acquire a disability during the course of employment, by taking appropriate steps, including through legislation, to, inter alia:*

- a) **Prohibit discrimination on the basis of disability with regard to all matters concerning all forms of employment, including conditions of recruitment, hiring and employment, continuance of employment, career advancement and safe and healthy working conditions;**
- b) **Protect the rights of persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with others, to just and favourable conditions of work, including equal opportunities and equal remuneration for work of equal value, safe and healthy working conditions, including protection from harassment, and the redress of grievances;**
- c) *Ensure that persons with disabilities are able to exercise their labour and trade union rights on an equal basis with others;*

- d) *Enable persons with disabilities to have effective access to general technical and vocational guidance programmes, placement services and vocational and continuing training;*
- e) *Promote employment opportunities and career advancement for persons with disabilities in the labour market, as well as assistance in finding, obtaining, maintaining and returning to employment;*
- f) *Promote opportunities for self-employment, entrepreneurship, the development of cooperatives and starting one's own business;*
- g) **Employ persons with disabilities in the public sector;**
- h) *Promote the employment of persons with disabilities in the private sector through appropriate policies and measures, which may include affirmative action programmes, incentives and other measures;*
- i) **Ensure that reasonable accommodation is provided to persons with disabilities in the workplace;**
- j) *Promote the acquisition by persons with disabilities of work experience in the open labour market;*
- k) *Promote vocational and professional rehabilitation, job retention and return-to-work programmes for persons with disabilities.*

51. **FOR THAT**, the exclusion of Haemophilia from the ambit of Section 34 of RPWD Act of 2016 is arbitrary, unconstitutional and without any rationale and therefore, such exclusion is violative of Articles 14, 19 and 21 of the Constitution of India, 1950.
52. **FOR THAT**, in the present matter, the Petitioner is suffering from Haemophilia which has been included as a disability under the Act of 2016, however, unfortunately the persons having haemophilia are not given the opportunity to get reservations in public employment which ostensibly shows that fundamental right of the Petitioner has been violated. All the disabilities other than haemophilia have been given the reservation of getting employment in public sector but haemophilia has been excluded from getting reservation for public employment which is deprivation of Petitioner's fundamental right under Article 14 of the Constitution of India, 1950, where equals are treated differently and which also makes the purpose and objectives of the UNCRPD and the RPWD Act of 2016 infructuous.
53. **FOR THAT**, the exclusion of the Petitioner from the benefit of reservation solely on the ground of having Haemophilia under Section 34 of the RPD Act, amounts to discrimination and results in the denial of equal opportunity in public employment by the Respondent. It is respectfully submitted that such arbitrary and unreasonable classification infringes the fundamental rights of the Petitioner guaranteed under Articles 14, 16, 19, and 21 of the Constitution of India, 1950.

54. **FOR THAT**, the State cannot deny the right to employment on account of medical conditions if the person is otherwise fit to work and can be reasonably accommodated without causing undue hardship.
55. The Petitioner craves liberty from this Hon'ble Court to add, alter or amend other/further grounds during hearing of the present petition.
56. The Petitioner has not filed any other petition raising the issue raised in the present writ petition in any other court. It is submitted that this Hon'ble Court has jurisdiction to entertain the present writ petition.

GROUND FOR INTERIM PRAYER

57. **THAT** if the Petitioner is not considered as a person with benchmark disability having haemophilia, for the upcoming Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 2025, conducted by Respondent No.3 – UPSC and in the marking of the same, by providing him the relevant concessions in marks, and all other relaxations and concessions as may be provided for all other persons with benchmark disability, then he may be deprived of the chance of being considered and being selected for the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination 2025 by UPSC, and thereafter this petition may be rendered infructuous.

INTERIM PRAYER

In view of the above facts and circumstances, it is most respectfully prayed that this Hon'ble Court may graciously be pleased to:

- a) Issue an appropriate writ, order or direction to Respondent No. 3 – UPSC to consider the Petitioner as a person with benchmark

disability with Haemophilia, and consider him under the person with benchmark disability category in the upcoming Civil Services Examination, 2025, conducted by the Respondent No. 3 – UPSC and provide him all concessions and relaxations for the examinations, in light of the Disability Certificate dated 07.02.2025 issued to the Petitioner, and pass any such further orders as this Hon'ble Court may deem fit in the interest of justice and equity.

PRAYER

In view of the above facts and circumstances, it is most respectfully prayed that this Hon'ble Court may graciously be pleased to:

- a) Issue an appropriate writ, order or direction declaring that the exclusion of person with haemophilia from coverage of Section 34 of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016 providing not less than 4% of the total number of vacancies in each group of posts meant to be filled with persons with benchmark disabilities in all government establishments to be reserved for persons with benchmark disabilities is unconstitutional, and to direct that persons with benchmark disability of Haemophilia should also be covered under Section 34 (1) (c) of the RPD Act under locomotor disability and including cerebral palsy, leprosy cured, dwarfism, acid attack victims and muscular dystrophy; AND
- b) Issue appropriate directions to Respondent No.3 - UPSC to consider the Petitioner as a person with benchmark disability and to provide all concessions and relaxations as applicable to all persons with benchmark disabilities for the upcoming UPSC examinations and selections; AND

- c) Pass Any other and further Order(s) as this Hon'ble Court may deem fit and proper in the facts and circumstances of the present case.

**AND FOR THIS ACT OF KINDNESS, THE PETITIONER AS IN DUTY
BOUND SHALL EVER PRAY**

DRAWN BY:

FILED BY:

[ROHIT SHARMA] [NIKHIL PUROHIT]
[JATIN LALWANI] [MRITUNJAY PATHAK]
ADVOCATES

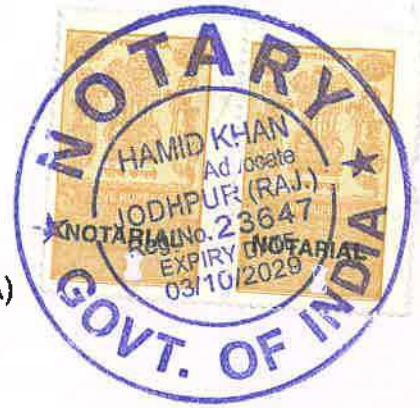
[KUMAR DUSHYANT SINGH]
ADVOCATE FOR PETITIONER

SETTLED BY:

[JAYANA KOTHARI]
SENIOR ADVOCATE

DRAWN ON: 14.05.2025
FILED ON: 23.05.2025

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION
(UNDER ARTICLE 32 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA)
IN
WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. _____ OF 2025**

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

PREMA RAM

...PETITIONER

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA & ANR.

...RESPONDENTS

AFFIDAVIT

I, PREMA RAM, S/O. BHABUTA RAM, RESIDENT OF 43, GAON TALIYA, VILLAGE – JAITYAWAS, P.O.– NANDIYA KALLA, BAORI, JODHPUR (GRAMIN), RAJASTHAN-342029, DO HEREBY SOLEMNLY AFFIRM AND STATE ON OATH AS UNDER:-

1. That I am the petitioner in the present Writ Petition. I am well conversant with the facts of the case and thus competent to swear and affirm to this affidavit.
2. That the contents of accompanying Synopsis & List of Dates (Page B to **M**), Writ Petition (Page No. **1** to **36**, Para 1 to **57**) and accompanying application(s) are true and correct to my knowledge and belief.
3. That the annexures annexed herewith are true copies of their respective originals.

VERIFICATION:

Verified at _____, on ____th day of May, 2025, that the contents of above affidavit are true and correct to my knowledge and belief and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.


DEPONENT


DEPONENT

ENTERED IN NOTARY
REGISTER AT SERIAL
No. 422 of 14/05/2025


(HAMID KHAN)
NOTARY, JODHPUR
14/05/2025

ATTESTED

NOTARY, JODHPUR
14/05/2025



**SECTION 2(r), SECTION 2(zc), SECTION 4 & SECTION 34 OF THE RIGHTS OF
PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES ACT 2016,**

Section 2(r)

“person with benchmark disability” means a person with not less than forty per cent. of a specified disability where specified disability has not been defined in measurable terms and includes a person with disability where specified disability has been defined in measurable terms, as certified by the certifying authority;

Section 2 –

(zc) “specified disability” means the disabilities as specified in the Schedule;

SPECIFIED DISABILITY

4. Disability caused due to—

(b) Blood disorder—

(i) “haemophilia” means an inheritable disease, usually affecting only male but transmitted by women to their male children, characterised by loss or impairment of the normal clotting ability of blood so that a minor would may result in fatal bleeding;

(ii) “thalassemia” means a group of inherited disorders characterised by reduced or absent amounts of haemoglobin.

(iii) “sickle cell disease” means a haemolytic disorder characterised by chronic anaemia, painful events, and various complications due to associated tissue and organ damage; “haemolytic” refers to the destruction of the cell membrane of red blood cells resulting in the release of haemoglobin.

34. Reservation.—*(1) Every appropriate Government shall appoint in every Government establishment, not less than four per cent. of the total number of vacancies in the cadre strength in each group of posts meant to be filled with persons with benchmark disabilities of which, one per cent.*

each shall be reserved for persons with benchmark disabilities under clauses (a), (b) and (c) and one per cent. for persons with benchmark disabilities under clauses (d) and (e), namely:—

(a) blindness and low vision;

(b) deaf and hard of hearing;

(c) locomotor disability including cerebral palsy, leprosy cured, dwarfism, acid attack victims and muscular dystrophy;

(d) autism, intellectual disability, specific learning disability and mental illness;

(e) multiple disabilities from amongst persons under clauses (a) to (d) including deaf-blindness in the posts identified for each disabilities:

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39
GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN
DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH

ANNEXURE-P-1



Disability Certificate (Form-IV)

Certificate No.SAP/2017/66164

Date:29/05/2018

This is to certify that I have carefully examined Shri/Smt./Kum. **PREMA RAM** son/ wife/ daughter of Shri BHABUTA RAM Date of Birth(DD / MM / YYYY) 05/04/1998 Age 20 years, MALE Registration No SAP/2017/66164 Permanent resident of HouseNo. 43 Street GAV TALIYA Area JAITYAWAS Village JAITYAWAS Grampanchayat JAITYAWAS Panchayatsamiti BAORI Tehsil BAORI District JODHPUR State RAJASTHAN whose Photograph is affixed and am satisfied that:



(A) he is a case of Multiple Disability. His extent of permanent physical impairment/ disability has been evaluated as per guidelines (to be specified) for the disabilities ticked below, and is shown against the relevant disability in the table below:

S.No	Disability	Affected part of body	Diagnosis	Permanent physical impairment/ mental disability(in %)
1.	HEMOPHILIA	WHOLE BODY	HEMOPHILIA - A	52

(B) 2. This above condition is NON-PROGRESSIVE not likely to improved .

3. Reassessment of disability is:

(i) not necessary , and therefore this certificate shall be valid PERMANENT



TRUE COPY



Government of Rajasthan

Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities,
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India

Disability Certificate

Chief Medical & Health Officer

Office Of Chief Medical & Health Office Jodhpur Rural, Purani Pali Road, Swasth Bhawan
Parisar, Jhalamand
Jodhpur (gramin), Rajasthan, 342013



Certificate/UDID No. RJ7722019980004083

Date of Issue: 07/02/2025

This is to certify that I/We have carefully examined **Prema Ram** Son of **Bhabuta Ram**, Date of Birth **05/04/1998**, Gender **Male**, Registration No. **0877/80000/0250/10013570**, Resident of **43, Gaon Taliya, Village - Jaitiyawas, P.o. - Nandiya Kalla, Baori, Jodhpur (gramin), Rajasthan - 342029** whose photograph is affixed above, and I am/we are satisfied that:

(A) **He** is a case of : **Hemophilia.**

(B) Name of affected body part: **Blood.**

(C) The diagnosis in his case is **Hemophilia - A.**

(D) **He** has **50%** (in figure) **fifty** percent(in words) disability and the nature of certificate is **Permanent** as per the guidelines for the purpose of assessing the extent of specified disability in a person included under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 notified by Government of India vide **S.O.1338(E)** dated **12/03/2024**.



Signature / Thumb impression of the Person with Disability:



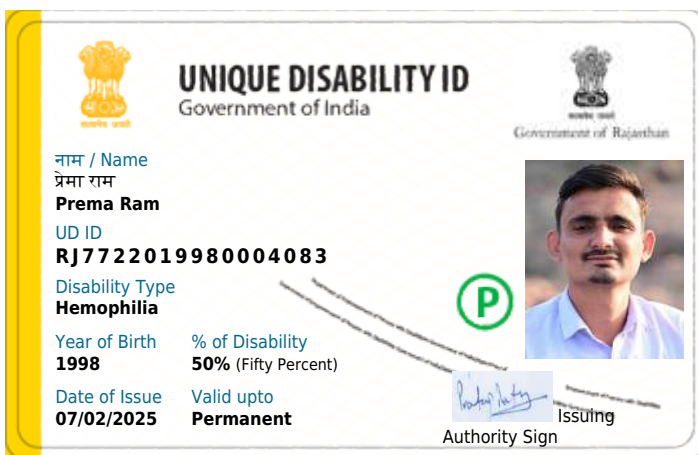
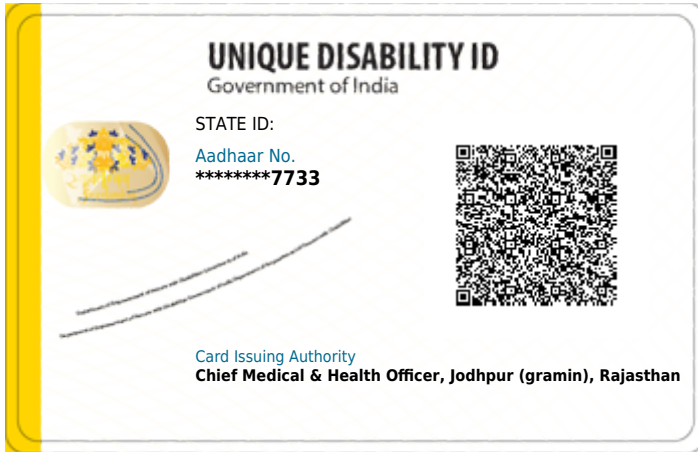
Signature of notified Medical Authority Members:



Chief Medical & Health Officer
Office Of Chief Medical & Health Office Jodhpur Rural, Purani
Pali Road, Swasth Bhawan Parisar, Jhalamand
Jodhpur (gramin), Rajasthan, 342013

This Card/Certificate is meant to certify the disability of the person and is not an instrument for ID/Address Proof for any purpose.

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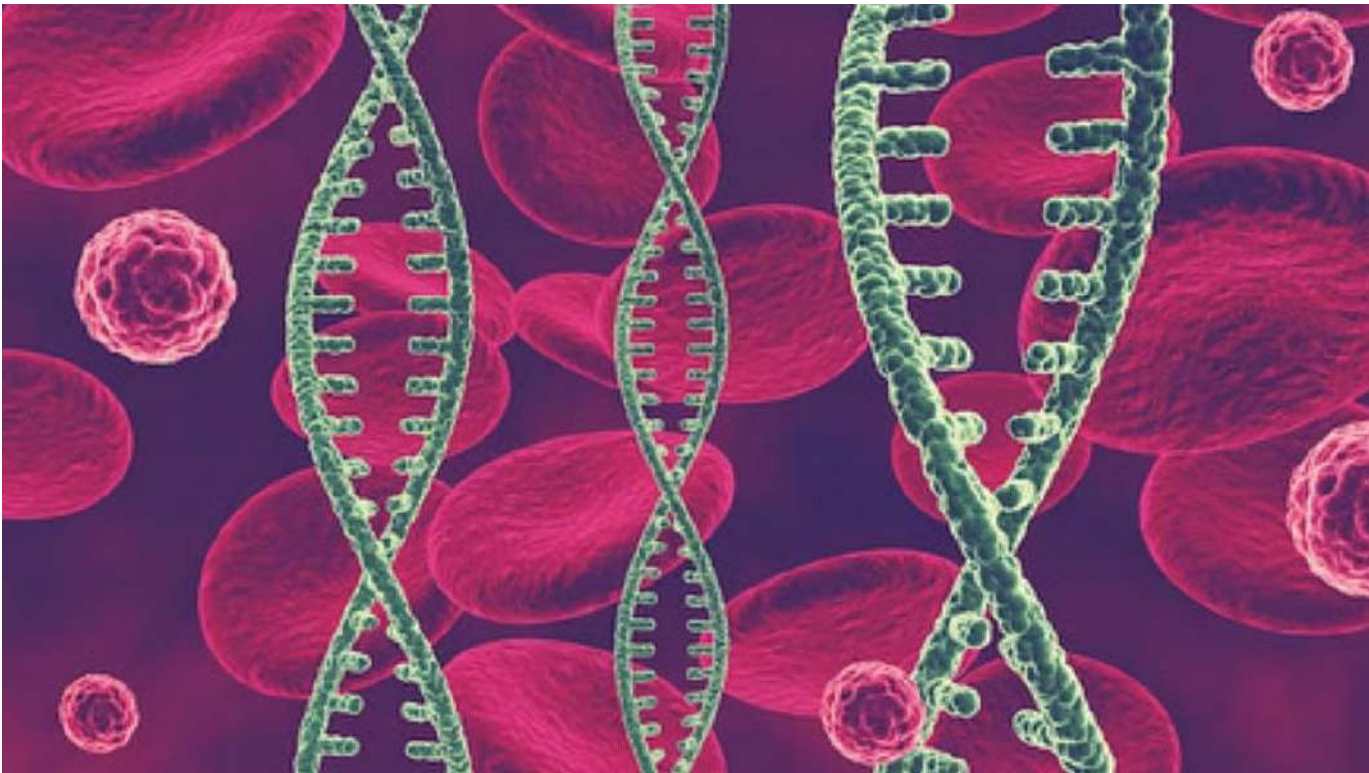


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Nation

Hemophilia patients in India get a shot in arm

The stress is on the need for comprehensive care, including the significance of timely diagnosis, physiotherapy and multidisciplinary care for persons with hemophilia.



For representational purpose

Kavita Bajeli-Datt

Updated on: 15 Dec 2023, 11:41 am · 3 min read

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NEW DELHI: The first-of-its-kind national guidelines for the treatment of Persons with Hemophilia (PwH) were launched on Thursday, which aim to provide cost-effective treatment and reduce mortality and morbidity.

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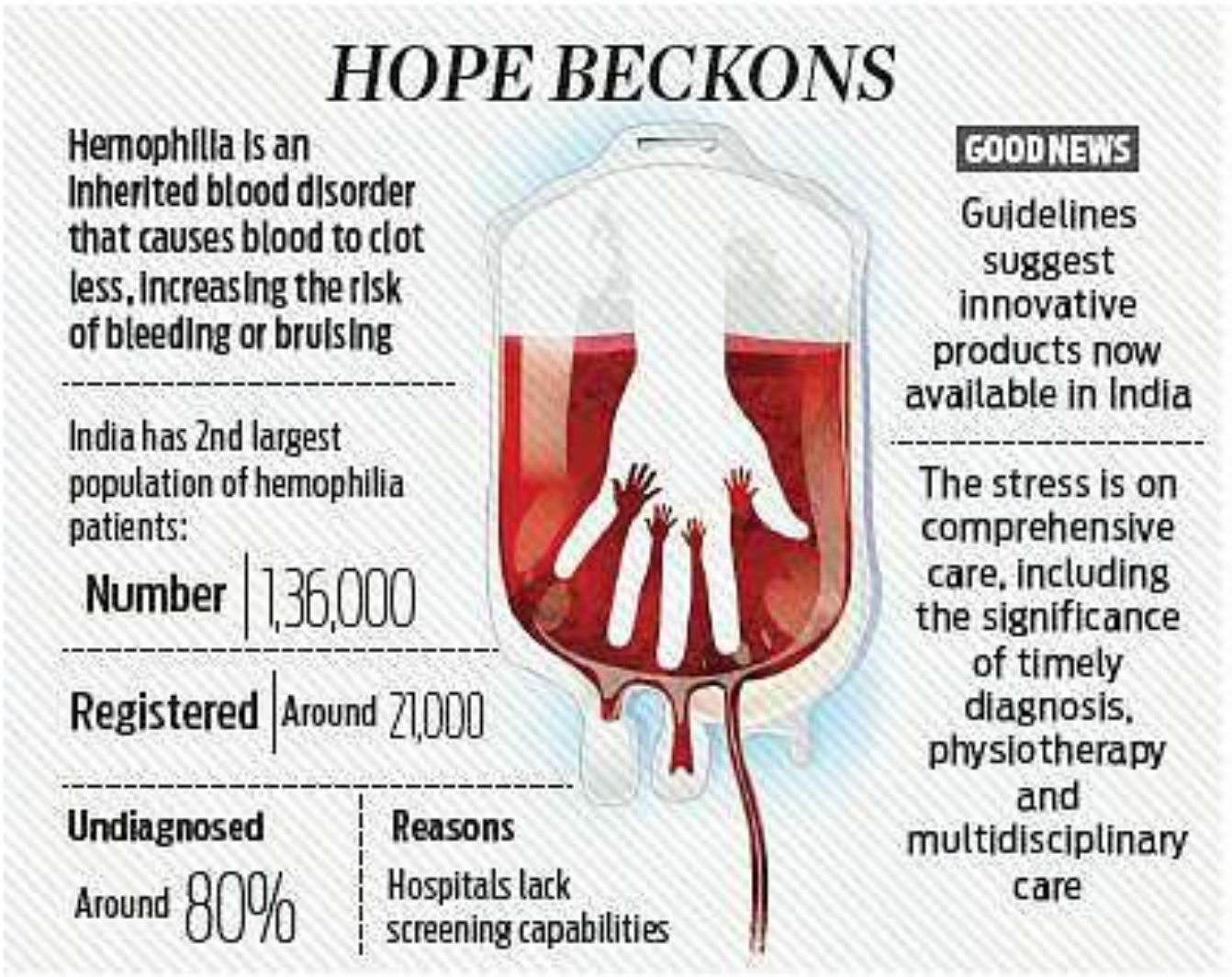
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The guidelines were prepared by Hemophilia and Health Collective of North (HHCN), a body of India’s leading healthcare professionals working in this area. It is in collaboration with the National Health Mission under the Union Health Ministry, and representatives from 16 states, including Kerala and Karnataka.

The guidelines suggest innovative products like Emicizumab, now available in India, to be prophylactic to prevent hemophilia, an inherited blood disorder that causes blood to clot less, increasing the risk of bleeding or bruising.

The stress is on the need for comprehensive care, including the significance of timely diagnosis, physiotherapy and multidisciplinary care for persons with hemophilia. Dr Naresh Gupta, chairperson of HHCN, said the new guidelines recommend adopting advanced care like non-factor replacements or prophylaxis care to tackle bleeding.

He said this would reduce bleeding-led disability among hemophilia patients to about one per cent or less and would significantly cut overall health expenditure and improve their quality of life. “Worldwide, countries are moving towards advanced non-replacement therapy or prophylaxis care because breakthrough bleeds remain an issue with the levels of protection offered by current FVIII concentrates,” said Dr Gupta, who is a medical consultant Maulana Azad Medical Colleges (MAMC) and

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advisor for Haemophilia, Lok Nayak Hospital.

In India, prophylaxis adoption is estimated at around 4 per cent. In contrast, in most other developing countries, it is over 20 per cent, and in developed countries, 80–90 per cent of patients are on prevention, said Gupta, the former Director Professor, MAMC.

India is home to the second largest population of patients living with Haemophilia, with an estimated 1,36,000 individuals grappling with hemophilia A. However, only around 21,000 are registered at present.

Nearly 80 per cent of hemophilia cases are undiagnosed in India as several hospitals and medical institutions lack screening capabilities for blood clotting, affecting the diagnosis of new cases.

“We believe these guidelines are not just a step forward; these may mean a leap towards a brighter future for haemophiliac treatment,” Dr Gupta said.

He said that without treatment, severe Haemophilia patients, primarily boys, may not survive through their teens, and that too with extreme dependency. This burdens the patient, his family, society and the healthcare infrastructure.

With the guidelines, these children would now grow up and lead a near-normal life, said Dr Kuldeep K Koul, former professor and head of department in government medical college and associated hospitals, Jammu, and president of HHCN.

According to Dr Varun Kaul, joint secretary of HHCN and Associate professor with the Department of Pediatrics at Guru Gobind Singh Government Medical College and Hospital, Faridkot, Punjab, correct diagnosis is need of the hour.

“Adopting early diagnosis and following up the new treatment guideline as recommended will help save many lives,” he added.

Dr Sunita Aggarwal, Director of Professor Maulana Azad Medical College, Delhi, and the secretary of HHCN said, comprehensive guidelines for Haemophilia management in the Indian context had been a much-awaited need.

Dr Ruby Khan, deputy director of the Madhya Pradesh Directorate

of Health Services, says the new guidelines will help in providing much-needed treatment to more PwH but on the same budget.

“In India, the prevalence of Haemophilia necessitates a comprehensive approach to address the unique needs of those living with this condition. A shift in treatment paradigm is the need of the hour with proactive measures that elevate the standard of living for those impacted. The new guidelines are a crucial step in that direction. These guidelines will also empower policymakers to formulate state protocols and allocate funds judiciously,” says Premroop Alwa, President of the Hemophilia Federation of India.

The recommended guidelines also focus on ideal treatment policy, upgrading diagnostic pathology labs and protocol for selecting safe and appropriate clotting factor concentrates and other agents for optimal utilisation and resources available to achieve the treatment target for all – one country, one treatment.

Haemophilia manifests as bleeding, most frequently (80 per cent) involving the large joints like knees, ankles, elbows, hip and wrist, followed by deep bleeds affecting large body muscles. However, the most dangerous ones are bleeds affecting the head/brain, neck, chest cavity and abdominal and pelvic cavity.

Patients with this lifelong bleeding disorder experience frequent absenteeism from school and work, as physical activity is limited due to the extreme pain and discomfort associated with the Haemorrhagic episode, experts said.

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MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

[Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan)]

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 12th March, 2024

S.O. 1338(E).—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 56 of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (49 of 2016) and in supersession of notification issued vide No. 16-21/2013-DD-III dated 25th April, 2016 and No. 16-9/2014-DD-III [S.O. 76 (E) Dated 4th January, 2018] of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan), the Central Government hereby notifies the guidelines for the purpose of assessing the extent of following specified disabilities in a person after having considered the recommendations of the sub-committees of experts to assess the extent of specified disabilities in a person, detailed in the ANNEXURE, namely:-

- i. Locomotor disability ;
- ii. Visual Impairment ;
- iii. Hearing Impairment and Speech & Language Disability ;
- iv. Specific Learning Disability, Intellectual Disability and Autism Spectrum Disorder ;
- v. Mental illness ;
- vi. Blood Disorder ;
- vii. Multiple Disorder ; and
- viii. Chronic Neurological Disorder.

Note 1:- In terms of Section 57 of the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (49 of 2016), the State Government or Union Territory Administrators or as the case may be shall designate persons, having requisite qualifications and experience, as certifying authorities, who shall be competent to issue the certificate of disability and also notify the jurisdiction within which and the terms and conditions subject to which, the certifying authority shall perform its certification functions.

Note 2:- The Director General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India shall be the authority to decide upon cases where any controversy or doubt arises in matters relating to interpretation of the definitions or classifications or evaluation procedure regarding the said guidelines.

[F. No. P-13013/12/2023-UDID/IT/Statistics]

RAJEEV SHARMA, Jt. Secy.

ANNEXURE

Guidelines for Purpose of Assessing the Extent of Specified Disability in a Person Included under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (49 of 2016)

I. LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY

Definition: “Locomotor disability” means a person’s inability to execute distinctive activities associated with movement of self and objects resulting from affliction of musculoskeletal, nervous system, or both.

SECTION A:**Guidelines for Evaluation of Permanent Physical Impairment (PPI) of Extremities (Upper and Lower Extremities)****1.1. Guidelines for Evaluation of Permanent Physical Impairment (PPI) of Upper Extremities**

(a) The estimation and measurement shall be made when the clinical condition has reached the stage of maximum improvement from the medical treatment. Normally the time period is to be decided by the medical doctor who is evaluating the case for issuing the PPI Certificate as per standard format of the certificate.

(b) The upper extremity is divided into two components: the arm component and the hand component.

(c) Measurement of the loss of function of arm component consists of measuring the loss of range of motion, muscle strength and co-ordinated activities.

Type of Cranial Nerve	Degree of Impairment
Isolated Motor Cranial Nerve	20% for each nerve
Isolated Sensory Cranial Nerve	10% for each nerve

- v. Speech and Language assessment disability as mentioned in Section IIIB
- vi. Intellectual Disability assessment as mentioned in Section IV
- vii. psychosocial disability (mental illness) assessment as in Section V

Comprehensive impairment on account of all these conditions shall then be calculated by using the formula:

$$X = a + \frac{b(100-a)}{100}$$

where

“x” is the composite percentage due to different disabling conditions accompanying Parkinson’s disease/Multiple Sclerosis/Other chronic neurological conditions.

“a” is the percentage disability with higher score and

“b” is the percentage disability with lower score.

However, the maximum total percentage of multiple disabilities shall not exceed 100%.

25.7 Medical Authority*:

The Medical Superintendent or Chief Medical Officer or Civil Surgeon or any other equivalent authority as notified by the State Government shall be the head of the certification authority with the following two other members:

- a. Paediatrician/ Paediatric Neurologist for patients aged ≤18 yrs; Physician (Medicine specialist)/ Neurologist for patients aged >18 yrs
- b. Specialist in Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (PMR) or in case of non-availability of PMR Specialist, a Specialist in Orthopaedics, for certifying locomotor disability component.
- c. Psychiatrist for mental illness due to chronic neurological conditions
- d. Trained psychologist (RCI certified clinical or rehabilitation)
- e. A and B are mandatory and C and D will be coopted as the case may demand

Note* - In view of shortage of the specialist doctors resulting in huge pendency in disability assessment, the chairperson (Who compulsorily has to be a Government Doctor e.g. Chief Medical Officer or Civil Surgeon or as specified) of the disability assessment board may, if required, include private medical practitioner(s) (duly qualified in the respective medical domain) as a board member.

VII. DISABILITY CAUSED DUE TO BLOOD DISORDERS

Diseases covered:

- A. Hemophilia**
- B. Thalassemia**
- C. Sickle Cell Disorders**

Background

The inherited blood disorders at present covered by the RPwD Act, 2016 include severe **Hemophilia A or B; Thalassemia major, and Homozygous sickle cell disease**. All of these lead to serious and permanent health problems that are progressive over the person's lifetime. The persons with these disorders have a permanent disability that can lead to adverse complications and are progressive. These persons require lifelong treatment to survive and

manage their disease. With good treatment, some improvement in their symptom burden will happen, but even with good treatment complications because of their disease or their treatment will still occur. They require regular checkups and it adversely affects their educational pursuits and employment. They need family support to avail the essential treatment on a regular basis. Even with the standard of care treatment available in India, all persons with blood disorders will experience limitations because of the disease, suffer the risk of complications, and reduced life expectancy.

Hence benchmark disability of 40% is assigned to the patients fulfilling the diagnostic criteria of severe hemophilia, thalassemia major, homozygous sickle cell disease and severe forms of compound heterozygous sickle cell syndromes (sickle-beta Thalassemia and sickle-Hb D). The terminology Transfusion dependent thalassemia (TDT) and non-transfusion dependent thalassemia (NTDT) is currently being used by most haematologists. All the disability are not related to transfusion alone and these terms may not be used by some not familiar with this terminology, hence we kept older terminology as well.

The disability is deemed to be permanent and hence, a certificate once issued should be valid till a reassessment is requested by the patient or medical authority, which will be necessitated when the patient receives a curative treatment like gene therapy, gene editing, or Hematopoietic stem cell transplant or when new novel drugs become available. All diagnosis reports should ideally be from a government laboratory, or a standard laboratory; following these guidelines will avoid discrepancy. If serious complications are present, or found on the disability assessment, then such persons should be referred for appropriate therapy to control these problems and prevent further progression.

Individuals with blood disorder-related disabilities will be eligible for support mandated for individuals with high dependency needs if they meet the existing criteria for high dependency person. Person with blood disorder related disability having high support needs means a person with Benchmark Disability who needs intense support - physical, psychological or otherwise, to carry out activities of daily living, access facilities/services, and to take decisions.

SECTION A: HEMOPHILIA

26.1 DISABILITY ASSESSMENT AND CERTIFICATION GUIDELINES FOR HEMOPHILIA

Hemophilia A and B are hereditary hemorrhagic disorders characterized by deficiency or dysfunction of coagulation protein factors VIII and IX, respectively. Recurrent joint and muscle bleeds occur and this leads to severe and progressive musculoskeletal damage. Existing treatment relies on replacement therapy with clotting factors, either at the time of bleeding (i.e., on demand) or as part of a prophylactic schedule. New non- factor agents and extended half-life clotting factors are developed but not frequently used in the present date due to costs and availability. Regular use of these products can help prevent injury and reduce disability. Patient with baseline clotting factor levels of less than 2 % are associated with major and even life- threatening bleeds.

All hemophilia patients with less than 5 percent factor levels should be provided benchmark disability of 40%. For the purpose of disability certification, criteria include a diagnosed case of HEMOPHILIA, with history of two or more bleeds in the MAJOR JOINTS* OR one episode of INTRACRANIAL BLEED OR one episode of MUSCLE BLEED and clotting factor VIII or IX level less than 5% is considered to have benchmark disability of 40 %.

26.2 What is HEMOPHILIA?

“Hemophilia” is an x linked inherited bleeding disorder. The disease is characterized by impairment of the normal clotting ability of blood so that even a minor injury or even a tooth extraction may result in fatal bleeding. Patients with severe hemophilia can even bleed spontaneously without any trauma. The disease is seen in males and rarely in females.

Hemophilia is an inherited bleeding disorder with an X-linked recessive inheritance in 2/3 of families and new spontaneous mutation seen in 1/3 of cases.

Factor VIII deficiency causes Hemophilia A and the deficiency of factor IX leads to Hemophilia B.

The severity of the deficiency leads to the bleeding phenotype.

Patients with **less than 5 percent of either Factor VIII or IX** have spontaneous bleeding episodes into the joints and muscles, these lead to deformity and disability. These patients can even have life- threatening bleeds into the brain or neck. Rarely mucosal bleeds like gastro-intestinal, oral, urinary tract etc.

26.3. Type of certificate

- Permanent certificate to be issued to all Hemophilia disease patients who fit the above criteria for certification.
- The disease is permanent and progressive in nature.
- With respect to permanent disabilities, the reassessment, if requested by PwD shall be considered after five years if progression is noted.
- The individual would no longer be eligible for disability certificate post successful treatment with gene therapy/ gene editing (whenever applicable).

26.4. Investigations for the basis of diagnosis of HEMOPHILIA and supporting documentation of need for treatment Confirmatory Test and documentation: (See checklist at end of document)

1) A prolonged APTT report with factor assay. This is essential to document the deficiency of Factor VIII or Factor IX; and the degree of deficiency is required for eligibility criteria to be met under this disability heading.

If no reports are available then after a suitable washout period a repeat recent test report from an approved standard laboratory will be required to give a disability certificate

2) Documentation of treatment for hemophilia with a clotting factor or other available treatment, or physiotherapy records or documentation of bleeds and radiology records demonstrating joint bleeds or damage.

3. Factor VIII or IX level report

Documented evidence of History of bleeding due to clotting factor deficiency-

Major joints (ankle, knee, hip, elbow and shoulder joints)

Muscle bleeds, intracranial bleeds, bleeding during injury or surgery

Table 1 Disability score assignment to patients with hemophilia (Blood disorder)

		Disability Score (%)	Measured Factor VIII or IX level	Clinical Criteria^s	
Select only one	1. 1	5	5-50% (factor VIII or IX)	History of significant bleeding during injury or surgery BUT no deformity and no severe chronic pain# due to the disease	
	2. 2	20	5-50% (factor VIII or IX)	History of significant bleeding during and injury or surgery AND deformity OR severe chronic pain# due to the disease	
	3.	40	<5% (factor VIII or IX)	Hemophilia + Documentation of two or more bleeds in any MAJOR JOINT* or muscles	
	4.	45	<5% (factor VIII or IX)	Hemophilia = with deformity like ONE MAJOR JOINT* AFFECTED like Fixed Flexion Deformity OR significant wasting of muscles around the joint OR contracture OR severe chronic pain#	
	5.	50	<5%	Hemophilia = TWO MAJOR JOINTS* AFFECTED like Fixed Flexion Deformity OR significant wasting of muscles around the joint OR contracture OR severe chronic pain#, OR gastro-intestinal bleeding persistent	

	6.	55	<5%	Hemophilia =THREE OR MORE MAJOR JOINTS* AFFECTED like Fixed Flexion Deformity OR significant wasting of muscles around the joint OR contracture OR severe chronic pain#	
	7.	60	<5%	Hemophilia =Intracranial OR psoas bleed causing neurological sequelae leading to difficulty in usage of ONE limb or presence of a Pseudotumor	
	8.	65	<5%	Hemophilia =Intracranial OR psoas bleed or pseudotumor causing neurological sequelae leading to difficulty in usage of TWO limbs	
	9.	70	<5%	Hemophilia =Can't stand independently BUT can walk, but with the help of ONE crutch	
	10.	75	<5%	Hemophilia =Can't stand independently BUT can walk, but with the help of TWO crutches	
	11.	80	<5%	Hemophilia =Wheelchair bound due to hip OR spine disability OR paralysis of the lower limbs	
	12.	85	<5%	Hemophilia =Wheelchair bound due to hip OR spine disability OR paralysis of the lower limbs AND inability to use the dominant upper limb	
	13.	90	<5%	Hemophilia =Bed bound (confined to bed) AND inability to sit up AND inability to use the dominant upper limb but without vision and /or hearing impairment	
	14.	95	<5%	Hemophilia =Bed bound AND inability to move all the four limbs but without vision and /or hearing impairment	
	15.	100	<5%	Hemophilia = Bed bound AND inability to move all the four limbs with vision and /or hearing impairment	
	Select only one from boxes 1 to 15 Total score = [May add additional score from 16-18. If additional problems present. add scores given below]				

	16	If transfusion-transmitted infection (TTI) is present the following additional score will be added (Laboratory tests from standard lab (HIV / HBsAg / HBV DNA/ HCV RNA), all patients identified with TTI should be referred to higher centers for treatment). <i>All TTI blood disorder patients must receive standard of care, ask a hematologist / specialist if in doubt about referral.</i> <i>This recommendation is to ensure patients with treatable TTI get appropriate treatment, this is not to discriminate, we want safety of all patients, not merely a test for a score.</i>	
Select if indicated		HIV Infection (on or off treatment) = 5 HBV Infection (on treatment) = 5 HCV infection (on treatment) = 5 None = 0	
Select if indicated	17	# Severe chronic pain denotes a score >100 in the pain scale which has been mentioned in Appendix -XX <i>If the person with Hemophilia has end organ damage e.g., Liver due to transfusion transmitted infections etc. then please refer to the table scoring the liver damage (Appendix XVIII) and the percentage score may be added to the score derived from this table</i> <i>Add pain/ end organ score (Appendix XVIII, XIX, XX) =</i> <i>Not applicable =0</i>	
If indicated	18	If the patient has additional other disabilities like <i>neurologic, vision, hearing</i> -then the final disability percentage will be <u>calculated</u> as per the formula mentioned in section VIII of this document (Multiple Disabilities). • <i>\$ These percentages can in no way be simply added for final certification e.g., do not add Hemophilia score + other disability score (s)</i> • <i>If the person fulfils the criteria of multiple disability, then the two with the higher disability percentage, will be considered for certification.</i>	Multiple-disability board assessment
		Final Total score	

@ The factor assay report should include the name and age of the person, the name and address of the laboratory, the date of performing the test and the full name and qualifications of the signatory. Tests from government hospital or standard lab is recommended, NABL if possible is preferred. The report should be available at the time of certification and a copy of the same should be retained for the records.

Patients should be referred for treatment of transfusion transmitted infections (TTI). If cured of Hepatitis B or C then this score may be reversed.

Treatment referral /compliance indicated for all complications found to prevent progression of disease.

* Major Joints mean ankle, knee, hip, elbow and shoulder joints.

SECTION B: THALASSEMIA MAJOR/INTERMEDIA

27.1. DISABILITY ASSESSMENT AND CERTIFICATION GUIDELINES FORTHALASSEMIA MAJOR/INTERMEDIA

“Thalassemia” is a group of inherited disorders characterized by reduced or absent hemoglobin. It is a hereditary hemolytic anemia resulting from a mutation in the hemoglobin genes. Beta-Thalassemia major patients have decreased or no production of beta-globin chains, resulting in severe life -threatening anemia, affecting multiple organs. and is associated with considerable morbidity and mortality. Thalassemia is genotypically divided into Thalassemia Major (TM), Thalassemia Intermedia (TI) and Thalassemia Minor or Trait /carrier according to severity. Thalassemia Major (TM) and the severe form of Thalassemia Intermedia (TI) constitute the disease’s major burden as both of these conditions need regular treatment and monitoring.

Currently, based on their clinical severity and transfusion requirement, these thalassemia syndromes can be classified phenotypically into two main groups; 1. Transfusion-Dependent Thalassemia (TDTs) and 2. Non-Transfusion-Dependent Thalassemia (NTDTs). The persons with TDTs require regular blood transfusion to survive and without

29.1. Requirement for the multispecialty board if following organ/system involvement is assessed

1. Vision impairment
2. Growth failure
3. Locomotor disability
4. Neurological involvement cognitive impairment
5. Hearing impairment

29.2. Medical Authority*:

Certifying authority (from Government or others) for certification and evaluation of disability due to blood disorder shall comprise of the following: -

- (a) Chairperson -Chief District Medical Officer or the Chief Medical Officer or Medical Superintendent of the hospital.
- (b) Members-
 - i. Treating doctor Hematologist (adult or pediatric) or General Medicine or Paediatrician or General physician or as the case may be and the availability of experts.
 - ii. PMR expert or Orthopaedic surgeon, if required.
 - iii. Other Specialists: In case of sequelae relating to visual abnormality, hearing problem, cerebral dysfunction, etc. In case of limitation of availability of any expert, which ever additional experts are available can be included.
 - iv. End organ damage (if doubt or difficulty in assessment) then only if needed additional specialist may be included as per the discretion of chairperson. But undue delay or inconvenience to patient is to be avoided.

Note* - In view of shortage of the specialist doctors resulting in huge pendency in disability assessment, the chairperson (Who compulsorily has to be a Government Doctor e.g. Chief Medical Officer or Civil Surgeon or as specified) of the disability assessment board may, if required, include private medical practitioner(s) (duly qualified in the respective medical domain) as a board member.

A Benchmark disability of 40% is assigned to the patients fulfilling the diagnostic criteria of severe hemophilia, thalassemia major or intermedia, transfusion-dependent thalassemia intermedia, homozygous sickle cell disease, and severe forms of compound heterozygous sickle cell syndromes (Sickle-Beta Thalassemia and Sickle-HbD). With respect to permanent disabilities, the reassessment, if requested by PwD shall be considered after five years if progression is noted (as per the format given below).

The individual would no longer be eligible for disability certificate post successful treatment with gene therapy/ gene editing (whenever applicable).

Application for reassessment of disability

(To be submitted to the certifying authority which issued the existing certificate or the certifying authority at the current place of residence of the applicant with disability)

(1) Name : _____ (as mentioned in the existing certificate of disability)

(2) Father's Name : _____ Mother's Name: _____

(3) Date of Birth : _____ / _____ / _____ (Date) (Month) (Year)

(4) Sex: Male/Female/Transgender _____

(5) Address:

(a) Permanent address :

(b) Current address, if the applicant has shifted outside the jurisdiction of the certifying authority of the existing certificate of disability (Please enclose proof thereof (e.g. transfer of the parent/ legal guardian/ shifting of residence (allotment of house/ rent agreement, any other relevant document) :

(d) Contact details of the person with disability or legal guardian or the person who can be contacted when required :
Mob/telephone number : _____ Email Id, if available : _____

(6) Type of disability :

(7) Percentage of disability :

(8) Name and address of the hospital/ certifying authority which issued the existing certificate of disability (enclose a copy of the existing certificate of disability) :

(9) Reason for reassessment : (Please strike off the reasons that are not applicable)

(i) Validity of my existing certificate has expired on _____

(ii) Validity of my existing certificate will be expiring on _____

(iii) My disability has worsened

(iv) My disability has improved

(v) I am no longer eligible for disability certificate post successful bone marrow transplant or post Gene Therapy conducted on _____ (Please enclose the copy of the certificate/ record pertaining to transplant/ gene therapy / gene editing

duly signed by the treating doctor).

(10) Declaration:

I hereby declare that all particulars stated above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and no material information has been concealed or misstated. I further state that if any inaccuracy is detected in the application at any stage, I shall be liable to forfeiture of any benefits derived and other action as per law.

(signature or left thumb impression of the person with disability or of his/her legal guardian in case of persons with multiple disabilities, etc)

Date : _____

Place: _____

Enclosures:

1. Copy of existing certificate of disability.

2. Copy of the certificate/ record pertaining to successful bone marrow transplant or Gene Therapy duly signed by the treating doctor.

3. Proof of change of residence {Please see Sl. Number (5) (b)}. In case of an inmate of a residential institution for persons with disabilities or destitute, etc., a certificate of residence from head of such institution be enclosed.

4. Two recent passport size photographs.

(For office use only)

Upon reassessment of the disability:

(i) A fresh certificate of disability with _____ percentage of disability (mention type of disability) issued on _____ and the existing disability certificate dated _____ has been cancelled.

(ii) Issuance of fresh certificate of disability is not considered necessary.

Signature of issuing authority

Official Stamp

Date: _____

Place: _____

HEMOPHILIA

Checklist:

1. **Factor VIII or IX level:** *(The factor assay report should include the person's name and age, the laboratory's name and address, the date of performing the test, and the full name and qualifications of the signatory. The report should be available at the time of certification and a copy of the same should be retained for the records)*
2. **History of bleeding:**
 - a. Major joints (*ankle, knee, hip, elbow, and shoulder joints*)
 - b. Muscle bleeds
 - c. Intracranial bleeds
 - d. Bleeding during injury or surgery
3. **Joint Status:**
 - a. Fixed Flexion Deformity
 - b. Significant wasting of muscles around the joint
 - c. Contracture
4. **Severity of Chronic Pain**
5. **Ambulatory Status**
 - a. Use of crutches
 - b. Use of Wheelchair
 - c. Bedbound
6. **Neurological sequelae**
7. **Transfusion Transmitted Infections**
8. **Multiple disability board assessment** for persons with additional disabilities as per guidelines-
 - Vision impairment
 - Hearing impairment
 - Neurological involvement

THALASSEMIA Disease states

Checklist:

1. **Complete Blood Counts (CBC) with HPLC test** of the child (pretransfusion) or HPLC of both parents showing thalassemia carrier in both parents or molecular test report. In case of thalassemia syndromes HPLC or molecular tests of patient or if transfused of parents. *(The HPLC/molecular report should include the person's name and age, the laboratory's name and address, the date of performing the test, and the full name and qualifications of the signatory. The report should be available at the time of certification and a copy of the same should be retained for the records)*
2. **Documentation** of Regular blood transfusion for Thalassemia major from the treating center (Government or Non-Government), chelation records daycare, outpatient card/diary. In thalassemia intermedia documentation of transfusions
3. **Supportive records** of other medications e.g., iron chelation medicines, or blood reports serum ferritin, LFT, etc. Imaging, investigations for complications, records of inpatient or outpatient visits and medication records.
4. **Investigation to support Endocrine dysfunction-** if any
5. **For patients with liver dysfunction-** Bilirubin, Albumin, and Prothrombin report (CTP calculation)
6. **For patients with Kidney dysfunction-** Serum creatinine report (EGFR calculation)
7. **Investigation to support transfusion-transmitted infection** (HIV, HBV, HCV)
7. **NYHA** questionnaire
8. **PDQ** questionnaire
9. **Multiple disability board assessment** for persons with additional disabilities as per guidelines-

Vision impairment
Hearing impairment
Growth failure
Locomotor disability
Neurological involvement

SICKLE CELL DISEASE

Checklist:

1. Complete Blood Counts HPLC test of the patient (not transfused in last 3 months) or both parents HPLC showing HbS carrier status and symptoms in the patient for sickle homozygous. Or one parent who is sickle carrier and one who is either beta thalassemia trait (carrier) or HbDcarrier. (*The HPLC/molecular report should include the person's name and age, the laboratory's name and address, the date of performing the test, and the full name and qualifications of the signatory. The report should be available at the time of certification and a copy of the same should be retained for the records*). Or government approved Hb electrophoresis/POC with supportive documentation of SCD complications or healthcare visits for treatment.

2. Documentation of treatment for crises, and hospitalization for complications

Or documentation of regular treatment with hydroxyurea or other approved etc. or records of blood transfusions from the sickle cell treating centre/ day-care/hospital (government or non-Government)

3. Documentation for blood transfusion

4. Investigation to support -Endocrine dysfunction- if any

5. NYHA questionnaire (Appendix XVII)

6. For patients with liver dysfunction- Bilirubin, Albumin, and Prothrombin report (CTP calculation) required if claiming. (Appendix XVIII)

7. For patients with Kidney dysfunction- Serum creatinine report (EGFR calculation) will be required if claiming. (Appendix XIX)

8. Investigation to support transfusion-transmitted infection- (HIV, HBV, HCV)

9. PDQ questionnaire (Appendix XX)

10. Multiple disability (see section VIII) board assessment for persons with additional disabilities as per guidelines-

Vision impairment
Hearing impairment
Growth failure
Locomotor disability
Neurological involvement, cognitive impairment

VIII. MULTIPLE DISABILITIES

30.1. DEFINITION

Multiple Disabilities means a combination of two or more types of disabilities, namely

(i) Locomotor disability (due to any cause including orthopaedic, cardiac, respiratory, burn injuries including burn injuries due to acid exposure/attack)

(ii) Visual impairment;

(iii) Hearing impairment;

(iv) Disability associated with blood related disorders.

(v) Developmental disorders (including Global Developmental Delay, Intellectual Disability, Specific Learning Disability, Autism Spectrum Disorder etc.

(vi) Mental illness

(vii) Chronic Neurological Disorders

ASSESSMENT

30.2. Guidelines for Assessment:

The guidelines used for individual disability shall be used for assessment of each specific disability of a person having multiple disability, in the first instance. Each disability will be evaluated and the degree of disability will be calculated by the notified Specialists. Based on the score received for each disability, they will be graded from the most severe to the least severe. Only individual disability is more than or equal to 25% will be included for assessment of composite disability due to multiple disabilities.

If disability due to a particular disability is given as range and not as a discrete number, then midpoint of the range will be used while calculation of multiple disability. For example, if disability due to mental illness is determined to be moderate i.e., 40 to 70 %, then for calculation of severity of multiple disability, mental disability of 55% will be used. Similarly, if disability due to mental illness is determined to be severe i.e., 71 to 99%, then for calculation of severity of multiple disability, mental disability of 85% will be used.

Subsequently, in order to arrive at the composite total percentage due to multiple disabilities, the following combining formula shall be used

$$x = a + \frac{b(100-a)}{100}$$

where

“x” is the composite total percentage due to multiple disabilities.

“a” is the percentage disability with higher score and

“b” is the percentage disability with lower score.

However, the composite total percentage due to multiple disabilities shall not exceed 100%.

Example 1: If the percentage of hearing disability is 40% and the percentage of visual disability is 30%, then by applying the combining formula given above, the total percentage of multiple disabilities due to hearing disability and visual disability will be calculated as follows: -

$$40 + \frac{30(100-40)}{100} = 58\%$$

If a person has more than two disabilities, the above formula will be successively applied beginning with the two disabilities with the highest percentage scores and proceeding further by including the next lower percentage score in the calculation.

For example, a person has 3 Disabilities. The percentage score for first disability is the highest equal to “a”; the score for the second disability is equal to “b” (second highest); and score for third disability is equal to “c” the lowest score. According to the above formula:

$$x = a + \frac{b(100-a)}{100}$$

(score of disability 1 and 2 = x)

This(x) will become (a) for the purpose of calculation of composite disability due to the three disabilities which is y.

$$y = x + \frac{c(100-x)}{100}$$

Such calculation will continue till the last disability (with severity score more than or equal to 25%) is covered. The final figure will be the composite disability due to all the multiple disabilities.

The maximum composite disability score is 100%.

Example 2: If the percentage of intellectual disability is 50%, percentage of hearing disability is 40% and the percentage of visual disability is 30%, percentage of locomotor disability is 10%, then by applying the combining formula given above, the total percentage of multiple disabilities will be calculated as follows: -

Step 1: intellectual disability 50%, hearing disability 40%

Step 2: Composite of intellectual disability and hearing disability 70% plus visual disability 30%

$$50 + \frac{40(100 - 50)}{100} = 70\%$$

$$70 + \frac{30(100 - 70)}{100} = 79\%$$

Step 3: In case of persons having more than two disabilities, this formula will be applicable starting from disability having the highest percentage and taking two disabilities at a time. For the third disability, the resultant of above formula, as applied to the two higher % disabilities, will become the higher disability “x” in the above-mentioned formula. Such calculation will continue till the last disability is covered subject to a maximum of 100%.

The certificate due to multiple disabilities will provide the composite disability due to all the multiple disabilities, as above. Further, all the different multiple disabilities will be listed in the disability certificate.

30.3 MEDICAL AUTHORITY*:

There shall be a standing medical board in all government institutions certifying for multiple disability. The standing medical board will convene periodically depending on the applications received for assessment of multiple disabilities.

The standing medical board shall comprise of the following: -

(a) The Medical Superintendent or Chief Medical Officer or Civil Surgeon or Plastic Surgeon or any other equivalent authority as notified by the State Government – Chairperson

(b) Specialists required for assessing the individual disabilities as per the requirement of respective guidelines for Locomotor disability, Visual impairment, Hearing impairment, Disability associated with blood related disorders, Developmental disorders, Mental illness and Chronic Neurological Disorders.

Note* - In view of shortage of the specialist doctors resulting in huge pendency in disability assessment, the chairperson (Who compulsorily has to be a Government Doctor e.g. Chief Medical Officer or Civil Surgeon or as specified) of the disability assessment board may, if required, include private medical practitioner(s) (duly qualified in the respective medical domain) as a board member.

List of Appendices for Inclusion in the Guidelines for Purpose of Assessing the Extent of Specified Disability in a Person included under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (49 of 2016)

Appendix No	Subject	If Free or Copy righted
I.	Muscle Strength Grading (Medical Research Council- MRC scale)	Freely Available**
II.	Form A Assessment Proforma for Upper Extremity	Freely Available**

	Form B Assessment Proforma for Lower Extremity	
III.	Average Normal Range of Motion (degrees) at Different Joints:	Freely Available**
IV.	Perceptual Speech Intelligibility Rating Scale (AYJNISHD, 2022)	Freely Available**
V.	Consensus Auditory Perceptual Evaluation of Voice (CAPE-V)	Freely Available**
VI.	Vineland Social Maturity Scale	Copyrighted
VII.	Malin's Intelligence Scale for Indian Children (MISIC)	Copyrighted
VIII.	A. WISC -IV Wechsler's Scale for Children B. Binet Kamat Test (BKT)..... C. NIEPID IQ TEST	Copyrighted Copyrighted Freely Available**
IX.	NIMHANS Index for SLD	Copyrighted
X.	Grade Level Assessment Device for Children with Learning Problems in School- GLAD (NIEPID)	Freely Available**
XI.	AIIMS-Modified INCLIN Diagnostic Tool for ASD	Freely Available**
XII.	Indian Scale for Assessment of AUTISM	Freely Available**
XIII.	Indian Disability and Assessment Scale (IDEAS)	Freely Available**
XIV.	Scale for the Assessment and Rating of Ataxia (SARA)	Freely Available**
XV.	Modified Hoehn and Yahr Scale	Freely Available**
XVI.	ALS Functional Rating Scale Revised (ALS-FRS-R)	Freely Available**
XVII.	The New York Heart Association (NYHA) Functional Classification	Freely Available**
XVIII.	CTP Calculation	Freely Available**
XIX.	EGFR Calculation	Freely Available**
XX.	Pain Disability Questionnaire (PDQ)	Freely Available**

Note:-** The Latest versions of freely available tests should be used as updated from time to time.

Glomerular filtration rate (GFR) is the best overall index of kidney function. Normal GFR varies according to age, sex, and body size, and declines with age. The National Kidney Foundation recommends using the CKD-EPI Creatinine Equation (2021) to estimate GFR.

https://www.kidney.org/professionals/kdoqi/gfr_calculator

The formula required standardized assays for creatinine. Cystatin value is more specific but egfr calculation will be based on creatinine in present guidelines.

For person less than 18 years , a pediatricgfr calculator is to be used

https://www.kidney.org/professionals/kdoqi/gfr_calculatorPed

- If values for cystatin C and/or BUN are not entered, the calculator will generate GFR estimates using the creatinine-based “Bedside Schwartz” equation only (currently considered the best method for estimating GFR in children).

APPENDIX- XX

Pain Disability Questionnaire (PDQ)

The Pain Disability Questionnaire (PDQ) is a psychometric evaluation measure of functional status in patients with chronic pain. It co-relates with physical and psychological human function (pain intensity, depression) and work disability.

The pain Disability Questionnaire is a measure of functional status and focuses on disability, function, and psychosocial variables. This tool has excellent psychometric properties and consistently demonstrates strong correlations to various physical and psychosocial measures. Pain Disability Questionnaire (PDQ) is determined by independent ratings, on a 10-point scale (from 0 =poor relevance to 10 = excellent relevance) (table I).

Then the total points calculated in Table I are converted to disability percentages as shown in Table II. Both tables are provided.

Table I: Pain Disability Questionnaire (PDQ)

	PDQ questions	Score options depending on limitation of activities.			Patient PDQ actual points
1	Does your pain interfere with your normal work inside and outside home?	0 (work normally)	1-9	10 (Unable to work at all)	
2	Does your pain interfere with personal care (such as washing, dressing)	0 (Take care of myself completely)	1-9	10 (need help with all my personal care)	
3	Does your pain interfere with your traveling?	0 (travel anywhere I like)	1-9	10 (only travel to see doctors)	

4	Does your pain affect your ability to sit or stand?	0 (no problems)	1-9	10 (Cannot sit/stand at all)	
5	Does your pain affect your ability to lift overhead, grasp objects, or reach for things	0 (no problems)	1-9	10 (Cannot do at all)	
6	Does your pain affect your ability to lift objects off the floor, bend, stoop or squat	0 (no problems)	1-9	10 (Cannot do at all)	
7	Does your pain affect your ability to walk or run	0 (No problems)	1-9	10 (Cannot walk)	
8	Has your income declined since your pain began?	0 (No decline)	1-9	10 (Lost all income)	
9	Do you have to take pain medication everyday to control your pain?	0 (No medication needed)	1-9	10 (On pain medication throughout the day)	
10	Does your pain force you to see doctors much more than before your pain began?	0 (Never see doctors)	1-9	10 (See doctors weekly)	
11	Does your pain interfere with your ability to see the people who are important to you as much as you would like?	0 (No problem)	1-9	10 (Never see them)	
12	Does your pain interfere with recreational activities or hobbies that are important to you?	0 (No interference)	1-9	10 (total interference)	
13	Do you need the help of your family and friends to complete everyday tasks (including home and work) because of your pain?	0 (Never need help)	1-9	10 (Need help all the time)	
14	Do you now feel more depressed, tense, or anxious than before your pain began?	0 (No depression/tension)	1-9	10 (Severe depression/anxiety)	
15	Are there emotional problems caused by your pain that interfere with your family, social, and or work activities?	0 (No problems)	1-9	10 (severe problems)	

	Total PDQ score	
--	-----------------	--

If patient gets 5 or more points in any domain, they will need documentation with supporting documents records. Supporting documentation-Doctor's prescription for pain medicine or hospital admission records, or +/-school or work absenteeism records etc. Imaging if available.

Points total of PDQ

No pain = 0-10

Mild pain = 11-70

Moderate pain = 71-100

Severe pain = 101-130

Extreme pain = 131-15

The conversion of Pain disability questionnaire score to disability grading is given in Table II below.

Table II Conversion of Pain disability questionnaire points to the disability score			
	See the total points arrived from the questionnaire. See the related disability score for the patient PDQ point range. Only one pain disability score is given table to each patient, as per the below conversion table.	Patient PDQ Points from table I	Disability score assignment to be added for patients
	No or minimal pain score = 0 to 10		0
	Mild pain = 11-70		2
	Moderate pain = 71-100		3
	Severe pain = 101-130		5
	Extreme pain =131-150		8

TRUE COPY

Hanuman Beniwal
Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha)
Nagaur, Rajasthan

Ref No.: MP-NGR/LS/75

Date: 08/02/2022

To,
Shri Virendra Kumar
Honorable Minister
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
Government of India, New Delhi

Subject: Request to include Hemophilia disability category under Section 34 of the RPWD Act and to provide reservation in jobs under the Disability quota.

Respected Sir,

In reference to the above-mentioned subject, the Hemophilia Society, Jodhpur Chapter (Rajasthan) informed a letter that despite having disabled, people suffering from Hemophilia disability, they have neither included under Section 34 of the RPWD Act 2016 nor benefitting reservation in jobs.

Therefore, I request that in view of the attached letter sent to me by the concerned, you kindly consider the matter sympathetically and direct the concerned department to take appropriate action as per the rules.

Sincerely,

(Signed)

Hanuman Beniwal
Member of Parliament

//TRUE TRANSLATED COPY//

//TRUE TRANSLATED COPY//

Reply From,
Dr. Virendra Kumar,
Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment
Government of India
Office: 202, 'C' Wing, Shastri Bhawan,
New Delhi – 110115

P-13013/8/2022-DD-33 Dated 11th March 2022

To:
Shri Hanuman Beniwal ji,
Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha)
306, Rajasthan House,
Prithviraj Road, New Delhi – 110003
Email: hanumanbeniwaloffice@gmail.com

Dear Shri Hanuman Beniwal ji,
Please refer to your letter dated 08.02.2022 regarding the inclusion of Hemophilia disability category under Section 34(1) of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.

In this regard, I would like to inform you that the matter raised by you has been investigated. Students with Hemophilia, Thalassemia, and Sickle Cell Disease are eligible to receive scholarships and other benefits under various government schemes. Students with these blood disorders are also entitled to reservation in seats in higher educational institutions that are government-funded or receive government assistance.

However, your suggestions regarding including the Hemophilia disorder under the Divyangjan category as per Section 34(1) of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, have been noted and will be considered at the time of reviewing the provisions of the said Act.

Yours sincerely,
Dr. Virendra Kumar

//TRUE TRANSLATED COPY//

No.42011/3/2014-Estt.(Res)
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
Department of Personnel and Training

North Block, New Delhi.
dated the 05th January, 2016

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Posting of Government employees who have differently abled dependents- reg.

The undersigned is directed to refer to this Department's OM of even number dated 06.06.2014 and 17.11.2014 exempting a Government employee, who is also a care giver of disabled child, from the routine exercise of transfer/rotational transfer subject to the administrative constraints. The word 'disabled' includes (i) blindness or low vision (ii) hearing impairment (iii) locomotor disability or cerebral palsy (iv) leprosy cured (v) mental retardation (vi) mental illness (vii) multiple disabilities and (viii) autism.

2. The matter regarding the scope of 'disabled' has been examined in consultation with the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities. Considering the fact that the child suffering from "Thalassemia" and "Haemophilia" requires constant caregiver support and it would be imperative for the Government employees to take care of their child suffering from "Thalassemia" and "Haemophilia" on continuous basis, it has been decided to include "Thalassemia" and "Haemophilia" in the term of 'disabled' defined in Para 3 of the above mentioned OM dated 06.06.2014.

3. The term 'disabled' as defined herein and in OM dated 06.06.2014 and 17.11.2014 is applicable only as grounds for seeking exemption from routine transfer/rotational transfer of a Government employee who have disabled child.

4. All the Ministries/Departments are requested to bring these instructions to the notice of all concerned under their control.

Encl: As above.


(G. Srinivasan)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India
Tel: 2309 3074

To

1. All Ministries/Departments of the Govt. of India
2. Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi, in respect of Public Sector Banks/ Public Sector Insurance Companies

3. Department of Public Enterprises, CGO Complex, New Delhi, in respect of Central Public Sector Enterprises.
4. Railway Board/ Union Public Service Commission/Supreme Court of India/ Election Commission/ Lok Sabha Secretariat/ Rajya Sabha Secretariat/ Cabinet Secretariat/Central Vigilance Commission/President's Secretariat/Prime Minister's Office, Planning Commission/ C&AG.
5. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi
6. Office of the Chief Commissioner for Disabilities, Sarojini House, New Delhi

Copy to:

✓ Director, NIC, DOPT for uploading on the website of this Department

TRUE COPY

F. No. 42011/3/2014-Estt.(Res)

Government of India

Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions

Department of Personnel and Training

North Block, New Delhi

dated the 08th October, 2018**OFFICE MEMORANDUM****Subject: Exemption from the routine exercise of transfer/ rotational transfer.**

Considering that transfer of a Government employee who serves as the main care giver of persons with disability would have a bearing on the systematic rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, the Government issued OM of even number dated June 6, 2014 to exempt such employee from routine exercise of transfer/rotational transfer, subject to administrative constraints.

2. The scope of disability initially had covered (i) blindness or low vision (ii) hearing impairment (iii) locomotor disability or cerebral Palsy (iv) leprosy cured (v) mental retardation (vi) mental illness and (vii) multiple disabilities, which subsequently, vide OMs of even number dated November 17, 2014 and January 5, 2016, was further extended to include 'Autism', 'Thalassemia' and 'Haemophilia'.

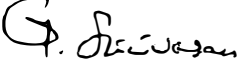
3. With the enactment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 on April 17, 2017, the following instructions are issued in supersession of the above-mentioned OMs of even number dated June 6, 2014, November 17, 2014 and January 5, 2016 with regard to the eligibility for seeking exemption from routine exercise of transfer/rotational transfer:

- (i) A Government employee who is a care-giver of dependent daughter/son/parents/spouse/brother/sister with Specified Disability, as certified by the certifying authority as a Person with Benchmark Disability as defined under Section 2(r) of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 may be exempted from the routine exercise of transfer/rotational transfer subject to the administrative constraints.
- (ii) The term "Specified Disability" as defined in the Schedule to the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, covers (i) Locomotor disability including leprosy cured person, cerebral palsy, dwarfism, muscular dystrophy and Acid attack victims (ii) Blindness (iii) Low-vision (iv) Deaf (v) Hard of hearing (vi) Speech and language disabilities (vii) Intellectual disability including specific learning disabilities and autism spectrum disorder (viii) Mental illness (ix) Disability caused due to: (a) Neurological conditions such as Multiple sclerosis and Parkinson's disease (b) Blood disorder- Haemophilia, Thalassemia and Sickle cell-disease and (x) Multiple disabilities (more than one of the above specified disabilities) including deaf blindness and any other category of disabilities as may be notified by the Central Government.

Contd.... 2/-

- (iii) The term 'Specified Disability' as defined herein is applicable as grounds only for the purpose of seeking exemption from routine transfer/rotational transfer by a Government employee, who is a care-giver of dependent daughter/son/parents/spouse/brother/sister as stated in Para 3(i) above.

4. All the Ministries/Departments are requested to bring these instructions to the notice of all concerned under their control.


(G. Srinivasan)
Director (Res)
Tel.: 2309 3074

To

- (i) All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India
- (ii) Department of Fiancial Services, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi in respect of Public Sector Banks/Public Sector Insurance Companies
- (iii) Department of Public Enterprises, CGO Complex, New Delhi in respect of Central Public Sector Enterprises
- (iv) Railway Board/Union Public Service Commission/Supreme Court of India/ Election Commision/Lok Sabha Secretariat/Rajya Sabha Secretariat/Cabinet Secretariat/Central Vigilance Commission/President's Secretariat/Prime Minister's Office/NITI Aayog/Comptroller & Auditor General of India
- (v) Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi
- (vi) Office of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities, Sarojini House, New Delhi

Copy to:

The Director, NIC, DOPT, with a request to upload on the website of this Department

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UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXAMINATION NOTICE No 05/2025-CSP

DATE: 22.01.2025

(LAST DATE FOR RECEIPT OF ONLINE APPLICATIONS: 11.02.2025 of CIVIL SERVICES EXAMINATION, 2025)

(The Commission's Website: www.upsc.gov.in)

IMPORTANT

1. CANDIDATES TO ENSURE THEIR ELIGIBILITY FOR THE EXAMINATION:

All candidates are requested to carefully read the Rules of Civil Services Examination notified by the Government (Department of Personnel and Training) and this Notice of Examination derived from these Rules. The Candidates applying for the examination should ensure that they fulfill all eligibility conditions for admission to examination. Their admission to all the stages of the examination will be purely **provisional** subject to satisfying the prescribed eligibility conditions. Mere issue of e-Admit Card to the candidate will not imply that his/her candidature has been finally cleared by the Commission. The Commission takes up verification of eligibility conditions with reference to original documents only after the candidate has qualified for Interview/Personality Test.

2. HOW TO APPLY:

Candidates are required to apply online by using the website <http://upsconline.gov.in>. It is essential for the applicant to register himself/herself first at One Time Registration (OTR) platform, available on the Commission's website, and then proceed for filling up the online application for the examination. OTR Profile (Registration) has to be registered only once in life time. This can be done anytime throughout the year. If the candidate is already registered, he/she can proceed straightway for filling up the Online Application for the examination.

2.1 Modification in OTR Profile (Registration):

In case, the candidate wants to effect any change in his/her OTR Profile (Registration) profile, it shall be allowed only once in the lifetime after the registration at OTR platform. The change in OTR profile (Registration) data shall be available till expiry of 7 days from the next day after the closure of application window of his/her first final application for any Examination of the Commission. In the case, the candidate after registration applies for the first time in this examination, the last date of modification of OTR Profile (Registration) would be **18.02.2025**.

2.2 Modification in application form (Other than OTR Profile):

The Commission has also decided to extend the facility of making correction(s) in any field(s) of the finally submitted Online Application Form for this examination from next day of the closure of the application window of this Examination. This window will remain open for 7 days from the date of opening of the same, i.e., from **12.02.2025 to 18.02.2025**. In case a candidate wants to carry out any change in

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his/her OTR Profile (Registration) during this period, then he/she should login to the OTR platform and do the needful accordingly. In other words, no change in the OTR Profile (Registration) can be made by visiting the window for Modification in application form.

2.3 The candidates will not be allowed to withdraw their applications after the submission of the same.

2.4 Candidate should have details of one Photo ID Card viz. Aadhaar Card/Voter Card (EPIC)/PAN Card/Passport/Driving Licence/Any other Photo ID Card issued by the State/Central Government. The details of this Photo ID Card will have to be provided by the candidate while filling up the Online Application Form. This Photo ID Card will be used for all future reference and the candidate is advised to carry this Photo ID Card while appearing for Examination/Personality Test.

3. **LAST DATE FOR RECEIPT OF APPLICATIONS:**

The Online Applications can be filled upto **11th February, 2025** till 6:00 PM. The eligible candidates shall be issued an e-Admit Card on the last working day of the preceding week of the date of examination. The e-Admit Card will be made available in the UPSC website [<https://upsconline.gov.in>] for downloading by the candidates. No Admit Card will be sent by post.

4. **PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS:**

Candidates should note that there will be penalty (negative marking) for wrong answers marked by a candidate in the Objective Type Question Papers.

5. **Online Question Paper Representation Portal (QPrep):**

The Commission has introduced a time frame of 7 days (a week) i.e. from the next day of the Examination Date to 6.00 p.m. of the 7th day is fixed for the candidates to make representations to the Commission on the questions asked in the Papers of the Examination. Such representation must be submitted through the “**Online Question Paper Representation Portal (QPrep)**” only by accessing the URL <https://upsconline.gov.in/miscellaneous/QPrep/>. No representation by email/post/hand or by any other mode shall be accepted and the Commission shall not involve into any correspondence with the candidates in this regard. No representation shall be accepted under any circumstances after this window of 7 days is over.

6. **FACILITATION COUNTER FOR HELPLINE FOR GUIDANCE OF CANDIDATES:**

In case of any guidance/information/clarification regarding their applications, candidature etc. candidates can contact UPSC’s Facilitation Counter near gate ‘C’ of its campus in person or over Telephone No. 011-23385271/011-23381125/011-23098543 on working days between 10.00 hrs and 17.00 hrs.

7. **MOBILE PHONES BANNED:**

(a) The use of any mobile phone (even in switched off mode), pager or any electronic equipment or programmable device or storage media like pen drive, smart watches etc. or camera or blue tooth devices or any other equipment or related accessories either in working or switched off mode capable of being used as a communication device during the examination is strictly prohibited. Any infringement of these instructions shall entail disciplinary action including ban from future examinations.

(b) Candidates are advised in their own interest not to bring any of the banned items including mobile phones/pagers to the venue of the examination, as no arrangement for safe-keeping will be made at the venue of the examination.

8. Candidates are advised not to bring any valuable/costly items to the venue of the examination, as no arrangement for safe-keeping will be made at the venue of the examination. Commission will not be responsible for any loss in this regard.

9. **Instruction in respect of uploading of Photograph while filling up online application form :-**

- (a) The photograph, uploaded by candidate should not be more than **10 days old** from the start of the online application process (i.e. the application commencement date).
- (b) Ensure that **the name of candidate** and the **date on which the photograph was taken** are clearly mentioned on the photograph.
- (c) The candidate's **face** should occupy **3/4th of the space** in the photograph.
- (d) The candidates must ensure that their appearance must match with their photograph at each stage of the Examination Process i.e. at the time of Preliminary, Main (Written) and Interview/Personality Test. For instance, If a candidate uploads a bearded photograph, he must appear with the same look in the Preliminary, Main (Written) and Interview/Personality Test. Same would be the case with spectacles, moustaches, etc.

10. **The candidates should reach the venue of the Examination well in time at least 30 minutes prior to the commencement of each session of the Examination. No late entry will be allowed inside the Exam-venue under any circumstances.**

F.No.1/5/2024-E.I(B) : Preliminary Examination of the Civil Services Examination for recruitment to the Services and Posts mentioned below will be held by the Union Public Service Commission on 25th May, 2025 in accordance with the Rules published by the Department of Personnel & Training in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated 22nd January, 2025. All candidates must carefully read the Civil Services Examination-2025 Rules together with all the Appendices along with the Annexures thereof and this Examination Notice derived from the CSE Rules-2025 in entirety for gaining awareness of the current Rules and Regulations as changes may have been incorporated since the previous Examination Rules.

- (i) Indian Administrative Service
- (ii) Indian Foreign Service
- (iii) Indian Police Service
- (iv) Indian Audit and Accounts Service, Group 'A'
- (v) Indian Civil Accounts Service, Group 'A'
- (vi) Indian Corporate Law Service, Group 'A'
- (vii) Indian Defence Accounts Service, Group 'A'
- (viii) Indian Defence Estates Service, Group 'A'
- (ix) Indian Information Service, Group 'A'
- (x) Indian Postal Service, Group 'A'
- (xi) Indian Post & Telecommunication Accounts and Finance Service, Group 'A'
- (xii) Indian Railway Management Service (Traffic), Group 'A'
- (xiii) Indian Railway Management Service (Personnel), Group 'A'
- (xiv) Indian Railway Management Service (Accounts), Group 'A'
- (xv) Indian Railway Protection Force Service, Group 'A'
- (xvi) Indian Revenue Service (Customs & Indirect Taxes) Group 'A'
- (xvii) Indian Revenue Service (Income Tax) Group 'A'
- (xviii) Indian Trade Service, Group 'A' (Grade III)
- (xix) Armed Forces Headquarters Civil Service, Group 'B' (Section Officer's Grade)
- (xx) Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli Civil Service (DANICS), Group 'B'
- (xxi) Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli Police Service (DANIPS), Group 'B'
- (xxii) Pondicherry Civil Service (PONDICS), Group 'B'
- (xxiii) Pondicherry Police Service (PONDIPS), Group 'B'

The number of vacancies to be filled through the examination is expected to be approximately **979** which include **38** vacancies reserved for Persons with Benchmark Disability Category, i.e. **12** Vacancies for candidates of (a) blindness and low vision; **7** Vacancies for (b) deaf and hard of hearing; **10** Vacancies for (c) locomotor disability including cerebral palsy, leprosy cured, dwarfism, acid attack victims and muscular dystrophy; and **9** Vacancies for (e) multiple disabilities from amongst persons under clauses (a) to (c) including deaf-blindness. The final number of vacancies may undergo change after getting firm number of vacancies from Cadre Controlling Authorities. Reservation will be made for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, the Economically Weaker Sections and Persons with Benchmark Disability in respect of vacancies as may be fixed by the Government.

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As per the policy notified by the Government for increasing the access of unemployed to job opportunities, the information of candidates who appeared in the final stage of Examination (Interview/ Personality Test) but not recommended, will be made accessible to any registered Private Company, Public Sector Undertaking, Statuary and Autonomous organisations of Government of India on the dedicated portal on the website of the Commission to identify suitable candidates in line of their requirements for providing employment. Short biodata of the candidates with their educational qualifications, contact numbers, details including their percentile (not absolute or percentage marks), etc will also be made accessible on this dedicated portal. The data available on this portal shall be restricted for the purpose of evaluation of suitability of the candidates for employment purpose only to these registered organisations. These lists will be made available after the Reserve List is utilized/exhausted after declaration of final result. It may be noted that there is no option for partial disclosure and choice once opted cannot be changed.

Candidates will be required to give their consent at the time of Interview/Personality Test, while downloading the e-Summon Letter from the Commission's website for the interview. A candidate may opt out of the scheme also and in that case his/her details will not be published by the Commission.

Besides sharing of the information of the non-recommended willing candidates of this examination, the Commission will not assume any responsibility or liability for the method and manner in which information related to such candidates is utilized by these registered organizations.

Note : A list of Services Identified suitable for Persons with Benchmark Disability

Name of the Service(s)	Category(ies) for which Identified	Suitable Category of Benchmark Disabilities [erstwhile Functional Classification (FC)]	Functional Requirements [erstwhile Physical Requirements (PR)]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Indian Administrative Service, 2. Indian Foreign Service, 3. Indian Audit and Accounts Service, Group 'A', 4. Indian Civil Accounts Service, 5. Indian Corporate Law Service, Group 'A', 6. Indian Defence Accounts Service, Group 'A', 7. Indian Defence Estates Service, Group 'A', 8. Indian Information Service, Group 'A', 9. Indian Postal Service, Group 'A', 10. Indian P and T Accounts and Finance Service, Group 'A', 11. Indian Revenue Service (Customs and Indirect Taxes), Group 'A', 12. Indian Revenue Service (IT), Group 'A', 13. Indian Trade Service, Group 'A' (Grade III), 14. Indian Railway Management Service (Traffic), Group 'A', 15. Indian Railway Management Service (Personnel), Group 'A', 16. Indian Railway Management Service (Accounts), Group 'A', 17. Armed Forces Headquarters (AFHQ) Civil Service, Group 'B' (Section Officer's Grade), 18. Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli Civil Service (DANICS), Gr. 'B', 19. Pondicherry Civil Service (PONDICS), Group 'B'	(i) Locomotor disability including Cerebral Palsy, Leprosy Cured, Dwarfism, Acid Attack Victims and Muscular Dystrophy (ii) Blindness and Low Vision (iii) Deaf and Hard of Hearing (iv) Multiple disability from amongst only above three categories	OA, OL, BA, OAL, BLA, BLOA, BL, BAOL, SD, SI, CP, LC, Dw, AAV, MDy LV, B D, HH Any combination of FCs from different categories as allowed under (i) to (iii), except the combination of blind & deaf (B+D)	S, SE, H, RW, C MF, PP, S, ST, W, L, C, RW (including in braille/ software), H, KC, BN MF, PP, S, ST, W, L, C, RW, KC, BN S, RW (including in braille/ software), C
Note: If there is any change in the 'Suitable Categories of Benchmark Disabilities' and 'Functional Requirements' in any of the Service(s) as prescribed above, the same shall be notified subsequently.			

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List of Abbreviations used:

Categories of Disability	LD	Locomotor Disability
	VI	Visual Impairment
	HI	Hearing Impairment
	MD	Multiple Disabilities
Sub-Categories	OA	One Arm
	OL	One Leg
	BA	Both Arms
	OAL	One Arm One Leg
	BLA	Both Legs and Arms
	BLOA	Both Legs One Arm
	BL	Both Legs
	BAOL	Both Arms and One Leg
	SD	Spinal Deformity
	SI	Spinal Injury
	CP	Cerebral Palsy
	LC	Leprosy Cured
	Dw	Dwarfism
	AAV	Acid Attack Victims
	MDy	Muscular Dystrophy
	LV	Low Vision
	B	Blind
	D	Deaf
	HH	Hard of Hearing
	MD	Multiple Disabilities
Functional Requirements	S	Sitting
	ST	Standing
	W	Walking
	SE	Seeing
	H	Hearing
	RW	Reading and Writing
	C	Communication
	MF	Manipulation with Fingers
	PP	Pulling & Pushing
	L	Lifting
	KC	Kneeling and Crouching
	BN	Bending
	JU	Jumping
	CL	Climbing

2 (A)(i) Centres of Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination: The Examination will be held at the following Centres:

Sl. No.	CENTRE	Sl. No.	CENTRE	Sl. No.	CENTRE
1	AGARTALA	29	GURGAON	57	PORTBLAIR
2	AGRA	30	GWALIOR	58	PRAYAGRAJ (ALLAHABAD)
3	AHMEDABAD	31	HYDERABAD	59	PUDUCHERRY
4	AIZAWL	32	IMPHAL	60	PUNE
5	AJMER	33	INDORE	61	RAIPUR
6	ALIGARH	34	ITANAGAR	62	RAJKOT
7	ALMORA (UTTARAKHAND)	35	JABALPUR	63	RANCHI
8	ANANTHAPURU	36	JAIPUR	64	SAMBALPUR
9	CHHATRAPATI SAMBHAJINAGAR [AURANGABAD (MAHARASHTRA)]	37	JAMMU	65	SHILLONG
10	BAREILLY	38	JODHPUR	66	SHIMLA
11	BENGALURU	39	JORHAT	67	SILIGURI
12	BHOPAL	40	KARGIL	68	SRINAGAR
13	BILASPUR (CHHATISGARH)	41	KOCHI	69	SRINAGAR (UTTARAKHAND)
14	CHANDIGARH	42	KOHIMA	70	SURAT
15	CHENNAI	43	KOLKATTA	71	THANE
16	COIMBATORE	44	KOZHIKODE (CALICUT)	72	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM
17	CUTTACK	45	LEH	73	TIRUCHIRAPALLI
18	DEHRADUN	46	LUCKNOW	74	TIRUPATI
19	DELHI	47	LUDHIANA	75	UDAIPUR
20	DHARAMSHALA (HIMACHAL PRADESH)	48	MADURAI	76	VARANASI
21	DHARWAR	49	MANDI (HIMACHAL PRADESH)	77	VELLORE
22	DISPUR	50	MUMBAI	78	VIJAYAWADA
23	FARIDABAD	51	MYSURU	79	VISHAKHAPATNAM
24	GANGTOK	52	NAGPUR	80	WARANGAL
25	GAUTAM BUDDH NAGAR	53	NASIK		
26	GAYA	54	NAVI MUMBAI		
27	GHAZIABAD	55	PANAJI (GOA)		
28	GORAKHPUR	56	PATNA		

(ii) Centres of Civil Services (Main) Examination:-

Sl. No.	CENTRE	Sl. No.	CENTRE	Sl. No.	CENTRE
1	AHMEDABAD	9	DELHI	17	PATNA
2	AIZAWL	10	DISPUR (GUWAHATI)	18	PRAYAGRAJ (ALLAHABAD)
3	BANGALURU	11	HYDERABAD	19	RAIPUR
4	BHOPAL	12	JAIPUR	20	RANCHI
5	CHANDIGARH	13	JAMMU	21	SHILLONG
6	CHENNAI	14	KOLKATA	22	SHIMLA
7	CUTTACK	15	LUCKNOW	23	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM
8	DEHRADUN	16	MUMBAI	24	VIJAYAWADA

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The Centres and the date of holding the examination as mentioned above are liable to be changed at the discretion of the Commission. Applicants should note that there will be a ceiling on the number of candidates allotted to each of the Centres, except Chennai, Dispur, Kolkata and Nagpur. Allotment of Centres will be on the "**first-apply-first allot**" basis, and once the capacity of a particular Centre is attained, the same will be frozen. Applicants, who cannot get a Centre of their choice due to ceiling, will be required to choose a Centre from the remaining ones. Applicants are, thus, advised that they may apply early so that they could get a Centre of their choice.

NB : Notwithstanding the aforesaid provision, the Commission reserves the **right to change the Centres at its discretion if the situation demands**. All the Examination Centres for Civil Services (Preliminary), Examination, 2025 will cater to examination for Persons with Benchmark Disability in their respective Centres. Candidates admitted to the examination will be informed of the time table and place or places of examination. The candidates should note that no request for change of Centre will be entertained.

(B) Plan of Examination:

The Civil Services Examination will consist of two successive stages (**vide Appendix I Section-I**)

- (i) Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination (Objective type) for the selection of candidates for the Main Examination; and
- (ii) Civil Services (Main) Examination (Written and Interview) for the selection of candidates for the various Services and posts noted above.

B.1. A candidate who is willing to apply for Civil Services Examination shall be required to apply on-line and submit the requisite information and supporting documents towards various claims, such as date of birth, category [viz. SC/ST/OBC/ EWS/PwBD/Ex-Servicemen], educational qualification and Service preferences etc. as may be sought by the Commission alongwith the Online Application Form. The failure to provide the required information/documents alongwith the Registration and Online Application Form will entail cancellation of candidature for the examination.

B.2 The Commission shall provide a window of 10 (Ten) days after the declaration of result of Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination for taking cadre preference from the qualified candidates. All the qualified candidates will mandatorily fill the cadre preference along with the fee of Rs. 200 for admission into the Civil Services (Main) Examination.

B.3. The Commission shall also provide a window of 15 (Fifteen) days from the date of declaration of result of written part of Civil Services (Main) Examination to the candidates qualified for Personality Test/Interview. The candidates as per Note 1 below Rule 6 of CSE, 2025 shall be required to update their details/educational qualification status (whether appearing/appeared) and to produce/upload the proof of passing of the requisite qualifying examination at the specified module/portal, failing which such candidates will not be allowed to appear in the Personality Test/Interview and his/her candidature will be liable to be cancelled.

Note: In this period, all the candidates qualified for Personality Test shall also be provided an option to update Correspondence/Permanent Postal Address, Higher Educational Qualification, Achievement in different fields (if any), Employment Details/Service Experience, details of the Service allocated on the basis

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of earlier/previous Civil Services Examinations (if any) and Service and Cadre Preferences for the current examination. The details updated in this window will be treated as final and no request for any change in these fields received through any other mode will be entertained.

B.4. A candidate shall be required to mandatorily indicate order of preferences only for those Services which are participating in the Civil Services Examination-2025 and for which the candidate is interested to be allocated to in case of eventual selection. In case of recommendation of candidature by UPSC for Service Allocation, the candidate shall be considered by the Government for allocation to one of those Services for which the preference has been indicated by the candidate in the Online Application Form subject to fulfillment of other conditions. **In case preference for none of the Services is indicated, the candidate will not be considered for Service Allocation.**

A candidate who wishes to be considered for Indian Administrative Service or Indian Police Service shall be required to indicate, as and when asked for by the Commission, and in the manner prescribed by it, their cadre preference in case of appointment to the IAS or IPS.

Note-I: The candidates are advised to indicate preferences for various services or posts very carefully. Attention is also invited to Rule 21 (1) of Civil Services Examination, 2025 in this connection.

Note-II: The candidates are advised to periodically visit DoPT's website <https://dopt.gov.in> or <https://cseplus.nic.in> for information or details about Service Allocation, Cadre allotment, etc.

Note-III: As per the extant Cadre Allocation Policy applicable for the Civil Services Examination-2025, the candidates who wish to indicate IAS/IPS as their Service preference are advised to indicate, as and when asked for by the Commission, and in the manner prescribed by it, their cadre preference in case of appointment to the IAS or IPS.

B.5. No change in preference for Services and Cadre (applicable for IAS/IPS) once submitted by a candidate would be permitted except as provided in Para B.3. above.

3. Eligibility Conditions:

(I) Nationality

- (1) For the Indian Administrative Service, the Indian Foreign Service and the Indian Police Service, a candidate must be a citizen of India.
- (2) For other services, a candidate must be either:—
 - (a) a citizen of India, or
 - (b) a subject of Nepal, or
 - (c) a subject of Bhutan, or
 - (d) a Tibetan refugee who came over to India before 1st January, 1962 with the intention of permanently settling in India, or
 - (e) a person of Indian origin who has migrated from Pakistan, Burma, Sri Lanka, East African countries of Kenya, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Zaire, Ethiopia and Vietnam with the intention of permanently settling in India.

Provided that a candidate belonging to categories (b), (c), (d) and (e) shall be a person in whose favour a certificate of eligibility has been issued by the Government of India.

A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary, may be admitted to the examination

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but the offer of appointment may be given only after the necessary eligibility certificate has been issued to him/her by the Government of India.

(II) Age Limits:

(1) A candidate must have attained the age of 21 years and must not have attained the age of 32 years on the 1st of August, 2025 i.e., the candidate must have been born not earlier than 2nd August, 1993 and not later than 1st August, 2004.

(2) The upper age-limit prescribed above will be relaxable:

- (a) up to a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe;
- (b) up to a maximum of three years in the case of candidates belonging to Other Backward Classes who are eligible to avail of reservation applicable to such candidates;
- (c) up to a maximum of three years in the case of Defence Services Personnel, disabled in operations during hostilities with any foreign country or in a disturbed area and released as a consequence thereof;
- (d) up to a maximum of five years in the case of ex-servicemen including Commissioned Officers and Emergency Commissioned Officers (ECOs)/ Short Service Commissioned Officers (SSCOs) who have rendered at least five years Military Service as on 1st August, 2025 and have been released:
 - (i) on completion of assignment (including those whose assignment is due to be completed within one year from 1st August, 2025, otherwise than by way of dismissal or discharge on account of misconduct or inefficiency); or
 - (ii) on account of physical disability attributable to Military Service; or
 - (iii) on invalidment.
- (e) up to a maximum of five years in the case of ECOs/SSCOs who have completed an initial period of assignment of five years of Military Service as on 1st August, 2025 and whose assignment has been extended beyond five years and in whose case the Ministry of Defence issues a certificate that they can apply for civil employment and that they will be released on three months notice on selection from the date of receipt of offer of appointment.
- (f) up to a maximum of 10 years in the case of candidates belonging to Persons with Benchmark Disabilities (PwBD) categories viz.
 - (i) blindness and low vision;
 - (ii) deaf and hard of hearing;
 - (iii) locomotor disability including cerebral palsy, leprosy cured, dwarfism, acid attack victims and muscular dystrophy;
 - (iv) autism, intellectual disability, specific learning disability and mental illness;
 - (v) multiple disabilities from amongst person under clauses (i) to (iv) including deaf-blindness.

Note-I : Candidates belonging to either the SC or the ST or the OBC category who are also covered under any other clauses of para 3(II)(2) above, viz. those coming under the category of Ex-servicemen or PwBD, will be eligible for grant of cumulative age-relaxation under both categories.

Note-II : The term Ex-servicemen will apply to the persons who are defined as Ex-servicemen in the Ex-Government strives to have a workforce which reflects gender balance and women candidates are encouraged to apply.

servicemen (Re-employment in Civil Services and Posts) Rules, 1979, as amended from time to time.

Note-III : The age concession under para 3(II)(2) (d) and (e) will be admissible to Ex-servicemen i.e. a person who has served in any rank whether as combatant or non-combatant in the Regular Army, Navy and Air Force of the Indian Union and who either has been retired or relieved or discharged from such service whether at own request or being relieved by the employer after earning pension.

Note-IV : Notwithstanding the provision of age-relaxation under para 3(II) (2) (f) above, candidates of PwBD category will be considered to be eligible for appointment only if they (after such Medical Examination as the Government or appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe) are found to satisfy the requirements of physical and medical standards for the concerned Services to be allocated to the candidates of PwBD category by the Government.

Note-V : Save as provided under para 3(II) (2) above, the age-limits prescribed can in no case be relaxed.

(3)= The date of birth, accepted by the Commission is that entered in the Matriculation or Secondary= School Leaving Certificate or in a certificate recognised by an Indian University as equivalent to= Matriculation or in an extract from a Register of Matriculates maintained by a University which extract must= be certified by the proper authority of the University or in the Higher Secondary examination certificate or= an equivalent examination certificate. The certificate in support of the date of birth is required to be= submitted by a candidate only at the time of applying for the Civil Services Examination. No other document= relating to age like horoscopes, affidavits, birth extracts from Municipal Corporation, Service records and= the like will be accepted.

Note-I : Candidate should note that only the date of birth as recorded in the Matriculation or Secondary School Leaving Certificate or in an equivalent certificate as mentioned in para 3 (II) (3) above and issued prior to the date of submission of application will be accepted by the Commission, and no subsequent request for its change will be considered or granted.

Note-II : Candidates should also note that once a date of birth has been submitted by them in the application form and entered in the records of the Commission for the purpose of admission to an Examination, no change will be allowed subsequently or at any other Examination of the Commission on any grounds whatsoever.

(III) Minimum Educational Qualification:

A candidate must hold a Graduate degree of any of the Universities incorporated by an Act of the central or State Legislature in India or other educational institutions established by an Act of Parliament or declared to be deemed as a University under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 or possess an equivalent qualification.

Note-I: Candidates who have appeared at a qualifying examination the passing of which would render them educationally qualified for the Commission's Examination but have not been informed of the result as also the candidates who intend to appear at such a qualifying examination will also be eligible for admission to the written part of Civil Services Examination, 2025. However, all such candidates, who are declared qualified by the Commission for Interview/Personality Test, will be required to produce proof of passing of the requisite qualifying examination within the time limit prescribed in Rule 13 of CSE, 2025.

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Only valid proof of passing the qualifying examination viz. Degree Certificate/Final Mark Sheet/Provisional Degree Certificate etc. as are normally issued to the candidate by the competent authority after the formal declaration of results by the University/Boards may be accepted. Proof of completion of internship is required in case of MBBS/BDS/Veterinary Science etc. and equivalent degree.

Note-II: In exceptional cases, the Commission may treat a candidate who does not have any of the foregoing qualifications as a candidate, provided that the candidate has passed an examination conducted by any other institution the standard of which in the opinion of the Commission justifies the admission to the Civil Services Examination.

Note-III: Candidates possessing professional and technical qualifications which are recognised by Government as equivalent to professional and technical degree would also be eligible for admission to the Civil Services Examination.

Note-IV: Candidates who have passed the final professional M.B.B.S or any other equivalent professional examination leading to a medical degree or certificate but have not completed their internship by the time of submission of their applications for the Civil Services Examination, will be provisionally admitted to the Civil Services Examination, provided they submit along with their application a copy of certificate from the concerned authority of the University/Institution that they had passed the requisite final professional examination. In such cases, the candidates will be required to produce at the time of their interview the original degree or a certificate from the concerned competent authority of the University/Institution that they had completed all requirements (including completion of internship) for the award of the Degree.

(IV) Number of attempts:

Every candidate appearing at the examination, who is otherwise eligible, shall be permitted six (6) attempts at the CSE. However, relaxation in the number of attempts will be available to the SC/ST/OBC and PwBD category candidates who are otherwise eligible. The number of attempts available to such candidates as per relaxation is as under:

Number of attempts	Category to which the Candidate Belongs		
	SC /ST	OBC	PwBD
	Unlimited	09	09 for GL/EWS/OBC Unlimited for SC/ST

Note-I: The terms – GL for General, EWS for Economically Weaker Sections, SC for Scheduled Castes, ST for Scheduled Tribes, OBC for Other Backward Classes and PwBD for Persons with Benchmark Disability – are used for denoting the categories of candidates taking an attempt at the Examination.

Note-II: An attempt at a Preliminary Examination shall be deemed to be an attempt at the Civil Services Examination.

Note-III: If a candidate actually appears in any one paper in the Preliminary Examination, it will be deemed that the candidate has made an attempt at the Examination.

Note-IV: Notwithstanding any subsequent disqualification/cancellation of candidature, the fact of Government strives to have a workforce which reflects gender balance and women candidates are encouraged to apply.

appearance of the candidate at the Examination will count as an attempt.

(V) Restrictions on applying for the examination:

(1) A candidate who is appointed to the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) or the Indian Foreign Service (IFS) based on the results of an earlier Examination and continues to be a member of that Service will not be eligible to appear at the Civil Services Examination-2025. In case such a candidate is appointed to the IAS or IFS after the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination-2025 is over and the candidate continues to be a member of that Service, the candidate shall not be eligible to appear in the Civil Services (Main) Examination-2025 notwithstanding having qualified in the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination-2025. If such a candidate is appointed to the IAS or IFS after the commencement of the Civil Services (Main) Examination-2025 but before the result thereof is declared by the Commission and continues to be a member of that Service, the candidate shall not be considered for appointment to any Service/Post on the basis of the result of the CSE-2025.

(2) A candidate who has been selected or appointed to the Indian Police Service on the basis of the results of the earlier examination shall not be eligible to opt for or allocated to Indian Police Service on the basis of the result of CSE-2025.

(VI) Medical and Physical Standards: Candidates must be physically fit according to physical standards for admission to Civil Services Examination, 2025 as per guidelines given in Appendix-III of Rules for Examination published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated 22nd January, 2025.

4. FEE: Candidates (Except Female/SC/ST/Persons with Benchmark Disability Candidates who are exempted from payment of fee) are required to pay fee of Rs. 100/- (Rupees One Hundred only) either by remitting the money in any Branch of State Bank of India by cash or by using Net Banking facility of any bank or by using Visa/Master/RuPay/Credit/Debit Card/UPI Payment.

Applicants who opt for "Pay by Cash" mode should print the system generated Pay-in-slip during part II registration and deposit the fee at the counter of SBI Branch on the next working day only. "Pay by Cash" mode will be deactivated at 11.59 P.M. of 10th February, 2025 i.e. one day before the closing date; however applicants, who have generated their Pay-in- Slip before it is deactivated, may pay at the counter of SBI Branch during banking hours on the closing date. Such applicants who are unable to pay by cash on the closing date i.e. during banking hours at SBI Branch, for reasons whatsoever, even if holding valid pay-in-slip will have no other offline option but to opt for available online Debit/Credit Card/UPI Payment or Internet Banking payment mode on the closing date i.e. till 06:00 P.M. of 11th February, 2025.

For the applicants in whose case payments details have not been received from the bank they will be treated as fictitious payment cases and a list of all such applicants shall be made available on the Commission website within two weeks after the last day of submission of online application. These applicants shall also be intimated through e-mail to submit copy of proof of their payment to the Commission at the address mentioned in the e-mail. The applicant shall be required to submit the proof within 10 days from the date of such communication either by hand or by speed post to the Commission. On receipt of documentary proof, genuine fee payment cases will be considered and their applications will be revived, if they are otherwise eligible. In case, no response is received from the applicants their applications shall be summarily rejected and no further correspondence shall be entertained in this regard.

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All female candidates and candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe/ Persons with Benchmark Disability categories are exempted from payment of fee. No fee exemption is, however, available to OBC/EWS candidates and they are required to pay the prescribed fee in full.

Persons with Benchmark Disability are exempted from the payment of fee provided they are otherwise eligible for appointment to the Services/Posts to be filled on the results of this examination on the basis of the standards of medical fitness for these Services/Posts (including any concessions specifically extended to the Persons with Benchmark Disability). A candidate of Persons with Benchmark Disability claiming fee concession will be required by the Commission to submit along with their Registration and Online Application Form, a certified copy of the Certificate of Disability from a Government Hospital/Medical Board in support of his/her claim for belonging to Persons with Benchmark Disability.

NB: Notwithstanding, the aforesaid provision for fee exemption, a candidate of Persons with Benchmark Disability will be considered to be eligible for appointment only if the candidate (after such physical examination as the Government or the Appointing Authority, as the case may be, may prescribe) is found to satisfy the requirements of physical and medical standards for the concerned Services/Posts to be allocated to candidates of Persons with Benchmark Disability by the Government.

Note I: Applications without the prescribed Fee (unless remission of Fee is claimed) shall be summarily rejected.

Note II: Fee once paid shall not be refunded under any circumstances nor can the fee be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

Note III: If any candidate who took the Civil Services Examination held in 2024 wishes to apply for admission to this examination, he/she must submit his/her application without waiting for the results or an offer of appointment.

Note IV: Candidates admitted to the Civil Services (Main) Examination will be required to pay a further fee of Rs. 200/- (Rupees Two hundreds only) (Except exempted category i.e. SC/ST/PwBD/Women) through a window of 10 (Ten) days to be provided after declaration of Result of Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination.

5.= How to Apply:

(a)= Candidates are required to apply online by using the website <https://upsconline.gov.in>. It is= essential for the applicant to register himself/herself first at One Time Registration (OTR) (Registration)= platform, available on the Commission's website, and then proceed for filling up the online application for= the examination. OTR (Registration) has to be registered only once in life time. This can be done anytime= throughout the year. If the candidate is already registered, he/she can proceed straightway for filling up= the online application for the examination.

(i) Modification in OTR Profile (Registration):

In case, the candidate wants to effect any change in his/her OTR Profile (Registration), it shall be allowed only once in the lifetime after the registration. The change in OTR Profile (Registration) data shall be available till expiry of 7 days from the next day after the closure of application window of his/her first Government strives to have a workforce which reflects gender balance and women candidates are encouraged to apply.

final application for any Examination of the Commission. In the case, the candidate after registration of OTR applies for the first time in this examination last date of modification of OTR would be 18.02.2025.

(ii) Modification in application form (Other than OTR Profile Registration):

The Commission has also decided to extend the facility of making correction(s) in any field(s) of the Online Application Form for this examination from next day of the closure of the application window of this Examination. This window will remain open for 7 days from the date of opening of the same, i.e., from **12.02.2025 to 18.02.2025**. In case a candidate wants to carry out any change in his/her OTR profile during this period, then he/she should login to the OTR platform and do the needful accordingly. In other words, no change in the OTR Profile (Registration) can be made by visiting the window for Modification in application form.

(iii) The candidates will not be allowed to withdraw their applications after the submission of the same.

(b) All candidates, whether already in Government Service, Government owned industrial undertakings or other similar organizations or in private employment should submit their applications direct to the Commission.

Persons already in Government Service, whether in a permanent or temporary capacity or as work charged employees other than casual or daily rated employees or those serving under the Public Enterprises are however, required to submit an undertaking that they have informed in writing to their Head of Office/Department that they have applied for the Examination. Candidates should note that in case a communication is received from their employer by the Commission withholding permission to the candidates applying for/appearing at the examination, their application will be liable to be rejected/candidature will be liable to be cancelled.

NOTE 1: While filling in his/her Online Application Form, the candidate should carefully decide about his/her choice of centre for the Examination. If any candidate appears at a centre other than the one indicated by the Commission in his/her Admission Certificate, the papers of such a candidate will not be evaluated and his/her candidature will be liable to cancellation.

NOTE 2: The Persons with Benchmark Disabilities in the categories of blindness, locomotor disability (both arm affected – BA) and cerebral palsy will be provided the facility of scribe, if desired by the person. In case of other category of Persons with Benchmark Disabilities as defined under section 2(r) of the RPWD Act, 2016, the facility of scribe will be allowed to such candidates on production of a certificate to the effect that the person concerned has physical limitation to write, and scribe is essential to write examination on behalf, from the Chief Medical Officer/ Civil Surgeon/ Medical Superintendent of a Government Health Care institution as per proforma at Appendix - V. The candidates have discretion of opting for his/her own scribe or request the Commission for the same. The details of scribe i.e. whether own or the Commission's and the details of scribe in case candidates are bringing their own scribe, will be sought at the time of filling up the application form online. Suitable provisions in Online Application Form have been made.

NOTE 3: The qualification of the Commission's scribe as well as own scribe will not be more than the minimum qualification criteria of the examination. However, the qualification of the scribe should always be matriculate or above.

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NOTE 4: The Persons with Benchmark Disabilities in the category of blindness, locomotor disability (both arm affected – BA) and cerebral palsy will be allowed Compensatory Time of twenty minutes per hour of the examination. In case of other categories of Persons with Benchmark Disabilities, this facility will be provided on production of a certificate to the effect that the person concerned has physical limitation to write from the Chief Medical Officer/ Civil Surgeon/ Medical Superintendent of a Government Health Care institution as per proforma at Appendix - V.

NOTE-5: Candidates applying for Civil Services Examination, 2025 will be required to indicate information such as (a) detail of Centres for Civil Services (Main) Examination and Indian Forest Service (Main) Examination (b) Optional subject to be selected for the examination, (c) Medium of examination for Civil Services (Main) Examination, (d) Medium of Examination for Optional Subject if he/she chooses any Indian Language as the Medium of Examination for Civil Services (Main) Examination and (e) compulsory Indian Language for Civil Services (Main) Examination at the time of the filling up online application form itself. No request for changes in these details once online application form is submitted shall be entertained by the Commission.

The candidates applying for the Civil Services Examination should ensure that they fulfil all the eligibility conditions for admission to the Examination. Their admission at all the stages of Examination for which they are admitted by the Commission viz. Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, Civil Services (Main) Examination – either Written or the Interview/Personality Test – will be purely provisional, subject to their satisfying the prescribed eligibility conditions. If on verification at any time before or after the Preliminary Examination, Main Examination (Written) and Interview/Personality Test, it is found that they do not fulfil any of the eligibility conditions, their candidature for the Examination will be cancelled by the Commission. The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the Examination shall be final.

If any of their claims is found to be incorrect, they may render themselves liable to disciplinary action by the Commission in terms of Rule 19 of the Rules for the Civil Services Examination, 2025 reproduced below:

- (1) A candidate who is or has been declared by the Commission to be guilty of:-
 - (a) Obtaining support for candidature by the following means, namely:-
 - (i) offering illegal gratification to; or
 - (ii) applying pressure on; or
 - (iii) blackmailing, or threatening to blackmail any person connected with the conduct of the examination; or
 - (b) impersonation; or
 - (c) procuring impersonation by any person; or
 - (d) submitting fabricated/incorrect documents or documents which have been tampered with; or
 - (e) uploading irrelevant or incorrect photo/signature in the application form in place of actual photo/signature; or
 - (f) making statements which are incorrect or false or suppressing material information; or
 - (g) resorting to the following means in connection with the candidature for the examination, namely:-
 - (i) obtaining copy of question paper through improper means; or

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- (ii) finding out the particulars of the persons connected with secret work relating to the examination; or
- (iii) influencing the examiners; or
- (h) being in possession of or using unfair means during the examination; or
- (i) writing obscene matter or drawing obscene sketches or irrelevant matter in the scripts; or
- (j) misbehaving in the examination hall including tearing of the scripts, provoking fellow examinees to boycott examination, creating a disorderly scene and the like; or
- (k) harassing, threatening or doing bodily harm to the staff employed by the Commission for the conduct of the examination; or
- (l) being in possession of or using any mobile phone, (even in switched-off mode), pager or any electronic equipment or programmable device or storage media like pen drive, smart watches etc. or camera or bluetooth devices or any other equipment or related accessories (either in working or switched-off mode) capable of being used as a communication device during the examination; or
- (m) violating any of the instructions issued to candidates along with their admission certificates permitting them to take the examination; or
- (n) attempting to commit or, as the case may be, abetting the commission of all or any of the acts specified in the foregoing clauses;

In addition to being liable to criminal prosecution, shall be disqualified by the Commission from the Examination held under these Rules; and/or shall be liable to be debarred either permanently or for a specified period:-

- (i) by the Commission, from any examination or selection held by them;
 - (ii) by the central government from any employment under them;
- and shall be liable to face disciplinary action under the appropriate rules if already in service under Government;

Provided that no penalty under this rule shall be imposed except after:-

- (i) giving the candidate an opportunity of making such representation in writing as the candidate may wish to make in that behalf; and
- (ii) taking the representation, if any, submitted by the candidate within the period allowed for this purpose, into consideration.

(2) Any person who is found by the Commission to be guilty of colluding with a candidate(s) in committing or abetting the commission of any of the misdeeds listed at the clauses (a) to (m) above will be liable to action in terms of the clause (n) in Rule 19 (1) above.

Note: “If a candidate is found to be in possession or using unfair means, may not be allowed to continue in the said exam as soon as the incident comes to notice of the Examination functionaries and the action against the candidates may be taken in consultation with the Commission. Further, the candidate may also not be allowed in any of the subsequent papers of the said examination.”

6. LAST DATE FOR ONLINE SUBMISSION OF APPLICATIONS:

The Online Applications can be filled upto 11.02.2025 till 6:00 P.M. after which the link will be Government strives to have a workforce which reflects gender balance and women candidates are encouraged to apply.

disabled. Detailed instructions regarding filling of online application is available at Appendix- II.

7. CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE COMMISSION:

The Commission will not enter into any correspondence with the candidates about their candidature except in the following cases:

(i) The eligible candidates shall be issued an e-Admit Card on the last working day of the preceding week of the date of examination. The e-Admit Card will be made available on the UPSC website [www.upsc.gov.in] for downloading by candidates. No Admit Card will be sent by post. If a candidate does not receive his e-Admit Card or any other communication regarding his/her candidature for the examination on the last working day of the preceding week of the date of examination, he/she should at once contact the Commission. Information in this regard can also be obtained from the Facilitation Counter located in the Commission's Office either in person or over phone Nos. 011-23381125/011- 23385271/011-23098543. In case no communication is received in the Commission's Office from the candidate regarding non-receipt of his/her e-Admit Card at least three days before the commencement of the examination, he/she himself/herself will be solely responsible for non-receipt of his/her e- Admit Card. No candidate will ordinarily be allowed to take the examination unless he/she holds an e-Admit Card for the examination. On downloading of e-Admit Card, check it carefully and bring discrepancies/errors, if any, to the notice of UPSC immediately.

The candidates should note that their admission to the examination will be purely provisional based on the information given by them in the Application Form. This will be subject to verification of all the eligibility conditions by the UPSC.

The mere fact that an e-Admit Card to the Examination has been issued to a candidate, will not imply that his/her candidature has been finally cleared by the Commission or that entries made by the candidate in his/her Registration and Online Application Form for the Civil Services Examination have been accepted by the Commission as true and correct. Candidates may note that the Commission takes up the verification of eligibility conditions of a candidate, with reference to original documents, only after the candidate has qualified for Civil Services (Main) Examination. Unless candidature is formally confirmed by the Commission, it continues to be provisional.

The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the Examination shall be final.

Candidates should note that the name in the Admit Card in some cases, may be abbreviated due to technical reasons.

(ii) In the event of a candidate downloading more than one Admit Card from the Commission's website, he/she should use only one of these Admit Card for appearing in the examination and report about the other(s) to the Commission's Office.

(iii) Candidates are informed that as the Preliminary Examination is only a screening test, no marks sheets will be supplied to successful or unsuccessful candidates and no correspondence will be entertained by the Commission, in this regard.

(iv) Candidates must ensure that their emails IDs given in their online application are valid and active.

Important: All communications to the Commission should invariably contain the following particulars.

1. Name and year of the examination.
2. Registration ID (RID)
3. Roll Number (if received)
4. Name of candidate (in full and in block letters)

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5. Complete postal address as given in the application.

6. Valid and Active E-mail ID.

N.B. I. Communication not containing the above particulars may not be attended to.

N.B. II. Candidates should also note down their RID number for future reference. They may be required to indicate the same in connection with their candidature for the Civil Services (Main) Examination.

8. Reservation against vacancies for Persons with Benchmark Disability:

The eligibility for availing reservation against the vacancies reserved for the Persons with Benchmark Disabilities shall be the same as prescribed in “The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (RPwD Act, 2016)”. The candidates of Multiple Disabilities will be eligible for reservation under category (e)-Multiple Disabilities only of Section 34(1) of RPwD Act, 2016 and shall not be eligible for reservation under any other categories of disabilities i.e. (a) to (d) of Section 34(1) of RPwD Act, 2016 on account of having 40% and above in any of these sub-categories of PwBD.

Provided further that the candidates from Persons with Benchmark Disability category shall also be required to meet special eligibility criteria in terms of ‘Suitable Category of Benchmark Disabilities’ and ‘Functional Requirements’ [erstwhile Functional Classification and Physical Requirements (abilities/disabilities) (FC&PR)] consistent with requirements of the identified Service/post as may be prescribed by the Government.

Note-I: The details of ‘Suitable Category of Benchmark Disabilities’ and ‘Functional Requirements’ of Services participating in CSE-2025 are indicated in **Appendix-IV** of the Rules which are identified and prescribed by the Government as per the provisions of Section 33 and 34 of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.

Note-II: Persons with Benchmark Disability with only those category(ies) of disability(ies) mentioned in Para-1 of this Examination Notice shall be eligible to apply for the Examination under PwBD category. Therefore, candidates concerned are advised to read it carefully before applying appropriately for admission to the Examination.

Note-III: Candidates belonging to Persons with Benchmark Disability category are likely to have been previously tested and in possession of related medical certificates even before applying for admission to the Examination. However, it is to be noted clearly that the prescribed Medical Examination as per these Rules, also including that for benchmark disability category(ies), shall be mandatory and only the results of the prescribed Medical Examination shall be deemed valid for assessing whether a PwBD category candidate meets the requirements to be appointed.

9. Eligibility for Availing Reservation:

(1) A candidate will be eligible to get the benefit of community reservation only in case the particular caste to which the candidate belongs is included in the list of reserved communities issued by the Central Government.

(2) The OBC candidates applying for CSE-2025 must produce OBC (Non-Creamy Layer) certificate based on the income for the Financial Year (FY) 2021-2022 and 2022-2023 and 2023-2024 and issued Government strives to have a workforce which reflects gender balance and women candidates are encouraged to apply.

on/after 01.04.2024 (after the completion of FY 2023-24) but not later than the closing date of the Online Application Form for Civil Services Examination-2025 i.e. 11th February, 2025.

(3) A candidate will be eligible to get the benefit of the Economically Weaker Section reservation only in case the candidate meets the criteria issued by the Central Government and is in possession of requisite Income & Asset Certificate based on income for Financial Year (FY) 2023-2024 and issued on/after 01.04.2024 (after the completion of FY 2023-24) but not later than the closing date of the Online Application Form for Civil Services Examination-2025 i.e. 11th February, 2025.

10. Candidates seeking reservation/relaxation benefits available for SC/ST/OBC/EWS/PwBD/Ex-servicemen must ensure that they are entitled to such reservation/relaxation as per eligibility prescribed in the Rules/Notice. They should also be in possession of all the requisite certificates in the prescribed format in support of their claim as stipulated in the Rules/Notice for such benefits by the closing date of the online application of Civil Services Examination, 2025.

11. The closing date fixed for the receipt of the Online Application Form of Civil Services Examination-2025 will be treated as the date for determining the OBC status (including that of creamy layer) of the candidates.

12. Change of Category:

If the category indicated by a candidate in the Registration and Online Application Form for Civil Services Examination is Unreserved category but the candidate subsequently writes to the Commission to change the category to a reserved one, such request shall not be entertained by the Commission. Further, once a candidate has chosen a reserved category, no request shall be entertained for change to other reserved category viz. SC to ST, ST to SC, OBC to SC/ST or SC/ST to OBC, SC to EWS, EWS to SC, ST to EWS, EWS to ST, OBC to EWS, EWS to OBC. No Reserved category candidates other than those who qualified each stage of the Examination on General standard, shall be allowed to change (on their request or as decided by the Commission/Government based on the documents submitted by them) their category from reserved to unreserved or claim the vacancies (Service/Cadre) for unreserved category after the declaration of final result by UPSC. In cases where such candidates do not qualify on General Standard, their candidature shall be cancelled. Further, no candidate belonging to any sub-category of Persons with Benchmark Disabilities (PwBD) shall be allowed to change the sub-category of disability.

While the above principle will be followed in general, there may be a few cases where there was a gap of not more than 3 months between the issuance of a Government Notification enlisting a particular community in the list of any of the reserved communities and the date of submission of the application by the candidate. In such cases, the request of change of category from Unreserved to Reserved may be considered by the Commission on merit.

In case of a candidate becoming a Candidate belonging to Person with Benchmark Disability during the course of the examination process, the candidate must produce valid document of acquiring a disability to the extent of 40% or more as defined under the RPwD Act, 2016 to consider drawing the benefits of reservation as available to the Persons with Benchmark Disability (PwBD) category.

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13.= Withdrawal of applications: The candidates will not be allowed to withdraw their applications after the submission of the same.

(SATENDER KUMAR GUPTA)
JOINT SECRETARY
UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPENDIX I
SECTION I: PLAN OF EXAMINATION

The Civil Services Examination comprises two successive stages:

- (i) Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination (Objective Type) for the selection of candidates for Civil Services (Main) Examination; and
- (ii) Civil Services (Main) Examination (Written and Interview/Personality Test) for the selection of candidates for the various Services and posts.

2. The Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination will consist of two papers of Objective type (multiple choice questions) and carry a maximum of 400 marks in the subjects set out in sub-section (A) of Section II. This examination is meant to serve as a screening test only; the marks obtained in the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination by the candidates who are declared qualified for admission to the Civil Services (Main) Examination will not be counted for determining their final order of merit. The number of candidates to be admitted to the Civil Services (Main) Examination will be about twelve to thirteen times the total approximate number of vacancies to be filled in the year through this Examination. Only those candidates who are declared by the Commission to have qualified in the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination in the year will be eligible for admission to the Civil Services (Main) Examination of that year provided they are otherwise eligible for admission to the Civil Services (Main) Examination.

Note I: The Commission will draw a list of candidates to be qualified for Civil Services (Main) Examination based on the criterion of minimum qualifying marks of 33% in General Studies Paper-II of Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination and total qualifying marks of General Studies Paper-I of Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination as may be determined by the Commission.

Note II: There will be negative marking for incorrect answers as detailed below:

- (i) There are four alternatives for the answers to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, one-third (0.33) of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
- (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happen to be correct and there will be same penalty as above for that question.
- (iii) If a question is left blank i.e. no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.

3. The Civil Services (Main) Examination will consist of a Written Examination and an Interview/Personality Test. The Written Examination will consist of 9 papers of conventional essay type in the subjects set out in sub-section (B) of Section-II out of which two papers will be of qualifying in nature. [Also see Note (ii) under Para-I of Section II-(B)]. Marks obtained for all the compulsory papers (Paper-I to Paper-VII) and Marks obtained in Interview/Personality Test will be counted for ranking.

4.1 Candidates who obtain such minimum qualifying marks in the written part of the Civil Services (Main) Examination as may be fixed by the Commission at their discretion, shall be summoned by them for an Interview/Personality Test, vide sub-section (C) of Section-II. The number of candidates to be summoned for Interview/Personality Test will be about twice of the number of vacancies to be filled. The Interview/Personality Test will carry 275 marks (with no minimum qualifying marks).

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4.2 Marks thus obtained by the candidates in the Civil Services (Main) Examination (Written part as well as Interview/Personality Test) would determine their final ranking. Candidates will be allotted to the various Services keeping in view their ranks in the examination and the preferences expressed by them for the various Services and posts.

SECTION II: Scheme and Subjects for the Preliminary and Main Examination

A.=PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION:

The Examination shall comprise of two compulsory Papers of 200 marks each.

Note:

- (i) Both the question papers will be of the objective type (multiple choice questions) and each will be of two hours duration.
- (ii) The General Studies Paper-II of the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination will be a qualifying paper with minimum qualifying marks fixed at 33%.
- (iii) The question papers will be set both in Hindi and English.
- (iv) Details of the syllabi are indicated in Part A of Section III.

B. MAIN EXAMINATION:

The Written Examination will consist of the following papers:—

Qualifying Papers:

Paper-A

(One of the Indian Language to be selected by the candidate from the Languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution).

300 Marks

Paper-B

English

300 Marks

Papers to be counted for merit:

Paper-I

Essay

250 Marks

Paper-II

General Studies-I

250 Marks

(Indian Heritage and Culture, History and Geography of the World and Society)

Paper-III

General Studies -II

250 Marks

(Governance, Constitution, Polity, Social Justice and International relations)

Paper-IV

General Studies -III

250 Marks

(Technology, Economic Development, Bio-diversity, Environment, Security and Disaster Management)

Paper-V

General Studies -IV

250 Marks

(Ethics, Integrity and Aptitude)

Paper-VI

Optional Subject - Paper 1

250 Marks

Paper-VII

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Optional Subject - Paper 2**250 Marks****Sub Total (Written test)****1750 Marks****Personality Test****275 Marks****Grand Total****2025 Marks**

Candidates may choose any one of the optional subjects from amongst the list of subjects given in para 2 below:—

Note:

- (i) The papers on Indian languages and English (Paper A and paper B) will be of Matriculation or equivalent standard and will be of qualifying nature. The marks obtained in these papers will not be counted for ranking.
- (ii) Evaluation of the papers, namely, 'Essay', 'General Studies' and Optional Subject of all the candidates would be done simultaneously along with evaluation of their qualifying papers on 'Indian Languages' and 'English' but the papers on 'Essay', General Studies and Optional Subject of only such candidates will be taken cognizance who attain 25% marks in 'Indian Language' and 25% in English as minimum qualifying standards in these qualifying papers.
- (iii) The paper A on Indian Language will not, however, be compulsory for candidates hailing from the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim.
- (iv) The paper A on Indian Language will not, however, be compulsory for Candidates belonging to Persons with Benchmark Disability (only Hearing Impairment sub-category) provided that they have been granted such exemption from 2nd or 3rd language courses by the concerned education Board/University. The candidate needs to provide an undertaking/self declaration in this regard in order to claim such an exemption to the Commission.
- (v) Marks obtained by the candidates for the Paper I-VII only will be counted for merit ranking. However, the Commission will have the discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all of these papers.
- (vi) For the Language medium/literature of languages, the scripts to be used by the candidates will be as under:—

Language	Script
Assamese	Assamese
Bengali	Bengali
Gujarati	Gujarati
Hindi	Devanagari
Kannada	Kannada
Kashmiri	Persian
Konkani	Devanagari
Malayalam	Malayalam
Manipuri	Bengali or Meitei Mayek
Marathi	Devanagari
Nepali	Devanagari
Odia	Odia
Punjabi	Gurumukhi
Sanskrit	Devanagari
Sindhi	Devanagari or Arabic

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Tamil	Tamil
Telugu	Telugu
Urdu	Persian
Bodo	Devanagari
Dogri	Devanagari
Maithilli	Devanagari
Santhali	Devanagari or Olchiki

Note 1: For Santhali language, question paper will be printed in Devanagari script; but candidates will be free to answer either in Devanagari script or in Olchiki.

Note 2: For Manipuri Language, question paper will be printed in Bengali Script; but candidates will be free to answer either in Bengali Script or in Meitei Mayek Script.

2. List of optional subjects for Main Examination:

- (i) Agriculture
- (ii) Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science
- (iii) Anthropology
- (iv) Botany
- (v) Chemistry
- (vi) Civil Engineering
- (vii) Commerce and Accountancy
- (viii) Economics
- (ix) Electrical Engineering
- (x) Geography
- (xi) Geology
- (xii) History
- (xiii) Law
- (xiv) Management
- (xv) Mathematics
- (xvi) Mechanical Engineering
- (xvii) Medical Science
- (xviii) Philosophy
- (xix) Physics
- (xx) Political Science and International Relations
- (xxi) Psychology
- (xxii) Public Administration
- (xxiii) Sociology
- (xxiv) Statistics
- (xxv) Zoology
- (xxvi) Literature of any one of the following languages:

Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Dogri, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Maithili, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Odia, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Santhali, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu and English.

Note:

- (i) The question papers for the examination will be of conventional (essay) type.
 - (ii) Each paper will be of three hours duration.
 - (iii) Candidates will have the option to answer all the question papers, except the Qualifying Language
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Papers, Paper-A and Paper-B, in any one of the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India or in English. Notwithstanding this, the Candidate will have the choice to write the Optional Papers in English also if candidates opt to write Paper I-V except the Qualifying Language Papers, Paper-A and Paper-B, in any one of the language included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India.

- (iv) Candidates exercising the option to answer Papers in any one of the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India mentioned above may, if they so desire, give English version within brackets of only the description of the technical terms, if any, in addition to the version in the language opted by them. Candidates should, however, note that if they misuse the above rule, a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to them and in extreme cases; their script(s) will not be valued for being in an unauthorized medium.
- (v) Candidates should note that if any irrelevant matter/signages/marks etc. are found written in the answer script(s), which would not be related to any question/answer and/or would be having the potential to disclose the candidate's identity, the Commission will impose a penalty of deduction of marks from the total marks otherwise accruing to the candidate or will not evaluate the said script(s) on this account.
- (vi) The question papers (other than the literature of language papers) will be set in Hindi and English only.
- (vii) The details of the syllabi are set out in Part B of Section III.

General Instructions (Preliminary as well as Main Examination):

- (i) Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstances will they be allowed the help of a scribe to write the answers for them. However, The Persons with Benchmark Disabilities in the categories of blindness, locomotor disability (both arm affected – BA) and cerebral palsy will be eligible for the facility of scribe. In case of other category of Persons with Benchmark Disabilities as defined under section 2 (r) of the RPWD Act, 2016, such candidates will be eligible for the facility of scribe on production of a certificate to the effect that the person concerned has physical limitation to write, and scribe is essential to write examination on behalf, from the Chief Medical Officer/Civil Surgeon/Medical Superintendent of a Government Health Care institution as per proforma at. Appendix-V

Further, for persons with specified disabilities covered under the definition of Section 2(s) of the RPWD Act, 2016 but not covered under the definition of Section 2(r) of the said Act, i.e. persons having less than 40% disability and having difficulty in writing will be eligible for the facility of scribe subject to production of a certificate to the effect that person concerned has limitation to write and that scribe is essential to write examination on his/her behalf from the competent medical authority of a Government healthcare institution as per proforma at Appendix-VII.

- (ii) The candidates have discretion of opting for their own scribe or request the Commission for the same. The details of scribe i.e. whether own or the Commission's and the details of scribe in case candidates are bringing their own scribe, will be sought at the time of filling up the application form online as per proforma at. Appendix-VI. (for Candidates having 40% disability or more) and Appendix-VIII (for Candidates having less than 40% disability and having difficulty in writing).

- (iii) The qualification of the Commission's scribe as well as own scribe will not be more than the minimum qualification criteria of the examination. However, the qualification of the scribe should always be matriculate or above.

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(iv)= The Persons with Benchmark Disabilities in the category of blindness, locomotor disability (both= arms affected-BA) and cerebral palsy will be eligible for Compensatory Time of twenty minutes per hour of= the examination. In case of other categories of Persons with Benchmark Disabilities, such candidates will= be eligible for this facility on production of a certificate to the effect that the person concerned has physical= limitation to write from the Chief Medical Officer/Civil Surgeon/Medical Superintendent of a Government= Health Care institution as per proforma at. Appendix-V

Further, for persons with specified disabilities covered under the definition of Section 2(s) of the RPwD Act, 2016 but not covered under the definition of Section 2(r) of the said Act, i.e. persons having less than 40% disability and having difficulty in writing will be eligible for compensatory time subject to production of a certificate to the effect that person concerned has limitation to write from the competent medical authority of a Government healthcare institution as per proforma at Appendix-VII.

(v)= Facility of Scribe and/or Compensatory time to eligible candidates will be provided, if desired by= them.

Note (1) : The eligibility conditions of a scribe and the conduct of scribe inside the examination hall and the manner in which and extent to which the scribe can help the eligible candidates (as defined above) in writing the Civil Services Examination shall be governed by the instructions issued by the UPSC in this regard. Violation of all or any of the said instructions shall entail the cancellation of the candidature of the candidate in addition to any other action that the UPSC may take against the scribe.

Note (2) : The criteria for determining the percentage of visual impairment shall be as follows:—

Better eye Best Corrected	Worse eye Best Corrected	Per Cent Impairment	Disability category
1	2	3	4
6/6 to 6/18	6/6 to 6/18	0%	0
	6/24 to 6/60	10%	0
	Less than 6/60 to 3/60	20%	I
	Less than 3/60 No Light Perception	30%	II (One eyed person)
6/24 to 6/60 Or Visual field less than 40 up to 20 degree around centre of fixation or heminaopia involving macula	6/24 to 6/60	40%	III a (low vision)
	Less than 6/60 to 3/60	50%	III b (low vision)
	Less than 3/60 to No Light Perception	60%	III c (low vision)
Less than 6/60 to 3/60 Or Visual field less than 20 up to 10 degree around centre of fixation	Less than 6/60 to 3/60	70%	III d (low vision)
	Less than 3/60 to No Light Perception	80%	III e (low vision)
Less than 3/60 to 1/60 Or Visual field less than 10 degree around centre of fixation	Less than 3/60 to No Light Perception	90%	IV a (Blindness)
Only HMCf Only Light Perception, No Light perception	Only HMCf Only Light Perception, No Light perception	100%	IV b (Blindness)

Note (3): The concession admissible to blind candidates shall not be admissible to those suffering from Myopia.

- (i) The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all the subjects of the examination.
- (ii) If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible, a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to the candidate.

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- (iii) Marks will not be allotted for mere superficial knowledge.
- (iv) Credit will be given for orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination.
- (v) In the question papers, wherever required, SI units will be used.
- (vi) Candidates should use only International form of Indian numerals (i.e. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 etc.) while answering question papers.
- (vii) Candidates will be allowed the use of Scientific (Non-Programmable type) Calculators at the conventional (Essay) type examination of UPSC. Programmable type calculators will however not be allowed and the use of such calculators shall tantamount to resorting to unfair means by the candidates. Loaning or interchanging of calculators in the Examination Hall is not permitted. It is also important to note that candidates are not permitted to use calculators for answering objective type papers (Test Booklets). They should not therefore bring the same inside the Examination Hall.

C. Interview/Personality Test

The candidate will be interviewed by a Board who will have before them a record of the candidate's career. The candidate will be asked questions on matters of general interest. The object of the Interview/Personality Test is to assess the personal suitability of the candidate for a career in public service by a Board of competent and unbiased observers. The Interview/Personality Test is intended to judge the mental calibre of a candidate. In broad terms this is really an assessment of not only intellectual qualities but also social traits and interest in current affairs. Some of the qualities to be judged are mental alertness, critical powers of assimilation, clear and logical exposition, balance of judgement, variety and depth of interest, ability for social cohesion and leadership, intellectual and moral integrity.

2. The technique of the Interview/Personality Test is not that of a strict cross-examination but of a natural, though directed and purposive conversation which is intended to reveal the mental qualities of the candidate.

3. The Interview/Personality Test is not intended to be a test either of the specialized or general knowledge of the candidates which has been already tested through their written papers. Candidates are expected to have taken an intelligent interest not only in their special subjects of academic study but also in the events which are happening around them both within and outside their own State or Country as well as in modern currents of thought and in new discoveries which should rouse the curiosity of well-educated youth.

SECTION III: SYLLABI FOR THE EXAMINATION

Note: Candidates are advised to go through the Syllabus published in this Section for the Preliminary Examination and the Main Examination, as periodic revision of syllabus has been done in several subjects.

Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks)

Duration: Two hours

- Current events of national and international importance.
- History of India and Indian National Movement.
- Indian and World Geography-Physical, Social, Economic Geography of India and the World.
- Indian Polity and Governance-Constitution, Political System, Panchayati Raj, 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 specialization.
- General Science.

Paper II-(200 marks)

Duration: Two hours

- 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);

Note 1: Paper-II of the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination will be a qualifying paper with minimum qualifying marks fixed at 33%.

Note 2: The questions will be of multiple choice, objective type.

Note 3: It is mandatory for the candidate to appear in both the Papers of Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination for the purpose of evaluation. Therefore a candidate will be disqualified in case he/she does not appear in both the papers of Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination.

Part B—Main Examination

The main Examination is intended to assess the overall intellectual traits and depth of understanding of candidates rather than merely the range of their information and memory.

The nature and standard of questions in the General Studies papers (Paper II to Paper V) will be such that a well-educated person will be able to answer them without any specialized study. The questions will be such as to test a candidate's general awareness of a variety of subjects, which will have relevance for a career in Civil Services. The questions are likely to test the candidate's basic understanding of all relevant issues, and ability to analyze, and take a view on conflicting socio-economic goals, objectives and demands. The candidates must give relevant, meaningful and succinct answers.

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The scope of the syllabus for optional subject papers (Paper VI and Paper VII) for the examination is broadly of the honours degree level i.e. a level higher than the bachelors' degree and lower than the masters' degree. In the case of Engineering, Medical Science and law, the level corresponds to the bachelors' degree.

Syllabi of the papers included in the scheme of Civil Services (Main) Examination are given as follows:—

QUALIFYING PAPERS ON INDIAN LANGUAGES AND ENGLISH

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 English and Indian language concerned.

The pattern of questions would be broadly as follows:

- (i) Comprehension of given passages.
- (ii) Precis Writing.
- (iii) Usage and Vocabulary.
- (iv) Short Essays.

Indian Languages:—

- (i) comprehension of given passages.
- (ii) Precis Writing.
- (iii) Usage and Vocabulary.
- (iv) Short Essays.
- (v) Translation from English to the Indian Language and vice-versa.

Note 1: The papers on Indian Languages and English will be of Matriculation or equivalent standard and will be of qualifying nature only. The marks obtained in these papers will not be counted for ranking.

Note 2: The candidates will have to answer the English and Indian Languages papers in English and the respective Indian language (except where translation is involved).

PAPER-I

Essay: 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 orderly fashion, and to write concisely. Credit will be given for effective and exact expression.

PAPER-II

General Studies-I: Indian Heritage and Culture, History and Geography of the World and Society.

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

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- History of the world will include events from 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 world's physical geography.
- Distribution of key natural resources across the world (including South Asia and the Indian sub-continent); 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-III

General Studies- II: Governance, Constitution, Polity, Social Justice and International relations.

- 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.
- 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, 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.
- Salient features of the Representation of People's Act.
- Appointment to various Constitutional posts, powers, functions and responsibilities of various Constitutional Bodies.
- Statutory, regulatory and various quasi-judicial bodies.
- Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design and implementation.
- 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 Government strives to have a workforce which reflects gender balance and women candidates are encouraged to apply.

and betterment of these vulnerable sections.

- Issues relating to 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 neighborhood- 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.

PAPER-IV

General Studies-III: Technology, Economic Development, Bio diversity, Environment, Security and Disaster Management

- 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 effects in everyday life.
- Achievements of Indians in science & technology; indigenization of technology and developing new technology.

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- 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.
- 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, 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-V

General Studies- IV: 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 and his problem solving approach 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 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 above issues.

PAPER-VI & PAPER VII

Optional Subject Papers I & II

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Candidate may choose any optional subject from amongst the List of Optional Subjects given in Para 2.

AGRICULTURE

PAPER-I

Ecology and its relevance to man, natural resources, their sustainable management and conservation. Physical and social environment as factors of crop distribution and production. Agro ecology; cropping pattern as indicators of environments. Environmental pollution and associated hazards to crops, animals and humans. Climate change—International conventions and global initiatives. Green house effect and global warming. Advance tools for ecosystem analysis—Remote Sensing (RS) and Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

Cropping patterns in different agro-climatic zones of the country. Impact of high-yielding and short-duration varieties on shifts in cropping patterns. Concepts of various cropping, and farming systems. Organic and Precision farming. Package of practices for production of important cereals, pulses, oil seeds, fibres, sugar, commercial and fodder crops.

Important features, and scope of various types of forestry plantations such as social forestry, agro-forestry, and natural forests: Propagation of forest plants. Forest products. Agro-forestry and value addition. Conservation of forest flora and fauna.

Weeds, their characteristics, dissemination and association with various crops; their multiplications; cultural, biological, and chemical control of weeds.

Soil—physical, chemical and biological properties. Processes and factors of soil formation. soils of India. Mineral and organic constituents of soils and their role in maintaining soil productivity. Essential plant nutrients and other beneficial elements in soils and plants. Principles of soil fertility, soil testing and fertiliser recommendations, integrated nutrient management Biofertilizers. Losses of nitrogen in soil, nitrogen-use efficiency in submerged rice soils, nitrogen fixation in soils. Efficient phosphorus and potassium use. Problem soils and their reclamation. Soil factors affecting green house gas emission.

Soil conservation, integrated watershed management. Soil erosion and its management. Dry land agriculture and its problems. Technology for stabilising agriculture production in rainfed areas.

Water-use efficiency in relation to crop production, criteria for scheduling irrigations, ways and means of reducing run-off losses of irrigation water. Rainwater harvesting. Drip and sprinkler irrigation. Drainage of water-logged soils, quality of irrigation water, effect of industrial effluents on soil and water pollution. Irrigation projects in India.

Farm management, scope, importance and characteristics, farm planning. Optimum resource use and budgeting. Economics of different types of farming systems. Marketing management strategies for development, market intelligence. price fluctuations and their cost; role of co-operatives in agricultural economy; types and systems of farming and factors affecting them. Agricultural price policy. Crop Insurance.

Agricultural extension, its importance and role, methods of evaluation of extension programmes, socio-economic survey and status of big, small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers; Training programmes for extension workers. Role of Krishi Vigyan Kendra's (KVK) in dissemination of Agricultural technologies. Non-Government Organisation (NGO) and self-help group approach for rural development.

PAPER-II

Cell structure, function and cell cycle. Synthesis, structure and function of genetic material. Laws

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of heredity. Chromosome structure, chromosomal aberrations, linkage and cross-over, and their significance in recombination breeding. Polyploidy, euploids and aneuploids. Mutation—and their role in crop improvement. Heritability, sterility and incompatibility, classification and their application in crop improvement. Cytoplasmic inheritance, sex-linked, sex-influenced and sex-limited characters.

History of plant breeding. Modes of reproduction, selfing and crossing techniques. Origin, evolution and domestication of crop plants, center of origin, law of homologous series, crop genetic resources—conservation and utilization. Application of principles of plant breeding, improvement of crop plants. Molecular markers and their application in plant improvement. Pure-line selection, pedigree, mass and recurrent selections, combining ability, its significance in plant breeding. Heterosis and its exploitation. Somatic hybridization. Breeding for disease and pest resistance. Role of interspecific and intergeneric hybridization. Role of genetic engineering and biotechnology in crop improvement Genetically modified crop plants.

Seed production and processing technologies. Seed certification, Seed testing and storage. DNA finger printing and seed registration. Role of public and private sectors in seed production, and marketing. Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues, WTO issues and its impact on Agriculture.

Principles of Plant Physiology with reference to plant nutrition, absorption, translocation and metabolism of nutrients. Soil-water-plant relationship.

Enzymes and plant pigments; photosynthesis—modern concepts and factors affecting the process, aerobic and anaerobic respiration; C3, C4 and CAM mechanisms. Carbohydrate, protein and fat metabolism. Growth and development; photoperiodism and vernalization. Plant growth substances and their role in crop production. Physiology of seed development and germination; dormancy. Stress physiology—draught, salt and water stress.

major fruits, plantation crops, vegetables, spices and flower crops. package practices of major horticultural crops. Protected cultivation and high tech horticulture. Post-harvest technology and value addition of fruits and vegetables. Landscaping and commercial floriculture. Medicinal and aromatic plants. Role of fruits and vegetables in human nutrition.

Diagnosis of pests and diseases of field crops, vegetables, orchard and plantation crops and their economic importance. Classification of pests and diseases and their management. Integrated pest and diseases management. Storage pests and their management. Biological control of pests and diseases. Epidemiology and forecasting of major crop pests and diseases. Plant quarantine measures. Pesticides, their formulation and modes of action.

Food production and consumption trends in India. Food security and growing population—vision 2020. Reasons for grain surplus. National and International food policies. Production, procurement, distribution constraints. Availability of foodgrains, per capita expenditure on food. Trends in poverty, Public Distribution System and Below Poverty Line population, Targeted Public Distribution System (PDS), policy implementation in context to globalization. Processing constraints. Relation of food production to National Dietary Guidelines and food consumption pattern. Food based dietary approaches to eliminate hunger. Nutrient deficiency—Micro nutrient deficiency: Protein Energy Malnutrition or Protein Calorie Malnutrition (PEM or PCM), Micro nutrient deficiency and HRD in context of work capacity of women and children. Food grain productivity and food security.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SCIENCE

PAPER-I

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1. Animal Nutrition:

- 1.1 Partitioning of food energy within the animal. Direct and indirect calorimetry. Carbon—nitrogen balance and comparative slaughter methods. Systems for expressing energy value of foods in ruminants, pigs and poultry. Energy requirements for maintenance, growth, pregnancy, lactation, egg, wool, and meat production.
- 1.2 Latest advances in protein nutrition. Energy protein inter-relationships. Evaluation of protein quality. Use of NPN compounds in ruminant diets. Protein requirements for maintenance, growth, pregnancy, lactation, egg, wool and meat production.
- 1.3 Major and trace minerals—Their sources, physiological functions and deficiency symptoms. Toxic minerals. Mineral interactions. Role of fatsoluble and water—soluble vitamins in the body, their sources and deficiency symptoms.
- 1.4 Feed additives—methane inhibitors, probiotics, enzymes, antibiotics, hormones, oligosaccharides, antioxidants, emulsifiers, mould inhibitors, buffers etc. Use and abuse of growth promoters like hormones and antibiotics—latest concepts.
- 1.5 Conservation of fodders. Storage of feeds and feed ingredients. Recent advances in feed technology and feed processing. Anti-nutritional and toxic factors present in livestock feeds. Feed analysis and quality control. Digestibility trials—direct, indirect and indicator methods. Predicting feed intake in grazing animals.
- 1.6 Advances in ruminant nutrition. Nutrient requirements. Balanced rations. Feeding of calves, pregnant, work animals and breeding bulls. Strategies for feeding milch animals during different stages of lactation cycle. Effect of feeding on milk composition. Feeding of goats for meat and milk production. Feeding of sheep for meat and wool production.
- 1.7 Swine Nutrition. Nutrient requirements. Creep, starter, grower and finisher rations. Feeding of pigs for lean meat production. Low cost rations for swine.
- 1.8 Poultry nutrition. Special features of poultry nutrition. Nutrient requirements for meat and egg production. Formulation of rations for different classes of layers and broilers.

2. Animal Physiology:

- 2.1 Physiology of blood and its circulation, respiration; excretion. Endocrine glands in health and disease.
- 2.2 Blood constituents.—Properties and functions-blood cell formation—Haemoglobin synthesis and chemistry-plasma proteins production, classification and properties, coagulation of blood; Haemorrhagic disorders—anti-coagulants—blood groups—Blood volume—Plasma expanders-Buffer systems in blood. Biochemical tests and their significance in disease diagnosis.
- 2.3 Circulation.—Physiology of heart, cardiac cycle, heart sounds, heart beat, electrocardiograms. Work and efficiency of heart—effect of ions on heart function-metabolism of cardiac muscle, nervous and chemical regulation of heart, effect of temperature and stress on heart, blood pressure and hypertension, osmotic regulation, arterial pulse, vasomotor regulation of circulation, shock. Coronary and pulmonary circulation, Blood-Brain barrier Cerebrospinal fluid-circulation in birds.
- 2.4 Respiration.—Mechanism of respiration, Transport and exchange of gases-neural control of respiration-Chemo-receptors-hypoxia-respiration in birds.
- 2.5 Excretion.—Structure and function of kidney-formation of urine-methods of studying renal function-

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renal regulation of acid-base balance: physiological constituents of urine-renal failure-passive venous congestion-Urinary secretion in chicken-Sweat glands and their function. Bio-chemical test for urinary dysfunction.

- 2.6 Endocrine glands.—Functional disorders—their symptoms and diagnosis. Synthesis of hormones, mechanism and control of secretion—hormonal receptors-classification and function.
- 2.7 Growth and Animal Production.—Prenatal and postnatal growth, maturation, growth curves, measures of growth, factors affecting growth, conformation, body composition, meat quality.
- 2.8 Physiology of Milk Production, Reproduction and Digestion.—Current status of hormonal control of mammary development, milk secretion and milk ejection. Male and Female reproductive organs, their components and functions. Digestive organs and their functions.
- 2.9 Environmental Physiology.—Physiological relations and their regulation; mechanisms of adaptation, environmental factors and regulatory mechanisms involved in animal behaviour, climatology—various parameters and their importance. Animal ecology. Physiology of behaviour. Effect of stress on health and production.

3. Animal Reproduction:

Semen quality.—Preservation and Artificial Insemination—Components of semen, composition of spermatozoa, chemical and physical properties of ejaculated semen, factors affecting semen in vivo and in vitro. Factors affecting semen production and quality, preservation, composition of diluents, sperm concentration, transport of diluted semen. Deep freezing techniques in cows, sheep, goats, swine and poultry. Detection of oestrus and time of insemination for better conception. Anoestrus and repeat breeding.

4. Livestock Production and Management:

- 4.1 Commercial Dairy Farming.—Comparison of dairy farming in India with advanced countries. Dairying under mixed farming and as specialized farming, economic dairy farming. Starting of a dairy farm, Capital and land requirement, organization of the dairy farm. Opportunities in dairy farming, factors determining the efficiency of dairy animal. Heard recording, budgeting cost of milk production, pricing policy; Personnel Management. Developing Practical and Economic rations for dairy cattle; supply of greens throughout the year, feed and fodder requirements of Dairy Farm. Feeding regimes for young stock and bulls, heifers and breeding animals; new trends in feeding young and adult stock; Feeding records.
- 4.2 Commercial meat, egg and wool production.—Development of practical and economic rations for sheep, goats, pigs, rabbits and poultry. Supply of greens, fodder, feeding regimes for young and mature stock. New trends in enhancing production and management. Capital and land requirements and socio-economic concept.
- 4.3 Feeding and management of animals under drought, flood and other natural calamities.

5. Genetics and Animal Breeding:

- 5.1 History of animal genetics. Mitosis and Meiosis; Mendelian inheritance; deviations to Mendelian genetics; Expression of genes; Linkage and crossing over; Sex determination, sex influenced and sex limited characters; Blood groups and polymorphism; Chromosome aberrations; Cytoplasmic inheritance, Gene and its structure; DNA as a genetic material; Genetic code and protein synthesis; Recombinant DNA technology. Mutations, types of mutations, methods for detecting mutations and mutation rate, Transgenesis.

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- 5.2 Population Genetics applied to Animal Breeding—Quantitative Vs. Qualitative traits; Hardy Weinberg Law; Population Vs. Individual; Gene and genotypic frequency; Forces changing gene frequency; Random drift and small populations; Theory of path coefficient; Inbreeding, methods of estimating inbreeding coefficient, systems of inbreeding; Effective population size; Breeding value, estimation of breeding value, dominance and epistatic deviation; Partitioning of variation; Genotype X environment correlation and genotype X environment interaction; role of multiple measurements; Resemblance between relatives.
- 5.3 Breeding Systems.—Breeds of livestock and Poultry. Heritability, repeatability and genetic and phenotypic correlations, their methods of estimation and precision of estimates; Aids to selection and their relative merits; Individual, pedigree, family and within family selection; Pregnancy testing; Methods of selection; Construction of selection indices and their uses; Comparative evaluation of genetic gains through various selection methods; Indirect selection and correlated response; Inbreeding, out breeding, upgrading, cross-breeding and synthesis of breeds; Crossing of inbred lines for commercial production; Selection for general and specific combining ability; Breeding for threshold characters. Sire index.

6. **Extension:**

Basic philosophy, objectives, concept and principles of extension. Different Methods adopted to educate farmers under rural conditions. Generation of technology, its transfer and feedback. Problems and constraints in transfer of technology. Animal husbandry programmes for rural development.

PAPER-II

1. **Anatomy, Pharmacology and Hygiene:**

- 1.1 **Histology and Histological Techniques :** Paraffin embedding technique of tissue processing and H.E. staining—Freezing microtomy—Microscopy Bright field microscope and electron microscope. Cytology-structure of cell organells and inclusions; cell division-cell types—Tissues and their classification-embryonic and adult tissues—Comparative histology of organs—Vascular, Nervous, digestive, respiratory, musculo-skeletal and urogenital systems—Endocrine glands—Integuments—sense organs.
- 1.2 **Embryology.**—Embryology of vertebrates with special reference to aves and domestic mammals gametogenesis-fertilization-germ layers-foetal membranes and placentation-types of placenta in domestic mammals-Teratology-twins and twinning-organogenesis-germ layer derivatives-endodermal, mesodermal and ectodermal derivatives.
- 1.3 **Bovine Anatomy.**—Regional Anatomy : Paranasal sinuses of OX— surface anatomy of salivary glands. Regional anatomy of infraorbital, maxillary, mandibuloalveolar, mental and cornual nerve block. Regional anatomy of paravertebral nerves, pudental nerve, median, ulnar and radial nerves, fibular and digital nerves—Cranial nerves-structures involved in epidural anaesthesia-superficial lymph nodes-surface anatomy of visceral organs of thoracic, abdominal and pelvic cavities-comparative-features of locomotor apparatus and their application in the biomechanics of mammalian body.
- 1.4 **Anatomy of Fowl.**—Musculo-skeletal system-functional anatomy in relation to respiration and flying, digestion and egg production.
- 1.5 **pharmacology and therapeutics drugs.**—Cellular level of pharmacodynamics and

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pharmacokinetics. Drugs acting on fluids and electrolyte balance. Drugs acting on Autonomic nervous system. Modern concepts of anaesthesia and dissociative anaesthetics. Autocoids. Antimicrobials and principles of chemotherapy in microbial infections. Use of hormones in therapeutics—chemotherapy of parasitic infections. Drug and economic concerns in the Edible tissues of animals—chemotherapy of Neoplastic diseases. Toxicity due to “insecticides, plants, metals, non-metals, zootoxins and mycotoxins”.

- 1.6 **Veterinary Hygiene with reference to water, air and habitation.**—Assessment of pollution of water, air and soil—Importance of climate in animal health—effect of environment on animal function and performance relationship between industrialisation and animal agriculture—animal housing requirements for specific categories of domestic animals viz. pregnant cows and sows, milking cows, broiler birds—stress, strain and productivity in relation to animal habitation.

2. **Animal Diseases :**

- 2.1 Etiology, epidemiology pathogenesis, symptoms, post-mortem lesions, diagnosis, and control of infectious diseases of cattle, sheep and goat, horses, pigs and poultry.
- 2.2 Etiology, epidemiology, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment of production diseases of cattle, horse, pig and poultry.
- 2.3 Deficiency diseases of domestic animals and birds.
- 2.4 Diagnosis and treatment of non-specific conditions like impaction, Bloat, Diarrhoea, Indigestion, dehydration, stroke, poisoning.
- 2.5 Diagnosis and treatment of neurological disorders.
- 2.6 **Principles and methods of immunisation of animals against specific diseases—hard immunity**—disease free zones—‘zero’ disease concept—chemoprophylaxis.
- 2.7 **Anaesthesia.**—local, regional and general-preanesthetic medication. Symptoms and surgical interference in fractures and dislocation. Hernia, choking abomasal displacement—Caesarian operations. Rumenotomy—Castrations.
- 2.8 **Disease investigation techniques.**—Materials for laboratory investigation—Establishment. Animal Health Centres—Disease free zone.

3. **Veterinary Public Health :**

- 3.1 **Zoonoses.**—Classification, definition, role of animals and birds in prevalence and transmission of zoonotic diseases—occupational zoonotic diseases.
- 3.2 **Epidemiology.**—Principle, definition of epidemiological terms, application of epidemiological measures in the study of diseases and disease control. Epidemiological features of air, water and food borne infections. OIE regulation, WTO, sanitary and phytosanitary measures.
- 3.3 **Veterinary Jurisprudence.**—Rules and Regulations for improvement of animal quality and prevention of animal diseases—State and Central Rules for prevention of animal and animal product borne diseases—S.P. C.A.—Veterolegal cases—Certificates—Materials and Methods of collection of samples for veterolegal investigation.

4. **Milk and Milk Products Technology :**

- 4.1 **Market Milk.**—Quality, testing and grading of raw milk. Processing, packaging, storing, distribution, marketing defects and their control. Preparation of the following milks : Pasteurized, standardized,

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toned, double toned, sterilized, homogenized, reconstituted, recombined and flavoured milks. Preparation of cultured milks, cultures and their management, yoghurt, Dahi, Lassi and Srikhand. Preparation of flavoured and sterilized milks. Legal standards. Sanitation requirement for clean and safe milk and for the milk plant equipment.

- 4.2 **Milk Products Technology.**—Selection of raw materials, processing, storing, distributing and marketing milk products such as Cream, Butter, Ghee, Khoa, Channa, Cheese, condensed, evaporated, dried milk and baby food, Ice cream and Kulfi; by-products, whey products, butter milk, lactose and casein. Testing, grading, judging milk products—BIS and Agmark specifications, legal standards, quality control nutritive properties. Packaging processing and operational control. Costing of dairy products.

5. **Meat Hygiene and Technology :**

5.1 **Meat Hygiene**

- 5.1.1 Ante mortem care and management of food animals, stunning, slaughter and dressing operations; abattoir requirements and designs; Meat inspection procedures and judgement of carcass meat cuts—grading of carcass meat cuts—duties and functions of Veterinarians in wholesome meat production.

- 5.1.2 **Hygienic methods of handling production of meat.**—Spoilage of meat and control measures—Post- slaughter physicochemical changes in meat and factors that influence them—Quality improvement methods—Adulteration of meat and detection—Regulatory provisions in Meat trade and Industry.

5.2 **Meat Technology**

- 5.2.1 **Physical and chemical characteristics of meat.**—Meat emulsions—Methods of preservation of meat—Curing, canning, irradiation, packaging of meat and meat products, processing and formulations.

- 5.3 **By-products.**—Slaughter house by-products and their utilisation—Edible and inedible by products—Social and economic implications of proper utilisation of slaughter house by-products—Organ products for food and pharmaceuticals.

- 5.4 **Poultry Products Technology.**—Chemical composition and nutritive value of poultry meat, pre-slaughter care and management. Slaughtering techniques, inspection, preservation of poultry meat and products. Legal and BIS standards.

Structure composition and nutritive value of eggs Microbial spoilage. Preservation and maintenance. Marketing of poultry meat, eggs and products.

- 5.5 **Rabbit/Fur Animal farming.**—Rabbit meat production. Disposal and utilization of fur and wool and recycling of waste by products. Grading of wool.

ANTHROPOLOGY

PAPER-I

- 1.1 Meaning, Scope and development of Anthropology.

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- 1.2 Relationships with other disciplines : Social Sciences, behavioural Sciences, Life Sciences, Medical Sciences, Earth Sciences and Humanities.
- 1.3 Main branches of Anthropology, their scope and relevance :
 - (a) Social-cultural Anthropology.
 - (b) biological Anthropology.
 - (c) Archaeological Anthropology.
 - (d) Linguistic Anthropology.
- 1.4 Human Evolution and emergence of Man :
 - (a) Biological and Cultural factors in human evolution.
 - (b) Theories of Organic Evolution (Pre-Darwinian, Darwinian and Post-Darwinian).
 - (c) Synthetic theory of evolution; Brief outline of terms and concepts of evolutionary biology (Doll's rule, Cope's rule, Gause's rule, parallelism, convergence, adaptive radiation, and mosaic evolution).
- 1.5 Characteristics of Primates; Evolutionary Trend and Primate Taxonomy; Primate Adaptations; (Arboreal and Terrestrial) Primate Taxonomy; Primate Behaviour; Tertiary and Quaternary fossil primates; Living Major Primates; Comparative Anatomy of Man and Apes; Skeletal changes due to erect posture and its implications.
- 1.6 Phylogenetic status, characteristics and geographical distribution of the following :
 - (a) Plio-preleistocene hominids in South and East Africa—Australopithecines.
 - (b) Homo erectus : Africa (Paranthropus), Europe (Homo erectus (heidelbergensis)), Asia (Homo erectus javanicus, Homo erectus pekinensis).
 - (c) Neanderthal man—La-chapelle-aux-saints (Classical type), Mt. Carmel (Progressive type).
 - (d) Rhodesian man.
 - (e) Homo sapiens—Cromagnon, Grimaldi and Chancelade.
- 1.7 The biological basis of Life : The Cell, DNA structure and replication, Protein Synthesis, Gene, Mutation, Chromosomes, and Cell Division.
- 1.8
 - (a) Principles of Prehistoric Archaeology. Chronology : Relative and Absolute Dating methods.
 - (b) Cultural Evolution—Broad Outlines of Prehistoric cultures :
 - (i) Paleolithic
 - (ii) Mesolithic
 - (iii) Neolithic
 - (iv) Chalcolithic
 - (v) Copper-Bronze age
 - (vi) Iron Age
- 2.1 **The Nature of Culture** : The concept and Characteristics of culture and civilization; Ethnocentrism vis-a-vis cultural Relativism.
- 2.2 **The Nature of Society** : Concept of Society; Society and Culture; Social Institution; Social groups; Government strives to have a workforce which reflects gender balance and women candidates are encouraged to apply.

and Social stratification.

- 2.3 **Marriage** : Definition and universality; Laws of marriage (endogamy, exogamy, hypergamy, hypogamy, incest taboo); Type of marriage (monogamy, polygamy, polyandry, group marriage). Functions of marriage; Marriage regulations (preferential, prescriptive and proscriptive); Marriage payments (bride wealth and dowry).
- 2.4 **Family** : Definition and universality; Family, household and domestic groups; functions of family; Types of family (from the perspectives of structure, blood relation, marriage, residence and succession); Impact of urbanization, industrialization and feminist movements on family.
- 2.5 **Kinship** : Consanguinity and Affinity; Principles and types of descent (Unilineal, Double, Bilateral Ambilineal); Forms of descent groups (lineage, clan, phratry, moiety and kindred); Kinship terminology (descriptive and classificatory); Descent, Filiation and Complimentary Filiation; Decent and Alliance.
3. **Economic Organization** : Meaning, scope and relevance of economic anthropology; Formalist and Substantivist debate; Principles governing production, distribution and exchange (reciprocity, redistribution and market), in communities, subsisting on hunting and gathering, fishing, swiddening, pastoralism, horticulture, and agriculture; globalization and indigenous economic systems.
4. **Political Organization and Social Control** : Band, tribe, chiefdom, kingdom and state; concepts of power, authority and legitimacy; social control, law and justice in simple Societies.
5. **Religion** : Anthropological approaches to the study of religion (evolutionary, psychological and functional); monotheism and polytheism; sacred and profane; myths and rituals; forms of religion in tribal and peasant Societies (animism, animatism, fetishism, naturism and totemism); religion, magic and science distinguished; magico-religious functionaries (priest, shaman, medicine man, sorcerer and witch).
6. **Anthropological theories** :
 - (a) Classical evolutionism (Tylor, Morgan and Frazer)
 - (b) Historical particularism (Boas) Diffusionism (British, German and American)
 - (c) Functionalism (Malinowski); Structural—Functionism (Radcliffe-Brown)
 - (d) Structuralism (L'evi-Strauss and E. Leach)
 - (e) Culture and personality (Benedict, Mead, Linton, Kardiner and Cora-du Bois)
 - (f) Neo—evolutionism (Childe, White, Steward, Sahlins and Service)
 - (g) Cultural materialism (Harris)
 - (h) Symbolic and interpretive theories (Turner, Schneider and Geertz)
 - (i) Cognitive theories (Tyler, Conklin)
 - (j) Post-modernism in anthropology.
7. **Culture, Language and Communication** :

Nature, origin and characteristics of language; verbal and non-verbal communication; social context of language use.
8. **Research methods in Anthropology** :

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- (a) Fieldwork tradition in anthropology
 - (b) Distinction between technique, method and methodology
 - (c) Tools of data collection : observation, interview, schedules, questionnaire, case study, genealogy, life-history, oral history, secondary sources of information, participatory methods.
 - (d) Analysis, interpretation and presentation of data.
- 9.1 **Human Genetics : Methods and Application** : Methods for study of genetic principles in man-family study (pedigree analysis, twin study, foster child, co-twin method, cytogenetic method, chromosomal and karyo-type analysis), biochemical methods, immunological methods, D.N.A. technology and recombinant technologies.
 - 9.2 Mendelian genetics in man-family study, single factor, multifactor, lethal, sub-lethal and polygenic inheritance in man.
 - 9.3 Concept of genetic polymorphism and selection, Mendelian population, Hardy-Weinberg law; causes and changes which bring down frequency-mutation, isolation, migration, selection, inbreeding and genetic drift. Consanguineous and non-consanguineous mating, genetic load, genetic effect of consanguineous and cousin marriages.
 - 9.4 Chromosomes and chromosomal aberrations in man, methodology.
 - (a) Numerical and structural aberrations (disorders).
 - (b) Sex chromosomal aberration- Klinefelter (XXY), Turner (XO), Super female (XXX), intersex and other syndromic disorders.
 - (c) Autosomal aberrations- Down syndrome, Patau, Edward and Cri-du-chat syndromes.
 - (d) Genetic imprints in human disease, genetic screening, genetic counseling, human DNA profiling, gene mapping and genome study.
 - 9.5 Race and racism, biological basis of morphological variation of non-metric and characters. Racial criteria, racial traits in relation to heredity and environment; biological basis of racial classification, racial differentiation and race crossing in man.
 - 9.6 **Age, sex and population variation as genetic marker** : ABO, Rh blood groups, HLA Hp, transferrin, Gm, blood enzymes. Physiological characteristics-Hb level, body fat, pulse rate, respiratory functions and sensory perceptions in different cultural and socio-economic groups.
 - 9.7 **Concepts and methods of Ecological Anthropology** : Bio-cultural Adaptations—Genetic and Non-genetic factors. Man's physiological responses to environmental stresses: hot desert, cold, high altitude climate.
 - 9.8 **Epidemiological Anthropology** : Health and disease. Infectious and non-infectious diseases, Nutritional deficiency related diseases.
 10. **Concept of human growth and Development** : Stages of growth—pre-natal, natal, infant, childhood, adolescence, maturity, senescence.
 - Factors affecting growth and development genetic, environmental, biochemical, nutritional, cultural and socio-economic.
 - Ageing and senescence. Theories and observations
 - biological and chronological longevity. Human physique and somatotypes. Methodologies for growth studies.

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- 11.1 Relevance of menarche, menopause and other bioevents to fertility. Fertility patterns and differentials.
- 11.2 Demographic theories-biological, social and cultural.
- 11.3 Biological and socio-ecological factors influencing fecundity, fertility, natality and mortality.
- 12. **Applications of Anthropology :** Anthropology of sports, Nutritional anthropology, Anthropology in designing of defence and other equipments, Forensic Anthropology, Methods and principles of personal identification and reconstruction, Applied human genetics—Paternity diagnosis, genetic counselling and eugenics, DNA technology in diseases and medicine, serogenetics and cytogenetics in reproductive biology.

PAPER-II

- 1.1 **Evolution of the Indian Culture and Civilization**—Prehistoric (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Neolithic-Chalcolithic), Protohistoric (Indus Civilization). Pre-Harappan, Harappan and post-Harappan cultures. Contributions of the tribal cultures to Indian civilization.
- 1.2 **Palaeo**—Anthropological evidences from India with special reference to Siwaliks and Narmada basin (*Ramapithecus, Sivapithecus and Narmada Man*).
- 1.3. **Ethno-archaeology in India:** The concept of ethno-archaeology; Survivals and Parallels among the hunting, foraging, fishing, pastoral and peasant communities including arts and crafts producing communities.
- 2. **Demographic profile of India**—Ethnic and linguistic elements in the Indian population and their distribution. Indian population—factors influencing its structure and growth.
- 3.1 The structure and nature of traditional Indian social system—Varnashram, Purushartha, Karma, Rina and Rebirth.
- 3.2 **Caste system in India**— Structure and characteristics Varna and caste, Theories of origin of caste system, Dominant caste, Caste mobility, Future of caste system, Jajmani system. Tribe-case continuum.
- 3.3 Sacred Complex and Nature-Man-Spirit Complex.
- 3.4. Impact of Buddhism, Jainism, Islam and Christianity of Indian society.
- 4. Emergence, growth and development in India—Contributions of the 18th, 19th and early 20th Century scholar-administrators. Contributions of Indian anthropologists to tribal and caste studies.
- 5.1 **Indian Village**—Significance of village study in India; Indian village as a social system; Traditional and changing patterns of settlement and inter-caste relations; Agrarian relations in Indian villages; Impact of globalization on Indian villages.
- 5.2 Linguistic and religious minorities and their social, political and economic status.
- 5.3 Indigenous and exogenous processes of socio-cultural change in Indian society: Sanskritization, Westernization, Modernization; Inter-play of little and great traditions; Panchayati Raj and social change; Media and Social change.
- 6.1 **Tribal situation in India**—Bio-genetic variability, linguistic and socio-economic characteristics of the tribal populations and their distribution.
- 6.2 **Problems of the tribal Communities**—Land alienation, poverty, indebtedness, low literacy, poor educational facilities, unemployment, under-employment, health and nutrition.

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- 6.3 Developmental projects and their impact on tribal displacement and problems of rehabilitation. Development of forest policy and tribals. Impact of urbanisation and industrialization on tribal populations.
- 7.1 Problems of exploitation and deprivation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. Constitutional safeguards for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.
- 7.2 Social change and contemporary tribal societies : Impact of modern democratic institutions, development programmes and welfare measures on tribals and weaker sections.
- 7.3 The concept of ethnicity; Ethnic conflicts and political developments; Unrest among tribal communities; Regionalism and demand for autonomy; Pseudo-tribalism. Social change among the tribes during colonial and post-Independent India.
- 8.1 Impact of Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity, Islam and other religions on tribal societies.
- 8.2 Tribe and nation state—a comparative study of tribal communities in India and other countries.
- 9.1 History of administration of tribal areas, tribal policies, plans, programmes of tribal development and their implementation. The concept of PTGs (Primitive Tribal Groups), their distribution, special programmes for their development. Role of N.G.O.s in tribal development.
- 9.2 Role of anthropology in tribal and rural development.
- 9.3 Contributions of anthropology to the understanding of regionalism, communalism and ethnic and political movements.

BOTANY

PAPER-I

1. Microbiology and Plant Pathology :

Structure and reproduction/multiplication of viruses, viroids, bacteria, fungi and mycoplasma; Applications of microbiology in agriculture, industry, medicine and in control of soil and water pollution; Prion and Prion hypothesis.

Important crop diseases caused by viruses, bacteria, mycoplasma, fungi and nematodes; Modes of infection and dissemination; Molecular basis of infection and disease resistance/defence; Physiology of parasitism and control measures. Fungal toxins. Modelling and disease forecasting; Plant quarantine.

2. Cryptogams :

Algae, fungi, lichens, bryophytes, pteridophytes-structure and reproduction from evolutionary viewpoint; Distribution of Cryptogams in India and their ecological and economic importance.

3. Phanerogams :

Gymnosperms : Concept of Progymnosperms. Classification and distribution of gymnosperms. Salient features of Cycadales, Ginkgoales, Coniferales and Gnetales, their structure and reproduction. General account of Cycadofilicales, Bennettitales and Cordaitales; Geological time scale; Type of fossils and their study techniques.

Angiosperms : Systematics, anatomy, embryology, palynology and phylogeny.

Taxonomic hierarchy; International Code of Botanical Nomenclature; Numerical taxonomy and chemotaxonomy; Evidence from anatomy, embryology and palynology.

Origin and evolution of angiosperms; Comparative account of various systems of classification of

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angiosperms; Study of angiospermic families— Mangnoliaceae, Ranunculaceae, Brassicaceae, Rosaceae, Fabaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Malvaceae, Dipterocarpaceae, Apiaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Verbenaceae, Solanaceae, Rubiaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Asteraceae, Poaceae, Arecaceae, Liliaceae, Musaceae and Orchidaceae.

Stomata and their types; Glandular and non-glandular trichomes; Unusual secondary growth; Anatomy of C₃ and C₄ plants; Xylem and phloem differentiation; Wood anatomy.

Development of male and female gametophytes, pollination, fertilization; Endosperm—its development and function. Patterns of embryo development; Polyembryony, apomixes; Applications of palynology; Experimental embryology including pollen storage and test-tube fertilization.

4. **Plant Resource Development :**

Domestication and introduction of plants; Origin of cultivated plants, Vavilov's centres of origin. Plants as sources for food, fodder, fibres, spices, beverages, edible oils, drugs, narcotics, insecticides, timber, gums, resins and dyes; latex, cellulose, starch and its products; Perfumery; Importance of Ethnobotany in Indian context; Energy plantations; Botanical Gardens and Herbaria.

5. **Morphogenesis :**

Totipotency, polarity, symmetry and differentiation; Cell, tissue, organ and protoplast culture. Somatic hybrids and Cybrids; Micropropagation; Somaclonal variation and its applications; Pollen haploids, embryo rescue methods and their applications.

PAPER-II

1. **Cell Biology :**

Techniques of cell biology. Prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells—structural and ultrastructural details; Structure and function of extracellular matrix (cell wall) and membranes-cell adhesion, membrane transport and vesicular transport; Structure and function of cell organelles (chloroplasts, mitochondria, ER, dictyosomes, ribosomes, endosomes, lysosomes, peroxisomes; Cytoskeleton and microtubules; Nucleus, nucleolus, nuclear pore complex; Chromatin and nucleosome; Cell signalling and cell receptors; Signal transduction Mitosis and meiosis; molecular basis of cell cycle. Numerical and structural variations in chromosomes and their significance; Chromatin organization and packaging of genome; Polytene chromosomes; B-chromosomes—structure, behaviour and significance.

2. **Genetics, Molecular Biology and Evolution :**

Development of genetics, and gene versus allele concepts (Pseudoalleles); Quantitative genetics and multiple factors; Incomplete dominance, polygenic inheritance, multiple alleles; Linkage and crossing over of gene mapping including molecular maps (idea of mapping, function); Sex chromosomes and sex-linked inheritance; sex determination and molecular basis of sex differentiation; Mutations (biochemical and molecular basis); Cytoplasmic inheritance and cytoplasmic genes (including genetics of male sterility).

Structure and synthesis of nucleic acids and proteins; Genetic code and regulation of gene expression; Gene silencing; Multigene families; Organic evolution-evidences, mechanism and theories.

Role of RNA in origin and evolution.

3. **Plant Breeding, Biotechnology and Biostatistics :**

Methods of plant breeding—introduction, selection and hybridization (pedigree, backcross, mass selection, bulk method); Mutation, polyploidy, male sterility and heterosis breeding. Use of apomixes in plant breeding; DNA sequencing; Genetic engineering—methods of transfer of genes; Transgenic crops and Government strives to have a workforce which reflects gender balance and women candidates are encouraged to apply.

biosafety aspects; Development and use of molecular markers in plant breeding; Tools and techniques—probe, southern blotting, DNA fingerprinting, PCR and FISH. Standard deviation and coefficient of variation (CV). Tests of significance (Z-test, t-test and chi-square tests). Probability and distributions (normal, binomial and Poisson). Correlation and regression.

4. **Physiology and Biochemistry :**

Water relations, mineral nutrition and ion transport, mineral deficiencies. Photosynthesis—photochemical reactions, photophosphorylation and carbon fixation pathways; C_3 , C_4 and CAM pathways; Mechanism of phloem transport, Respiration (anerobic and aerobic, including fermentation)—electron transport chain and oxidative phosphorylation; Photorespiration; Chemiosmotic theory and ATP synthesis; Lipid metabolism; Nitrogen fixation and nitrogen metabolism. Enzymes, coenzymes; Energy transfer and energy conservation. Importance of secondary metabolites. Pigments as photoreceptors (plastidial pigments and phytochrome). Plant movements; Photoperiodism and flowering, vernalization, senescence; Growth substances—their chemical nature, role and applications in agri-horticulture; growth indices, growth movements. Stress physiology (heat, water, salinity, metal); Fruit and seed physiology. Dormancy, storage and germination of seed. Fruit ripening—its molecular basis and manipulation.

5. **Ecology and Plant Geography :**

Concept of ecosystem; Ecological factors. Concepts and dynamics of community; Plant succession. Concepts of biosphere; Ecosystems; Conservation; Pollution and its control (including phytoremediation); Plant indicators; Environment (Protection) Act.

Forest types of India—Ecological and economic importance of forests, afforestation, deforestation and social forestry; Endangered plants, endemism IUCN categories, Red Data Books; Biodiversity and its conservation; Protected Area Network; Convention of Biological Diversity, Farmers' Rights; and Intellectual Property Rights; Concept of Sustainable Development; Biogeochemical cycles. Global warming and climatic change; Invasive species; Environmental Impact Assessment; Phytogeographical regions of India.

CHEMISTRY

PAPER-I

1. **Atomic Structure :**

Heisenberg's uncertainty principle Schrodinger wave equation (time independent); Interpretation of wave function, particle in one-dimensional box, quantum numbers, hydrogen atom wave functions; Shapes of s, p and d orbitals.

2. **Chemical bonding :**

Ionic bond, characteristics of ionic compounds, lattice energy, Born-Haber cycle; covalent bond and its general characteristics, polarities of bonds in molecules and their dipole moments; Valence bond theory, concept of resonance and resonance energy; Molecular orbital theory (LCAO method); bonding H_2 , H_2^+ , H_2^- , He_2 , He_2^+ to Ne_2 , NO, CO, HF, CN^- , Comparison of valence bond and molecular orbital theories, bond order, bond strength and bond length.

3. **Solid state :**

Crystal systems; Designation of crystal faces, lattice structures and unit cell; Bragg's law; X-ray diffraction by crystals; Close packing, radius ratio rules, calculation of some limiting radius ratio values; Structures of NaCl, ZnS, CsCl, CaF_2 ; stoichiometric and nonstoichiometric defects, impurity defects, semi-

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conductors.

4. The gaseous state and Transport Phenomenon :

Equation of state for real gases, intermolecular interactions, and critical phenomena and liquefaction of gases; Maxwell's distribution of speeds, intermolecular collisions, collisions on the wall and effusion; Thermal conductivity and viscosity of ideal gases.

5. Liquid State :

Kelvin equation; Surface tension and surface energy, wetting and contact angle, interfacial tension and capillary action.

6. Thermodynamics :

Work, heat and internal energy; first law of thermodynamics.

Second law of thermodynamics; entropy as a state function, entropy changes in various processes, entropy-reversibility and irreversibility, Free energy functions; Thermodynamic equation of state; Maxwell relations; Temperature, volume and pressure dependence of U , H , A , G , C_p and C_v , α and β ; J-T effect and inversion temperature; criteria for equilibrium, relation between equilibrium constant and thermodynamic quantities; Nernst heat theorem, introductory idea of third law of thermodynamics.

7. Phase equilibria and solutions :

Clausius-Clapeyron equation; phase diagram for a pure substance; phase equilibria in binary systems, partially miscible liquids—upper and lower critical solution temperatures; partial molar quantities, their significance and determination; excess thermodynamic functions and their determination.

8. Electrochemistry :

Debye-Huckel theory of strong electrolytes and Debye-Huckel limiting Law for various equilibrium and transport properties.

Galvanic cells, concentration cells; electrochemical series, measurement of e.m.f. of cells and its applications fuel cells and batteries.

Processes at electrodes; double layer at the interface; rate of charge transfer, current density; overpotential; electroanalytical techniques : amperometry, ion selective electrodes and their use.

9. Chemical kinetics:

Differential and integral rate equations for zeroth, first, second and fractional order reactions; Rate equations involving reverse, parallel, consecutive and chain reactions; Branching chain and explosions; effect of temperature and pressure on rate constant. Study of fast reactions by stop-flow and relaxation methods. Collisions and transition state theories.

10. Photochemistry:

Absorption of light; decay of excited state by different routes; photochemical reactions between hydrogen and halogens and their quantum yields.

11. Surface phenomena and catalysis:

Adsorption from gases and solutions on solid adsorbents; Langmuir and B.E.T. adsorption isotherms; determination of surface area, characteristics and mechanism of reaction on heterogeneous catalysts.

12. Bio-inorganic chemistry:

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Metal ions in biological systems and their role in ion-transport across the membranes (molecular mechanism), oxygen-uptake proteins, cytochromes and ferredoxins.

13.= Coordination chemistry :

- (i) Bonding in transition of metal complexes. Valence bond theory, crystal field theory and its modifications; applications of theories in the explanation of magnetism and electronic spectra of metal complexes.
- (ii) Isomerism in coordination compounds; IUPAC nomenclature of coordination compounds; stereochemistry of complexes with 4 and 6 coordination numbers; chelate effect and polynuclear complexes; trans effect and its theories; kinetics of substitution reactions in square-planar complexes; thermodynamic and kinetic stability of complexes.
- (iii) EAN rule, Synthesis structure and reactivity of metal carbonyls; carboxylate anions, carbonyl hydrides and metal nitrosyl compounds.
- (iv) Complexes with aromatic systems, synthesis, structure and bonding in metal olefin complexes, alkyne complexes and cyclopentadienyl complexes; coordinative unsaturation, oxidative addition reactions, insertion reactions, fluxional molecules and their characterization; Compounds with metal—metal bonds and metal atom clusters.

14. Main Group Chemistry:

Boranes, borazines, phosphazenes and cyclic phosphazene, silicates and silicones, Interhalogen compounds; Sulphur—nitrogen compounds, noble gas compounds.

15. General Chemistry of 'f' Block Element:

Lanthanides and actinides: separation, oxidation states, magnetic and spectral properties; lanthanide contraction.

PAPER-II

1. Delocalised covalent bonding :

Aromaticity, anti-aromaticity; annulenes, azulenes, tropolones, fulvenes, sydnones.

2. (i) **Reaction mechanisms** : General methods (both kinetic and non-kinetic) of study of mechanisms or organic reactions : isotopies, method cross-over experiment, intermediate trapping, stereochemistry; energy of activation; thermodynamic control and kinetic control of reactions.
- (ii) **Reactive intermediates** : Generation, geometry, stability and reactions of carboniumions and carbanions, free radicals, carbenes, benzyne and nitrenes.
- (iii) **Substitution reactions** :— $S_N 1$, $S_N 2$, and $S_N i$, mechanisms ; neighbouring group participation; electrophilic and nucleophilic reactions of aromatic compounds including heterocyclic compounds—pyrrole, furan, thiophene and indole.
- (iv) **Elimination reactions** :— $E1$, $E2$ and $E1cb$ mechanisms; orientation in $E2$ reactions—Saytzeff and Hoffmann; pyrolytic *syn* elimination—acetate pyrolysis, Chugaev and Cope eliminations.
- (v) **Addition reactions** :—Electrophilic addition to $C=C$ and $C\equiv C$; nucleophilic addition to $C=O$, $C\equiv N$, conjugated olefins and carbonyls.
- (vi) **Reactions and Rearrangements** :—(a) Pinacol-pinacolone, Hoffmann, Beckmann, Baeyer-Villiger, Favorskii, Fries, Claisen, Cope, Stevens and Wagner—Meerwein rearrangements.

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- (b) Aldol condensation, Claisen condensation, Dieckmann, Perkin, Knoevenagel, Wittig, Clemmensen, Wolff-Kishner, Cannizzaro and von Richter reactions; Stobbe, benzoin and acyloin condensations; Fischer indole synthesis, Skraup synthesis, Bischler-Napieralski, Sandmeyer, Reimer-Tiemann and Reformatsky reactions.
3. **Pericyclic reactions** :—Classification and examples; Woodward-Hoffmann rules—electrocyclic reactions, cycloaddition reactions [2+2 and 4+2] and sigmatropic shifts [1, 3; 3, 3 and 1, 5], FMO approach.
4. (i) **Preparation and Properties of Polymers**: Organic polymers polyethylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, teflon, nylon, terylene, synthetic and natural rubber.
 (ii) Biopolymers: Structure of proteins, DNA and RNA.
5. **Synthetic Uses of Reagents**:
 OsO_4 , HIO_4 , CrO_3 , $\text{Pb}(\text{OAc})_4$, SeO_2 , NBS, B_2H_6 , Na-Liquid NH_3 , LiAlH_4 , NaBH_4 , $n\text{-BuLi}$, MCPBA.
6. **Photochemistry** :—Photochemical reactions of simple organic compounds, excited and ground states, singlet and triplet states, Norrish-Type I and Type II reactions.
7. **Spectroscopy**:
 Principle and applications in structure elucidation :
 (i) **Rotational**—Diatomic molecules; isotopic substitution and rotational constants.
 (ii) **Vibrational**—Diatomic molecules, linear triatomic molecules, specific frequencies of functional groups in polyatomic molecules.
 (iii) **Electronic**—Singlet and triplet states. $n \rightarrow \pi^*$ and $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ transitions; application to conjugated double bonds and conjugated carbonyls Woodward-Fieser rules; Charge transfer spectra.
 (iv) **Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (^1H NMR)**: Basic principle; chemical shift and spin-spin interaction and coupling constants.
 (v) **Mass Spectrometry** :—Parent peak, base peak, metastable peak, McLafferty rearrangement.

CIVIL ENGINEERING

PAPER-I

1. Engineering Mechanics, Strength of Materials and Structural Analysis.

1.1 Engineering Mechanics :

Units and Dimensions, SI Units, Vectors, Concept of Force, Concept of particle and rigid body. Concurrent, Non-Concurrent and parallel forces in a plane, moment of force free body diagram, conditions of equilibrium, Principle of virtual work, equivalent force system.

First and Second Moment of area, Mass moment of Inertia.

Static Friction.

Kinematics and Kinetics:

Kinematics in cartesian Co-ordinates, motion under uniform and non-uniform acceleration, motion under gravity. Kinetics of particle : Momentum and Energy principles, collision of elastic bodies, rotation of rigid bodies.

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1.2 Strength of Materials :

Simple Stress and Strain, Elastic constants, axially loaded compression members, Shear force and bending moment, theory of simple bending, Shear Stress distribution across cross sections, Beams of uniform strength.

Deflection of beams: Mecauly's method, Mohr's Moment area method, Conjugate beam method, unit load method. Torsion of Shafts, Elastic stability of columns, Euler's, Rankine's and Secant formulae.

1.3 Structural Analysis :

Castiglianio's theorems I and II, unit load method, of consistent deformation applied to beams and pin jointed trusses. Slope-deflection, moment distribution.

Rolling loads and Influences lines : Influences lines for Shear Force and Bending moment at a section of a beam. Criteria for maximum shear force and bending Moment in beams traversed by a system of moving loads. Influences lines for simply supported plane pin jointed trusses.

Arches : Three hinged, two hinged and fixed arches, rib shortening and temperature effects.

Matrix methods of analysis : Force method and displacement method of analysis of indeterminate beams and rigid frames.

Plastic Analysis of beams and frames : Theory of plastic bending, plastic analysis, statical method, Mechanism method.

Unsymmetrical bending : Moment of inertia, product of inertia, position of Neutral Axis and Principal axes, calculation of bending stresses.

2. Design of Structures : Steel, concrete and masonry structures.**2.1 Structural Steel Design :**

Structural steel : Factors of safety and load factors. Riveted, bolted and welded joints and connections. Design of tension and compression members, beams of built up section, riveted and welded plate girders, gantry girders, stanchions with battens and lacings.

2.2 Design of Concrete and Masonry Structures :

Concept of mix design. Reinforced Concrete : Working Stress and Limit State method of design—Recommendations of I. S. codes. design of one way and two way slabs, stair-case slabs, simple and continuous beams of rectangular, T and L sections. compression members under direct load with or without eccentricity.

Cantilever and Counter fort type retaining walls.

Water tanks : Design requirements for Rectangular and circular tanks resting on ground.

Prestressed Concrete : Methods and systems of prestressing, anchorages, Analysis and design of sections for flexure based on working stress, loss of prestress.

Design of brick masonry as per I. S. Codes

3. Fluid Mechanics, open channel flow and Hydraulic Machines :**3.1 Fluid Mechanics :**

Fluid properties and their role in fluid motion, fluid statics including forces acting on plane and curve surfaces.

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Kinematics and Dynamics of Fluid flow : Velocity and accelerations, stream lines, equation of continuity, irrotational and rotational flow, velocity potential and stream functions.

Continuity, momentum, energy equation, Navier Stokes equation, Euler's equation of motion, application to fluid flow problems, pipe flow, sluice gates, weirs.

3.2 Dimensional Analysis and Similitude: Buckingham's Pi-theorem, dimensionless parameters.

3.3 Laminar Flow :

Laminar flow between parallel, stationary and moving plates, flow through tube.

3.4 Boundary layer :

Laminar and turbulent boundary layer on a flat plate, laminar sub-layer, smooth and rough boundaries, drag and lift.

Turbulent flow through pipes : Characteristics of turbulent flow, velocity distribution and variation of pipe friction factor, hydraulic grade line and total energy line.

3.5 Open channel flow :

Uniform and non-uniform flows, momentum and energy correction factors, specific energy and specific force, critical depth, rapidly varied flow, hydraulic jump, gradually varied flow, classification of surface profiles, control section, step method of integration of varied flow equation.

3.6 Hydraulic Machines and Hydropower :

Hydraulic turbines, types classification, Choice of turbines performance parameters, controls, characteristics, specific speed.

Principles of hydropower development.

4. Geotechnical Engineering :

Soil Type and Structure—gradation and particle size distribution—consistency limits.

Water in soil—capillary and structural—effective stress and pore water pressure—permeability concept—field and laboratory determination of permeability—Seepage pressure—quick sand conditions—Shear strength determination—Mohr Coulomb concept.

Compaction of soil—Laboratory and field test.

Compressibility and consolidation concept— consolidation theory—consolidation settlement analysis.

Earth pressure theory and analysis for retaining walls, Application for sheet piles and Braced excavation.

Bearing capacity of soil—approaches for analysis- Field tests—settlement analysis—stability of slope of earth walk.

Subsurface exploration of soils—methods

Foundation—Type and selection criteria for foundation of structures—Design criteria for foundation—Analysis of distribution of stress for footings and pile—pile group action—pile load test.

Ground improvement techniques.

PAPER—II

Government strives to have a workforce which reflects gender balance and women candidates are encouraged to apply.

1. **Construction Technology, Equipment, Planning and Management**

1.1 **Construction Technology**

Engineering Materials :

Physical properties of construction materials with respect to their use in construction—Stones, Bricks and Tiles; Lime, Cement, different types of Mortars and Concrete.

Specific use of ferro cement, fibre reinforced C. C., High strength concrete.

Timber; Properties defects—common preservation treatments.

Use and selection of materials for specific use like Low Cost Housing, Mass Housing, High Rise Buildings.

1.2 **Construction :**

Masonry principles using Brick, stone, Blocks—construction detailing and strength characteristics.

Types of plastering, pointing, flooring, roofing and construction features.

Common repairs in buildings.

Principle of functional planning of building for residents and specific use—Building code provisions.

Basic principles of detailed and approximate estimating—specification writing and rate analysis—principles of valuation of real property.

Machinery for earthwork, concreting and their specific uses—Factors affecting selection of equipments—operating cost of equipments.

1.3 **CONSTRUCTION PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT :**

Construction activity—schedules—organization for construction industry—Quality assurance principles.

Use Basic principle of network—analysis in form of CPM and PERT—their use in construction monitoring, Cost optimization and resource allocation.

Basic principles of Economic analysis and methods.

Project profitability—Basic principles of Boot approach to financial planning-simple toll fixation criteria.

2. **Surveying and Transportation Engineering**

2.1 **Surveying :** Common methods and instruments for distance and angle measurement for CE work—their use in plane table, traverse survey, levelling work, triangulation, contouring and topographical map.

Basic principles of photogrammetry and remote sensing.

2.2 **Railways Engineering :** Permanent way—components, types and their function—Functions and Design constituents of turn and crossing—Necessity of geometric design of track—Design of station and yards.

2.3 **Highway Engineering :**

Principles of Highway alignments—classification and geometrical design elements and standards for

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Roads.

Pavement structure for flexible and rigid pavements—Design principles and methodology of pavements.

Typical construction methods and standards of materials for stabilized soil, WBM, Bituminous works and CC roads.

Surface and sub-surface drainage arrangements for roads—culvert structures.

Pavement distresses and strengthening by overlays.

Traffic surveys and their application in traffic planning—Typical design features for channelized, intersection rotary etc.—signal designs—standard Traffic signs and markings.

3. Hydrology, Water Resources and Engineering :

3.1 Hydrology :

Hydrological cycle, precipitation, evaporation, transpiration, infiltration, overland flow, hydrograph, flood frequency analyses, flood routing through a reservoir, channel flow routing—Muskingam method.

3.2 Ground Water flow :

Specific yield, storage coefficient, coefficient of permeability, confined and unconfined aquifers, aquifers, aquitards, radial flow into a well under confined and unconfined conditions.

3.3 Water Resources Engineering :

Ground and surface water resources, single and multipurpose projects, storage capacity of reservoirs, reservoir losses, reservoir sedimentation.

3.4 Irrigation Engineering :

(i) Water requirements of crops : consumptive use, duty and delta, irrigation methods and their efficiencies.

(ii) Canals : Distribution systems for cannel irrigation, canal capacity, canal losses, alignment of main and distributory canals, most efficient section, lined canals, their design, regime theory, critical shear stress, bed load.

(iii) Water logging : causes and control, salinity.

(iv) Canal structures : Design of head regulators, canal falls, aqueducts, metering flumes and canal outlets.

(v) Diversion head work : Principles and design of weirs on permeable and impermeable foundation, Khosla's theory, energy dissipation.

(vi) Storage works : Types of dams, design, principles of rigid gravity stability analysis.

(vii) Spillways : Spillway types, energy dissipation.

(viii) River training : Objectives of river training, methods of river training.

4. Environmental Engineering

4.1 Water Supply :

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Predicting demand for water, impurities of water and their significance, physical, chemical and bacteriological analysis, waterborne diseases, standards for potable water.

4.2 Intake of Water :

Water treatment: principles of coagulation, flocculation and sedimentation; slow-, rapid-, pressure, filters; chlorination, softening, removal of taste, odour and salinity.

4.3 Sewerage Systems :

Domestic and industrial wastes, store sewage—separate and combined systems, flow through sewers, design of sewers.

4.4 Sewage Characterisation :

BOD, COD, solids, dissolved oxygen, nitrogen and TOC. Standards of disposal in normal water course and on land.

4.5 Sewage Treatment :

Working principles, units, chambers, sedimentation tank, trickling filters, oxidation ponds, activated sludge process, septic tank, disposal of sludge, recycling of waste water.

4.6 Solid waste :

Collection and disposal in rural and urban contexts, management of long-term ill-effects.

5. Environmental pollution :

Sustainable development. Radioactive wastes and disposal. Environmental impact assessment for thermal power plants, mines, river valley projects. Air pollution. Pollution control acts.

COMMERCE AND ACCOUNTANCY

PAPER-I

Accounting and Finance

Accounting, Taxation & Auditing

1. Financing Accounting :

Accounting as a financial information system; Impact of behavioural sciences. Accounting Standards e.g., accounting for Depreciation, Inventories, Research and Development Costs, Long-term Construction Contracts, Revenue Recognition, Fixed Assets, Contingencies, Foreign Exchange Transactions, Investments and Government Grants, Cash Flow Statement, Earnings per Share.

Accounting for Share Capital Transactions including Bonus Shares, Right Shares.

Employees Stock Option and Buy-Back of Securities.

Preparation and Presentation of Company Final Accounts.

Amalgamations, Absorption and Reconstruction of Companies.

2. Cost Accounting :

Nature and functions of cost accounting. Installation of Cost Accounting System. Cost Concepts related to Income Measurement, Profit Planning, Cost Control and Decision Making.

Methods of Costing: Job Costing, Process Costing, Activity Based Costing.

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Volume-cost-Profit Relationship as a tool of Profit Planning.

Incremental Analysis/Differential Costing as a Tool of Pricing Decisions, Product Decisions, Make or Buy Decisions, Shut-Down Decisions etc.

Techniques of Cost Control and Cost Reduction : Budgeting as a Tool of Planning and Control. Standard Costing and Variance Analysis.

Responsibility Accounting and Divisional Performance Measurement.

3. Taxation :

Income Tax: Definitions. Basis of charge; Incomes which do not form part of total income. Simple problems of computation of income (of individuals only) under various heads, i.e., salaries, income from house property, profits and gains from business or profession, capital gains, income from other sources, Income of other persons included in assessee's total income.

Set-off and Carry forward of Loss.

Deductions from gross Total Income.

Salient Features/Provisions Related to VAT and Services Tax.

4. Auditing :

Company Audit: Audit related to Divisible Profits, Dividends, Special investigations, Tax audit.

Audit of banking, Insurance, Non-Profit Organization and Charitable societies/Trusts/Organizations.

Financial Management, Financial Institutions and Markets

1. Financial Management :

Finance Function : Nature, Scope and Objectives of Financial Management : Risk and Return relationship.

Tools of Financial Analysis: Ratio Analysis, Funds-Flow and Cash-Flow Statement.

Capital Budgeting Decisions: Process, Procedures and Appraisal Methods. Risk and Uncertainty Analysis and Methods.

Cost of Capital : concept, Computation of Specific Costs and Weighted Average Cost of Capital. CAPM as a Tool of Determining Cost of Equity Capital.

Financing Decisions: Theories of Capital Structure—Net Income (NI) Approach.

Net Operating Income (NOI) Approach, MM Approach and Traditional Approach. Designing of Capital structure: Types of Leverages (Operating, Financial and Combined), EBIT-EPS Analysis, and other Factors.

Dividend Decisions and Valuation of Firm : Walter's Model, MM Thesis, Gordon's Model Lintner's Model. Factors Affecting Dividend Policy.

Working Capital Management: Planning of Working Capital. Determinants of Working Capital. Components of Working Capital—Cash, Inventory and Receivables.

Corporate Restructuring with focus on Mergers and Acquisitions (Financial aspect only).

2. Financial Markets and Institutions :

Indian Financial System: An Overview

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Money Markets: Participants, Structure and Instruments. Commercial Banks. Reforms in Banking Sector. Monetary and Credit Policy of RBI. RBI as a Regulator.

Capital Market : Primary and Secondary Market. Financial Market Instruments and Innovative Debt Instruments; SEBI as a Regulator.

Financial Services : Mutual Funds, Venture Capital, Credit Rating Agencies, Insurance and IRDA.

PAPER-II

Organisation Theory and Behaviours, Human Resource Management and Industrial Relations

Organisation Theory and Behaviour

1. Organisation Theory :

Nature and Concept of Organisation; External Environment of Organisation—Technological, Social, Political, Economical and Legal; Organizational Goals Primary and Secondary Goals, Single and Multiple Goals; Management by Objectives.

Evolution of Organisation theory : Classical Neo-classical and system approach.

Modern Concepts of Organisation Theory : Organisational Design, Organisational Structure and Organisational Culture.

Organisational Design—Basic Challenges; Differentiation and Intergration Process; Centralization and Decentralization Process; Standardization/Formalization and Mutual Adjustment. Coordinating Formal and Informal Organizations. Mechanistic and Organic Structures.

Designing Organizational structures—Authority and Control; Line and Staff Functions, Specialization and Coordination. Types of Organization Structure—Functional. Matrix Structure, Project Structure. Nature and Basis of Power, Sources of Power, Power Structure and Politics. Impact of Information Technology on Organizational Design and Structure.

Managing Organizational Culture.

2. Organisation Behaviour :

Meaning and Concept; Individual in organization: Personality, Theories, and Determinants; Perception Meaning and Process.

Motivation : Concepts, Theories and Applications. Leadership—Theories and Styles. Quality of Work Life (QWL): Meaning and its impact on Performance, Ways of its Enhancement. Quality Circles (QC)—Meaning and their Importance. Management of Conflicts in Organizations. Transactional Analysis, Organizational Effectiveness, Management of Change.

Human Resources Management and Industrial Relations

1. Human Resources Management (HRM) :

Meaning Nature and Scope of HRM, Human Resource Planning, Job Analysis, Job Description, Job Specification, Recruitment Process, Selection Process, Orientational and Placement, Training and Development Process, Performance Appraisal and 360° Feed Back, Salary and Wage Administration, Job Evaluation, Employee Welfare, Promotions, Transfers and Separations.

2. Industrial Relations (IR) :

Meaning, Nature, Importance and Scope of IR, Formation of Trade Union, Trade Union Legislation, Trade Union Movement in India. Recognition of Trade Unions, Problems of Trade Unions in India.

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Impact of Liberalization on Trade Union Movement.

Nature of Industrial Disputes: Strikes and Lockouts, Causes of Disputes, Prevention and Settlement of Disputes.

Worker's Participation in Management: Philosophy, Rationale, Present Day Status and future Prospects.

Adjudication and Collective Bargaining.

Industrial Relations in Public Enterprises Absenteeism and Labour Turnover in Indian Industries and their Causes and Remedies.

ILO and its Functions.

ECONOMICS

PAPER—I

1. Advanced Micro Economics :

- (a) Marshallian and Walrasian Approaches to Price determination.
- (b) Alternative Distribution Theories : Ricardo, Kaldor, Kalecki.
- (c) Markets Structure : Monopolistic Competition, Duopoly, Oligopoly.
- (d) Modern Welfare Criteria : Pareto Hicks and Scitovsky, Arrow's Impossibility Theorem, A. K. Sen's Social Welfare Function.

2. Advance Macro Economics :

Approaches to Employment Income and Interest Rate determination : Classical, Keynes (IS-LM) curve, Neo-classical synthesis and New classical, Theories of Interest Rate determination and Interest Rate Structure.

3. Money-Banking and Finance :

- (a) Demand for and Supply of Money : Money Multiplier Quantity Theory of Money (Fisher, Pigou and Friedman) and Keynes' Theory on Demand for Money, Goals and Instruments of Monetary Management in Closed and Open Economies. Relation between the Central Bank and the Treasury. Proposal for ceiling on growth rate of money.
- (b) Public Finance and its Role in market economy : in stabilization of supply, allocation of resources and in distribution and development. Sources of Government revenue, forms of Taxes and Subsidies, their incidence and effects. Limits to taxation, loans, crowding-out effects and limits to borrowings. Public expenditure and its effects.

4. International Economics :

- (a) Old and New theories of International Trade.
 - (i) Comparative advantage,
 - (ii) Terms of Trade and offer curve.
 - (iii) Product cycle and Strategic trade theories.
 - (iv) Trade as an engine of growth and theories of underdevelopment in an open economy.

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- (b) Forms of protection : Tariff and quota.
- (c) Balance of Payments Adjustments : Alternative Approaches.
 - (i) Price versus income, income adjustments under fixed exchange rates.
 - (ii) Theories of Policy mix.
 - (iii) Exchange rate adjustments under capital mobility.
 - (iv) Floating Rates and their implications for developing Countries: Currency Boards.
 - (v) Trade Policy and Developing Countries.
 - (vi) BOP, adjustments and Policy Coordination in open economy macro-model.
 - (vii) Speculative attacks.
 - (viii) Trade Blocks and Monetary Unions.
 - (ix) WTO : Trims, TRIPS, Domestic Measures, Different Rounds of WTO talks.

5. **Growth and Development:**

- (a)
 - (i) Theories of growth : Harrod's model;
 - (ii) Lewis model of development with surplus labour.
 - (iii) Balanced Unbalanced Growth.
 - (iv) human capitals and Economic Growth.
 - (v) Research and Development and Economic Growth.
- (b) Process of Economic Development of less developed countries: Myrdal and Kuznets on economic development and structural change: Role of Agriculture in Economic Development of less developed countries.
- (c) Economic Development and International Trade and Investment, Role of Multinationals.
- (d) Planning and economic Development: changing role of Markets and Planning, Private-Public Partnership.
- (e) Welfare indicators and measures of growth—Human development indices. The basic needs approach.
- (f) Development and Environmental Sustainability—Renewable and Non Renewable Resources, Environmental Degradation, Intergenerational equity development.

PAPER-II

Indian Economy in Pre-Independence Era :

Land System and its changes, Commercialization of agriculture Drain theory, Laissez faire theory and critique. Manufacture and Transport: Jute, Cotton, Railways, Money and Credit.

Indian Economy after Independence :

- A. The Pre-Liberalization Era :
 - (i) Contribution of Vakil, Gadgil and V.K.R.V. Rao.
 - (ii) Agriculture: Land Reforms and land tenure system, Green Revolution and capital formation in agriculture.

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(iii) Industry Trends in composition and growth, Role of public and private sector, Small scale and cottage industries.

(iv) National and Per capita income : patterns, trends, aggregate and Sectoral composition and changes therein.

(v) Broad factors determining National Income and distribution, Measures of poverty, Trends in poverty and inequality.

B. The Post Liberalization Era :

(i) New Economic Reform and Agriculture: Agriculture and WTO, Food processing, subsidies, Agricultural prices and public distribution system, Impact of public expenditure on agricultural growth.

(ii) New Economic Policy and Industry: Strategy of industrialization, Privatization, Disinvestments, Role of foreign direct investment and multinationals.

(iii) New Economic Policy and Trade: Intellectual property rights : Implications of TRIPS, TRIMS, GATS and new EXIM policy.

(iv) New Exchange Rate Regime: Partial and full convertibility, Capital account convertibility.

(v) New Economic Policy and Public Finance : Fiscal Responsibility Act, Twelfth Finance Commission and Fiscal Federalism and Fiscal Consolidation.

(vi) New Economic Policy and Monetary system. Role of RBI under the new regime.

(vii) Planning: From central Planning to indicative planning, Relation between planning and markets for growth and decentralized planning: 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments.

(viii) New Economic Policy and Employment: Employment and poverty, Rural wages, Employment Generation, Poverty alleviation schemes, New Rural, Employment Guarantee Scheme.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

PAPER-I

1. Circuits—Theory :

Circuit components; network graphs; KCL, KVL; Circuit analysis methods : nodal analysis, mesh analysis; basic network theorems and applications; transient analysis : RL, RC and RLC circuits; sinusoidal steady state analysis; resonant circuits; coupled circuits; balanced 3-phase circuits. Two-port networks.

2. Signals and Systems :

Representation of continuous-time and discrete-time signals and systems; LTI systems; convolution; impulse response; time-domain analysis of LTI systems based on convolution and differential/difference equations. Fourier transform, Laplace transform, Z-transform, Transfer function. Sampling and recovery of signals DFT, FFT Processing of analog signals through discrete-time systems.

3. E.M. Theory :

Maxwell's equations, wave propagation in bounded media. Boundary conditions, reflection and refraction of plane waves. Transmission lines : travelling and standing waves, impedance matching, Smith chart.

4. Analog Electronics :

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Characteristics and equivalent circuits (large and small-signal) of Diode, BJT, JFET and MOSFET. Diode circuits : Clipping, clamping, rectifier. Biasing and bias stability. FET amplifiers. Current mirror; Amplifiers : single and multi-stage, differential, operational feedback and power. Analysis of amplifiers; frequency-response of amplifiers. OPAMP circuits. Filters; sinusoidal oscillators : criterion for oscillation; single-transistor and OPAMP configurations. Function generators and wave-shaping circuits. Linear and switching power supplies.

5. Digital Electronics :

Boolean algebra; minimisation of Boolean functions; logic gates; digital IC families (DTL, TTL, ECL, MOS, CMOS). Combinational circuits : arithmetic circuits, code converters, multiplexers and decoders. Sequential circuits: latches and flip-flops, counters and shift-registers. Comparators, timers, multivibrators. Sample and hold circuits, ADCs and DACs. Semiconductor memories. Logic implementation using programmable devices (ROM, PLA, FPGA).

6. Energy Conversion :

Principles of electromechanical energy conversion : Torque and emf in rotating machines. DC machines : characteristics and performance analysis; starting and speed control of motors. Transformers : principles of operation and analysis; regulation, efficiency; 3-phase transformers. 3-phase induction machines and synchronous machines : characteristics and performance analysis; speed control.

7. Power Electronics and Electric Drives :

Semi-conductor power devices : diode, transistor, thyristor, triac, GTO and MOSFET-static characteristics and principles of operation; triggering circuits; phase control rectifiers; bridge converters : fully-controlled and half-controlled; principles of thyristor choppers and inverters; DC-DC converters; Switch mode inverter; basic concepts of speed control of dc and ac motor drives applications of variable-speed drives.

8. Analog Communication :

Random variables : continuous, discrete; probability, probability functions. Statistical averages; probability models; Random signals and noise : white noise, noise equivalent bandwidth; signal transmission with noise; signal to noise ratio. Linear CW modulation : Amplitude modulation : DSB, DSB-SC and SSB. Modulators and Demodulators; Phase and Frequency modulation : PM & FM signals; narrow band FM; generation & detection of FM and PM, Deemphasis, Preemphasis. CW modulation system : Superhetrodyne receivers, AM receivers, communication receivers, FM receivers, phase locked loop, SSB receiver Signal to noise ratio calculation for AM and FM receivers.

PAPER II

1. Control Systems :

Elements of control systems; block-diagram representations; open-loop & closed-loop systems; principles and applications of feed-back. Control system components. LTI systems : time-domain and transform-domain analysis. Stability : Routh Hurwitz criterion, root-loci, Bode-plots and polar plots, Nyquist's criterion; Design of lead-lag compensators. Proportional, PI, PID controllers. State-variable representation and analysis of control systems.

2. Microprocessors and Microcomputers :

PC organisation; CPU, instruction set, register setting diagram, programming, interrupts, memory interfacing, I/O interfacing, programmable peripheral devices.

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3. Measurement and Instrumentation :

Error analysis; measurement of current voltage, power, energy, power-factor, resistance, inductance, capacitance and frequency; bridge measurements. Signal conditioning circuit; Electronic measuring instruments : multimeter, CRO, digital voltmeter, frequency counter, Q-meter, spectrum-analyser, distortion-meter. Transducers : thermocouple, thermistor, LVDT, strain-gauge, piezo-electric crystal.

4. Power Systems: Analysis and Control :

Steady-state performance of overhead transmission lines and cables; principles of active and reactive power transfer and distribution; per-unit quantities; bus admittance and impedance matrices; load flow; voltage control and power factor correction; economic operation; symmetrical components, analysis of symmetrical and unsymmetrical faults. Concepts of system stability : swing curves and equal area criterion. Static VAR system. Basic concepts of HVDC transmission.

5. Power System Protection :

Principles of overcurrent, differential and distance protection. Concept of solid state relays. Circuit breakers. Computer aided protection : introduction; line, bus, generator, transformer protection; numeric relays and application of DSP to protection.

6. Digital Communication :

Pulse code modulation (PCM), differential pulse code modulation (DPCM), delta modulation (DM), Digital modulation and demodulation schemes : amplitude, phase and frequency keying schemes (ASK, PSK, FSK). Error control coding : error detection and correction, linear block codes, convolution codes. Information measure and source coding. Data networks, 7-layer architecture.

GEOGRAPHY**PAPER I****PRINCIPLES OF GEOGRAPHY****Physical Geography :**

1. GEOMORPHOLOGY : Factors controlling landform development; endogenetic and exogenetic forces; Origin and evolution of the earth's crusts; Fundamentals of geomagnetism; Physical conditions of the earth's interior; Geosynclines; Continental drift; Isostasy; Plate tectonics; Recent views on mountain building; Volcanicity; Earthquakes and Tsunamis; Concepts of geomorphic cycles and Land scape development; Denudation chronology; Channel morphology; Erosion surfaces; Slope development; Applied Geomorphology; Geomorphology, economic geology and environment.

2. Climatology : Temperature and pressure belts of the world; Heat budget of the earth; Atmospheric circulation; Atmospheric stability and instability. Planetary and local winds; Monsoons and jet streams; Air masses and fronts; Temperate and tropical cyclones; Types and distribution of precipitation; Weather and Climate; Koppen's Thornthwaite's and Trewartha's classification of world climate; Hydrological cycle; Global climatic change, and role and response of man in climatic changes Applied climatology and Urban climate.

3. Oceanography : Bottom topography of the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans; Temperature and salinity of the oceans; Heat and salt budgets, Ocean deposits; Waves, currents and tides; Marine resources; biotic, mineral and energy resources; Coral reefs coral bleaching; Sea-level changes; Law of the sea and marine pollution.

4. Biogeography : Genesis of soils; Classification and distribution of soils; Soil profile; Soil erosion,

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Degradation and conservation; Factors influencing world distribution of plants and animals; Problems of deforestation and conservation measures; Social forestry, agro-forestry; Wild life; Major gene pool centres.

5.= Environmental Geography : Principle ecology; Human ecological adaptations; Influence of man on ecology and environment; Global and regional ecological changes and imbalances; Ecosystem their management and conservation; Environmental degradation, management and conservation; Biodiversity and sustainable development; Environmental policy; Environmental hazards and remedial measures; Environmental education and legislation.

Human Geography :

1. Perspectives in Human Geography : Areal differentiation; Regional synthesis; Dichotomy and dualism; Environmentalism; Quantitative revolution and locational analysis; Radical, behavioural, human and welfare approaches; Languages, religions and secularisation; Cultural regions of the world; Human development index.

2. Economic Geography : World economic development: measurement and problems; World resources and their distribution; Energy crisis; the limits to growth; World agriculture: typology of agricultural regions; Agricultural inputs and productivity; Food and nutrition problems; Food security; famine: causes, effects and remedies; World industries: location patterns and problems; Patterns of world trade.

3. Population and Settlement Geography : Growth and distribution of world population; Demographic attributes; Causes and consequences of migration; Concepts of over-under-and optimum population; Population theories, world population problems and policies, Social well-being and quality of life; Population as social capital.

Types and patterns of rural settlements; Environmental issues in rural settlements; Hierarchy of urban settlements; Urban morphology; Concept of primate city and rank-size rule; Functional classification of towns; Sphere of urban influence; Rural-urban fringe; Satellite towns; Problems and remedies of urbanization; Sustainable development of cities.

4. regional Planning : Concept of a region; Types of regions and methods of regionalisation; Growth centres and growth poles; Regional imbalances; Regional development strategies; Environmental issues in regional planning; Planning for sustainable development.

5. Models, Theories and Laws in Human Geography : System analysis in Human geography; Malthusian, Marxian and demographic transition models; Central Place theories of Christaller and Losch; Perroux and Boudeville; Von Thunen's model of agricultural location; Weber's model of industrial location; Ostov's model of stages of growth. Heart-land and Rimland theories; Laws of international boundaries and frontiers.

PAPER II

GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

1. Physical Setting : Space relationship of India with neighbouring countries; Structure and relief; Drainage system and watersheds; Physiographic regions; Mechanism of Indian monsoons and rainfall patterns; Tropical cyclones and western disturbances; Floods and droughts; Climatic regions; Natural vegetation, Soil types and their distributions.

2. Resources : Land, surface and ground water, energy, minerals, biotic and marine resources, Forest and wild life resources and their conservation; Energy crisis.

3. Agriculture : Infrastructure: irrigation, seeds, fertilizers, power; Institutional factors; land holdings, land tenure and land reforms; Cropping pattern, agricultural productivity, agricultural intensity, crop combination, land capability; Agro and social-forestry; Green revolution and its socio-economic and

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ecological implications; Significance of dry farming; Livestock resources and white revolution; Aqua-culture; Sericulture, Agriculture and poultry; Agricultural regionalisation; Agro-climatic zones; Agro-ecological regions.

4. Industry : Evolution of industries; Locational factors of cotton, jute, textile, iron and steel, aluminium, fertiliser, paper, chemical and pharmaceutical, automobile, cottage and agro-based industries; Industrial houses and complexes including public sector undertakings; Industrial regionalisation; New industrial policy; Multinationals and liberalisation; Special Economic Zones; Tourism including ecotourism.

5. Transport, Communication and Trade : Road, railway, waterway, airway and pipeline net works and their complementary roles in regional development; Growing importance of ports on national and foreign trade; Trade balance; Trade Policy; Export processing zones; Developments in communication and information technology and their impacts on economy and society; Indian space programme.

6. Cultural Setting : Historical Perspective of Indian Society; Racial linguistic and ethnic diversities; religious minorities; Major tribes, tribal areas and their problems; Cultural regions; Growth, distribution and density of population; Demographic attributes: sex-ratio, age structure, literacy rate, work-force, dependency ratio, longevity; migration (inter-regional, interaregional and international) and associated problems; Population problems and policies; Health indicators.

7. Settlements : Types, patterns and morphology of rural settlements; Urban developments; Morphology of Indian cities; Functional classification of Indian cities; Conurbations and metropolitan regions; Urban sprawl; Slums and associated problems; Town planning; Problems of urbanisation and remedies.

8. Regional Development and Planning: Experience of regional planning in India; Five Year Plans; Integrated rural development programmes; Panchayati Raj and decentralised planning; Command area development; Watershed management; Planning for backward area, desert, drought-prone, hill tribal area development; Multi-level planning; Regional planning and development of island territories.

9. Political Aspects : Geographical basis of Indian federalism; State reorganisation; Emergence of new states; Regional consciousness and inter-state issues; International boundary of India and related issues; Cross-border terrorism; India's role in world affairs; Geopolitics of South Asia and Indian Ocean realm.

10. Contemporary Issues : 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; Linkage of rivers; Globalisation and Indian economy.

NOTE : Candidates will be required to answer one compulsory map question pertinent to subjects covered by this paper.

GEOLOGY

PAPER I

1. General Geology :

The Solar System, meteorites, origin and interior of the earth and age of earth; Volcanoes—causes and products, Volcanic belts. Earthquakes—causes, effects, seismic zone of India; Island arcs, trenches. Government strives to have a workforce which reflects gender balance and women candidates are encouraged to apply.

and mid-ocean ridges; Continental drift; Seafloor spreading, plate tectonics. Isostasy.

2. Geomorphology and Remote Sensing :

Basic concepts of geomorphology. Weathering and soil formations; Landforms, slopes and drainage. Geomorphic cycles and their interpretation. Morphology and its relation to structures and lithology; Coastal geomorphology; Applications of geomorphology in mineral prospecting, civil engineering; hydrology and environmental studies; Geomorphology of Indian sub-continent.

Aerial photographs and their interpretation—merits and limitations; The Electromagnetic spectrum. Orbiting Satellites and Sensor Systems. Indian Remote Sensing Satellites. Satellite data products; Applications of remote sensing in geology; The Geographic Information System (GIS) and Global Positioning System (GPS)—its applications.

3. Structural Geology :

Principles of geologic mapping and map reading, projection diagrams, Stress and strain ellipsoid and stress-strain relationships of elastic, plastic and viscous materials; Strain markers in deformed rocks. Behaviour of minerals and rocks under deformation conditions. Folds and faults classification and mechanics; Structural analysis of folds, foliations, lineations, joints and faults, unconformities; Time-relationship between crystallization and deformation.

4. Paleontology :

Species—definition and nomenclature; Megafossils and Microfossils. Modes of preservation of fossils; Different kinds of microfossils; Application of microfossils in correlation, petroleum exploration, paleoclimatic and paleoceanographic studies; Evolutionary trend in Hominidae, Equidae and Proboscidae. Siwalik fauna.

Gondwana flora and fauna and its importance; Index fossils and their significance.

5. Indian Stratigraphy :

Classification of stratigraphic sequences: lithostratigraphic, biostratigraphic, chrono-stratigraphic and magnetostratigraphic and their interrelationships; Distribution and classification of Precambrian rocks of India; Study of stratigraphic distribution and lithology of Phanerozoic rocks of India with reference to fauna, flora and economic importance. Major boundary problems—Cambrian/ Precambrian, Permian/Triassic, Cretaceous/Tertiary and Pliocene/Pleistocene; Study of climatic conditions, paleogeography and igneous activity in the Indian sub-continent in the geological past. Tectonic framework of India. Evolution of the Himalayas.

6. Hydrogeology and Engineering Geology :

Hydrologic cycle and genetic classification of water; Movement of subsurface water; Springs; Porosity, permeability, hydraulic conductivity, transmissivity and storage coefficient, classification of aquifers; Water-bearing characteristics of rocks; Groundwater chemistry. Salt water intrusion. Types of wells. Drainage basin morphometry; Exploration for groundwater; Groundwater recharge; Problems and management of groundwater; Rainwater harvesting; Engineering properties of rocks; Geological investigations for dams, tunnels highways, railway and bridges; Rock as construction material; Landslides causes, prevention and rehabilitation; Earthquake-resistant structures.

PAPER II

1. Mineralogy :

Classification of crystals into systems and classes of symmetry; International system of crystallographic notation; Use of projection diagrams to represent crystal symmetry; Elements of X-ray
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crystallography.

Physical and chemical characters of rock forming silicate mineral groups; Structural classification of silicates; Common minerals of igneous and metamorphic rocks; Minerals of the carbonate, phosphate, sulphide and halide groups; Clay minerals.

Optical properties of common rock forming minerals; Pleochroism, extinction angle, double refraction, birefringence, twinning and dispersion in minerals.

2. Igneous and Metamorphic Petrology :

Generation and crystallisation of magmas. Crystallisation of albite—anorthite, diopside—anorthite and diopside—wollastonite—silica systems. Bowen's Reaction Principle; Magmatic differentiation and assimilation. Petrogenetic significance of the textures and structures of igneous rocks. Petrography and petrogenesis of granite, syenite, diorite, basic and ultrabasic groups, charnockite, anorthosite and alkaline rocks. Carbonatites. Deccan volcanic province.

Types and agents of metamorphism. Metamorphic grades and zones; Phase rule. Facies of regional and contact metamorphism; ACF and AKF diagrams; Textures and structures of metamorphic rocks. Metamorphism of arenaceous, argillaceous and basic rocks; Minerals assemblages. Retrograde metamorphism; Metasomatism and granitisation, migmatites. Granulite terrains of India.

3. Sedimentary Petrology :

Sedimentation and Sedimentary rocks: Processes of formation; diagenesis and lithification; Clastic and non-clastic rocks-their classification, petrography and depositional environment; Sedimentary facies and provenance. Sedimentary structures and their significance. Heavy minerals and their significance. Sedimentary basins of India.

4. Economic Geology :

Ore, ore mineral and gangue, tenor of ore. Classification of ore deposits; Processes of formation of mineral deposits; Controls of ore localisation; Ore textures and structures; Metallogenic epochs and provinces; Geology of the important Indian deposits of aluminium, chromium, copper, gold, iron, lead, zinc, manganese, titanium, uranium and thorium and industrial minerals; Deposits of coal and petroleum in India, National Mineral Policy; Conservation and utilization of mineral resources. Marine mineral resources and Law of Sea.

5. Mining Geology :

Methods of prospecting—geological, geophysical, geochemical and geobotanical; Techniques of sampling. Estimation of reserves of ore; Methods of exploration and mining-metallic ores, industrial minerals, marine mineral resources and building stones. Mineral beneficiation and ore dressing.

6. Geochemistry and Environmental Geology :

Cosmic abundance of elements. Composition of the planets and meteorites. Structure and composition of earth and distribution of elements. Trace elements. Elements of crystal chemistry-types of chemical bonds, coordination number. Isomorphism and polymorphism. Elementary thermodynamics.

Natural hazards—floods, mass wasting, coastal hazards, earthquakes and volcanic activity and mitigation; Environmental impact of urbanization, mining, industrial and radioactive waste disposal, use of fertilizers, dumping of mine waste and fly-ash. Pollution of ground and surface water, marine pollution. Environment protection—legislative measures in India; Sea level changes: causes and impact.

HISTORY

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PAPER I

1. Sources

Archaeological sources :

Exploration, excavation, epigraphy, numismatics, monuments.

Literary sources:

Indigenous: Primary and secondary; poetry, scientific literature, literature, literature in regional languages, religious literature.

Foreign account: Greek, Chinese and Arab writers.

2. Pre-history and Proto-history :

Geographical factors; hunting and gathering (paleolithic and mesolithic); Beginning of agriculture (neolithic and chalcolithic).

3. Indus Valley Civilization :

Origin, date, extent, characteristics-decline, survival and significance, art and architecture.

4. Megalithic Cultures :

Distribution of pastoral and farming cultures outside the Indus, Development of community life, Settlements, Development of agriculture, Crafts, Pottery, and Iron industry.

5. Aryans and Vedic Period :

Expansions of Aryans in India :

Vedic Period: Religious and philosophic literature; Transformation from Rig Vedic period to the later Vedic period; Political, social and economical life; Significance of the Vedic Age; Evolution of Monarchy and Varna system.

6. Period of Mahajanapadas :

Formation of States (Mahajanapada): Republics and monarchies; Rise of urban centres; Trade routes; Economic growth; Introduction of coinage; Spread of Jainism and Buddhism; Rise of Magadha and Nandas.

Iranian and Macedonian invasions and their impact.

7. Mauryan Empire :

Foundation of the Mauryan Empire, Chandragupta, Kautilya and Arthashastra; Ashoka; Concept of Dharma; Edicts; Polity, Administration, Economy; Art, architecture and sculpture; External contacts; Religion; Spread of religion; Literature.

Disintegration of the empire; Sungas and Kanvas.

8. Post-Mauryan Period (Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Kushanas, Western Kshatrapas) :

Contact with outside world; growth of urban centres, economy, coinage, development of religions, Mahayana, social conditions, art, architecture, culture, literature and science.

9. Early State and Society in Eastern India, Deccan and South India:

Kharavela, The Satavahanas, Tamil States of the Sangam Age; Administration, Economy, land grants, coinage, trade guilds and urban centres; Buddhist centres; Sangam literature and culture; Art and architecture.

10. Guptas, Vakatakas and Vardhanas:

Polity and administration, Economic conditions, Coinage of the Guptas, Land grants, Decline of urban Government strives to have a workforce which reflects gender balance and women candidates are encouraged to apply.

centres, Indian feudalism, Caste system, Position of women, Education and educational institutions; Nalanda, Vikramshila and Vallabhi, Literature, scientific literature, art and architecture.

11. Regional States during Gupta Era:

The Kadambas, Pallavas, Chalukyas of Badami; Polity and Administration, Trade guilds, Literature; growth of Vaishnava and Saiva religions. Tamil Bhakti movement, Shankaracharya; Vedanta; Institutions of temple and temple architecture; Palas, Senas, Rashtrakutas, Paramaras, Polity and administration; Cultural aspects. Arab conquest of Sind; Alberuni, The Chalukyas of Kalyana, Cholas, Hoysalas, Pandyas; Polity and Administration; Local Government; Growth of art and architecture, religious sects, Institution of temple and Mathas, Agraharas, education and literature, economy and society.

12. Themes in Early Indian Cultural History:

Languages and texts, major stages in the evolution of art and architecture, major philosophical thinkers and schools, ideas in Science and Mathematics.

13. Early Medieval India, 750-1200:

- Polity: Major political developments in Northern India and the peninsula, origin and the rise of Rajputs.
- The Cholas: administration, village economy and society “Indian Feudalism”.
- Agrarian economy and urban settlements.
- Trade and commerce.
- Society: the status of the Brahman and the new social order.
- Condition of women.
- Indian science and technology.

14. Cultural Traditions in India, 750-1200:

- Philosophy: Shankaracharya and Vedanta, Ramanuja and Vishishtadvaita, Madhva and Brahma-Mimamsa.
- Religion: Forms and features of religion, Tamil devotional cult, growth of Bhakti, Islam and its arrival in India, Sufism.
- Literature: Literature in Sanskrit, growth of Tamil literature, literature in the newly developing languages, Kalhan's Rajtarangini, Alberuni's India.
- Art and Architecture: Temple architecture, sculpture, painting.

15. The Thirteenth Century:

- Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate: The Ghurian invasions - factors behind Ghurian success.
- Economic, Social and cultural consequences.
- Foundation of Delhi Sultanate and early Turkish Sultans.
- Consolidation: The rule of Iltutmish and Balban.

16. The Fourteenth Century:

- “The Khalji Revolution”.
- Alauddin Khalji: Conquests and territorial expansion, agrarian and economic measure.
- Muhammad Tughluq: Major projects, agrarian measures, bureaucracy of Muhammad Tughluq.
- Firuz Tughluq: Agrarian measures, achievements in civil engineering and public works, decline of the Government strives to have a workforce which reflects gender balance and women candidates are encouraged to apply.

Sultanate, foreign contacts and Ibn Battuta's account.

17. Society, Culture and Economy in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries:

— Society: composition of rural society, ruling classes, town dwellers, women, religious classes, caste and slavery under the Sultanate, Bhakti movement, Sufi movement.

— Culture: Persian literature, literature in the regional languages of North India, literature in the languages of South India, Sultanate architecture and new structural forms, painting, evolution of a composite culture.

— Economy: Agricultural Production, rise of urban economy and non-agricultural production, trade and commerce.

18. The Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Century-Political Developments and Economy:

— Rise of Provincial Dynasties : Bengal, Kashmir (Zainul Abedin), Gujarat.

— Malwa, Bahmanids.

— The Vijayanagara Empire.

— Lodis.

— Mughal Empire, first phase : Babur, Humayun.

— The Sur Empire : Sher Shah's administration.

— Portuguese colonial enterprise, Bhakti and Sufi Movements.

19. The Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Century- Society and culture:

— Regional cultures specificities.

— Literary traditions.

— Provincial architectural.

— Society, culture, literature and the arts in Vijayanagara Empire.

20. Akbar:

— Conquests and consolidation of empire.

— Establishment of *jagir* and *mansab* systems.

— Rajput policy.

— Evolution of religious and social outlook. Theory of *Sulh-i-kul* and religious policy.

— Court patronage of art and technology.

21. Mughal Empire in the Seventeenth Century:

— Major administrative policies of Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb.

— The Empire and the Zamindars.

— Religious policies of Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb.

— Nature of the Mughal State.

— Late Seventeenth Century crisis and the revolts.

— The Ahom kingdom.

— Shivaji and the early Maratha Kingdom.

22. Economy and society, in the 16th and 17th Centuries:

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- Population Agricultural and craft production.
- Towns, commerce with Europe through Dutch, English and French companies : a trade revolution.
- Indian mercantile classes. Banking, insurance and credit systems.
- Conditions of peasants, Condition of Women.
- Evolution of the Sikh community and the Khalsa Panth.

23. Culture during Mughal Empire:

- Persian histories and other literature.
- Hindi and religious literatures.
- Mughal architecture.
- Mughal painting.
- Provincial architecture and painting.
- Classical music.
- Science and technology.

24. The Eighteenth Century:

- Factors for the decline of the Mughal Empire.
- The regional principalities: Nizam's Deccan, Bengal, Awadh.
- Maratha ascendancy under the Peshwas.
- The Maratha fiscal and financial system.
- Emergence of Afghan power Battle of Panipat, 1761.
- State of, political, cultural and economic, on eve of the British conquest.

PAPER-II

1. European Penetration into India:

The Early European Settlements; The Portuguese and the Dutch; The English and the French East India Companies; Their struggle for supremacy; Carnatic Wars; Bengal-The conflict between the English and the Nawabs of Bengal; Siraj and the English; The Battle of Plassey; Significance of Plassey.

2. British Expansion in India:

Bengal-Mir Jafar and Mir Kasim; The Battle of Buxar; Mysore; The Marathas; The three Anglo-Maratha Wars; The Punjab.

3. Early Structure of the British Raj:

The Early administrative structure; From diarchy to direct control; The Regulating Act (1773); The Pitt's India Act (1784); The Charter Act (1833); The Voice of free trade and the changing character of British colonial rule; The English utilitarian and India.

4. Economic Impact of British Colonial Rule:

(a) Land revenue settlements in British India; The Permanent Settlement; Ryotwari Settlement; Mahalwari Settlement; Economic impact of the revenue arrangements; Commercialization of agriculture; Rise of landless agrarian labourers; Impoverishment of the rural society.

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(b)=Dislocation of traditional trade and commerce; De-industrialisation; Decline of traditional crafts; Drain of wealth; Economic transformation of India; Railroad and communication network including telegraph and postal services; Famine and poverty in the rural interior; European business enterprise and its limitations.

5. Social and Cultural Developments:

The state of indigenous education, its dislocation; Orientalist-Anglicist controversy, The introduction of western education in India; The rise of press, literature and public opinion; The rise of modern vernacular literature; Progress of Science; Christian missionary activities in India.

6. Social and Religious Reform Movements in Bengal and Other Areas:

Ram Mohan Roy, The Brahmo Movement; Devendranath Tagore; Iswarchandra Vidyasagar; The Young Bengal Movement; Dayanada Saraswati; The social reform movements in India including Sati, widow remarriage, child marriage etc.; The contribution of Indian renaissance to the growth of modern India; Islamic revivalism-the Feraizi and Wahabi Movements.

7. Indian Response to British Rule:

Peasant movement and tribal uprisings in the 18th and 19th centuries including the Rangpur Dhing (1783), the Kol Rebellion (1832), the Mopla Rebellion in Malabar (1841-1920), the Santal Hul (1855), Indigo Rebellion (1859-60), Deccan Uprising (1875) and the Munda Ulgulan (1899-1900); The Great Revolt of 1857—Origin, character, casuses of failure, the consequences; The shift in the character of peasant uprisings in the post-1857 period; the peasant movements of the 1920s and 1930s.

8. Factors leading to the birth of Indian Nationalism; Politics of Association; The Foundation of the Indian National Congress; The Safety-valve thesis relating to the birth of the Congress; Programme and objectives of Early Congress; the social composition of early Congress leadership; the Moderates and Extremists; The Partition of Bengal (1905); The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal; the economic and political aspects of Swadeshi Movement; The beginning of revolutionary extremism in India.

9. Rise of Gandhi; Character of Gandhian nationalism; Gandhi's popular appeal; Rowlatt Satyagraha; the Khilafat Movement; the Non-cooperation Movement; National politics from the end of the Non-cooperation movement to the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement; the two phases of the Civil Disobedience Movement; Simon Commission; The Nehru Report; the Round Table Conferences; Nationalism and the Peasant Movements; Nationalism and Working class movements; Women and Indian youth and students in Indian politics (1885-1947); the election of 1937 and the formation of ministries; Cripps Mission; the Quit India Movement; the Wavell Plan; The Cabinet Mission.

10. Constitutional Developments in the Colonial India between 1858 and 1935.

11. Other strands in the National Movement.

The Revolutionaries: Bengal, the Punjab, Maharashtra, U.P. the Madras Presidency, Outside India.

The Left; The Left within the Congress: Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress Socialist Party; the Communist Party of India, other left parties.

12. Politics of Separatism; the Muslim League; the Hindu Mahasabha; Communalism and the politics of partition; Transfer of power; Independence.

13. Consolidation as a Nation; Nehru's Foreign Policy; India and her neighbours (1947-1964); The linguistic reorganisation of States (1935-1947); Regionalism and regional inequality; Integration of Princely States; Princes in electoral politics; the Question of National Language.

14. Caste and Ethnicity after 1947; Backward Castes and Tribes in post-colonial electoral politics; Dalit movements.

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15. 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.

16. Enlightenment and Modern ideas:

- (i) Major Ideas of Enlightenment : Kant, Rousseau.
- (ii) Spread of Enlightenment in the colonies.
- (iii) Rise of socialist ideas (up to Marx); spread of Marxian Socialism.

17. Origins of Modern Politics :

- (i) European States System.
- (ii) American Revolution and the Constitution.
- (iii) French Revolution and Aftermath, 1789-1815.
- (iv) American Civil War with reference to Abraham Lincoln and the abolition of slavery.
- (v) British Democratic politics, 1815-1850 : Parliamentary Reformers, Free Traders, Chartists.

18. Industrialization :

- (i) English Industrial Revolution : Causes and Impact on Society.
- (ii) Industrialization in other countries : USA, Germany, Russia, Japan.
- (iii) Industrialization and Globalization.

19. Nation-State System :

- (i) Rise of Nationalism in 19th century.
- (ii) Nationalism : State-building in Germany and Italy.
- (iii) Disintegration of Empires in the face of the emergence of nationalities across the World.

20. Imperialism and Colonialism :

- (i) South and South-East Asia.
- (ii) Latin America and South Africa.
- (iii) Australia.
- (iv) Imperialism and free trade: Rise of neo-imperialism.

21. Revolution and Counter-Revolution :

- (i) 19th Century European revolutions.
- (ii) The Russian Revolution of 1917-1921.
- (iii) Fascist Counter-Revolution, Italy and Germany.
- (iv) The Chinese Revolution of 1949.

22. World Wars :

- (i) 1st and 2nd World Wars as Total Wars : Societal implications.
- (ii) World War I : Causes and Consequences.
- (iii) World War II : Causes and Consequences.

23. The World after World War II:

- (i) Emergence of Two power blocs.

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- (ii) Emergence of Third World and non-alignment.
- (iii) UNO and the global disputes.

24. Liberation from Colonial Rule :

- (i) Latin America-Bolivar.
- (ii) Arab World-Egypt.
- (iii) Africa-Apartheid to Democracy.
- (iv) South-East Asia-Vietnam.

25. Decolonization and Underdevelopment :

- (i) Factors constraining Development ; Latin America, Africa.

26. Unification of Europe :

- (i) Post War Foundations ; NATO and European Community.
- (ii) Consolidation and Expansion of European Community
- (iii) European Union.

27. Disintegration of Soviet Union and the Rise of the Unipolar World :

- (i) Factors leading to the collapse of Soviet Communism and Soviet Union, 1985-1991.
- (ii) Political Changes in East Europe 1989-2001.
- (iii) End of the Cold War and US Ascendancy in the World as the lone superpower.

LAW

PAPER-I

Constitutional and administrative Law :

1. Constitution and Constitutionalism: The distinctive features of the Constitution.
2. Fundamental Rights—Public interest litigation; Legal Aid; Legal services authority.
3. Relationship between Fundamental rights, Directive principles and Fundamental duties.
4. Constitutional Position of the President and relation with the Council of Ministers.
5. Governor and his powers.
6. Supreme Court and the High Courts:
 - (a) Appointments and transfer.
 - (b) Powers, functions and jurisdiction.
7. Centre, States and local bodies:
 - (a) Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States.
 - (b) Local Bodies.
 - (c) Administrative relationship among Union, State and Local Bodies.
 - (d) Eminent domain-State property-common property-community property.
8. Legislative powers, privileges and immunities.
9. Services under the Union and the States:

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- (a) Recruitment and conditions of services; Constitutional safeguards; Administrative tribunals.
- (b) Union Public Service Commission and State Public Service Commissions—Power and functions.
- (c) Election Commission—Power and functions.
- 10. Emergency provisions.
- 11. Amendment of the Constitution.
- 12. Principle of Natural Justice—Emerging trends and judicial approach.
- 13. Delegated legislation and its constitutionality.
- 14. Separation of powers and constitutional governance.
- 15. Judicial review of administrative action.
- 16. Ombudsman: Lokayukta, Lokpal etc.

International Law :

- 1. Nature and Definition of International Law.
- 2. Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law.
- 3. State Recognition and State Succession.
- 4. **Law of the sea:** Inland Waters, Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and High Seas.
- 5. **Individuals:** Nationality, statelessness; Human Rights and procedures available for their enforcement.
- 6. Territorial jurisdiction of States, Extradition and Asylum.
- 7. **Treaties :** Formation, application, termination and reservation.
- 8. **United Nations :** Its principal organs, powers and functions and reform.
- 9. Peaceful settlement of disputes—different modes.
- 10. Lawful recourse to force : aggressions, self-defence, intervention.
- 11. Fundamental principles of international humanitarian law—International conventions and contemporary developments.
- 12. Legality of the use of nuclear weapons; ban on testing of nuclear weapons; Nuclear non- proliferation treaty, CTST.
- 13. International Terrorism, State sponsored terrorism, Hijacking, International Criminal Court.
- 14. New International Economic Order and Monetary Law : WTO, TRIPS, GATT, IMF, World Bank.
- 15. Protection and Improvement of the Human Environment : International Efforts.

PAPER II

Law of Crimes :—

- 1. General principles of Criminal liability : mens rea and actus reus, mens rea in statutory offences.
- 2. Kinds of punishment and emerging trends as to abolition of capital punishment.
- 3. Preparations and criminal attempt.
- 4. General exceptions.
- 5. Joint and constructive liability.

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6. Abetment.
7. Criminal conspiracy.
8. Offences against the State.
9. Offences against public tranquility.
10. Offences against human body.
11. Offences against property.
12. Offences against women.
13. Defamation.
14. Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
15. Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and subsequent legislative developments.
16. Plea bargaining.

Law of Torts

1. Nature and definition.
2. Liability based upon fault and strict liability; Absolute liability.
3. Vicarious liability including State Liability.
4. General defences.
5. Joint tort fessors.
6. Remedies.
7. Negligence.
8. Defamation.
9. Nuisance.
10. Conspiracy.
11. False imprisonment.
12. Malicious prosecution.
13. Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

Law of Contracts and Mercantile Law

1. Nature and formation of contract/E-contract.
2. Factors vitiating free consent.
3. Void, voidable, illegal and unenforceable agreements.
4. Performance and discharge of contracts.
5. Quasi-contracts.
6. Consequences of breach of contract.
7. Contract of indemnity, guarantee and insurance.
8. Contract of agency.
9. Sale of goods and hire purchase.
10. Formation and dissolution of partnership.

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11. Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
12. Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
13. Standard form contracts.

Contemporary Legal Developments

1. Public Interest Litigation.
2. Intellectual property rights—Concept, types/prospects.
3. Information Technology Law including Cyber Laws—Concept, purpose/prospects.
4. Competition Law—Concept, purpose/prospects.
5. Alternate Dispute Resolution—Concept, types/prospects.
6. Major statutes concerning environmental law.
7. Right to Information Act.
8. Trial by media.

Literature of the following languages :

NOTE (i).—A candidate may be required to answer some or all the Questions in the language concerned.

NOTE (ii).—In regard to the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to Constitution, the scripts will be the same as indicated in Section II (B) of Appendix I relating to the Main Examination.

NOTE (iii).—Candidates should note that the questions not required to be answered in a specific language will have to be answered in the language medium indicated by them for answering papers on Essay, General Studies and Optional Subjects.

ASSAMESE

PAPER I

[Answers must be written in Assamese]

Section A

Language

- (a) History of the origin and development of the Assamese Language —its position among the Indo-Aryan language—periods in its history.
- (b) Development of Assamese prose.
- (c) Vowels and consonants of the Assamese Language—Rules of phonetic changes with stress on Assamese coming down from Old Indo-Aryan.
- (d) Assamese vocabulary—and its sources.
- (e) Morphology of the language—conjugation—enclitic definitives and pleonastic suffixes.
- (f) Dialectal divergences—the Standard colloquial and the Kamrupi dialect in particular.

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- (g) Assamese script—its evolution through the ages till 19th century A.D.

Section B

Literary Criticism and Literary History

- Principles of literary criticism up to New criticism.
- Different literary genres.
- Development of literary forms in Assamese.
- Development of literary criticism in Assamese.
- Periods of the literary history of Assam from the earliest beginnings, i.e. from the period of the charyyageeta with their socio-cultural background : the proto Assamese Pre-Sankaradeva—Sankaradeva—Post-Sankaradeva—Modern period (from the coming of the Britishers)—Post-Independence period. Special emphasis is to be given on the Vaisnavite period, the gonaki and the post-independence periods.

PAPER II

This paper will require first-hand reading of the texts prescribed and will be designed to test the candidate's critical ability.

[Answers must be written in Assamese]

Section A

Râmâyana (Ayodhyâ Kânda	—by Madhava Kandali only)
Pârijât-Harana	—by Sankaradeva.
Râsakridâ	—by Sankaradeva (From Kirtana Ghosa)
Bârgeet	—by Madhavadeva.
Râjasûya	—by Madhavadeva.
Kathâ-Bhâgavata(Books I and II)	—by Baikurthanath Bhattacharyya.
Gurucarit-Kathâ (Sankaradeva's Part only)	—ed. by Maheswar Neog.

SECTION B

Mor Jeevan Soñwaran	—by Lakshminath Bezbaroa.
Kripâbar BorbaruârKakatar Topola	—by Lakshminath Bezbaroa.
Pratimâ	—by Chandra KumarAgarwalla.
Gâonburhâ	—by Padmanath GohainBarua.
Manomati	—by Rajanikanta Bordoloi.
Purani Asamiyâ Sâhitya	—by Banikanta Kakati.
Kârengar Ligirî	—by Jyotiprasad Agarwalla
Jeevanar Bâtat	—by Bina Barva(Birinchikumar Barua)

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Mrityunjay

—by Birendrakumar Bhattacharyya

Samrât

—by Navakanta Barua

BENGALI**PAPER 1****History of Language and Literature.****[Answers must be written in Bengali]****Section A : Topics from the History of Bangla language**

1. The chronological track from Proto Indo-European to Bangla (Family tree with branches and approximate dates).
2. Historical stages of Bangla (Old, Middle, New) and their linguistic features.
3. Dialects of Bangla and their distinguishing characteristics.
4. Elements of Bangla Vocabulary.
5. Forms of Bangla Literary Prose—Sadhu and Chalit.
6. Processes of language change relevant for Bangla :
Apinihiti (Anaptyxis), Abhishruti (umlaut), Murdhanyibhavan (cerebralization), Nasikyibhavan (Nasalization), Samibhavan (Assimilation), Sadrishya (Analogy), Svaragama (Vowel insertion) —Adi Svaragama, Madhya Svaragama or Svarabhakti, Antya Svaragama, Svarasangati (Vowel harmony), y—shruti and w—shruti.
7. Problems of standardization and reform of alphabet and spelling, and those of transliteration and Romanization.
8. Phonology, Morphology and Syntax of Modern Bangla.
(Sounds of Modern Bangla, Conjuncts; word formations, compounds; basic sentence patterns.)

Section B : Topics from the History of Bangla Literature.

1. Periodization of Bangla Literature : Old Bangla and Middle Bangla.
2. Points of difference between modern and pre-modern Bangla Literature.
3. Roots and reasons behind the emergence of modernity in Bangla Literature.
4. Evolution of various Middle Bangla forms ; Mangal Kavyas, Vaishnava lyrics, Adapted narratives (Ramayana, Mahabharata, Bhagavata) and religious biographies.
5. Secular forms in middle Bangla literature.
6. Narrative and lyric trends in the nineteenth century Bangla poetry.
7. Development of prose.
8. Bangla dramatic literature (nineteenth century, Tagore, Post-1944 Bangla drama).
9. Tagore and post-Tagoreans.
10. Fiction, major authors :

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Bankimchandra, Tagore, Saratchandra, Bibhutibhusan, Tarasankar, Manik).

11. Women and Bangla literature : creators and created.

PAPER II

Prescribed texts for close study

[Answers must be written in Bengali]

Section A

1. **Vaishnava Padavali** (Calcutta University)
Poems of Vidyapati, Chandidas, Jnanadas, Govindadas and Balaramdas.
2. **Chandimangal** Kalketu episode by Mukunda (Sahitya Akademi).
3. **Chaitanya Charitamrita**, Madhya Lila by Krishnadas Kaviraj (Sahitya Akademi).
4. **Meghnadbadh Kavya** by Madhusudan Dutta.
5. **Kapalkundala** by Bankimchandra Chatterjee.
6. **Samya** and **Bangadesher Krishak** by Bankimchandra Chatterjee.
7. **Sonar Tari** by Rabindranath Tagore.
8. **Chhinnapatravali** by Rabindranath Tagore.

Section B

9. **Raktakarabi** by Rabindranath Tagore.
10. **Nabajatak** by Rabindranath Tagore.
11. **Grihadaha** by Saratchandra Chatterjee.
12. **Prabandha Samgraha**, Vol. 1, by Pramatha Choudhuri.
13. **Aranyak** by Bibhutibhusan Banerjee.
14. **Short stories** by Manik Bandyopadhyay : Atashi Mami, Pragaitihasik, Holud-Pora, Sarisrip, Haraner Natjamai, Chhoto-Bokulpurer Jatri, Kustharogir Bou, Jakey Ghush Ditey Hoy.
15. **Shrestha Kavita** by Jibanananda Das.
16. **Jagori** by Satinath Bhaduri.
17. **Ebam Indrajit** by Badal Sircar.

BODO

PAPER I

History of Bodo Language and Literature

[Answers must be written in Bodo]

Section A

History of Bodo Language

Government strives to have a workforce which reflects gender balance and women candidates are encouraged to apply.

1. Homeland, language family, its present status and its mutual contact with Assamese.
2. (a) phonemes : Vowel and Consonant Phonemes.
(b) Tones.
3. Morphology : Gender, Case and Case endings, Plural suffix, Definitives, Verbal suffix.
4. Vocabulary and its sources.
5. Syntax : Types of sentences, Word Order.
6. History of scripts used in writing Bodo Language since inception.

Section B

History of Bodo Literature

1. General introduction of Bodo folk Literature.
2. Contribution of the Missionaries.
3. Periodization of Bodo Literature.
4. Critical analysis of different genre (Poetry, Novel, Short Story and Drama).
5. Translation Literature.

Paper II

The paper will require first-hand reading of the texts prescribed and will be designed to test the critical ability of the candidates.

(Answers must be written in Bodo)

Section A

- (a) Khonthai-Methai
(Edited by Madaram Brahma & Rupnath Brahma)
- (b) Hathorkhi-Hala
(Edited by Pramod Chandra Brahma)
- (c) Boroni Gudi Sibsa Arw Aroz : Madaram Brahma
- (d) Raja Nilambar : Dwarendra Nath Basumatary
- (e) Bibar (prose section)
(Edited by Satish Chandra Basumatary).

Section B

- (a) Bibi Bithai (Aida Nwi) : Bihuram Boro
- (b) Radab : Samar Brahma Chaudhury
- (c) Okhrang Gongse Nangou : Brajendra Kumar Brahma
- (d) Baisagu Arw Harimu : Laksheswar Brahma
- (e) Gwdan Boro : Manoranjan Lahary
- (f) Jujaini Or : Chittaranjan Muchahary
- (g) Mwihoor : Dharanidhar Wary
- (h) Hor Badi Khwmsi : Kamal Kumar Brahma

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- (i) Jaolia Dewan : Mangal Singh Hozowary
- (j) Hagra Guduni Mwi : Nilkamal Brahma

DOGRI

PAPER I

HISTORY OF DOGRI LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

(Answers must be written in Dogri)

Section A

History of Dogri Language

1. Dogri language: Origin and development through different stages.
2. Linguistic boundaries of Dogri and its dialects.
3. Characteristic features of Dogri Language.
4. Structure of Dogri Language:
 - (a) Sound Structure:
 - Segmental : Vowels and Consonants
 - Non-segmental : Length, Stress, Nasalization, Tone and Juncture.
 - (b) Morphology of Dogri:
 - (i) Inflection Categories: Gender, Number, Case, Person, Tense and Voice.
 - (ii) Word Formation; use of prefixes, infixes and suffixes.
 - (iii) Vocabulary: tatsam, tadbhav, foreign and regional.
 - (c) Sentence Structure; Major Sentence-types and their constituents, agreement and concord in Dogri syntax.
5. Dogri Language and Scripts: Dogre/Dogra Akkhar, Devanagari and Persia.

Section B

History of Dogri Language

1. A brief account of Pre-independence Dogri Literature: Poetry & Prose.
2. Development of modern Dogri Poetry and main trends in Dogri Poetry.
3. Development of Dogri short-story, main trends and prominent short-story writers.
4. Development of Dogri Novel, main trends and contribution of Dogri Novelists.
5. Development of Dogri Drama and contribution of prominent playwrights.
6. Development of Dogri Prose; Essays, Memoirs and travelogues.
7. An introduction to Dogri Folk Literature—Folk songs, Folk tales 7 Ballads.

PAPER -II

TEXTUAL CRITICISM OF DOGRI LITERATURE

(Answers must be written in Dogri)

Section A

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Poetry

1. Azadi Paihle Di Dogri Kavita

The following poets:

Devi Ditta, Lakkhu, Ganga Ram, Ramdhan, Hardutt, Pahari Gandhi Baba Kanshi Ram & Permanand Almast

2. Modern Dogri Poetry

Azadi Bad Di Dogri Kavita

The following poets :

Kishan Smailpuri, Tara Smailpuri, Mohan Lal Sapolia, Yash Sharma, K.S. Madhukar, Padma Sachdev, Jitendra Udhamपुरi, Charan Singh and Prakash Premi

3. Sheeraza Dogri Number 102, Ghazal Ank

The following poets :

Ram Lal Sharma, Ved Pal Deep, N.D. Jamwal, Shiv Ram Deep, Ashwini Magotra and Virendra Kesar

4. Sheeraza Dogri Number 147, Ghazal Ank

The following poets:

R.N. Shastri, Jitendra Udhamपुरi, Champa Sharma and Darshan Darshi.

5. Ramayan (Epic) by Shambhu Nath Sharma (up to Ayodhya Kand)

6. Veer Gulab (Khand Kavya) by Dinoo Bhai Pant.

Section B**Prose**

1. Ajakani Dogri Kahani

The following Short Story Writers :

Madan Mohan Sharma, Narendra Khajuri and B.P. Sathe

2. Ajakani Dogri Kahani Part-II

The following Short Story Writers :

Ved Rahi, Narsingh Dev Jamwal, Om Goswami, Chahttrapal, Lalit Magotra, Chaman Arora and Ratan Kesar.

3. Khatha Kunj Bhag II

The following Story Writers :

Om Vidyarthi, Champa Sharma and Krishan Sharma.

4. Meel Patthar (collection of short stories) by Bandhu Sharma.

5. Kaidi (Novel) by Desh Bandhu Dogra Nutan.

6. Nanga Rukkh (Novel) by O.P. Sharma Sarathi.

7. Nayaan (Drama) by Mohan Singh.

8. Satrang (A collection of one act plays).

The following play wrights :

Vishwa Nath Khajuria, Ram Nath Shastri, Jitendra Sharma, Lalit Magotra and Madan Mohan Sharma.

9. Dogri Lalit Nibandh

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The following authors:

Vishwa Nath Khajuria, Narayan Mishra, Balkrishan Shastri, Shiv Nath, Shyam Lal Sharma, Lakshmi Narayan, D.C. Prashant, Ved Ghai, Kunwar Viyogi.

ENGLISH

The syllabus consists of two papers, designed to test a first-hand and critical reading of texts prescribed from the following periods in English Literature : Paper 1 : 1600-1900 and Paper 2 : 1900–1990.

There will be two compulsory questions in each paper : (a) A short-notes question related to the topics for general study, and (b) A critical analysis of UNSEEN passages both in prose and verse.

PAPER I

(Answers must be written in English)

Texts for detailed study are listed below. Candidates will also be required to show adequate knowledge of the following topics and movements :

The Renaissance; Elizabethan and Jacobean Drama; Metaphysical Poetry; The Epic and the Mock-epic; Neo-classicism; Satire; The Romantic Movement; The Rise of the Novel; The Victorian Age.

Section A

1. William Shakespeare : King Lear and The Tempest.
2. John Donne. The following poems :
 - Canonization;
 - Death be not proud;
 - The Good Morrow;
 - On his Mistress going to bed;
 - The Relic;
3. John Milton : Paradise Lost, I, II, IV, IX.
4. Alexander Pope. The Rape of the Lock.
5. William Wordsworth. The following poems :
 - Ode on Intimations of Immortality.
 - Tintern Abbey.
 - Three years she grew.
 - She dwelt among untrodden ways.
 - Michael.
 - Resolution and Independence.
 - The World is too much with us.
 - Milton, thou shouldst be living at this hour.
 - Upon Westminster Bridge.
6. Alfred Tennyson : In Memoriam.
7. Henrik Ibsen : A Doll's House.

Section B

1. Jonathan Swift, Gulliver's Travels.
2. Jane Austen. Pride and Prejudice.
3. Henry Fielding. Tom Jones.
4. Charles Dickens. Hard Times.
5. George Eliot. The Mill on the Floss.
6. Thomas Hardy. Tess of the d'Urbervilles.
7. Mark Twain. The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn.

PAPER II

(Answers must be written in English)

Texts for detailed study are listed below. Candidates will also be required to show adequate knowledge of the following topics and movements :

Modernism; Poets of the Thirties; The stream-of-consciousness Novel; Absurd Drama; Colonialism and Post-Colonialism; Indian Writing in English; Marxist, Psychoanalytical and Feminist approaches to literature; Post-Modernism.

Section A

1. William Butler Yeats. The following poems :
 - Easter 1916.
 - The Second Coming.
 - A Prayer for my daughter.
 - Sailing to Byzantium.
 - The Tower.
 - Among School Children.
 - Leda and the Swan.
 - Meru.
 - Lapis Lazuli.
 - The Second Coming.
 - Byzantium.
2. T.S. Eliot. The following poems :
 - The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock.
 - Journey of the Magi.
 - Burnt Norton.
3. W.H. Auden. The following poems :
 - Partition
 - Musee des Beaux Arts
 - In Memory of W.B. Yeats

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- Lay your sleeping head, my love
- The Unknown Citizen
- Consider
- Mundus Et Infans
- The Shield of Achilles
- September 1, 1939
- Petition
- 4. John Osborne : Look Back in Anger.
- 5. Samuel Beckett. Waiting for Godot.
- 6. Philip Larkin. The following poems :
 - Next
 - Please
 - Deceptions
 - Afternoons
 - Days
 - Mr. Bleaney
- 7. A.K. Ramanujan. The following poems :
 - Looking for a Cousin on a Swing
 - A River
 - Of Mothers, among other Things
 - Love Poem for a Wife 1
 - Small-Scale Reflections on a Great House
 - Obituary

(All these poems are available in the anthology Ten Twentieth Century Indian Poets, edited by R. Parthasarthy, published by Oxford University Press, New Delhi).

Section B

1. Joseph Conrad. Lord Jim.
2. James Joyce. Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man.
3. D.H. Lawrence. Sons and Lovers.
4. E.M. Forster. A Passage to India.
5. Virginia Woolf. Mrs. Dalloway.
6. Raja Rao. Kanthapura.
7. V.S. Naipaul. A House for Mr. Biswas.

GUJARATI

Government strives to have a workforce which reflects gender balance and women candidates are encouraged to apply.

PAPER I**(Answers must be written in Gujarati)****Section A****Gujarati Language : Form and History**

- (1) History of Gujarati Language with special reference to New Indo-Aryan i.e. last one thousand years.
- (2) Significant features of the Gujarati language : phonology, morphology and syntax.
- (3) Major dialects : Surti, pattani, charotari and Saurashtri.

History of Gujarati literature**Medieval :**

4. Jaina tradition
5. Bhakti tradition : Sagun and Nirgun (Jnanmargi)
6. Non-sectarian tradition (Laukik parampara)

Modern :

7. Sudharak yug
8. Pandit yug
9. Gandhi yug
10. Anu-Gandhi yug
11. Adhunik yug

Section B

Literary Forms : (Salient features, history and development of the following literary forms :)

(a) Medieval

1. Narratives : Rasa, Akhyan and Padyavarta
2. Lyrical: Pada

(b) Folk

3. Bhavai

(c) Modern

4. Fiction : Novel and Short Story
5. Drama
6. Literary Essay
7. Lyrical Poetry

(d) Criticism

8. History of theoretical Gujarati criticism
9. Recent research in folk tradition.

PAPER II

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(Answers must be written in Gujarati)

The paper will require first-hand reading of the texts prescribed and will be designed to test the critical ability of the candidate.

Section A

1. Medieval

- (i) Vasantvilas phagu—AJNATKRUT
- (ii) Kadambari—BHALAN
- (iii) Sudamacharitra—PREMANAND
- (iv) Chandrachandravatini varta—SHAMAL
- (v) Akhegeeta—AKHO

2. Sudharakyug & Pandityug

- (vi) Mari Hakikat—NARMADASHA
- (vii) Farbasveerah—DALPATRAM
- (viii) Saraswatichandra-Part 1—GOVARDHANRAM TRIPATHI
- (ix) Purvalap—‘KANT’ (MANISHANKAR RATNAJI BHATT)
- (x) Raino Parvat—RAMANBHAI NEELKANTH

Section B

1. Gandhiyug & Anu Gandhiyug

- (i) Hind Swaraj—MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND GANDHI
- (ii) Patanni Prabhuta—KANHAIYALAL MUNSHI
- (iii) Kavyani Shakti—RAMNARAYAN VISHWANATH PATHAK
- (iv) Saurashtrani Rasdhar-Part 1—ZAUERCHAND MEGHANI
- (v) Manvini Bhavai—PANNALAL PATEL
- (vi) Dhvani—RAJENDRA SHAH

2. Adhunik yug

- (vii) Saptapadi—UMASHANKAR JOSHI
- (viii) Janantike—SURESH JOSHI
- (ix) Ashwatthama—SITANSHU YASHASCHANDRA.

HINDI

PAPER I

(Answers must be written in Hindi)

Section A

1. History of Hindi Language and Nagari Lipi

- I. Grammatical and applied forms of Apbhransh, Awahatta & Arambhik Hindi.
- II. Development of Braj and Awadhi as Literary language during medieval period.
- III. Early form of Khari-boli in Siddha-Nath Sahitya, Khusero, Sant Sahitaya, Rahim etc. and Dakhni Hindi.

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- IV. Development of Khari-boli and Nagari Lipi during 19th Century.
- V. Standardisation of Hindi Bhasha & Nagari Lipi.
- VI. Development of Hindi as a National Language during freedom movement.
- VII. The development of Hindi as a National Language of Union of India.
- VIII. Scientific & Technical Development of Hindi Language.
- IX. Prominent dialects of Hindi and their inter-relationship.
- X. Salient features of Nagari Lipi and the efforts for its reform & Standard form of Hindi.
- XI. Grammatical structure of Standard Hindi.

Section B

2. History of Hindi Literature

I. The relevance and importance of Hindi literature and tradition of writing History of Hindi Literature.

II. Literary trends of the following four periods of history of Hindi Literature.

A : Adikal—Sidh, Nath and Raso Sahitya.

Prominent poets—Chandvardai, Khusaro, Hemchandra, Vidyapati.

B : Bhaktikal—Sant Kavyadhara, Sufi Kavyadhara, Krishna Bhaktidhara and Ram Bhaktidhara.

Prominent Poets—Kabir, Jayasi, Sur & Tulsi.

C : Ritikal—Ritikavya, Ritibaddhkavya & Riti Mukta Kavya. Prominent Poets—Keshav, Bihari, Padmakar and Ghananand.

D : Adhunik Kal—

a. Renaissance, the development of Prose, Bharatendu Mandal.

b. Prominent Writers—Bharatendu, Bal Krishna Bhatt & Pratap Narain Mishra.

c. Prominent trends of modern Hindi Poetry: Chhayavad, Pragativad, Prayogvad, Nai Kavita, Navgeet and Contemporary poetry and Janvadi Kavita.

Prominent Poets—Maithili Sharan Gupta, Prasad, Nirala, Mahadevi, Dinkar, Agyeya, Muktibodh, Nagarjun.

3. Katha Sahitya

B

A : Upanyas & Realism

B : The origin and development of Hindi Novels.

C : Prominent Novelists—Premchand, Jain-endra, Yashpal, Renu and Bhism Sahani.

D : The origin and development of Hindi short story.

E : Prominent Short Story Writers—Premchand, Prasad, Agyeya, Mohan Rakesh & Krishna Sobti.

4. Drama & Theatre

A : The Origin & Development of Hindi Drama.

B : Prominent Dramatists—Bharatendu, Prasad, Jagdish Chandra Mathur, Ram Kumar Verma, Mohan Rakesh.

C : The development of Hindi Theatre.

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5. Criticism

A : The origin and development of Hindi criticism : Saiddhantik, Vyavharik, Pragativadi. Manovishleshnavadi & Nai Alochana.

B : Prominent critics—Ramchandra Shukla, Hajari Prasad Dwivedi, Ram Vilas Sharma & Nagendra.
6. The other form of Hindi prose—Lalit Nibandh, Rekhachitra, Sansmaran, Yatra-vrittant.

PAPER II**(Answers must be written in Hindi)**

The paper will require first-hand reading of the prescribed texts and will test the critical ability of the candidates.

Section A

1. Kabir : Kabir Granthawali, Ed. Shyam Sundar Das (First hundred Sakhis)
2. Soordas : Bhramar Geetsar, Ed. Ramchandra Shukla (First hundred Padas)
3. Tulsidas : Ramcharit Manas (Sundar Kand) Kavitaawali (Uttarkand)
4. Jayasi : Padmawat Ed. Shyam Sundar Das (Sinhali Dwip Khand & Nagmativiyog Khand)
5. Bihari : Bihari Ratnakar Ed. Jagannath Prasad Ratnakar (First 100 Dohas)
6. Maithili Sharan : Bharat Bharati
Gupta
7. Prasad : Kamayani (Chinta and Shraddha Sarg)
8. Nirala : Rag-Virag, Ed. Ram Vilas Sharma (Ram Ki Shakti Pooja & Kukurmatta)
9. Dinkar : Kurukshetra
10. Agyeya : Angan Ke Par Dwar (Asadhya Veena)
11. Muktiboth : Brahm Rakhashas
12. Nagarjun : Badal Ko Ghirte Dekha Hai, Akal Ke Bad, Harijan Gatha.

Section B

1. Bharatendu : Bharat Durdasha
2. Mohan Rakesh : Ashadh Ka Ek Din
3. Ramchandra : Chintamani (Part I) (Kavita Kya Shukla Hai, Shraddha Aur Bhakti)
4. Dr. Satyendra : Nibandh Nilaya—Bal Krishna Bhatt, Premchand, Gulab Rai, Hajari Prasad
Dwivedi, Ram Vilas Sharma, Agyeya, Kuber Nath Rai.
5. Premchand : Godan, Premchand ki Sarvashreshtha Kahaniyan, Ed. Amrit
Rai/Manjusha—Prem Chand ki Sarvashreshtha Kahaniyan. Ed. Amrit Rai.
6. Prasad : Skandgupta
7. Yashpal : Divya
8. Phaniswar Nath : Maila Anchal
Renu
9. Mannu Bhandari : Mahabhoj

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10. Rajendra Yadav : Ek Dunia Samanantar (All Stories)

KANNADA

PAPER-I

(Answers must be written in Kannada)

Section A

A. History of Kannada Language

What is Language ? General characteristics of Language. Dravidian Family of Languages and its specific features. Antiquity of Kannada Language. Different phases of its Development.

Dialects of Kannada Language : Regional and Social. Various aspects of developments of Kannada Language: phonological and Semantic changes. Language borrowing.

B. History of Kannada Literature

Ancient Kannada literature : Influence and Trends, Poets for study : Specified poets from Pampa to Ratnakara Varni are to be studied in the light of contents, form and expression : Pampa, Janna, Nagachandra.

Medieval Kannada literature : Influence and Trends.

Vachana Literature : Basavanna, Akka Mahadevi.

Medieval Poets : Harihara, Raghavanka, Kumara-Vyasa.

Dasa literature : Purandara and Kanaka.

Sangataya : Ratnakarvarni

C. Modern Kannada literature : Influence, trends and ideologies, Navodaya, Pragatishila, Navya, Dalita and Bandaya.

Section B

A. Poetics and Literary Criticism

Definition and concepts of poetry; Word, Meaning, Alankara, Reeti, Rasa, Dhvani, Auchitya.

Interpretations of Rasa Sutra. Modern Trends of literary criticism : Formalist, Historical, Marxist, Feminist, Post-colonial criticism.

B. Cultural History of Karnataka

Contribution of Dynasties to the culture of Karnataka: Chalukyas of Badami and Kalyani, Rashtrakutas, Hoysalas, Vijayanagara rulers, in literary context.

Major religions of Karnataka and their cultural contribution.

Arts of Karnataka ; Sculpture, Architecture, Painting, Music, Dance—in the literary context.

Unification of Karnataka and its impact of Kannada literature.

PAPER-II

(Answers must be written in Kannada)

Government strives to have a workforce which reflects gender balance and women candidates are encouraged to apply.

The Paper will require first-hand reading of the Texts prescribed and will be designed to test the critical ability of the candidates.

Section A

A. Old Kannada Literature

1. Vikramaarjuna Vijaya of Pampa (Cantos 12 & 13), (Mysore University Pub.)
2. Vaddaraadhane (Sukumaraswamyia Kathe, Vidyutchorana Kathe)

B. Medieval Kannada Literature

1. Vachana, Kammata, Ed. K. Marulasiddappa K.R. Nagaraj (Bangalore University Pub.)
2. Janapriya Kanakasamputa, Ed. D. Javare Gowda (Kannada and Culture Directorate, Bangalore)
3. Nambiyannana Ragale, Ed., T.N. Sreekantaiah (Ta. Vem. Smaraka Grantha Male, Mysore)
4. Kumaravyasa Bharata : Karna Parva (Mysore University)
5. Bharatesha Vaibhava Sangraha Ed Ta. Su. Shama Rao (Mysore University)

Section B

A. Modern Kannada Literature

1. Poetry : Hosagannada Kavite, Ed. G.H. Nayak (Kannada Saahitya Parishattu, Bangalore)
2. Novel : Bettada Jeeva—Shivarama Karanta Madhavi—Anupama Niranjana Odalaala-Deva-nuru Mahadeva
3. Short Story : Kannada Sanna Kathegalu, Ed. G.H. Nayak (Sahitya Academy, New Delhi)
4. Drama : Shudra Tapaswi—Kuvempu. Tughalak—Girish Karnad.
5. Vichara Sahitya : Devaru—A.N. Moorthy Rao (Pub: D.V.K.Moorthy, Mysore.)

B. Folk Literature :

1. Janapada Swaroopa—Dr. H.M. Nayak. (Ta. Vem. Smaraka Grantha Male, Mysore.)
2. Janpada Geetaanjali—Ed. D. Javare Gowda. (Pub : Sahitya Academy, New Delhi).
3. Kannada Janapada Kathegalu—Ed. J.S. Paramashiviaah (Mysore University).
4. Beedi Makkalu Beledo. Ed. Kalegowda Nagavara (Pub : Bangalore University).
5. Savirada Ogatugalu—Ed. S.G. Imrapura.

KASHMIRI

PAPER-I

(Answers must be written in Kashmiri)

Section A

1. Genealogical relationship of the Kashmiri language: various theories.
2. Areas of occurrence and dialects (geographical/social)

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3. Phonology and grammar:
 - i. Vowel and consonant system;
 - ii. Nouns and pronouns with various case inflections;
 - iii. Verbs: various types and tenses.
4. Syntactic structure:
 - i. Simple, active and declarative statements;
 - ii. Coordination;
 - iii. Relativisation.

Section B

1. Kashmiri literature in the 14th century (Socio-cultural and intellectual background with special reference to *Lal Dyad* and *Sheikhul Alam*).
2. Nineteenth century Kashmiri literature (development of various genres : vatsun; ghazal and mathnavi).
3. Kashmiri literature in the first half of the twentieth century (with special reference to Mahjoor and Azad; various literary influences).
4. Modern Kashmiri literature (with special reference to the development of the short story, drama, novel and nazm).

PAPER-II

(Answers must be written in Kashmiri)

Section A

1. Intensive study of Kashmiri poetry up to the nineteenth century :
 - (i) Lal Dyad,
 - (ii) Sheikhul Aalam
 - (iii) Habba Khatoon
2. Kashmiri poetry : 19th Century
 - (i) Mahmood Gami (Vatsans)
 - (ii) Maqbool shah (Gulrez)
 - (iii) Rasool Mir (Ghazals)
 - (iv) Abdul Ahad Nadim (N'at)
 - (v) Krishanjoo Razdan (Shiv Lagun)
 - (vi) Sufi Poets (Test in Sanglaab, published by the Deptt. of Kashmiri, University of Kashmir)
3. Twentieth Century Kashmiri poetry (text in Azich Kashir Shairi, published by the Deptt. of Kashmiri, University of Kashmir).
4. Literary criticism and research work : development and various trends.

Section B

1. An analytical study of the short story in Kashmiri.
 - (i) Afsana Majmu'a, published by the Deptt. of Kashmiri, University of Kashmir.
 - (ii) Kashur Afsana Az, published by the Sahitya Akademi.

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(iii) Hamasar Kashur Afsana, published by the Sahitya Akademi.

The following short story writers only : Akhtar Mohi-ud Din, Kamil, Hari Krishan Kaul, Hraday Kaul Bharti, Bansi Nirdosh, Gulshan Majid.

2. Novel in Kashmiri :
 - (i) Mujrim by G. N. Gowhar
 - (ii) Marun—Ivan Ilyichun, (Kashmiri version of Tolstoy's) The Death of Ivan Ilyich (published by Kashmiri Deptt.)
3. Drama in Kashmiri :
 - (i) Natuk Kariv Band by Hari Krishan Kaul
 - (ii) Qk Angy Natuk, ed. Motilal Keemu, published by the Sahitya Akademi.
 - (iii) Razi Oedipus, tr. Naji Munawar, published by the Sahitya Akademi.
4. Kashmiri Folk Literature :
 - (i) Kashur Luki Theatre by Mohammad Subhan Bhagat, published by the Deptt. of Kashmir, University of Kashmir.
 - (ii) Kashiry Luki Beeth (all volumes) published by the J&K Cultural Academy.

KONKANI

PAPER -I

(Answers must be written in Konkani)

Section A

History of the Konkani Language :

- (i) Origin and development of the language and influences on it.
- (ii) Major variants of Konkani and their linguistic features.
- (iii) Grammatical and lexicographic work in Konkani, including a study of cases, adverbs, indeclinables and voices.
- (iv) Old Standard Konkani, New Standard and Standardisation problems.

Section B

History of Konkani Literature

Candidates would be expected to be well-acquainted with Konkani literature and its social and cultural background and consider the problems and issues arising out of them.

- (i) History of Konkani literature from its probable source to the present times, with emphasis on its major works, writers and movements.
- (ii) Social and cultural background of the making of Konkani literature from time to time.
- (iii) Indian and Western influences on Konkani literature, from the earliest to modern times.

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- (iv) Modern literary trends in the various genres and regions including a study of Konkani folklore.

PAPER-II

(Answers must be written in Konkani)

Textual Criticism of Konkani Literature

The paper will be designed to test the candidate's critical and analytical abilities. Candidates would be expected to be well-acquainted with Konkani Literature and required to have first-hand reading of the following texts :

Section A : Prose

1. (a) Konkani Mansagangotri (excluding poetry) ed. by Prof : Olivinho Gomes.
(b) Old Konkani language and literature—the Portuguese Role
2. (a) Otmo Denvcharak—a novel by A. V. da Cruz.
(b) Vadoll ani Varem—a novel by Antonio Pereira.
(c) Devache Kurpen—a novel by V.J.P. Saldanha.
3. (a) Vajralikhani—Shenoy goem-bab-An anthology-ed. by Shantaram Varde Valavalikar.
(b) Konkani Lalit Niband—Essays-ed. by Shyam Verenkar.
(c) Teen Dasakam—An anthology—ed. by Chandrakant Keni.
4. (a) Demand—Drama-by Pundalik Naik.
(b) Kadambini: A Miscellany of Modern Prose—ed. by Prof. O.J.F. Gomes and Smt. P.S. Tadkodkar.
(c) Ratha Tujeo Ghudieo—by Smt. Jayanti Naik.

Section B : Poetry

1. (a) Ev ani Mori : Poetry by Eduardo Bruno de Souza.
(b) Abravanchem Yadnyadan—by Luis Mascarenhas.
2. (a) Godde Ramayan—ed. by R.K. Rao.
(b) Ratnahar I and II—collection of poems—ed. R. V. Pandit.
3. (a) Zayo Zuyo—poems- Manohar L. Sardessai.
(b) Kanadi Mati Konkani Kavi—Anthology of Poems—ed. Pratap Naik.
4. (a) Aadrushatache Kalle—Poems by Pandurang Bhanguai.
(b) Yaman—Poems by Madhav Borkar.

MAITHILI

PAPER I

HISTORY OF MAITHILI LANGUAGE AND ITS LITERATURE

(Answers must be written in Maithili)

PART A

History of Maithili Language

1. Place of Maithili in Indo-European Language family.
2. Origin and development of Maithili language. (Sanskrit, Prakrit, Avhatt, Maithili)

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3. Periodic division of Maithili Language. (Beginning, Middle era, Modern era).
4. Maithili and its different dialects.
5. Relationship between Maithili and other Eastern languages (Bengali, Asamese, Oriya)
6. Origin and Development of Tirhuta Script.
7. Pronouns and Verbs in Maithili Language.

PART B

History of Maithili Literature

1. Background of Maithili Literature (Religious, Economic, Social, Cultural).
2. Periodic division of Maithili literature.
3. Pre-Vidyapati Literature.
4. Vidyapati and his tradition.
5. Medieval Maithili Drama (Kirtaniya Natak, Ankia Nat, Maithili dramas written in Nepal).
6. Maithili Folk Literature (Folk Tales, Folk Drama, Folk Stories, Folk Songs).
7. Development of different literary forms in modern era :
 - (a) Prabandh-kavya
 - (b) Muktak-kavya
 - (c) Novel
 - (d) Short Story
 - (e) Drama
 - (f) Essay
 - (g) Criticism
 - (h) Memoirs
 - (i) Translation
8. Development of Maithili Magazines and Journals.

PAPER -II

(Answers must be written in Maithili)

The paper will require first-hand reading of the prescribed texts and will test the critical ability of the candidates.

PART A

Poetry

1. Vidyapati Geet-Shati—Publisher : Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi (Lyrics— 1 to 50)
2. Govind Das Bhajanavali—Publisher : Maithili Acadamy, Patna (Lyrics— 1 to 25)
3. Krishnajanm—Manbodh
4. Mithilabhasha Ramayana—Chanda Jha (only Sunder-Kand)
5. Rameshwar Charit Mithila Ramayan—Lal Das (only Bal-kand)
6. Keechak-Vadh—Tantra Nath Jha.
7. Datta-Vati—Surendra Jah 'Suman' (only 1st and 2nd Cantos).
8. Chitra-Yatri
9. Samakaleen Maithili Kavita—Publisher: Sahitaya Akademi, New Delhi.

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PART-B

10. Varna Ratnakar—Jyotirishwar (only 2nd Kallol)
11. Khattar Kakak Tarang—Hari Mohan Jha
12. Lorik—Vijaya Manipadma
13. Prithvi Putra—Lalit
14. Bhaphait Chahak Jinagi—Sudhanshu 'Shekhar' Choudhary
15. Kriti Rajkamlak—Publisher: Maithili Academy, Patna (First Ten Stories only)
16. Katha—Sangrah—Publisher: Maithili Academy, Patna.

MALAYALAM**PAPER-I****(Answers must be written in Malayalam)****Section A****1—Early phase of Malayalam Language :**

- 1.1 Various theories : Origin from proto Dravidian, Tamil, Sanskrit.
- 1.2 Relation between Tamil and Malayalam : Six nayas of A. R. Rajarajavarma.
- 1.3 Pattu School—Definition, Ramacharitam, later pattu works—Niranam works and Krishnagatha.

2—Linguistic features of :

- 2.1 Manipravalam—definition. Language of early manipravala works—Champu, Sandesakavya, Chandrotsava, minor works. Later manipravala works—medieval Champu and Attakkatha.
- 2.2 Folklore—Southern and Northern ballads, Mappila songs.
- 2.3 Early Malayalam Prose—Bhashakautaliyam, Brahmandapuram, Attaprakaram, Kramadipika and Nambiantamil.

3—Standardisation of Malayalam :

- 3.1 Peculiarities of the language of Pana, Kilippattu and Tullal.
- 3.2 Contributions of indigenous and European missionaries to Malayalam.
- 3.3 Characteristics of contemporary Malayalam; Malayalam as administrative language. Language of scientific and technical literature—media language.

Section B**LITERARY HISTORY****4—Ancient and Medieval Literature :**

- 4.1 Pattu—Ramacharitam, Niranam Works and Krishnagatha.
- 4.2 Manipravalam—early and medieval manipravala works including attakkatha and champu.
- 4.3 Folk Literature.
- 4.4 Kilippattu, Tullal and Mahakavya.

5—Modern Literature—Poetry :

- 5.1 Venmani poets and contemporaries.
- 5.2 The advent of Romanticism—Poetry of Kavitraya i.e., Asan, Ulloor and Vallathol.

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5.3 Poetry after Kavitraya.

5.4 Modernism in Malayalam Poetry.

6—Modern Literature—Prose :

6.1 Drama.

6.2 Novel.

6.3 Short story.

6.4 Biography, travelogue, essay and criticism.

PAPER-II

(Answers must be written in Malayalam)

This paper will require first hand reading of the texts prescribed and is designed to test the candidate's critical ability.

Section A

Unit 1

1.1 Ramacharitam—Patalam 1.

1.2 Kannassaramayanam—Balakandam first 25 stanzas.

1.3 Unnunilandesam—Purvabhagam 25 slokas including Prastavana.

1.4 Mahabharatham Kilippattu—Bhishmaparvam.

Unit 2

2.1 Kumaran Asan—Chintavisthayaya Sita.

2.2 Vailoppilli—Kutiyozhikkal.

2.3 G. Sankara Kurup—Perunthachan.

2.4 N. V. Krishna Variar—Tivandiyile pattu.

Unit 3

3.1 O. N. V.—Bhumikkoru Charamagitam.

3.2 Ayyappa Panicker—Kurukshestram.

3.3 Akkittam—Pandatha Messanthi.

3.4 Attur Ravivarma—Megharupan.

Section B

Unit 4

4.1 O. Chanthu Menon—Indulekha.

4.2 Thakazhy—Chemmin.

4.3 O. V. Vijayan—Khasakkinte Ithihasam.

Unit 5

5.1 M. T. Vasudevan Nair—Vanaprastham (Collection).

5.2 N. S. Madhavan—Higvitta (Collection).

5.3 C. J. Thomas—1128-il Crime 27.

Unit 6

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- 6.1 Kuttikrishna Marar—Bharataparyatanam.
 6.2 M. K. Sanu—Nakshatrangalute Snehabhajanam.
 6.3 V. T. Bhattathirippad—Kannirum Kinavum.

MANIPURI

PAPER-I

(Answers must be written in Manipuri)

Section A

Language :

- (a) General characteristics of Manipuri Language and history of its development; its importance and status among the Tibeto-Burman Languages of North-East India; recent development in the study of Manipuri Language; evolution and study of old Manipuri script.
- (b) Significant features of Manipuri Language :
- (i) Phonology : Phoneme-vowels, consonants juncture, tone, consonant cluster and its occurrence, syllable-its structure, pattern and types.
 - (ii) Morphology : Word-class, root and its types; affix and its types; grammatical categories-gender, number, person, case, tense and aspects, process of compounding (samās and sandhi).
 - (iii) Syntax : Word order; types of sentences, phrase and clause structures.

Section B

- (a) Literary History of Manipuri :

Early period (up to 17th Century)—Social and cultural background; Themes, diction and style of the works.

Medieval period (18th and 19th Century)—Social, religious and political background; Themes, diction and style of the works.

Modern period—Growth of major literary forms; change of Themes, diction and style.

- (b) Manipuri Folk Literature :

Legend, Folktale, Folksong, Ballad, Proverb and Riddle.

- (c) Aspects of Manipuri Culture :

Pre-Hindu Manipuri Faith; Advent of Hinduism and the process of syncreticism;

Performing arts—Lai Haraoba, Maha Ras;

Indigenous games—Sagol Kangjei, Khong Kangjei, Kang.

PAPER-II

(Answers must be written in Manipuri)

This paper will require first hand reading of the texts prescribed and will be designed to test candidate's critical ability to assess them.

Section A

Old and Medieval Manipuri Literature :

- (a) **Old Manipuri Literature :**

1. O. Bhogeswar Singh (Ed.) : Numit Kappa

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2. M. Gourachandra Singh (Ed.) : Thawanthaba Hiran
3. N. Khelchandra Singh (Ed.) : Naothingkhong
Phambal Kaba

4. M. Chandra Singh (Ed.) : Panthoibi Khonggul

(b) Medieval Manipuri Literature :

1. M. Chandra Singh (Ed.) : Samsok Ngamba
2. R.K. Snahal Singh (Ed.) : Ramayana Adi Kanda
3. N. Khelchandra Singh (Ed.) : Dhananjoy Laibu Ningba
4. O. Bhogeswar Singh (Ed.) : Chandrakirti Jila Changba

Section B

Modern Manipuri Literature :

(a) Poetry and Epic :

(I) Poetry :

- (a) Manipuri Sheireng (Pub) Manipuri Sahitya Parishad, 1998 (Ed.)

Kh. Chaoba Singh : Pi Thadoi, Lamgi CheklaAmada, Loktak

Dr. L. Kamal Singh : Nirjanata, Nirab Rajani

A. Minaketan Singh : Kamalda, Nonggumlalkkhoda.

L. Samarendra Singh: Ingagi Nong, Mamang Leikai Thambal Satle

E. Nilakanta Singh : Manipur, Lamangnaba

Shri Biren : Tangkhul Hui

Th. Ibopishak : Anouba Thunglaba Jiba.

- (b) Kanchi Sheireng. (Pub) Manipur University 1998 (Ed.)

Dr. L. Kamal Singh : Biswa-Prem

Shri Biren : Chaphadraba Laigi Yen

Th. Ibopishak : Norok Patal Prithivi

(II)Epic :

1. A. Dorendrajit Singh : Kansa Bodha
2. H. Anganghal Singh : Khamba-Thoibi Sheireng(San-Senba, Lei Langba,Shamu Khonggi Bichar)

(III) Drama :

1. S. Lalit Singh : Areppa Marup
2. G.C. Tongbra : Matric Pass
3. A. Samarendra : Judge Saheb ki Imung

(b) Novel, Short-story and Prose :

(I) Novel :

1. Dr. L. Kamal Singh : Madhabi
2. H. Anganghal Singh : Jahera
3. H. Guno Singh : Laman

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4. Pacha Meetei : Imphal Amasung, MagiIshing, Nungsitki Phibam

(II) Short-story :

- (a) Kanchi Warimacha (Pub) Manipur University 1997(Ed.)

R.K. Shitaljit Singh : Kamala Kamala

M.K. Binodini : Eigi Thahoudraba HeitupLalu

Kh. Prakash : Wanom Shareng

- (b) Parishadki Khangatlaba Warimacha (Pub) Manipuri Sahitya Parishad 1994 (Ed.)

S. Nilbir Shastri : Loukhatpa

R.K. Elangba : Karinunggi

- (c) Anouba Manipuri Warimacha (Pub) The Cultural Forum Manipur 1992 (Ed.)

N. Kunjamohon Singh : Ijat Tanba

E. Dinamani : Nongthak Khongnang

(III) Prose :

- (a) Warenggi Saklon [Due Part] (Pub) The Cultural Forum Manipur 1992 (Ed.)

Kh. Chaoba Singh : Khamba-Thoibigi WariAmasung Mahakavya

- (b) Kanchi Wareng (Pub) Manipur University, 1998 (Ed.)

B. Manisana Shastri : Phajaba

Ch. Manihar Singh : Lai-Haraoba

- (c) Apunba Wareng (Pub) Manipur University, 1986 (Ed.)

Ch. Pishak Singh : Samaj Amasung Sanskriti

M.K. Binodini : Thoibidu Warouhouida

Eric Newton : Kalagi Mahousa (translated by I.R. Babu)

- (d) Manipuri Wareng (Pub) The Cultural Forum Manipur 1999 (Ed.)

S. Krishnamohan Singh : Lan

MARATHI

PAPER-I

(Answers must be written in Marathi)

Section A

Language and Folk-lore

- (a) Nature and Functions of Language
(with reference to Marathi)

Language as a signifying system : Langue and Parole; Basic functions; Poetic Language; Standard Language and dialect; Language variations according to social parameters.

Linguistic features of Marathi in thirteenth century and seventeenth century.

- (b) Dialects of Marathi

Ahirani; Varhadi; Dangi.

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(c) Marathi Grammar

Parts of Speech; Case-system; Prayog-vichar (Voice).

(d) Nature and kinds of Folk-lore

(with special reference to Marathi)

Lok-Geet, Lok Katha, Lok Natya.

Section B

(History of Literature and Literary Criticism)

(a) History of Marathi Literature

1. From beginning to 1818 AD, with special reference to the following : The Mahanubhava writers, the Varkari poets, the Pandit poets, the Shahirs, Bakhar Literature.

2. From 1850 to 1990, with special reference to developments in the following major forms : Poetry, Fiction (Novel and Short Story), Drama; and major literary currents and movements, Romantic, Realist, Modernist, Dalit, Gramin, Feminist.

(b) Literary Criticism

1. Nature and function of Literature;
2. Evaluation of Literature;
3. Nature, Objectives and Methods of Criticism;
4. Literature, Culture and Society.

PAPER-II

(Answer must be written in Marathi)

Textual study of prescribed literary works.

The paper will require first-hand reading of the texts prescribed and will be designed to test the candidate's critical ability.

Section A

(Prose)

(1) 'Smritisthala'

(2) Mahatma Jotiba Phule

“Shetkaryacha Asud’

‘Sarvajanic Satyadharma’

(3) S.V. Ketkar

‘Brahmankanya’

(4) P.K. Atre

‘Sashtang Namaskar’

(5) Sharchchandra Muktibodh

‘Jana Hey Volatu Jethe’

(6) Uddhav Shelke

‘Shilan’

(7) Baburao Bagul

‘Jevha Mi Jaat Chorli Hoti’

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- (8) Gouri Deshpande
'Ekek Paan Galavaya'
- (9) P.I. Sonkamble
'Athavaninche Pakshi'

Section B

(Poetry)

- (1) 'Namadevanchi Abhangawani'
Ed: Inamdar, Relekar, Mirajkar
Modern Book Depot, Pune
- (2) 'Painjan'
Ed : M.N. Adwant
Sahitya Prasar Kendra, Nagpur
- (3) 'Damayanti-Swayamvar'
By Raghunath Pandit
- (4) 'Balakvinchi Kavita'
By Balkavi
- (5) 'Vishakha'
By Kusumagraj
- (6) 'Maridgandh'
By Vinda Karandikar
- (7) 'Jahirnama'
By Narayan Surve
- (8) 'Sandhyakalchya Kavita'
By Grace
- (9) 'Ya Sattet Jeev Ramat Nahi'
By Namdev Dhasal

NEPALI

PAPER-I

(Answers must be written in Nepali)

Section A

- History of the origin and development of Nepali as one of the new Indo Aryan Languages.
- Fundamentals of Nepali Grammar and phonology :
 - Nominal forms and categories :—
Gender, Number, Case, Adjectives, Pronouns, Avyayas
 - Verbal forms and categories :—
Tense, Aspects, Voice, Roots and Fixes

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(iii) Nepali Swara and Vyanjana;

3. Major Dialects of Nepali

4. Standardisation and Modernisation of Nepali with special reference to language movements (viz. Halanta Bahiskar, Jharrovad etc.)

5. Teaching of Nepali language in India—Its history and development with special reference to its socio-cultural aspects.

Section B

1. History of Nepali literature with special reference to its development in India.

2. Fundamental concepts and theories of Literature :

Kavya/Sahitya, Kavya Prayojan, Literary genres, Shabda Shakti, Rasa, Alankara, Tragedy, Comedy, Aesthetics, Stylistics.

3. Major literary trends and movements—

Swachchhandatavad, Yatharthavad, Astitwavad, Ayamik Movement Contemporary Nepali writings, Postmodernism.

4. Nepali folklores (the following folk-form only)—Sawai, Jhyaurey, Selo, Sangini, Lahari.

PAPER-II

(Answers must be written in Nepali)

This paper will require first hand reading of the texts prescribed below and questions will be designed to test the candidate's critical acumen.

Section A

1.	Santa Jnandil Das	Udaya Lahari
2.	Lekhnath Poudyal	Tarun Tapasi(Vishrams III, V, VI, XII, XV, XVIII only)
3.	Agam Sing Giri	Jaleko Pratibimba Royeko Pratidhwani (The following Poems only-Prasawako Chichyahatsanga Byunjheko Ek Raat, Chhorolai, Jaleko Pratibimba : Royeko Pratidhwani, Hamro Akashmani Pani Hunchha Ujyalo, Tihar).
4.	Haribhakta Katuwal	Yo Zinadagi Khai Ke Zindagi : (The following poems only-Jeevan : Ek Dristi, Yo Zindagi Khai Ke Zindagi, Akashka Tara Ke Tara, Hamilai Nirdho Nasamjha, Khai Manyata Yahan Atmahutiko Balidan Ko).
5.	Balkrishna Sama	Prahlad.
6.	Manbahadur Mukhia	Andhyaroma Banchneharu (The following One-Act only-Andhyaroma Banchneharu' 'Suskera')

Section B

1.	Indra Sundas	Sahara.
2.	Lilbahadur Chhetri	Brahmaputra ko Chheuchhau
3.	Rupnarayan Sinha	Katha Navaratna (The following stories only—Biteka Kura, Jimmewari Kasko, Dhanamatiko Cinema—Swapna, Vidhwasta Jeevan).
4.	Indrabahadur Rai	Vipana Katipaya (The following stories only—Raatbhari Huri Chalyo, Jayamaya Aphumatra Lekhapani Aipugi, Bhagi, Ghosh Babu,

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		Chhutuaiyo).
5.	Sanu Lama	Katha Sampaad (The following stories only—Swasni Manchhey, Khani Tarma Ekdin, Phurbale Gaun Chhadyo, Asinapo Manchhey).
6.	Laxmi Prasad	Laxmi Nibandha Devkota Sangraha (The following essays only—Sri Ganeshaya Namha, Nepali Sahityako Itihasma Sarvashrestha Purus, Kalpana, Kala Ra Jeevan, Gadha Buddhiman ki Guru?)
7.	Ramkrishna Sharma	Das Gorkha (The following essays only—Kavi, Samaj Ra Sahitya, Sahityama Sapekshata, Sahityik Ruchiko Praudhata, Nepali Sahityako Pragati).

ODIA

PAPER-I

(Answers must be written in Odia)

Section A

History of Odia Language

- (i) Origin and development of Odia Language—Influence of Austric, Dravidian, Perso— Arabic and English on Odia Language.
- (ii) Phonetics and Phonemics : Vowels, Consonants Principles of changes in Odia sounds.
- (iii) Morphology : Morphemes (free, bound compound and complex), derivational and inflectional affixes, case inflection, conjugation of verb.
- (iv) Syntax : Kinds of sentences and their trans-formation, structure of sentences.
- (v) Semantics—Different types of change in meaning. Euphemism.
- (vi) Common errors in spellings, grammatical uses and construction of sentences.
- (vii) Regional variations in Odia Language (Western, Southern and Northern Odia) and Dialects (Bhatri and Desia).

Section B

History of Odia Literature

- (i) Historical backgrounds (social, cultural and political) of Odia Literature of different periods.
- (ii) Ancient epics, ornate kavyas and padavalis.
- (iii) Typical structural forms of Odia Literature (Koili, Chautisa, Poi, Chaupadi, Champu).
- (iv) Modern trends in poetry, drama short story, novel essay and literary criticism.

PAPER-II

(Answers must be written in Odia)

Critical Study of texts—

The paper will require first hand reading of the text and test the critical ability of the candidate.

Section A

Poetry

(Ancient)

1. Sārālā Dās—Shanti Parva from Mahābhārata.

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2. Jaganāth Dās—Bhāgabata, XI Skadhā—Jadu Avadhuta Sambāda.

(Medieval)

3. Dinakrushna Dās—Raskallola—(Chhāndas—16 & 34)
4. Upendra Bhanja—Lāvanyabati (Chhāndas—1 & 2).

(Modern)

5. Rādhānath Rāy—Chandrabhāgā.
6. Māyādhār Mānasinha—Jeevan—Chitā.
7. Sāchidananda Routray—Kabitā—1962.
8. Ramākānta Ratha—Saptama Ritu.

Section B

Drama :

9. Manoranjan Dās—Kātha-Ghoda.
10. Bijay Mishra—Tata Nirānjanā.

Novel :

11. Fakir Mohan Senāpati—Chhamāna Āthaguntha.
12. Gopināth Mohānty—Dānāpani.

Short Story :

13. Surendra Mohānty—Marālara Mrityu.
14. Manoj Dās—Laxmira Abhisāra.

Essay :

15. Chittaranjan Dās—Tranga O Tadit (First Five essays).
16. Chandra Sekhar Rath — Mun Satyadharmā Kahuchhi (First five essays).

PUNJABI

PAPER-I

Answers must be written in Punjabi in Gurumukhi script

Section A

(a) Origin of Punjabi Language; different stages of development and recent development in Punjabi Language; characteristics of Punjabi phonology and the study of its tones; classification of vowels and consonants.

(b) Punjabi morphology; the number-gender system (animate and inanimate), prefixes, affixes and different categories of Post positions; Punjabi word formation; **Tatsam. Tad Bhav.** forms; Sentence structure, the notion of subject and object in Punjabi; Noun and verb phrases.

(c) Language and dialect : the notions of dialect and idiolect: major dialects of Punjabi : Pothohari, Majhi, Doabi, Malwai, Paudhi; the validity of speech variation on the basis of social stratification, the distinctive features of various dialects with special reference to tones Language and script; origin and development of Gurumukhi; Suitability of Gurumukhi for Punjabi.

(d) Classical background : Nath Jogi Sahit.

Medieval Literature : Gurmat, Suti, Kissa and Var : janamsakhis.

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Section B

- (a) Modern trends Mystic, romantic, progressive and neomystic (Vir Singh, Puran Singh, Mohan Singh, Amrita Pritam, Bawa Balwant, Pritam Singh Safeer, J. S. Neki).
 Experimentalist (Jasbir Singh Ahluwalia, Ravinder Ravi, Ajaib Kamal).
 Aesthetes (Harbhajan Singh, Tara Singh). Neo-progressive (Pash, Jagtar, Patar).
- (b) Folk Literature Folk songs, Folk tales, Riddles, Proverbs.
 Epic (Vir Singh, Avtar Singh Azad, Mohan Singh).
 Lyric (Gurus, Sufis and Modern Lyricists-Mohan Singh, Amrita Pritam, Shiv Kumar, Harbhajan Singh).
- (c) Drama (I.C. Nanda, Harcharan Singh, Balwant Gargi, S.S. Sekhon, Charan Das Sidhu).
 Novel (Vir Singh, Nanak Singh, Jaswant Singh Kanwal, K.S. Duggal, Sukhbir, Gurdial Singh, Dalip Kaur Tiwana, Swaran Chandan).
 Short Story (Sujan Singh, K. S. Virk, Prem Parkash, Waryam Sandhu).
- (d) Socio-cultural Sanskrit, Persian and Western.
 Literary influences;
 Essay (Puran Singh, Teja Singh, Gurbaksh Singh).
 Literary Criticism (S.S. Sekhon, Attar Singh, Kishan Singh, Harbhajan Singh, Najam Hussain Sayyad).

PAPER-II**Answers must be written in Punjabi in Gurumukhi script**

This paper will require first-hand reading of the texts prescribed and will be designed to test the candidate's critical ability.

Section A

- (a) Sheikh Farid The complete Bani as included in the Adi Granth.
 (b) Guru Nanak Japu Ji. Baramah. Asa di Var.
 (c) Bulleh Shah Kafian
 (d) Waris Shah Heer

Section B

- (a) Shah Mohammad Jangnama (Jang Singhante Firangian)
 Dhani Ram Chatrik Chandan Vari
 (Poet) Sufi Khana
 Nawan Jahan
 (b) Nanak Singh Chitta Lahu
 (Novelist) Pavittar Papi
 Ek Mian Do Talwaran

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(c) Gurbaksh Singh Zindagi-di-Ras

(Essayist)	Nawan Shivala
	Merian Abhul Yadaan.
Balraj Sahni	Mera Roosi Safarnama
(Travelogue)	Mera Pakistani Safarnama
(d) Balwant Gargi	Loha Kutt
(Dramatist)	Dhuni-di-Agg
	Sultan Razia
Sant Singh Sekhon	Sahityarth
(Critic)	Parsidh Punjabi Kavi
	Punjabi Kav Shiromani.

SANSKRIT

PAPER-I

There will be three questions as indicated in the Question Paper which must be answered in Sanskrit. The Remaining questions must be answered either in Sanskrit or in the medium of examination opted by the candidate.

Section A

1. Significant features of the grammar, with particular stress on Sanjna, Sandhi, Karaka, Samasa, Kartari and Karmani vacyas (voice usages) (to be answered in Sanskrit).
2. (a) Main characteristics of Vedic Sanskrit language
(b) Prominent feature of classical Sanskrit language
(c) Contribution of Sanskrit to linguistic studies
3. General Knowledge of :—
(a) Literary history of Sanskrit
(b) Principal trends of literary criticism
(c) Ramayana
(d) Mahabharata
(e) The origin and development of literary genres of :
Mahakavya
Rupaka (drama)
Katha
Akhyayika
Campu
Khandakavya
Muktaka Kavya.

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Section B

4. Essential of Indian Culture with stress on :

- (a) Purusārthas
- (b) Samskāras
- (c) Varnāśramavyavasthā
- (d) Arts and fine arts
- (e) Technical Sciences.

5. Trends of Indian Philosophy

- (a) Mīmāṃsā
- (b) Vedānta
- (c) Nyaya
- (d) Vaisesika
- (e) Sāṅkhya
- (f) Yoga
- (g) Bauddha
- (h) Jaina
- (i) Carvāka

6. Short Essay (in Sanskrit)

7. Unseen passage with the questions (to be answered in Sanskrit).

PAPER-II

Question from Group 4 is to be answered in Sanskrit only. Questions from Groups 1, 2 and 3 are to be answered either in Sanskrit or in the medium opted by the candidate.

Section A

General study of the following groups :—

- Group 1**
- (a) Raghuvamsam—Kalidasa
 - (b) Kumarasambhavam—Kalidasa
 - (c) Kiratarjuniyam—Bharavi
 - (d) Sisupalavadham—Magha
 - (e) Naisadhiyacaritam—Sriharsa
 - (f) Kadambari—Banabhatta
 - (g) Dasakumaracaritam—Dandin
 - (h) Sivarajyodayam—S.B. Varnekar
- Group 2**
- (a) Isāvāsyopanisad
 - (b) Bhagavadgītā
 - (c) Sundarakanda of Valmiki's Ramayana
 - (d) Arthasastra of Kautilya

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- Group 3**
- (a) Svapanavasavadattam—Bhasa
 - (b) Abhijnanasakuntalam—Kalidasa
 - (c) Mricchakatikam—Sudraka
 - (d) Mudraraksasam—Visakhadatta
 - (e) Uttararamacaritam—Bhavbhuti
 - (f) Ratnavali—Sriharshavardhana
 - (g) Venisamharam—Bhattanarayana

- Group 4** Short notes in Sanskrit on the following :—
- (a) Meghadutam—Kalidasa
 - (b) Nitisatakam—Bhartrhari
 - (c) Pancatantra—
 - (d) Rajatarangini—Kalhana
 - (e) Harsacaritam—Banabhatta
 - (f) Amarukasatakam—Amaruka
 - (g) Gitagovindam—Jayadeva.

Section B

This section will require first hand reading of the following selected texts :— (Questions from Groups 1 & 2 are to be answered in Sanskrit only) Questions from Groups 3 and 4 are to be answered either in Sanskrit or in the Medium opted by the candidate.

- Group 1**
- (a) Raghuvalsam—CantoI, Verses 1 to 10
 - (b) Kumarasambhavam—Canto I, Verses1 to 10
 - (c) Kiratarjuniyaue—Canto I, Verses 1 to 10
- Group 2**
- (a)Isavyasyopanisad—Verses—1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 15 and 18
 - (b) Bhagavatgita II Chapter Verses13 to 25
 - (c) Sundarakandam of Valmiki Canto15, Verses 15 to 30 (Geeta Press Edition)
- Group 3**
- (a)Meghadutam—Verses 1 to 10
 - (b) Nitisatakam—Verses 1 to 10 (Edited by D.D. Kosambi Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Publication)
 - (c) Kadambari—Sukanasopadesa (only)
- Group 4**
- (a)Svapnavasavadattam Act VI
 - (b) Abhijnansakuntalam Act IV Verses 15 to 30 (M.R. Kale Edition)
 - (c) Uttararamacaritam Act I Verses 31 to 47 (M.R. Kale Edition).

SANTHALI

PAPER I

Government strives to have a workforce which reflects gender balance and women candidates are encouraged to apply.

(Answers must be written in Santhali)

Section A

Part I—History of Santhali Language

1. Main Austric Language family, population and distribution.
2. Grammatical structure of Santhali Language.
3. Important character of Santhali Language: Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, Translation, Lexicography.
4. Impact of other languages of Santhali.
5. Standardization of Santhali Language.

Part II—History of Santhali Literature

1. Literary trend of the following four periods of history of Santhali Literature.
 - (a) Ancient Literature before 1854.
 - (b) Missionary period Literature between 1855 to 1889 AD.
 - (c) Medieval period: Literature between 1890 to 1946 AD.
 - (d) Modern period : Literature from 1947 AD to till date.
2. Writing tradition in History of Santhali literature.

Section-B

Literary forms—Main characteristics, history and development of following literary forms.

Part I

Folk Literature in Santhali—folk song, folk tale, phrase, idioms puzzles, and Kudum.

Part II

Modern literature in Santhali

1. Development of poetry and prominent poets.
2. Development of prose and prominent writers.
 - (i) Novels and prominent Novelists.
 - (ii) Stories and prominent story writers.
 - (iii) Drama and Prominent Dramatist.
 - (iv) Criticism and prominent critics.
 - (v) Essay, sketches, memoirs, travelogues and prominent writers.

Santhali writers

Shyam Sundar Hembram, Pandit Raghunath Murmu, Barha Beshra, Sadhu Ramchand Murmu, Narayan Soren 'Toresutam', Sarda Prasad Kisku, Raghunath Tudu, Kalipada Soren, Sakla Soren, Digamber Hansda, Aditya Mitra 'Santhali', Babulal Murmu 'Adivasi', Jadumani Beshra, Arjun Hembram, Krishna Chandra Tudu, Rupchand Hansda, Kalendra Nath Mandi, Mahadev, Hansda, Gour Chandra Murmu, Thakur Prasad Murmu, Hara Prasad Murmu, Uday Nath Majhi, Parimal Hembram, Dharendra Nath Baske, Shyam Charan Hembram, Damayanti Beshra, T.K. Rapaj, Boyha Biswanath Tudu.

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Part III

Cultural Heritage of Santhali tradition, customs, festival and rituals (birth, marriage and death).

PAPER II

(Answers must be written in Santhali)

Section A

This paper will require in-depth reading of the following texts and the questions will be designed to test the candidates' critical ability.

Ancient Literature :**Prose**

- (a) Kherwal Bonso Dhorom Puthi—Majhi Ramdas Tudu “Rasika”.
- (b) Mare Hapramko Reyak Katha—L.O. Scrafsrud.
- (c) Jomsim Binti Lita—Mangal Chandra Turkulumang Soren.
- (d) Marang Buru Binti—Kanailal Tudu.

Poetry

- (a) Karam Sereng—Nunku Soren.
- (b) Devi Dasain Sereng—Manindra Hansda.
- (c) Horh Sereng—W.G. Archer.
- (d) Baha Sereng—Balaram Tudu.
- (e) Dong Sereng—Padmashri Bhagwat Murmu “Thakur”.
- (f) Hor Sereng—Raghunath Murmu.
- (g) Soros Sereng—Babulal Murmu “Adivasi”.
- (h) More Sin More Ndia—Rup Chand Hansda.
- (i) Judasi Madwa Latar—Tez Narayan Murmu.

Section B**Modern Literature****Part I—Poetry**

- (a) Onorhen Baha Dhalwak—Paul Jujhar Soren.
- (b) Asar Binti—Narayan Soren “Tore Sutam”.
- (c) Chand Mala—Gora Chand Tudu.
- (d) Onto Baha Mala—Aditya Mitra “Santhali”.
- (e) Tiryo Tetang—Hari Har Hansda.
- (f) Sisirjon Rar—Thakur Prasad Murmu.

Part II—Novels

- (a) Harmawak Ato—R.Karstiars (Translator—R.K. Kisku Rapaz).

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- (b) Manu Mati—Chandra Mohan Hansda.
- (c) Ato Orak—Doman Hansdak.
- (d) Ojoy Gada Dhiph re—Nathenial Murmu.

Part III—Stories

- (a) Jiyon Gada—Rup Chand Hansda and Jadumani Beshra.
- (b) Mayajaal—Doman Sahu ‘Samir’ and Padmashri Bhagwat Murmu ‘Thakur’.

Part IV—Drama

- (a) Kherwar Bir—Pandit Raghunath Murmu.
- (b) Juri Khatir—Dr. K.C. Tudu.
- (c) Birsa Bir—Ravi Lal Tudu.

Part V—Biography

Santal Ko Ren Mayam Gohako—Dr. Biswanath Hansda.

SINDHI**PAPER I**

**Answers must be written in Sindhi
(Arabic or Devanagari Script)**

Section A

1. (a) Origin and evolution of Sindhi language—views of different scholars.
- (b) Significant linguistic features of Sindhi language, including those pertaining to its phonology, morphology and syntax.
- (c) Major dialects of the Sindhi language.
- (d) Sindhi vocabulary—stages of its growth, including those in the pre-partition and post-partition periods.
- (e) Historical study of various Writing Systems (Scripts) of Sindhi.
- (f) Changes in the structure of Sindhi language in India, after partition, due to influence of other languages and social conditions.

Section B

2. Sindhi literature through the ages in context of socio-cultural conditions in the respective periods :

- (a) Early medieval literature upto 1350 A.D. including folk literature.
- (b) Late medieval period from 1350 A.D. to 1850 A.D.
- (c) Renaissance period from 1850 A.D. to 1947 A.D.
- (d) Modern period from 1947 and onwards.

(Literary genres in Modern Sindhi literature and experiments in poetry, drama, novel, short story, essay, literary criticism, biography, autobiography, memoirs and travelogues.)

PAPER II

**Answer must be written in Sindhi
(Arabic or Devanagari script)**

This paper will require the first-hand reading of the texts prescribed and will be designed to test the candidate's critical ability.

Section A

References to context and critical appreciation of the texts included in this section.

(1) Poetry

- a. "Shah Jo Choond Shair" : ed. H.I. Sadarangani, Published by Sahitya Akademi (First 100 pages).
- b. "Sachal Jo Choond Kalam" : ed. Kalyan B. Advani Published by Sahitya Akademi (Kafis only).
- c. "Sami-a-ja Choond Sloka" : ed. B.H. Nagrani Published by Sahitya Akademi (First 100 pages).
- d. "Shair-e-Bewas" : by Kishinchand Bewas("Saamoondi Sipoon" portion only).
- e. "Roshan Chhanvro" : Narayan Shyam.
- f. "Virhange Khapoi je Sindhi Shair jee Choond" : ed. H.I. Sadarangani, published by Sahitya Akademi.

(2) Drama

- g. "Behtareen Sindhi Natak" (One-act Plays) : Edited by M. Kamal Published by Gujarat Sindhi

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Academy.

- h. “Kako Kaloomal” (Full-length Play) : by Madan Juman.

Section B

References to context and critical appreciation of the texts included in this section.

- a. ‘Pakheera Valar Khan Vichhrya’ (Novel) : by Gobind Malhi.
- b. ‘Sat Deenhan’ (Novel) : by Krishin Khatwani.
- c. ‘Choond Sindhi Kahanyoon’ (Short Stories) Vol. III. : Edited by Prem Prakash, published by Sahitya Akademi.
- d. ‘Bandhan’ (Short Stories) : Sundari Uttamchandani.
- e. ‘Behtareen Sindhi Mazmoon’ (Essays): Edited by Hiro Thakur, published by Gujarat Sindhi Academi.
- f. ‘Sindhi Tanqeed’ (Criticism) : Edited by Harish Vaswani : Published by Sahitya Akademi.
- g. ‘Mumhinjee Hayati-a-ja Sona Ropa varqa’ (Autobiography) : by Popati Hiranandani.
- h. “Dr. Choithram Gidwani” (Biography) : by Vishnu Sharma.

TAMIL

PAPER I

Answers must be written in Tamil

Section A

Part 1: History of Tamil Language

Major Indian Language Families—The place of Tamil among Indian Languages in general and Dravidian in particular—Enumeration and Distribution of Dravidian languages.

The language of Sangam Literature—The language of medieval Tamil : Pallava Period only—Historical study of Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs—Tense markers and case markers in Tamil.

Borrowing of words from other languages into Tamil—Regional and social dialects—difference between literary and spoken Tamil.

Part 2 : History of Tamil Literature

Tolkappiyam-Sangam Literature—The division of Akam and Puram—The secular characteristics of Sangam Literature—The development of Ethical literature—Silappadikaram and Manimekalai.

Part 3 : Devotional Literature (Alwars and Nayanamars)

The bridal mysticism in Alwar hymns—Minor literary forms (Tutu, Ula, Parani, Kuravanji).

Social factors for the development of Modern Tamil Literature; Novel, Short Story and New Poetry—The impact of various political ideologies on modern writings.

Section B

Part 1 : Recent trends in Tamil Studies

Approaches to criticism : Social, psychological, historical and moralistic—the use of criticism—the various techniques in literature; Ullurai, Iraicchi, Thonmam (Myth) Otturuvagam (allegory), Angadam (Satire), Meyappadu, Padimam (image), Kuriyeedu (Symbol), Irunmai (Ambiguity)—The concept of comparative literature-the principle of comparative literature.

Part 2 : Folk literature in Tamil

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Ballads, Songs, proverbs and riddles—Sociological study of Tamil folklore. Uses of translation—Translation of Tamil works into other languages-Development of journalism in Tamil.

Part 3 : Cultural Heritage of the Tamils

Concept of Love and War—Concept of Aram-the ethical codes adopted by the ancient Tamils in their warfare-customs beliefs, rituals, modes of worship in the five Thinais.

The Cultural changes as revealed in post sangam literature—cultural fusion in the medieval period (Janism and Buddhism). The development of arts and architecture through the ages (Pallavas, later Cholas, and Nayaks). The impact of various political, social, religious and cultural movements on Tamil Society. The role of mass media in the cultural change of contemporary Tamil society.

PAPER II

Answers must be written in Tamil

The paper will require first-hand reading of the text prescribed and will be designed to test the critical ability of the candidate.

Section A

Part 1 : Ancient Literature

- (1) Kuruntokai (1—25 poems)
- (2) Purananuru (182—200 poems)
- (3) TirukkuralPorutpal :ArasiyalumAmaichiyalum(from Iraimatchi to Avaianjamai).

Part 2 : Epic Literature

- (1) Silappadikaram : Madhurai Kandan only.
- (2) Kambaramayana : Kumbakaruna Vadhai Padalam.

Part 3 : Devotional Literature

- (1) Tiruvasaam : Neethal Vinnappam
- (2) Tiruppavai : (Full Text).

Section B

Modern Literature

Part 1 : Poetry

- (1) Bharathiar : Kannan Pattu
- (2) Bharathidasan : Kudumba Vilakku
- (3) Naa. Kamarasan : Karappu Malarkal

Prose

- (1) Mu. Varadharajanar : Aramum Arasiyalum
- (2) C. N. Annadurai : Ye! Thazhntha Tamilagame.

Part 2 : Novel, Short Story and Drama

- (1) Akilon ; Chittairappavai
- (2) Jayakanthan : Gurupeedam
- (3) Cho : Yaurkkum Vetkamillai

Part 3 : Folk Literature

- (1) Muthuppattan kathai Edited by Na. Vanamamalai, (Publication : Madurai Kamaraj University).

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(2) Malaiyaruvi, Edited by Ki. Va Jagannathan (Publication : Saraswathi Mahal, Thanjavur).

TELUGU

PAPER I

Answer must be written in Telugu

Section A : Language

1. Place of Telugu among Dravidian languages and its antiquity—Etymological History of Telugu, Tenugu and Andhra.
2. Major linguistic changes in phonological, morphological, grammatical and syntactical levels, from Proto-Dravidian to old Telugu and from old Telugu to Modern Telugu.
3. Evolution of spoken Telugu when compared to classical Telugu—Formal and functional view of Telugu language.
4. Influence of other languages and its impact on Telugu.
5. Modernization of Telugu language :
 - (a) Linguistic and literary movements and their role in modernization of Telugu.
 - (b) Role of media in modernization of Telugu (News-papers, Radio, TV etc.)
 - (c) Problems of terminology and mechanisms in coining new terms in Telugu in various discourses including scientific and technical.
6. Dialects of Telugu—Regional and social variations and problems of Standardization.
7. Syntax—Major divisions of Telugu sentences—simple, complex and compound sentences—Noun and verb predications—Processes of nominalization and relativization—Direct and indirect reporting-conversion processes.
8. Translation—Problems of translation, cultural, social and idiomatic—Methods of translation—Approaches to translation—Literary and other kinds of translation—Various uses of translation.

Section B : Literature

1. Literature in Pre-Nannaya Period—Marga and Desi poetry.
2. Nannaya Period—Historical and literary background of Andhra Mahabharata.
3. Saiva poets and their contribution—Dwipada, Sataka, Ragada, Udaharana.
4. Tikkana and his place in Telugu literature.
5. Errana and his literary works—Nachana Somana and his new approach to poetry.
6. Srinatha and Potana—Their works and contribution.
7. Bhakti poets in Telugu literature—Tallapaka Annamayya, ramadasu, tyagayya.
8. Evolution of prabandhas—Kavya and prabandha.
9. Southern school of Telugu literature—raghunatha Nayaka, chemakura vankatakavi and women poets—Literary forms like yakshagana, prose and padakavita.
10. Modern Telugu Literature and literary forms—Novel, Short Story, Drama, Playlet and poetic forms.

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11. Literary Movements : Reformation, Nationalism, Neo-classicism, Romanticism and Progressive, Revolutionary movements.
12. Digambarakavulu, feminist and dalit Literature.
13. Main divisions of folk literature—Performing folk arts.

PAPER II

Answer must be written in Telugu

This paper will require first hand reading of the prescribed texts and will be designed to test the candidate's critical ability, which will be in relation to the following approaches :—

- (i) Aesthetic approach—Rassa, Dhawani, Vakroti and Auchitya—Formal and Structural-Imagery and Symbolism.
- (ii) Sociological, Historical, Ideological, Psychological approaches.

Section A

1. Nannaya-Dushyanta Chritra (Adiparva 4th Canto verses 5—109).
2. Tikkana-Sri Krishna Rayabaramu (Udyoga parva-3rd Canto verses 1—144).
3. Srinath-Guna Nidhi Katha (Kasikhandam, 4th Canto, verses 76—133).
4. Pingali Surana-sugatri Salinulakatha (Kalapurno-dayamu 4 Canto verses, 60—142).
5. Molla-Ramayana (Balakanda including avatarika).
6. Kasula Purushothama Kavi—Andhra Nayaka Satakamu.

Section B

7. Gurajada Appa Rao—Animutyalu (Short stories).
8. Viswanatha Satyanarayana—Andhra prasasti.
9. Devulapalli Krishna Sastry—Krishnapaksham (excluding Uravsi and Pravasam).
10. Sri Sri-Maha prastanam.
11. Jashuva-Gabbilam (Part I).
12. C. Narayana Reddy—Karpuravasanta rayalu.
13. Kanuparti Varalakshamma—Sarada lekhalu (Part I).
14. Atreya—N.G.O.
15. Racha Konda Viswanatha Sastry—Alpajaevi.

URDU

PAPER I

Answer must be written in Urdu

Section A

Development of Urdu Language

(a) Development of Indo-Aryan

(i) Old Indo-Aryan

(ii) Middle Indo-Aryan

(iii) New Indo-Aryan.

(b) Western Hindi and its dialects Brij Bhasha Khadi Boli, Haryanavi, Kannauji, Bundeli—Theories about the origin of Urdu language.

(c) Dakhani Urdu—origin and development, its significant linguistic features.

(d) Social and Cultural roots of Urdu language— and its distinctive features.

Script, Phonology, Morphology, Vocabulary.

Section B

(a) Genres and their development :

(i) Poetry: Ghazal, Masnavi, Qasida, Marsia, Rubai Jadid Nazm.

(ii) Prose : Novel, Short Story, Dastan, Drama, Inshaiya, Khutoot, Biography.

(b) Significant features of : (i) Deccani, Delhi and Lucknow schools, (ii) Sir Syed movement, Romantic movement, Progressive movement, Modernism.

(c) Literary Criticism and its development with reference to Hali, Shibli, Kaleemuddin Ahmad, Ehtisham Hussain, Ale-Ahmad Suroor.

(d) Essay writing (covering literary and imaginative topics).

PAPER II

Answer must be written in Urdu

This paper will require first hand reading of the texts prescribed and will be designed to test the candidate's critical ability.

Section A

1.	Mir Amman	Bagho-Babar
2.	Ghalib	Intikhab-e-Khutoot-e Ghalib
3.	Mohd. Husain Azad	Nairang-e-Khayal
4.	Prem Chand	Godan
5.	Rajendra Singh Bedi	Apne Dukh Mujhe Dedo
6.	Abul Kalam Azad	Ghubar-e-Khatir

Section B

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1.	Mir	Intikhab-e-Kalam-e-Mir (Ed. Abdul Haq.)
2.	Mir Hasan	Sahrul Bayan
3.	Ghalib	Diwan-e-Ghalib
4.	Iqbal	Bal-e-Jibrail
5.	Firaq	Gul-e-Naghma
6.	Faiz	Dast-e-Saba
7.	Akhtruliman	Bint-e-Lamhat

MANAGEMENT

The candidate should make a study of the concept of development of Management as science and art drawing upon the contributions of leading thinkers of management and apply the concepts to the real life of government and business decision-making keeping in view the changes in the strategic and operative environment.

PAPER I

1. Managerial Function and Process :

Concept and foundations of management, Evolution of Management Thoughts; Managerial Functions—Planning, Organizing, Controlling; Decision-making; Role of Manager, Managerial skills; Entrepreneurship; Management of innovation; Managing in a global environment, Flexible Systems Management; Social responsibility and managerial ethics; Process and customer orientation; Managerial processes on direct and indirect value chain.

2. Organisational Behaviour and Design :

Conceptual model of organization behaviour; The individual processes—personality, values and attitude, perception, motivation, learning and reinforcement, work stress and stress management; The dynamics of Organization behaviour—power and politics, conflict and negotiation, leadership process and styles, communication; The Organizational Processes—decision-making, job design; Classical, Neoclassical and Contingency approaches to organizational design; Organizational theory and design—Organizational culture, managing cultural diversity, learning Organization; Organizational change and development; Knowledge Based Enterprise—systems and processes; Networked and virtual organizations.

3. Human Resource Management :

HR challenges; HRM functions; The future challenges of HRM; Strategic Management of human resources; Human resource planning; Job analysis; Job evaluation, Recruitment and selection; Training and development; Promotion and transfer; Performance management; Compensation management and benefits; Employee morale and productivity; Management of Organizational climate and Industrial relations; Human resources accounting and audit; Human resource information system; International human resource management.

4. Accounting for Managers :

Financial accounting—concept, importance and scope, generally accepted accounting principles, preparation of financial statements with special reference to analysis of a balance sheet and measurement of business income, inventory valuation and depreciation, financial statement analysis, fund flow analysis, the statement of cash flows; Management accounting concept, need, importance and scope; Cost accounting—

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records and processes, cost ledger and control accounts, reconciliation and integration between financial and cost accounts; Overhead cost and control, Job and process costing, Budget and budgetary control, Performance budgeting, Zero-base budgeting, relevant costing and costing for decision-making, standard costing and variance analysis, marginal costing and absorption costing.

5. Financial Management :

Goal of Finance Function. Concepts of value and return. Valuation of bonds and Shares; Management of working capital : Estimation and Financing; Management of cash, receivables, inventory and current liabilities; Cost of capital ; Capital budgeting; Financial and operating leverage; Design of capital structure: theories and practices; Shareholder value creation: dividend policy, corporate financial policy and strategy, management of corporate distress and restructuring strategy; Capital and money markets: institutions and instruments; Leasing hire purchase and venture capital; Regulation of capital market; Risk and return: portfolio theory; CAPM; APT; Financial derivatives: option, futures, swap; Recent reforms in financial sector.

6. Marketing Management :

Concept, evolution and scope; Marketing strategy formulation and components of marketing plan; Segmenting and targeting the market; Positioning and differentiating the market offering; Analyzing competition; Analyzing consumer markets; Industrial buyer behaviour; Market research; Product strategy; Pricing strategies; Designing and managing Marketing channels; Integrated marketing communications; Building customer satisfaction, Value and retention; Services and non-profit marketing; Ethics in marketing; Consumer protection; Internet marketing; Retail management; Customer relationship management; Concept of holistic marketing.

PAPER-II

1. Quantitative Techniques in Decision-making :

Descriptive statistics—tabular, graphical and numerical methods, introduction to probability, discrete and continuous probability distributions, inferential statistics-sampling distributions, central limit theorem, hypothesis testing for differences between means and proportions, inference about population variances, Chi-square and ANOVA, simple correlation and regression, time series and forecasting, decision theory, index numbers; Linear programming—problem formulation, simplex method and graphical solution, sensitivity analysis.

2. Production and Operations Management :

Fundamentals of operations management; Organizing for production; Aggregate production planning, capacity planning, plant design: process planning, plant size and scale of operations, Management of facilities; Line balancing; Equipment replacement and maintenance; Production control; Supply chain management—vendor evaluation and audit; Quality management; Statistical process control, Six Sigma; Flexibility and agility in manufacturing systems; World class manufacturing; Project management concepts, R&D management, Management of service operations; Role and importance of materials management, value analysis, make or buy decision; Inventory control, MRP; Waste management.

3. Management Information System :

Conceptual foundations of information systems; Information theory; Information resource management; Types of information Systems; Systems Development—Overview of Systems and Design; System Development management life-cycle, Designing online and distributed environments; Implementation and control of project; Trends in information technology; Managing data resources—Organising data. DSS and RDBMS; Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), Expert systems, e-Business architecture, e-Governance; Information systems planning, Flexibility in information systems; User involvement; Evaluation of

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information systems.

4. Government Business Interface :

State participation in business, Interaction between Government, Business and different Chambers of Commerce and Industry in India; Government's policy with regard to Small Scale Industries; Government clearances for establishing a new enterprise; Public Distribution System; Government control over price and distribution; Consumer Protection Act (CPA) and The Role of Voluntary Organizations in protecting consumers' rights; New Industrial Policy of the Government : liberalization, deregulation and privatisation; Indian planning system; Government policy concerning development of Backward areas/regions; The Responsibilities of the business as well as the Government to protect the environment; Corporate Governance; Cyber Laws.

5. Strategic Cost Management :

Business policy as a field of study; Nature and scope of strategic management, Strategic intent, vision, objectives and policies; Process of strategic planning and implementation; Environmental analysis and internal analysis; SWOT analysis; Tools and techniques for strategic analysis—Impact matrix: The experience curve, BCG matrix, GEC mode, Industry analysis, Concept of value chain; Strategic profile of a firm; Framework for analysing competition; Competitive advantage of a firm; Generic competitive strategies; Growth strategies—expansion, integration and diversification; Concept of core competence, Strategic flexibility; Reinventing strategy; Strategy and structure; chief Executive and Board; turnaround management; Management of strategic change; Strategic alliances, Mergers and Acquisitions; Strategy and corporate evolution in the Indian context.

6. International Business :

International Business Environment : Changing composition of trade in goods and services; India's Foreign Trade: Policy and trends; Financing of International trade; Regional Economic Cooperation; FTAs; Internationalisation of service firms; International production; Operation Management in International companies; International Taxation; Global competitiveness and technological developments; Global E-Business; Designing global organisational structure and control; Multicultural management; Global business strategy; Global marketing strategies; Export Management; Export-Import procedures; Joint Ventures; Foreign Investment: Foreign direct investment and foreign portfolio investment; Cross-border Mergers and Acquisitions; Foreign Exchange Risk Exposure Management; World Financial Markets and International Banking; External Debt Management; Country Risk Analysis.

MATHEMATICS

PAPER I

(1) Linear Algebra :

Vector spaces over $\mathbb{R}$ and $\mathbb{C}$, linear dependence and independence, subspaces, bases, dimensions, Linear transformations, rank and nullity, matrix of a linear transformation.

Algebra of Matrices; Row and column reduction, Echelon form, congruence's and similarity; Rank of a matrix; Inverse of a matrix; Solution of system of linear equations; Eigenvalues and eigenvectors, characteristic polynomial, Cayley-Hamilton theorem, Symmetric, skew-symmetric, Hermitian, skew-Hermitian, orthogonal and unitary matrices and their eigenvalues.

(2) Calculus :

Real numbers, functions of a real variable, limits, continuity, differentiability, mean-value theorem, Taylor's
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theorem with remainders, indeterminate forms, maxima and minima, asymptotes; Curve tracing; Functions of two or three variables; Limits, continuity, partial derivatives, maxima and minima, Lagrange's method of multipliers, Jacobian.

Riemann's definition of definite integrals; Indefinite integrals; Infinite and improper integral; Double and triple integrals (evaluation techniques only); Areas, surface and volumes.

(3) Analytic Geometry :

Cartesian and polar coordinates in three dimensions, second degree equations in three variables, reduction to Canonical forms; straight lines, shortest distance between two skew lines, Plane, sphere, cone, cylinder, paraboloid, ellipsoid, hyperboloid of one and two sheets and their properties.

(4) Ordinary Differential Equations :

Formulation of differential equations; Equations of first order and first degree, integrating factor; Orthogonal trajectory; Equations of first order but not of first degree, Clairaut's equation, singular solution.

Second and higher order linear equations with constant coefficients, complementary function, particular integral and general solution.

Second order linear equations with variable coefficients, Euler-Cauchy equation; Determination of complete solution when one solution is known using method of variation of parameters.

Laplace and Inverse Laplace transforms and their properties, Laplace transforms of elementary functions. Application to initial value problems for 2nd order linear equations with constant coefficients.

(5) Dynamics and Statics :

Rectilinear motion, simple harmonic motion, motion in a plane, projectiles; Constrained motion; Work and energy, conservation of energy; Kepler's laws, orbits under central forces.

Equilibrium of a system of particles; Work and potential energy, friction, Common catenary; Principle of virtual work; Stability of equilibrium, equilibrium of forces in three dimensions.

(6) Vector Analysis :

Scalar and vector fields, differentiation of vector field of a scalar variable; Gradient, divergence and curl in cartesian and cylindrical coordinates; Higher order derivatives; Vector identities and vector equation.

Application to geometry : Curves in space, curvature and torsion; Serret-Frenet's formulae.

Gauss and Stokes' theorems, Green's identities.

PAPER II

(1) Algebra :

Groups, subgroups, cyclic groups, cosets, Lagrange's Theorem, normal subgroups, quotient groups, homomorphism of groups, basic isomorphism theorems, permutation groups, Cayley's theorem.

Rings, subrings and ideals, homomorphisms of rings; Integral domains, principal ideal domains, Euclidean domains and unique factorization domains; Fields, quotient fields.

(2) Real Analysis :

Real number system as an ordered field with least upper bound property; Sequences, limit of a sequence, Cauchy sequence, completeness of real line; Series and its convergence, absolute and conditional convergence of series of real and complex terms, rearrangement of series. Continuity and uniform continuity of functions, properties of continuous functions on compact sets.

Riemann integral, improper integrals; Fundamental theorems of integral calculus.

Uniform convergence, continuity, differentiability and integrability for sequences and series of functions; Partial derivatives of functions of several (two or three) variables, maxima and minima.

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(3) =Complex Analysis :

Analytic function, Cauchy-Riemann equations, Cauchy's theorem, Cauchy's integral formula, power series, representation of an analytic function, Taylor's series; Singularities; Laurent's series; Cauchy's residue theorem; Contour integration.

(4) =Linear Programming :

Linear programming problems, basic solution, basic feasible solution and optimal solution; Graphical method and simplex method of solutions; Duality.

Transportation and assignment problems.

(5) =Partial Differential Equations :

Family of surfaces in three dimensions and formulation of partial differential equations; Solution of quasilinear partial differential equations of the first order, Cauchy's method of characteristics; Linear partial differential equations of the second order with constant coefficients, canonical form; Equation of a vibrating string, heat equation, Laplace equation and their solutions.

(6) =Numerical Analysis and Computer Programming :

Numerical methods: Solution of algebraic and transcendental equations of one variable by bisection, Regula-Falsi and Newton-Raphson methods, solution of system of linear equations by Gaussian Elimination and Gauss-Jordan (direct), Gauss-Seidel (iterative) methods. Newton's (forward and backward) and interpolation, Lagrange's interpolation.

Numerical integration: Trapezoidal rule, Simpson's rule, Gaussian quadrature formula.

Numerical solution of ordinary differential equations : Euler and Runge Kutta methods.

Computer Programming : Binary system; Arithmetic and logical operations on numbers; Octal and Hexadecimal Systems; Conversion to and from decimal Systems; Algebra of binary numbers.

Elements of computer systems and concept of memory; Basic logic gates and truth tables, Boolean algebra, normal forms.

Representation of unsigned integers, signed integers and reals, double precision reals and long integers.

Algorithms and flow charts for solving numerical analysis problems.

(7) =Mechanics and Fluid Dynamics :

Generalised coordinates; D'Alembert's principle and Lagrange's equations; Hamilton equations; Moment of inertia; Motion of rigid bodies in two dimensions.

Equation of continuity; Euler's equation of motion for inviscid flow; Stream-lines, path of a particle; Potential flow; Two-dimensional and axisymmetric motion; Sources and sinks, vortex motion; Navier-Stokes equation for a viscous fluid.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

PAPER I

1. Mechanics :**1.1 Mechanics of Rigid Bodies :**

Equations of equilibrium in space and its application; first and second moments of area; simple problems on friction; kinematics of particles for plane motion; elementary particle dynamics.

1.2 Mechanics of Deformable Bodies :

Generalized Hooke's law and its application; design problems on axial stress, shear stress and bearing stress; material properties for dynamic loading; bending shear and stresses in beams; determination of principle stresses and strains-analytical and graphical; compound and combined stresses; bi-axial stresses-thin walled pressure vessel; material behaviour and design factors for dynamic load; design of circular shafts for bending and torsional load only; deflection of beam for statically determinate problems; theories of failure.

2. Engineering Materials :

Basic concepts on structure of solids, common ferrous and non-ferrous materials and their applications; heat-treatment of steels; non-metals-plastics, cermics, composite materials and nano-materials.

3. Theory of Machines :

Kinematic and dynamic analysis of plane mechanisms. Cams, Gears and epicyclic gear trains, flywheels, governors, balancing of rigid rotors, balancing of single and multi-cylinder engines, linear vibration analysis of mechanical systems (single degree of freedom), Critical speeds and whirling of shafts.

4. Manufacturing Science :**4.1 Manufacturing Process:**

Machine tool engineering - Merchant's force analysis; Taylor's tool life equation; conventional machining; NC and CNC machining process; jigs and fixtures.

Non-conventional machining-EDM, ECM, ultrasonic, water jet machining etc.; application of lasers and plasmas; energy rate calculations.

Forming and welding processes-standard processes.

Metrology-concept of fits and tolerances; tools and gauges; comparators; inspection of length; position; profile and surface finish.

4.2 Manufacturing Management :

System design: factory location—simple OR models; plant layout-methods based; applications of engineering economic analysis and break-even analysis for product selection, process selection and capacity planning; predetermined time standards.

System planning; forecasting methods based on regression and decomposition, design and balancing of multi model and stochastic assembly lines; inventory management-probabilistic inventory models for order time and order quantity determination; JIT systems; strategic sourcing; managing inter plant logistics.

System operations and control: Scheduling algorithms for job shops; applications of statistical methods for product and process quality control applications of control charts for mean, range, percent defective, number of defectives and defects per unit; quality cost systems; management of resources, organizations and risks in projects.

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System improvement: Implementation of systems, such as total quality management, developing and managing flexible, lean and agile Organizations.

PAPER II

1. Thermodynamics, Gas Dynamics Turbine :

1.1 Basic concept of First-law and Second law of Thermodynamics; concept of entropy and reversibility; availability and unavailability and irreversibility.

1.2 Classification and properties of fluids; incompressible and compressible fluids flows; effect of Mach number and compressibility; continuity momentum and energy equations; normal and oblique shocks; one dimensional isentropic flow; flow of fluids in duct with frictions that transfer.

1.3 Flow through fans, blowers and compressors; axial and centrifugal flow configuration; design of fans and compressors; single problems compresses and turbine cascade; open and closed cycle gas turbines; work done in the gas turbine; reheat and regenerators.

2. Heat Transfer :

2.1 Conduction heat transfer—general conduction equation-Laplace, Poisson and Fourier equations; Fourier law of conduction; one dimensional steady state heat conduction applied to simple wall, solid and hollow cylinder and spheres.

2.2 Convection heat transfer—Newton's law of convection; free and forced convection; heat transfer during laminar and turbulent flow of an incompressible fluid over a flat plate; concepts of Nusselt number, hydrodynamic and thermal boundary layer their thickness; Prandtl number; analogy between heat and momentum transfer—Reynolds, Colburn, Prandtl analogies; heat transfer during laminar and turbulent flow through horizontal tubes; free convection from horizontal and vertical plates.

2.3 Black body radiation—basic radiation laws such as Stefan-boltzman, Planck distribution, Wein's displacement etc.

2.4 Basic heat exchanger analysis; classification of heat exchangers.

3. Engines :

3.1 Classification, thermodynamic cycles of operation; determination of brake power, indicated power, mechanical efficiency, heat balance sheet, interpretation of performance characteristics, petrol, gas and diesel engines.

3.2 Combustion in SI and CI engines, normal and abnormal combustion; effect of working parameters on knocking, reduction of knocking; Forms of combustion chamber for SI and CI engines; rating of fuels; additives; emission.

3.3 Different systems of IC engines-fuels; lubricating; cooling and transmission systems. Alternate fuels in IC engines.

4. Steam Engineering :

4.1 Steam generation—modified Rankine cycle analysis; Modern steam boilers; steam at critical and supercritical pressures; draught equipment; natural and artificial draught; boiler fuels solid, liquid and gaseous fuels. Steam turbines—Principle; types; compounding; impulse and reaction turbines; axial thrust.

4.2 Steam nozzles—flow of steam in convergent and divergent nozzle pressure at throat for maximum discharge with different initial steam conditions such as wet, saturated and superheated, effect of variation of back pressure; supersaturated flow of steam in nozzles, Wilson line.

4.3 Rankine cycle with internal and external irreversibility; reheat factor; reheating and regeneration, Government strives to have a workforce which reflects gender balance and women candidates are encouraged to apply.

methods of governing; back pressure and pass out turbines.

4.4 Steam power plants—combined cycle power generation; heat recovery steam generators (HRSG) fired and unfired, co-generation plants.

5.= Refrigeration and Air-conditioning :

5.1 Vapour compression refrigeration cycle—cycle on p-H & T-s diagrams; ecofriendly refrigerants—R 134a, 123; Systems like evaporators, condensers, compressor, expansion devices. Simple vapour absorption systems.

5.2 Psychrometry—properties; processes; charts; sensible heating and cooling; humidification and dehumidification effective temperature; air-conditioning load calculation; simple duct design.

MEDICAL SCIENCE

PAPER I

1.= Human Anatomy :

Applied anatomy including blood and nerve supply of upper and lower limbs and joints of shoulder, hip and knee.

Gross anatomy, blood supply and lymphatic drainage of tongue, thyroid, mammary gland, stomach, liver, prostate, gonads and uterus.

Applied anatomy of diaphragm, perineum and inguinal region.

Clinical anatomy of kidney, urinary bladder, uterine tubes, vas deferens.

Embryology : Placenta and placental barrier. Development of heart, gut, kidney, uterus, ovary, testis and their common congenital abnormalities.

Central and Peripheral Autonomic Nervous System : Gross and clinical anatomy of ventricles of brain, circulation of cerebrospinal fluid; Neural pathways and lesions of cutaneous sensations, hearing and vision; Cranial nerves distribution and clinical significance; Components of autonomic nervous system.

2.= Human Physiology :

Conduction and transmission of impulse, mechanism of contraction, neuromuscular transmission, reflexes, control of equilibrium, posture and muscle tone, descending pathways, functions of cerebellum, basal ganglia, Physiology of sleep and consciousness.

Endocrine System : Mechanism of action of hormones; formation, secretion, transport, metabolism, function and regulation of secretion of pancreas and pituitary gland.

Physiology of Reproductive System : Pregnancy menstrual cycle, lactation, pregnancy.

Blood : Development, regulation and fate of blood cells.

Cardio-vascular, cardiac output, blood pressure, regulation of cardiovascular functions.

3. Biochemistry :

Organ function tests—liver, kidney, thyroid Protein synthesis.

Vitamins and minerals.

Restriction fragment length.

polymorphism (RFLP).

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Polymerase chain reaction (PCR).

Radio-immunoassays (RIA).

4. Pathology :

Inflammation and repair, disturbances of growth and cancer, Pathogenesis and histopathology of rheumatic and ischaemic heart disease and diabetes mellitus. Differentiation between benign, malignant, primary and metastatic malignancies, Pathogenesis and histopathology of bronchogenic carcinoma, carcinoma breast, oral cancer, cancer cervix, leukemia, Etiology, pathogenesis and histopathology of—cirrhosis liver, glomerulonephritis, tuberculosis, acute osteomyelitis.

5. Microbiology :

Humoral and cell mediated immunity.

Diseases caused by and laboratory diagnosis of —

- * Meningococcus, Saimonella
- * Shigella, Herpes, Dengue, Polio
- * HIV/AIDS, Malaria, E. Histolytica, Giardia
- * Candida, Cryptococcus, Aspergillus.

6. Pharmacology :

Mechanism of action and side effects of the following drugs :

- * Antipyretics and analgesics, Antibiotics,
- * Antimalaria, Antikala-azar, Antidiabetics,
- * Antihypertensive, Antidiuretics, General and cardiac vasodilators, Antiviral, Antiparasitic, Antifungal, Immunosuppressants,
- * Anticancer.

7. Forensic Medicine and Toxicology

Forensic examination of injuries and wounds; Examination of blood and seminal stains; Poisoning, sedative overdose, hanging, drowning, burns, DNA and finger print study.

PAPER-II

1. General Medicine

Etiology, clinical features, diagnosis and principles of management (including prevention) of—Typhoid, Rabies, AIDS, Dengue, Kala-azar, Japanese Encephalitis.

Etiology, clinical features, diagnosis and principles of management of :

Ischaemic heart disease, pulmonary embolism.

Bronchial asthma.

Pleural effusion, tuberculosis, Malabsorption syndromes; acid peptic diseases, Viral hepatitis and cirrhosis of liver.

Glomerulonephritis and pyelonephritis, renal failure, nephrotic syndrome, renovascular hypertension, complications of diabetes mellitus, coagulation disorders, leukaemia, Hypo and hyper thyroidism, meningitis and encephalitis.

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Imaging in medical problems, ultrasound, echo- cardiogram, CT scan, MRI.

Anxiety and Depressive Psychosis and schizophrenia and ECT.

2.= Paediatrics

Immunization, Baby friendly hospital, congenital cyanotic heart disease, respiratory distress syndrome, broncho— pneumonias, kernicterus. IMNCI classification and management, PEM grading and management. ARI and Diarrhea of under five and their management.

3.= Dermatology

Psoriasis, Allergic dermatitis, scabies, eczema, vitiligo, Stevan Johnson's syndrome, Lichen Planus.

4.=General Surgery

Clinical features, causes, diagnosis and principles of management of cleft palate, harelip.

Laryngeal tumour, oral and esophageal tumours.

Peripheral arterial diseases, varicose veins, coarctation of aorta.

Tumours of Thyroid, Adrenal, Glands.

Abscess cancer, fibroadenoma and adenosis of breast.

Bleeding peptic ulcer, tuberculosis of bowel, ulcerative colitis, cancer stomach.

Renal mass, cancer prostatie.

Haemothorax, stones of Gall bladder, Kidney, Ureter and Urinary Bladder.

Management of surgical conditions of Rectum, Anus and Anal canal, Gall bladder and Bile ducts.

Splenomegaly, cholecystitis, portal hypertension, liver abscess, peritonitis, carcinoma head of pancreas.

Fractures of spine, Colles' fracture and bone tumors.

Endoscopy.

Laprascopic Surgery.

5.= Obstetrics and Gynaecology including Family Planning

Diagnosis of pregnancy.

Labour management, complications of 3rd stage, Antepartum and postpartum hemorrhage, resuscitation of the newborn, Management of abnormal life and difficult labour. Management of small for date or premature newborn.

Diagnosis and management of anemia. Preeclampsia and Toxaemias of pregnancy, Management of Post-menopausal Syndrome.

Intra-uterine devices, pills, tubectomy and vasectomy. Medical termination of pregnancy including legal aspects.

Cancer cervix.

Leucorrhoea, pelvic pain; infertility, dysfunctional uterine bleeding (DUB), amenorrhoea, Fibroid and prolapse of uterus.

6.= Community Medicine (Preventive and Social Medicine)

Principles, methods approach and measurements of Epidemiology.

Nutrition, nutritional diseases/diorders and Nutrition Programmes.

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Health information Collection, Analysis and Presentation.

Objectives, components and critical analysis of National programmes for control/eradication of :

Malaria, Kala-azar, Filariasis and Tuberculosis,

HIV/AIDS, STDs and Dengue.

Critical appraisal of Health care delivery system.

Health management and administration; Techniques, Tools, Programme Implementation and Evaluation.

Objectives, Components, Goals and Status of Reproductive and Child Health, National Rural Health Mission and Millennium Development Goals.

Management of hospital and industrial waste.

PHILOSOPHY

PAPER-I

History and Problems of Philosophy

1. Plato and Aristotle : Ideas; Substance; Form and Matter; Causation; Actuality and Potentiality.
2. Rationalism (Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz); Cartesian Method and Certain Knowledge; Substance; God; Mind-Body Dualism; Determinism and Freedom.
3. Empiricism (Locke, Berkeley, Hume) : Theory of Knowledge; Substance and Qualities; Self and God; Scepticism.
4. Kant: Possibility of Synthetic a priori Judgments; Space and Time; Categories; Ideas of Reason; Antinomies; Critique of Proofs for the Existence of God.
5. Hegel : Dialectical Method; Absolute Idealism.
6. Moore, Russell and Early Wittgenstein : Defence of Commonsense; Refutation of Idealism; Logical Atomism; Logical Constructions; Incomplete Symbols; Picture Theory of Meaning; Saying and Showing.
7. Logical Positivism : Verification Theory of Meaning; Rejection of Metaphysics; Linguistic Theory of Necessary Propositions.
8. Later Wittgenstein : Meaning and Use; Language-games; Critique of Private Language.
9. Phenomenology (Husserl): Method; Theory of Essences; Avoidance of Psychologism.
10. Existentialism (Kierkegaard, Sartre, Heidegger): Existence and Essence; Choice, Responsibility and Authentic Existence; Being-in-the-world and Temporality.
11. Quine and Strawson : Critique of Empiricism; Theory of Basic Particulars and Persons.
12. Carvaka : Theory of Knowledge; Rejection of Transcendent Entities.
13. Jainism : Theory of Reality; Saptabhingana; Bondage and Liberation.
14. Schools of Buddhism : Pratityasamutpada; Ksanikavada, Nairatmyavada.
15. Nyaya—Vaishesika : Theory of Categories; Theory of Appearance; Theory of Pramana; Self, Liberation; God; Proofs for the Existence of God; Theory of Causation; Atomistic Theory of Creation.
16. Samkhya; Prakrit; Purusa; Causation; Liberation.

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17. Yoga; Citta; Cittavrtti; Klesas; Samadhi; Kaivalya.
18. Mimamsa: Theory of Knowledge.
19. Schools of Vedanta : Brahman; Isvara; Atman; Jiva; Jagat; Maya; Avidya; Adhyasa; Moksha; Aprthaksiddhi; Pancavidhabheda.
20. Aurobindo: Evolution, Involution; Integral Yoga.

PAPER-II

Socio-Political Philosophy

1. Social and Political Ideals : Equality, Justice, Liberty.
2. Sovereignty : Austin, Bodin, Laski, Kautilya.
3. Individual and State : Rights; Duties and Accountability.
4. Forms of Government : Monarchy; Theocracy and Democracy.
5. Political Ideologies: Anarchism; Marxism and Socialism.
6. Humanism; Secularism; Multi-culturalism.
7. Crime and Punishment : Corruption, Mass Violence, Genocide, Capital Punishment.
8. Development and Social Progress.
9. Gender Discrimination : Female Foeticide, Land and Property Rights; Empowerment.
10. Caste Discrimination : Gandhi and Ambedkar.

Philosophy of Religion

1. Notions of God : Attributes; Relation to Man and the World. (Indian and Western).
2. Proofs for the Existence of God and their Critique (Indian and Western).
3. Problem of Evil.
4. Soul : Immortality; Rebirth and Liberation.
5. Reason, Revelation and Faith.
6. Religious Experience : Nature and Object (Indian and Western).
7. Religion without God.
8. Religion and Morality.
9. Religious Pluralism and the Problem of Absolute Truth.
10. Nature of Religious Language : Analogical and Symbolic; Cognitivist and Non-cognitive.

PHYSICS

PAPER-I

1. (a) Mechanics of Particles :

Laws of motion; conservation of energy and momentum, applications to rotating frames, centripetal and Coriolis accelerations; Motion under a central force; Conservation of angular momentum, Kepler's laws; Fields and potentials; Gravitational field and potential due to spherical bodies, Gauss and Poisson equations, gravitational self-energy; Two-body problem; Reduced mass; Rutherford scattering; Centre of

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mass and laboratory reference frames.

(b) Mechanics of Rigid Bodies :

System of particles; Centre of mass, angular momentum, equations of motion; Conservation theorems for energy, momentum and angular momentum; Elastic and inelastic collisions; Rigid Body; Degrees of freedom, Euler's theorem, angular velocity, angular momentum, moments of inertia, theorems of parallel and perpendicular axes, equation of motion for rotation; Molecular rotations (as rigid bodies); Di and tri-atomic molecules; Precessional motion; top, gyroscope.

(c) Mechanics of Continuous Media :

Elasticity, Hooke's law and elastic constants of isotropic solids and their inter-relation; Streamline (Laminar) flow, viscosity, Poiseuille's equation, Bernoulli's equation, Stokes' law and applications.

(d) Special Relativity :

Michelson-Morely experiment and its implications; Lorentz transformations length contraction, time dilation, addition of relativistic velocities, aberration and Doppler effect, mass-energy relation, simple applications to a decay process. Four dimensional momentum vector; Covariance of equations of physics.

2. Waves and Optics :

(a) Waves :

Simple harmonic motion, damped oscillation, forced oscillation and resonance; Beats; Stationary waves in a string; Pulses and wave packets; Phase and group velocities; Reflection and refraction from Huygens' principle.

(b) Geometrical Optics :

Laws of reflection and refraction from Fermat's principle; Matrix method in paraxial optic-thin lens formula, nodal planes, system of two thin lenses, chromatic and spherical aberrations.

(c) Interference :

Interference of light -Young's experiment, Newton's rings, interference by thin films, Michelson interferometer; Multiple beam interference and Fabry Perot interferometer.

(d) Diffraction :

Fraunhofer diffraction - single slit, double slit, diffraction grating, resolving power; Diffraction by a circular aperture and the Airy pattern; Fresnel diffraction: half-period zones and zone plates, circular aperture.

(e) Polarisation and Modern Optics :

Production and detection of linearly and circularly polarized light; Double refraction, quarter wave plate; Optical activity; Principles of fibre optics, attenuation; Pulse dispersion in step index and parabolic index fibres; Material dispersion, single mode fibers; Lasers-Einstein A and B coefficients. Ruby and He-Ne lasers. Characteristics of laser light-spatial and temporal coherence; Focusing of laser beams. Three-level scheme for laser operation; Holography and simple applications.

3. Electricity and Magnetism :

(a) Electrostatics and Magnetostatics :

Laplace and Poisson equations in electrostatics and their applications; Energy of a system of charges, multipole expansion of scalar potential; Method of images and its applications. Potential and field due to a

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dipole, force and torque on a dipole in an external field; Dielectrics, polarisation. Solutions to boundary-value problems-conducting and dielectric spheres in a uniform electric field; Magnetic shell, uniformly magnetised sphere; Ferromagnetic materials, hysteresis, energy loss.

(b) Current Electricity :

Kirchhoff's laws and their applications. Biot-Savart law, Ampere's law, Faraday's law, Lenz' law. Self- and mutual- inductances; Mean and rms values in AC circuits; DC and AC circuits with R, L and C components; Series and parallel resonance; Quality factor; Principle of transformer.

4. Electromagnetic Waves and Blackbody Radiation :

Displacement current and Maxwell's equations; Wave equations in vacuum, Poynting theorem; Vector and scalar potentials; Electromagnetic field tensor, covariance of Maxwell's equations; Wave equations in isotropic dielectrics, reflection and refraction at the boundary of two dielectrics; Fresnel's relations; Total internal reflection; Normal and anomalous dispersion; Rayleigh scattering; Blackbody radiation and Planck's radiation law- Stefan-Boltzmann law, Wien's displacement law and Rayleigh-Jeans law.

5. Thermal and Statistical Physics :

(a) Thermodynamics :

Laws of thermodynamics, reversible and irreversible processes, entropy; Isothermal, adiabatic, isobaric, isochoric processes and entropy changes; Otto and Diesel engines, Gibbs' phase rule and chemical potential; Van der Waals equation of state of a real gas, critical constants; Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution of molecular velocities, transport phenomena, equipartition and virial theorems; Dulong-Petit, Einstein, and Debye's theories of specific heat of solids; Maxwell relations and application; Clausius-Clapeyron equation. Adiabatic demagnetisation, Joule-Kelvin effect and liquefaction of gases.

(b) Statistical Physics :

Macro and micro states, statistical distributions, Maxwell-Boltzmann, Bose-Einstein and Fermi-Dirac Distributions, applications to specific heat of gases and blackbody radiation; Concept of negative temperatures.

PAPER-II

1. Quantum Mechanics :

Wave-particle duality; Schroedinger equation and expectation values; Uncertainty principle; Solutions of the one-dimensional Schroedinger equation for free particle (Gaussian wave-packet), particle in a box, particle in a finite well, linear harmonic oscillator; Reflection and transmission by a step potential and by a rectangular barrier; Particle in a three dimensional box, density of states, free electron theory of metals; Angular momentum; Hydrogen atom; Spin half particles, properties of Pauli spin matrices.

2. Atomic and Molecular Physics :

Stern-Gerlach experiment, electron spin, fine structure of hydrogen atom; L-S coupling, J-J coupling; Spectroscopic notation of atomic states; Zeeman effect; Franck-Condon principle and applications; Elementary theory of rotational, vibrational and electronic spectra of diatomic molecules; Raman effect and molecular structure; Laser Raman spectroscopy; Importance of neutral hydrogen atom, molecular hydrogen and molecular hydrogen ion in astronomy. Fluorescence and Phosphorescence; Elementary theory and applications of NMR and EPR; Elementary ideas about Lamb shift and its significance.

3. Nuclear and Particle Physics :

Basic nuclear properties-size, binding energy, angular momentum, parity, magnetic moment; Semi-Government strives to have a workforce which reflects gender balance and women candidates are encouraged to apply.

empirical mass formula and applications. Mass parabolas; Ground state of a deuteron, magnetic moment and non-central forces; Meson theory of nuclear forces; Salient features of nuclear forces; Shell model of the nucleus - success and limitations; Violation of parity in beta decay; Gamma decay and internal conversion; Elementary ideas about Mossbauer spectroscopy; Q-value of nuclear reactions; Nuclear fission and fusion, energy production in stars. Nuclear reactors.

Classification of elementary particles and their interactions; Conservation laws; Quark structure of hadrons : Field quanta of electroweak and strong interactions; Elementary ideas about unification of forces; Physics of neutrinos.

4.-Solid State Physics, Devices and Electronics :

Crystalline and amorphous structure of matter; Different crystal systems, space groups; Methods of determination of crystal structure; X-ray diffraction, scanning and transmission electron microscopies; Band theory of solids—conductors, insulators and semi-conductors; Thermal properties of solids, specific heat, Debye theory; Magnetism: dia, para and ferromagnetism; Elements of super-conductivity, Meissner effect, Josephson junctions and applications; Elementary ideas about high temperature super-conductivity.

Intrinsic and extrinsic semi-conductors- p-n-p and n-p-n transistors; Amplifiers and oscillators. Op-amps; FET, JFET and MOSFET; Digital electronics-Boolean identities, De Morgan's laws, Logic gates and truth tables. Simple logic circuits; Thermistors, solar cells; Fundamentals of microprocessors and digital computers.

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

PAPER- I

Political Theory and Indian Politics :

1. Political Theory: meaning and approaches.
2. Theories of state : Liberal, Neo-liberal, Marxist, Pluiralist, post-colonial and Feminist.
3. Justice : Conceptions of justice with special reference to Rawl's theory of justice and its communitarian critiques.
4. Equality : Social, political and economic; relationship between equality and freedom; Affirmative action.
5. Rights : Meaning and theories; different kinds of rights; Concept of Human Rights.
6. Democracy : Classical and contemporary theories; different models of democracy—representative, participatory and deliberative.
7. Concept of power : hegemony, ideology and legitimacy.
8. Political Ideologies : Liberalism, Socialism, Marxism, Fascism, Gandhism and Feminism.
9. Indian Political Thought: *Dharamshastra*, *Arthashastra* and Buddhist Traditions; Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Sri Aurobindo, M. K. Gandhi, B. R. Ambedkar, M. N. Roy.
10. Western Political Thought : Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, John S. Mill, Marx, Gramsci, Hannah Arendt.

Indian Government and Politics

1. Indian Nationalism :

(a) Political Strategies of India's Freedom Struggle : Constitutionalism to mass Satyagraha, Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience; Militant and Revolutionary Movements, Peasant and Workers Movements.

(b) Perspectives on Indian National Movement; Liberal, Socialist and Marxist; Radical Humanist and Government strives to have a workforce which reflects gender balance and women candidates are encouraged to apply.

Dalit.

2. Making of the Indian Constitution : Legacies of the British rule; different social and political perspectives.
3. 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.
4. (a) Principal Organs of the Union Government : Envisaged role and actual working of the Executive, Legislature and Supreme Court.
(b) Principal Organs of the State Government : Envisaged role and actual working of the Executive, Legislature and High Courts.
5. Grassroots Democracy : Panchayati Raj and Municipal Government; Significance of 73rd and 74th Amendments; Grassroot movements.
6. Statutory Institutions/Commissions : Election Commission, Comptroller and Auditor General, Finance Commission, Union Public Service Commission, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, National Commission for Women; National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for Minorities, National Backward Classes Commission.
7. Federalism : Constitutional provisions; changing nature of centre-state relations; integrationist tendencies and regional aspirations; inter-state disputes.
8. Planning and Economic development : Nehruvian and Gandhian perspectives; Role of planning and public sector; Green Revolution, land reforms and agrarian relations; liberalization and economic reforms.
9. Caste, Religion and Ethnicity in Indian Politics.
10. Party System : National and regional political parties, ideological and social bases of parties; Patterns of coalition politics; Pressure groups, trends in electoral behaviour; changing socio-economic profile of Legislators.
11. Social Movement : Civil liberties and human rights movements; women's movements; environmentalist movements.

PAPER-II

Comparative Politics and International Relations

Comparative Political Analysis and International Politics :

1. Comparative Politics : Nature and major approaches; Political economy and political sociology perspectives; Limitations of the comparative method.
2. State in Comparative Perspective : Characteristics and changing nature of the State in capitalist and socialist economies, and advanced industrial and developing societies.
3. Politics of Representation and Participation : Political parties, pressure groups and social movements in advanced industrial and developing societies.
4. Globalisation : Responses from developed and developing societies.
5. Approaches to the Study of International Relations : Idealist, Realist, Marxist, Functionalist and Systems theory.
6. Key Concepts in International Relations : National interest, security and power; Balance of power and deterrence; Transnational actors and collective security; World capitalist economy and globalisation.

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7. Changing International Political Order :

- (a) Rise of super powers; Strategic and ideological Bipolarity, arms race and cold war; Nuclear threat;
- (b) Non-aligned Movement : Aims and achievements.

(c) Collapse of the Soviet Union; Unipolarity and American hegemony; Relevance of non-alignment in the contemporary world.

8. Evolution of the International Economic System : From Brettonwoods to WTO; Socialist economies and the CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance); Third World demand for new international economic order; Globalisation of the world economy.

9. United Nations : Envisaged role and actual record; Specialized UN agencies—aims and functioning; need for UN reforms.

10. Regionalisation of World Politics : EU, ASEAN, APEC, AARC, NAFTA.

11. Contemporary Global Concerns : Democracy, human rights, environment, gender justice terrorism, nuclear proliferation.

India and the World

1. Indian Foreign Policy : Determinants of foreign policy; the institutions of policy-making; Continuity and change.

2. India's Contribution to the Non-Alignment Movement Different phases; Current role.

3. India and South Asia :

- (a) Regional Co-operation : SAARC-past performance and future prospects.
- (b) South Asia as a Free Trade Area.
- (c) India's "Look East" policy.

(d) Impediments to regional co-operation : River water disputes; illegal cross border migration; Ethnic conflicts and insurgencies; Border disputes.

4. India and the Global South : Relations with Africa and Latin America; Leadership role in the demand for NIEO and WTO negotiations.

5. India and the Global Centres of Power : USA, EU, Japan, China and Russia.

6. India and the UN System: Role in UN Peace-keeping; Demand for Permanent Seat in the Security Council.

7. India and the Nuclear Question : Changing perceptions and policy.

8. Recent developments in Indian Foreign Policy : India's position on the recent crises in Afghanistan, Iraq and West Asia, growing relations with US and Isreal; Vision of a new world order.

PSYCHOLOGY

PAPER-I

Foundations of Psychology

1. Introduction : Definition of Psychology; Historical antecedents of Psychology and trends in the 21st century; Psychology and scientific methods; Psychology in relation to other social sciences and natural sciences; Application of Psychology to societal problems.

2. Methods of Psychology : Types of research : Descriptive, evaluative, diagnostic and prognostic;

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Methods of Research : Survey, observation, case-study and experiments; Characteristics of experimental design and non-experimental designs; quasi-experimental designs; Focussed group discussions, brain storming, grounded theory approach.

3. Research methods : Major steps in psychological research (problem statement, hypothesis formulation, research design, sampling, tools of data collection, analysis and interpretation and report writing); Fundamental versus applied research; Methods of data collection (interview, observation, questionnaire and case study). Research Designs (Ex-post facto and experimental). Application of statistical techniques (t-test, two-way ANOVA, correlation and regression and factor analysis) item response theory.

4. Development of Human Behaviour : Growth and development; Principles of development, Role of genetic and environmental factors in determining human behaviour; Influence of cultural factors in socialization; Life span development—Characteristics, development tasks, promoting psychological well-being across major stages of the life span.

5. Sensation, Attention and Perception : Sensation: concepts of threshold, absolute and difference thresholds, signal-detection and vigilance; Factors influencing attention including set and characteristics of stimulus; Definition and concept of perception, biological factors in perception; Perceptual organization—influence of past experiences, perceptual defence—factor influencing space and depth perception, size estimation and perceptual readiness; The plasticity of perception; Extrasensory perception; Culture and perception, Subliminal perception.

6. Learning : Concepts and theories of learning (Behaviourists, Gestaltalist and Information processing models). The processes of extinction, discrimination and generalisation. Programmed learning, probability learning, self instructional learning, concepts, types and the schedules of reinforcement, escape, avoidance and punishment, modelling and social learning.

7. Memory : Encoding and remembering; Short-term memory, Long-term memory, Sensory memory, Iconic memory, Echoic memory: The Multistore model, levels of processing; Organization and Mnemonic techniques to improve memory; Theories of forgetting: decay, interference and retrieval failure: Metamemory; Amnesia: Anterograde and retrograde.

8. Thinking and Problem Solving : Piaget's theory of cognitive development; Concept formation processes; Information processing, Reasoning and problem solving, Facilitating and hindering factors in problem solving, Methods of problem solving: Creative thinking and fostering creativity; Factors influencing decision making and judgement; Recent trends.

9. Motivation and Emotion : Psychological and physiological basis of motivation and emotion; Measurement of motivation and emotion; Effects of motivation and emotion on behaviour; Extrinsic and intrinsic motivation; Factors influencing intrinsic motivation; Emotional competence and the related issues.

10. Intelligence and Aptitude : Concept of intelligence and aptitude, Nature and theories of intelligence—Spearman, Thurstone, Guilford Vernon, Sternberg and J.P. Das; Emotional Intelligence, Social intelligence, measurement of intelligence and aptitudes, concept of I Q deviation I Q, constancy of I Q; Measurement of multiple intelligence; Fluid intelligence and crystallized intelligence.

11. Personality : Definition and concept of personality; Theories of personality (psychoanalytical, socio-cultural, interpersonal, developmental, humanistic, behaviouristic, trait and type approaches); Measurement of personality (projective tests, pencil-paper test); The Indian approach to personality; Training for personality development; Latest approaches like big 5 factor theory; The notion of self in different traditions.

12. Attitudes, Values and Interests : Definitions of attitudes, values and interests; Components of

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attitudes; Formation and maintenance of attitudes. Measurement of attitudes, values and interests. Theories of attitude changes, strategies for fostering values. Formation of stereotypes and prejudices; Changing other's behaviour, Theories of attribution; Recent trends.

13. Language and Communication : Human language—Properties, structure and linguistic hierarchy, Language acquisition—predisposition, critical period hypothesis; Theories of Language development—Skinner and Chomsky; Process and types of communication—effective communication training.

14. Issues and Perspectives in Modern Contemporary Psychology : Computer application in the psychological laboratory and psychological testing; Artificial intelligence; Psychocybernetics; Study of consciousness sleep-wake schedules; dreams, stimulus deprivation, meditation, hypnotic/drug induced states; Extrasensory perception; Intersensory perception; Simulation studies.

PAPER-II

Psychology : Issues and applications

1. Psychological Measurement of Individual Differences :

The nature of individual differences. Characteristics and construction of standardized psychological tests. Types of psychological tests. Use, misuse and limitation of psychological tests. Ethical issues in the use of psychological tests.

2. Psychological well being and Mental Disorders :

Concept of health-ill health positive health, well being causal factors in Mental disorders (Anxiety disorders, mood disorders; schizophrenia and delusional disorders; personality disorders, substance abuse disorders). Factors influencing positive health, well being; lifestyle and quality of life; Happiness disposition.

3. Therapeutic Approaches :

Psychodynamic therapies. Behaviour therapies. Client centered therapy. Cognitive therapies. Indigenous therapies (Yoga, Meditation). Biofeedback therapy. Prevention and rehabilitation of the mentally ill; Fostering mental health.

4. Work Psychology and Organisational Behaviour :

Personnel selection and training. Use of Psychological tests in the industry. Training and human resource development. Theories of work motivation. Herzberg, Maslow, Adam Equity theory, Porter and Lawler, Vroom; Leadership and participatory management; Advertising and marketing; Stress and its management; Ergonomics; consumer psychology; Managerial effectiveness; Transformational leadership; Sensitivity training; Power and politics in organizations.

5. Application of Psychology to Educational Field :

Psychological principles underlying effective teaching-learning process. Learning styles. Gifted, retarded, learning disabled and their training. Training for improving memory and better academic achievement. Personality development and value education. Educational, vocational guidance and Career counselling. Use of Psychological tests in educational institutions; Effective strategies in guidance programmes.

6. Community Psychology :

Definition and concept of Community Psychology. Use of small groups in social action. Arousing Community consciousness and action for handling social problems. Group decision making and leadership for social change. Effective strategies for social change.

7. Rehabilitation Psychology :

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Primary, secondary and tertiary prevention programmes—role of psychologists. Organising of services for rehabilitation of physically, mentally and socially challenged persons including old persons. Rehabilitation of persons suffering from substance abuse, juvenile delinquency, criminal behaviours. Rehabilitation of victims of violence. Rehabilitation of HIV/AIDS victims, the role of social agencies.

8.= Application of Psychology to disadvantaged groups :

The concepts of disadvantaged, deprivation social, physical, cultural and economic consequences of disadvantaged and deprived groups. Educating and motivating the disadvantaged towards development; Relative and prolonged deprivation.

9.= Psychological problem of social integration :

The concept of social integration. The problem of caste, class, religion and language conflicts and prejudice. Nature and manifestation of prejudice between the ingroup and outgroup. Casual factors of such conflicts and prejudices. Psychological strategies for handling the conflicts and prejudices. Measures to achieve social integration.

10.= Application of Psychology in Information Technology and Mass Media :

The present scenario of information technology and the mass media boom and the role of psychologists. Selection and training of Psychology professionals to work in the field of IT and mass media. Distance learning through IT and mass media. Entrepreneurship through e-commerce. Multilevel marketing. Impact of TV and fostering value through IT and mass media. Psychological consequences of recent developments in Information Technology.

11.= Psychology and Economic development :

Achievement motivation and economic development. Characteristics of entrepreneurial behaviour. Motivating and Training people for entrepreneurship and economic development; Consumer rights and consumer awareness, Government policies for promotion of entrepreneurship among youth including women entrepreneurs.

12.= Application of Psychology to environment and related fields :

Environmental Psychology effects of noise, pollution and crowding. Population Psychology : Psychological consequence of population explosion and high population density. Motivating for small family norms. Impact of rapid scientific and technological growth on degradation of environment.

13.= Application of psychology in other fields :

(a)=Military Psychology

Devising psychological tests for defence personnel for use in selection, Training, counseling; training psychologists to work , with defence personnel in promoting positive health; Human engineering in defence.

(b)=Sports Psychology

Psychological interventions in improving performance of athletes and sports. Persons participating in Individual and Team Games.

(c) Media influences on pro and anti-social behaviour.

(d) Psychology of Terrorism.

14. Psychology of Gender :

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Issues of discrimination, Management of diversity; Glass ceiling effect, Self-fulfilling prophesy, Women and Indian society.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

PAPER-I

Administration Theory

1. Introduction :

Meaning, scope and significance of Public Administration, Wilson's vision of Public Administration, Evolution of the discipline and its present status. New Public Administration, Public Choice approach; Challenges of liberalization, Privatisation, Globalisation; Good Governance: concept and application; New Public Management.

2. Administrative Thought :

Scientific Management and Scientific Management movement; Classical Theory; Weber's bureaucratic model its critique and post-Weberian Developments; Dynamic Administration (Mary Parker Follett); Human Relations School (Elton Mayo and others); Functions of the Executive (C.I. Barnard); Simon's decision-making theory; Participative Management (R. Likert, C. Argyris, D. McGregor.)

3. Administrative Behaviour :

Process and techniques of decision-making; Communication; Morale; Motivation Theories content, process and contemporary; Theories of Leadership: Traditional and Modern:

4. Organisations :

Theories systems, contingency; Structure and forms: Ministries and Departments, Corporations, Companies; Boards and Commissions; Ad hoc, and advisory bodies; Headquarters and Field relationships; Regulatory Authorities; Public-Private Partnerships.

5. Accountability and Control :

Concepts of accountability and control; Legislative, Executive and judicial control over administration; Citizen and Administration; Role of media, interest groups, voluntary organizations; Civil society; Citizen's Charters; Right to Information; Social audit.

6. Administrative Law :

Meaning, scope and significance; Dicey on Administrative law; Delegated legislation; Administrative Tribunals.

7. Comparative Public Administration :

Historical and sociological factors affecting administrative systems; Administration and politics in different countries; Current status of Comparative Public Administration; Ecology and administration; Riggsian models and their critique.

8. Development Dynamics :

Concept of development; Changing profile of development administration; 'Anti-development thesis'; Bureaucracy and development; Strong state versus the market debate; Impact of liberalisation on administration in developing countries; Women and development the self-help group movement.

9. Personnel Administration :

Importance of human resource development; Recruitment, training, career advancement, position Government strives to have a workforce which reflects gender balance and women candidates are encouraged to apply.

classification, discipline, performance appraisal, promotion, pay and service conditions; employer-employee relations, grievance redressal mechanism; Code of conduct; Administrative ethics.

10. Public Policy :

Models of policy-making and their critique; Processes of conceptualisation, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and review and their limitations; State theories and public policy formulation.

11. Techniques of Administrative Improvement :

Organisation and methods, Work study and work management; e-governance and information technology; Management aid tools like network analysis, MIS, PERT, CPM.

12. Financial Administration :

Monetary and fiscal policies: Public borrowings and public debt Budgets types and forms; Budgetary process; Financial accountability; Accounts and audit.

PAPER-II

Indian Administration

1. Evolution of Indian Administration :

Kautilya Arthashastra; Mughal administration; Legacy of British rule in politics and administration Indianization of Public services, revenue administration, district Administration, local self Government.

2. Philosophical and Constitutional framework of

Government :

Salient features and value premises; Constitutionalism; Political culture; Bureaucracy and democracy; Bureaucracy and development.

3. Public Sector Undertakings :

Public sector in modern India; Forms of Public Sector Undertakings; Problems of autonomy, accountability and control; Impact of liberalization and privatization.

4. Union Government and Administration :

Executive, Parliament, Judiciary-structure, functions, work processes; Recent trends; Intra-governmental relations; Cabinet Secretariat; Prime Minister's Office; Central Secretariat; Ministries and Departments; Boards; Commissions; Attached offices; Field organizations.

5. Plans and Priorities :

Machinery of planning; Role, composition and functions of the Planning Commission and the National Development Council; 'Indicative' planning; Process of plan formulation at Union and State levels; Constitutional Amendments (1992) and decentralized planning for economic development and social justice.

6. State Government and Administration :

Union-State administrative, legislative and financial relations; Role of the Finance Commission; Governor; Chief Minister; Council of Ministers; Chief Secretary; State Secretariat; Directorates.

7. District Administration since Independence :

Changing role of the Collector; Union-State-local relations; Imperatives of development management and Government strives to have a workforce which reflects gender balance and women candidates are encouraged to apply.

law and order administration; District administration and democratic decentralization.

8.= Civil Services :

Constitutional position; Structure, recruitment, training and capacity building; Good governance initiatives; Code of conduct and discipline; Staff associations; Political rights; Grievance redressal mechanism; Civil service neutrality; Civil service activism.

9.= Financial Management :

Budget as a political instrument; Parliamentary control of public expenditure; Role of finance ministry in monetary and fiscal area; Accounting techniques; Audit; Role of Controller General of Accounts and Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

10.= Administrative Reforms since Independence :

Major concerns; Important Committees and Commissions; Reforms in financial management and human resource development; Problems of implementation.

11.= Rural Development :

Institutions and agencies since Independence; Rural development programmes: foci and strategies; Decentralization and Panchayati Raj; 73rd Constitutional amendment.

12.= Urban Local Government :

Municipal governance: main features, structures, finance and problem areas; 74th Constitutional Amendment; Global-local debate; New localism; Development dynamics, politics and administration with special reference to city management.

13.= Law and Order Administration:

British legacy; National Police Commission; Investigative agencies; Role of Central and State Agencies including para military forces in maintenance of law and order and countering insurgency and terrorism; Criminalisation of politics and administration; Police-public relations; Reforms in Police.

14.= Significant issues in Indian Administration:

Values in public service; Regulatory Commissions; National Human Rights Commission; Problems of administration in coalition regimes; Citizen administration interface; Corruption and administration; Disaster management.

SOCIOLOGY

PAPER- I

FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIOLOGY

1. Sociology - The Discipline:

- (a) Modernity and social changes in Europe and emergence of Sociology.
- (b) Scope of the subject and comparison with other social sciences.
- (c) Sociology and common sense.

2. Sociology as Science:

- (a) Science, scientific method and critique.
- (b) Major theoretical strands of research methodology.
- (c) Positivism and its critique.

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- (d) Fact value and objectivity.
- (e) Non-positivist methodologies.

3. Research Methods and Analysis:

- (a) Qualitative and quantitative methods.
- (b) Techniques of data collection.
- (c) Variables, sampling, hypothesis, reliability and validity.

4. Sociological Thinkers:

- (a) Karl Marx - Historical materialism, mode of production, alienation, class struggle.
- (b) Emile Durkheim - Division of labour, social fact, suicide, religion and society.
- (c) Max Weber - Social action, ideal types, authority, bureaucracy, protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism.
- (d) Talcott Parsons - Social system, pattern variables.
- (e) Robert K. Merton - Latent and manifest functions, conformity and deviance, reference groups.
- (f) Mead - Self and identity.

5. Stratification and Mobility :

- (a) Concepts - equality, inequality, hierarchy, exclusion, poverty and deprivation.
- (b) Theories of social stratification - Structural functionalist theory, Marxist theory, Weberian theory.
- (c) Dimensions - Social stratification of class, status groups, gender, ethnicity and race.
- (d) Social mobility - open and closed systems, types of mobility, sources and causes of mobility.

6. Works and Economic Life :

- (a) Social organization of work in different types of society - slave society, feudal society, industrial capitalist society.
- (b) Formal and informal organization of work.
- (c) Labour and society.

7. Politics and Society:

- (a) Sociological theories of power.
- (b) Power elite, bureaucracy, pressure groups and political parties.
- (c) Nation, state, citizenship, democracy, civil society, ideology.
- (d) Protest, agitation, social movements, collective action, revolution.

8. Religion and Society :

- (a) Sociological theories of religion.
- (b) Types of religious practices: animism, monism, pluralism, sects, cults.
- (c) Religion in modern society: religion and science, secularization, religious revivalism, fundamentalism.

9. Systems of Kinship:

- (a) Family, household, marriage.

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- (b) Types and forms of family.
- (c) Lineage and descent.
- (d) Patriarchy and sexual division of labour.
- (e) Contemporary trends.

10. Social Change in Modern Society :

- (a) Sociological theories of social change.
- (b) Development and dependency.
- (c) Agents of social change.
- (d) Education and social change.
- (e) Science, technology and social change.

PAPER-II

INDIAN SOCIETY : STRUCTURE AND CHANGE

A. Introducing Indian Society :

(i) Perspectives on the Study of Indian Society :

- (a) Indology (G.S. Ghure).
- (b) Structural functionalism (M. N. Srinivas).
- (c) Marxist sociology (A. R. Desai).

(ii) Impact of colonial rule on Indian society :

- (a) Social background of Indian nationalism.
- (b) Modernization of Indian tradition.
- (c) Protests and movements during the colonial period.
- (d) Social reforms.

B. Social Structure:

(i) Rural and Agrarian Social Structure:

- (a) The idea of Indian village and village studies.
- (b) Agrarian social structure—
evolution of land tenure system, land reforms.

(ii) Caste System:

(a) Perspectives on the study of caste systems: G. S. Ghurye, M. N. Srinivas, Louis Dumont, Andre Beteille.

- (b) Features of caste system.
- (c) Untouchability-forms and perspectives

(iii) Tribal Communities in India:

- (a) Definitional problems.
- (b) Geographical spread.
- (c) Colonial policies and tribes.

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- (d) Issues of integration and autonomy.

(iv) Social Classes in India:

- (a) Agrarian class structure.
- (b) Industrial class structure.
- (c) Middle classes in India.

(v) Systems of Kinship in India:

- (a) Lineage and descent in India.
- (b) Types of kinship systems.
- (c) Family and marriage in India.
- (d) Household dimensions of the family.
- (e) Patriarchy, entitlements and sexual division of labour.

(vi) Religion and Society :

- (a) Religious communities in India.
- (b) Problems of religious minorities.

C. Social Changes in India:

(i) Visions of Social Change in India:

- (a) Idea of development planning and mixed economy.
- (b) Constitution, law and social change.
- (c) Education and social change.

(ii) Rural and Agrarian Transformation in India:

- (a) Programmes of rural development, Community Development Programme, cooperatives, poverty alleviation schemes.
- (b) Green revolution and social change.
- (c) Changing modes of production in Indian agriculture.
- (d) Problems of rural labour, bondage, migration.

(iii) Industrialization and Urbanisation in India:

- (a) Evolution of modern industry in India.
- (b) Growth of urban settlements in India.
- (c) Working class: structure, growth, class mobilization.
- (d) Informal sector, child labour.
- (e) Slums and deprivation in urban areas.

(iv) Politics and Society :

- (a) Nation, democracy and citizenship.
- (b) Political parties, pressure groups, social and political elite.
- (c) Regionalism and decentralization of power.

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(d) Secularization.

(v) Social Movements in Modern India :

- (a) Peasants and farmers movements.
- (b) Women's movement.
- (c) Backward classes & Dalit movements.
- (d) Environmental movements.
- (e) Ethnicity and Identity movements.

(vi) Population Dynamics :

- (a) Population size, growth, composition and distribution.
- (b) Components of population growth: birth, death, migration.
- (c) Population Policy and family planning.
- (d) Emerging issues: ageing, sex ratios, child and infant mortality, reproductive health.

(vii) Challenges of Social Transformation :

- (a) Crisis of development : displacement, environmental problems and sustainability.
- (b) Poverty, deprivation and inequalities.
- (c) Violence against women.
- (d) Caste conflicts.
- (e) Ethnic conflicts, communalism, religious revivalism.
- (f) Illiteracy and disparities in education.

STATISTICS

PAPER-I

1. Probability :

Sample space and events, probability measure and probability space, random variable as a measurable function.

distribution function of a random variable, discrete and continuous-type random variable, probability mass function, probability density function, vector-valued random variable, marginal and conditional distributions, stochastic independence of events and of random variables, expectation and moments of a random variable, conditional expectation, convergence of a sequence of random variable in distribution, in probability, in path mean and almost everywhere, their criteria and inter-relations, Chebyshev's inequality and Khintchine's weak law of large numbers, strong law of large numbers and Kolmogoroff's theorems, probability generating function, moment generating function, characteristic function, inversion theorem, Linderberg and Levy forms of central limit theorem, standard discrete and continuous probability distributions.

2. Statistical Inference:

Consistency, unbiasedness, efficiency, sufficiency, completeness, ancillary statistics, factorization theorem, exponential family of distribution and its properties, uniformly minimum variance unbiased (UMVU) estimation, Rao Blackwell and Lehmann-Scheffe theorems, Cramer-Rao inequality for single Parameter.

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Estimation by methods of moments, maximum likelihood, least squares, minimum chisquare and modified minimum chisquare, properties of maximum likelihood and other estimators, asymptotic efficiency, prior and posterior distributions, loss function, risk function, and minimax estimator. Bayes estimators.

Non-randomised and randomised tests, critical function, MP tests, Neyman-Pearson lemma, UMP tests, monotone likelihood ratio: similar and unbiased tests, UMPU tests for single paramet likelihood ratio test and its asymptotic distribution. Confidence bounds and its relation with tests.

Kolmogorov's test for goodness of fit and its consistency, sign test and its optimality. Wilcoxon signedranks test and its consistency, Kolmogorov-Smirnov two sample test, run test, Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test and median test, their consistency and asymptotic normality.

Wald's SPRT and its properties, Oc and ASN functions for tests regarding parameters for Bernoulli, Poisson, normal and exponential distributions. Wald's fundamental identity.

3.=Linear Inference and Multivariate Analysis :

Linear statistical models, theory of least squares and analysis of variance, Gauss-Markoff theory, normal equations, least squares estimates and their precision, test of significance and interval estimates based on least squares theory in oneway, two-way and three-way classified data, regression analysis, linear regression, curvilinear regression and orthogonal polynomials, multiple regression, multiple and partial correlations, estimation of variance and covariance components, multivariate normal distribution, Mahalanobis's D^2 and Hotelling's T^2 statistics and their applications and properties, discriminant analysis,= canonical correlations, principal component analysis.

4.=Sampling Theory and Design of Experiments :

An outline of fixed-population and super-population approaches, distinctive features of finite population sampling, propability sampling designs, simple random sampling with and without replacement, stratified random sampling, systematic sampling and its efficacy, cluster sampling, twostage and multi-stage sampling, ratio and regression methods of estimation involving one or more auxiliary variables, two-phase sampling, probability proportional to size sampling with and without replacement, the Hansen-Hurwitz and the HorvitzThompson estimators, non-negative variance estimation with reference to the Horvitz-Thompson estimator, non-sampling errors.

Fixed effects model (two-way classification) random and mixed effects models (two-way classification with equal observation per cell), CRD, RBD, LSD and their analyses, incomplete block designs, concepts of orthogonality and balance, BIBD, missing plot technique, factorial experiments and 2^4 and 3^2 , confounding= in factorial experiments, split-plot and simple lattice designs, transformation of data Duncan's multiple range test.

PAPER II

1.=Industrial Statistics

Process and product control, general theory of control charts, different types of control charts for variables and attributes, $\bar{X}$, R, s, p, np and charts, cumulative sum chart. Single, double, multiple and sequential sampling plans for attributes, OC, ASN, AOQ and ATI curves, concepts of producer's and consumer's risks, AQL, LTPD and AOQL, Sampling plans for variables, Use of Dodge-Romin tables.

Concept of reliability, failure rate and reliability functions, reliability of series and parallel systems and other simple configurations, renewal density and renewal function, Failure models: exponential, Weibull, normal, lognormal. Problems in life testing, censored and truncated experiments for exponential models.

2.=Optimization Techniques :

Different types of models in Operations Research, their construction and general methods of solution,

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simulation and Monte-Carlo methods formulation of Linear Programming (LP) problem, simple LP model and its graphical solution, the simplex procedure, the two-phase method and the M-technique with artificial variables, the duality theory of LP and its economic interpretation, sensitivity analysis, transportation and assignment problems, rectangular games, two-person zero-sum games, methods of solution (graphical and algebraic).

Replacement of failing or deteriorating items, group and individual replacement policies, concept of scientific inventory management and analytical structure of inventory problems, simple models with deterministic and stochastic demand with and without lead time, storage models with particular reference to dam type.

Homogeneous discrete-time Markov chains, transition probability matrix, classification of states and ergodic theorems, homogeneous continuous-time Markov chains, Poisson process, elements of queuing theory, M/M/1, M/M/K, G/M/1 and M/G/1 queues.

Solution of statistical problems on computers using well-known statistical software packages like SPSS.

3.= Quantitative Economics and Official Statistics:

Determination of trend, seasonal and cyclical components, Box-Jenkins method, tests for stationary series, ARIMA models and determination of orders of autoregressive and moving average components, forecasting. Commonly used index numbers - Laspeyres's, Paasche's and Fisher's ideal index numbers, chain-base index number, uses and limitations of index numbers, index number of wholesale prices, consumer price, agricultural production and industrial production, test for index numbers - proportionality, time-reversal, factor-reversal and circular.

General linear model, ordinary least square and generalized least squares methods of estimation, problem of multi-collinearity, consequences and solutions of multi-collinearity, autocorrelation and its consequences, heteroscedasticity of disturbances and its testing, test for independence of disturbances concept of structure and model for simultaneous equations, problem of identification-rank and order conditions of identifiability, two-stage least square method of estimation.

Present official statistical system in India relating to population, agriculture, industrial production, trade and prices, methods of collection of official statistics, their reliability and limitations, principal publications containing such statistics, various official agencies responsible for data collection and their main functions.

4.= Demography and Psychometry :

Demographic data from census, registration, NSS other surveys, their limitations and uses, definition, construction and uses of vital rates and ratios, measures of fertility, reproduction rates, morbidity rate, standardized death rate, complete and abridged life tables, construction of life tables from vital statistics and census returns, uses of life tables, logistic and other population growth curves, fitting a logistic curve, population projection, stable population, quasi-stable population, techniques in estimation of demographic parameters, standard classification by cause of death, health surveys and use of hospital statistics.

Methods of standardisation of scales and tests, Z-scores, standard scores, T-scores, percentile scores, intelligence quotient and its measurement and uses, validity and reliability of test scores and its determination, use of factor analysis and path analysis in psychometry.

ZOOLOGY

PAPER-I

1.= Non-chordata and Chordata :

(a)= Classification and relationship of various phyla up to subclasses: Acoelomate and Coelomate,

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Protostomes and Deuterostomes, Bilateria and Radiata; Status of Protista, Parazoa, Onychophora and Hemichordata; Symmetry.

(b) Protozoa: Locomotion, nutrition, reproduction, sex; General features and life history of *Paramecium*, *Monocystis*, *Plasmodium* and *Leishmania*.

(c) Porifera: Skeleton, canal system and reproduction.

(d) Cnidaria: Polymorphism, defensive structures and their mechanism; coral reefs and their formation; metagenesis; general features and life history of *Obelia* and *Aurelia*.

(e) Platyhelminthes: Parasitic adaptation; general features and life history of *Fasciola* and *Taenia* and their-Pathogenic symptoms.

(f) Nematelminthes: General features, life history, parasitic adaptation of *Ascaris* and *Wuchereria*.

(g) Annelida: Coelom and metamerism; modes of life in polychaetes; general features and life history of *Nereis*, earthworm and leach.

(h) Arthropoda: Larval forms and parasitism in Crustacea; vision and respiration in arthropods (Prawn, cockroach and scorpion); modification of mouth, parts in insects (cockroach, mosquito, housefly, honey bee and butterfly), metamorphosis in insect and its hormonal regulation, social behaviour of *Apis* and termites.

(i) Molluscs: Feeding, respiration, locomotion, general features and life history of *Lamellidens*, *Pila* and *Sepia*. Torsion and detorsion in gastropods.

(j) Echinodermata: Feeding, respiration, locomotion, larval forms, general features and life history of *Asterias*.

(k) Protochordata: Origin of chordates; general features and life history of *Branchiostoma* and *Herdmania*.

(l) Pisces: Respiration, locomotion and migration.

(m) Amphibia: Origin of tetrapods, parental care, paedomorphosis.

(n) Reptilia; Origin of reptiles, skull types, status of *Sphenodon* and crocodiles.

(o) Aves: Origin of birds, flight adaptation, migration.

(p) Mammalia: Origin of mammals, dentition, general features of egg laying mammals, pouched-mammals, aquatic mammals and primates, endocrine glands (pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid, adrenal, pancreas, gonads) and their interrelationships.

(q) Comparative functional anatomy of various systems of vertebrates. (integument and its derivatives, endoskeleton, locomotory organs, digestive system, respiratory system, circulatory system including heart and aortic arches, urinogenital system, brain and sense organs (eye and ear).

2. Ecology :

(a) Biosphere: concept of biosphere; biomes, Biogeochemical cycles, Human induced changes in atmosphere including green house effect, ecological succession, biomes and ecotones, community ecology.

(b) Concept of ecosystem; structure and function of ecosystem, types of ecosystem, ecological succession, ecological adaptation.

(c) Population; characteristics, population dynamics, population stabilization.

(d) Biodiversity and diversity conservation of natural resources.

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- (e) Wildlife of India.
- (f) Remote sensing for sustainable development.
- (g) Environmental biodegradation; pollution and its impact on biosphere and its prevention.

3. Ethology :

- (a) Behaviour: Sensory filtering, responsiveness, sign stimuli, learning, and memory, instinct, habituation, conditioning, imprinting.
- (b) Role of hormones in drive; role of pheromones in alarm spreading; crypsis, predator detection, predator tactics, social hierarchies in primates, social organization in insects;
- (c) Orientation, navigation, homing; biological rhythms: biological clock, tidal, seasonal and circadian rhythms.
- (d) Methods of studying animal behaviour including sexual conflict, selfishness, kinship and altruism.

4. Economic Zoology :

- (a) Apiculture, sericulture, lac culture, carp culture, pearl culture, prawn culture, vermiculture.
- (b) Major infectious and communicable diseases (malaria, filaria, tuberculosis, cholera and AIDS) their vectors, pathogens and prevention.
- (c) Cattle and livestock diseases, their pathogen (helminths) and vectors (ticks, mites, Tabanus, Stomoxys).
- (d) Pests of sugar cane (*Pyrrilla perpusiella*), oil seed (*Achaeajana*) and rice (*Sitophilus oryzae*).
- (e) Transgenic animals.
- (f) Medical biotechnology, human genetic disease and genetic counselling, gene therapy.
- (g) Forensic biotechnology.

5. Biostatistics :

Designing of experiments; null hypothesis; correlation, regression, distribution and measure of central tendency, chi square, student-test, F-test (one-way & two-way F-test).

6. Instrumentation methods :

- (a) Spectrophotometer, phase contrast and fluorescence microscopy, radioactive tracer, ultra centrifuge, gel . electrophoresis, PCR, ELISA, FISH and chromosome painting.
- (b) Electron microscopy (TEM, SEM).

PAPER II

1. Cell Biology :

- (a) Structure and function of cell and its organelles (nucleus, plasma membrane, mitochondria, Golgi bodies, endoplasmic reticulum, ribosomes and lysosomes), cell division (mitosis and meiosis), mitotic spindle and mitotic apparatus, chromosome movement chromosome type ploytene and lambrush, organization of chromatin, heterochromatin, Cell cycle regulation.
- (b) Nucleic acid topology, DNA motif, DNA replication, transcription, RNA processing, translation, protein foldings and transport.

2. Genetics :

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- (a) Modern concept of gene, split gene, genetic regulation, genetic, code.
- (b) Sex chromosomes and their evolution, sex determination in *Drosophila* and human.
- (c) Mendel's laws of inheritance, recombination, linkage, multiple alleles, genetics of blood groups, pedigree analysis, hereditary diseases in human.
- (d) Mutations and mutagenesis.
- (e) Recombinant DNA technology, plasmid, cosmid, artificial chromosomes as vectors, transgenics, DNA cloning and whole animal cloning (principles and methods).
- (f) Gene regulation and expression in prokaryotes and eukaryotes.
- (g) Signal molecules, cell death, defects in signaling pathway and consequences.
- (h) RFLP, RAPD and AFLP and application of RFLP in DNA finger-printing, ribozyme technologies, human genome project, genomics and proteomics.

3. Evolution :

- (a) Theories of origin of life.
- (b) Theories of evolution; Natural selection, role of mutation in evolution, evolutionary patterns, molecular drive, mimicry, variation, isolation and speciation.
- (c) Evolution of horse, elephant and human using fossil data.
- (d) Hardy-Weinberg Law.
- (e) Continental drift and distribution of animals.

4. Systematics :

Zoological nomenclature, international code, cladistics, molecular taxonomy and biodiversity.

5. Biochemistry :

- (a) Structure and role of carbohydrates, fats, fatty acids, cholesterol, proteins and amino-acids, nucleic acids. Bioenergetics.
- (b) Glycolysis and Krebs cycle, oxidation and reduction, oxidative phosphorylation; energy conservation and release, ATP, cyclic AMP-its structure and role.
- (c) Hormone classification (steroid and peptide hormones), biosynthesis and functions.
- (d) Enzymes: types and mechanisms of action.
- (e) Vitamins and co-enzymes.
- (f) Immunoglobulin and immunity.

6. Physiology (with special reference to mammals) :

- (a) Composition and constituents of blood; blood groups and Rh factor in human; factors and mechanism of coagulation; iron metabolism, acid-base balance, thermo regulation, anticoagulants.
- (b) Haemoglobin: Composition, types and role in transport of oxygen and carbon dioxide.
- (c) Digestion and absorption: Role of salivary glands, liver, pancreas and intestinal glands.
- (d) Excretion: nephron and regulation of urine formation; osmo-regulation and excretory product.
- (e) Muscles: Types, mechanism of contraction of skeletal muscles, effects of exercise on muscles.

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- (f) Neuron: nerve impulse—its conduction and synaptic transmission; neurotransmitters.
- (g) Vision, hearing and olfaction in human.
- (h) Physiology of reproduction puberty and menopause in human.

7. Developmental Biology :

- (a) Gametogenesis; spermatogenesis, composition of semen, in vitro and in vivo capacitation of mammalian sperm, Oogenesis, totipotency; fertilization, morphogenesis and morphogen; blastogenesis, establishment of body axes formation, fate map, gastrulation in frog and chick; genes in development in chick homeotic genes, development of eye and heart, placenta in mammals.
- (b) Cell lineage, cell to cell interaction, Genetic and induced teratogenesis, role of thyroxine in control of metamorphosis in amphibia, paedogenesis and neoteny, cell death, aging.
- (c) Developmental genes in human, in vitro fertilization; and embryo transfer; cloning.
- (d) Stem cells: Sources, types and their use in human welfare.
- (e) Biogenetic law.

APPENDIX- II**INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES FOR FILLING ONLINE APPLICATIONS**

- Candidates are required to apply Online using the website www.upsconline.gov.in.
- Salient features of the system of Online Application Form are given hereunder:
- Detailed instructions for filling up online applications are available on the above mentioned website.
- Candidates will be required to complete the Online Application Form containing four stages viz. Part-I (OTR) Profile , Part-II (Application Form), Part-III (DAF) & Part-IV (Fees, Photograph, Signature & Examination Centre Selection).
- The candidates are required to pay a fee of Rs.100/- Rupees One Hundred only) [Except SC/ST/ Female/Persons with Benchmark Disability candidates who are exempted from payment of fee] either by remitting the money in any branch of State Bank of India by cash, or by using net banking facility of any bank or by using any Visa/Master/RuPay/Credit/ Debit Card/UPI Payment.
- Before start filling up Online Application, a candidate must have his photograph and signature duly scanned in the .jpg format in such a manner that each file should not exceed 300 KB each and must not be less than 20 KB in size for the photograph and signature.
- The candidate should have details of one Photo ID Card viz. Aadhar Card/ Voter Card (EPIC) / PAN Card / Passport/ Driving License / Any other photo ID card issued by the State / Central Government. The details of this photo ID will have to be provided by the candidate while filling up the online application form. This photo ID will be used for all future references and the candidate is advised to carry this Photo ID while appearing for the Examination/Personality Test.
- The Online applications (Part I, Part-II, Part-III and Part-IV) can be filled from 22nd January, 2025 to 11th February, 2025 till 18:00 Hrs.
- Applicants should ~~avoid~~ not submit multiple applications.
- The applicants must ensure that while filling their Application Form, they are providing their valid and active E-Mail IDs as the Commission may use electronic mode of communication while contacting them at different stages of examination process.
- The applicants are advised to check their emails at regular intervals and ensure that the email addresses ending with @ nic.in and @ gov.in are directed to their inbox folder and not to the SPAM folder or any other folder.
- Candidates are strongly advised to apply online well in time without waiting for the last date for submission of Online Applications.

APPENDIX-III**IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO WITHDRAW APPLICATION**

The candidates will not be allowed to withdraw their applications after the submission of the same.

Special Instructions to Candidates for objective type tests**1. Articles permitted inside Examination Hall**

Clip Board or hand board (on which nothing is written), a good quality black ball pen for making responses on the Answer Sheet. Answer Sheet and sheet for rough work will be supplied by the Invigilator.

2. Articles not permitted inside Examination Hall

Do not bring into the Examination Hall any article other than those specified above, e.g., books, notes, loose sheets, electronic or any other type of calculators, mathematical and drawing instruments, Log Tables, stencils of maps, slide, rules, Test Booklets and rough sheets pertaining to earlier session(s), etc.

Mobiles phones, pagers bluetooth of any other communication devices are not allowed inside the premises where the examination is being conducted. Any infringement of these instructions shall entail disciplinary action including ban from future examinations.

Candidates are advised in their own interest not to bring any of the banned items including mobile phone/pagers/bluetooth to the venue of the examination, as arrangements for safekeeping cannot be assured.

Candidates are advised not to bring any valuable/costly items to the Examination Halls, as safe keeping of the same cannot be assured.

Commission will not be responsible for any loss in this regard.

Penalty for wrong Answers

3. THERE WILL BE PENALTY (NEGATIVE MARKING) FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.

- (i) There are four alternatives to the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one third (0.33)** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
- (ii) if a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above for that question.
- (iii) If a question is left blank i.e. no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question.

4. Unfair means strictly prohibited

No candidate shall copy from the papers of any other candidate nor permit his papers to be copied nor give nor attempt to give nor obtain nor attempt to obtain irregular assistance of any description.

5. Conduct in Examination Hall

No candidate should misbehave in any manner or create disorderly scene in the Examination Hall or harass the staff employed by the Commission for the conduct of the examination. Any such misconduct will be severely penalised.

6. Answer Sheet particulars

- (i) Write in black ball pen your Centre and subject followed by test booklet series (in bracket), subject code and roll number at the appropriate space provided on the answer sheet at the top. Also encode your booklet series (A, B, C or D, as the case may be), subject code and roll number in the circles provided for the purpose in the answer sheet. The guidelines for writing the above particulars and for encoding the above particulars are given in Annexure. In case the booklet series is not printed on the test booklet or answer sheet is un-numbered, please report immediately to the Invigilator and get the test booklet/answer sheet replaced.
- (ii) All corrections and changes in writing the roll number must be initialed in by the candidates as well as by the Invigilator and countersigned by the Supervisor.
- (iii) Immediately after commencement of the examination please check that the test booklet supplied to you does not have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or items etc. If so, get it replaced by a complete test booklet of the same series and subject.

7. Do not write your name or anything other than the specific items of Information asked for, on the answer sheet/test booklet/sheet for rough work.
8. Do not fold or mutilate or damage or put any extraneous marking in the Answer Sheet. Do not write anything on the reverse of the answer sheet.
9. Since the answer sheets will be evaluated on computerised machines, candidates should exercise due care in handling and filing up the answer sheets. They should use black ball pen only to darken the circles. For writing in boxes also, they should use black ball pen. Since the entries made by the candidates by darkening the circles will be taken into account while evaluating the answer sheets on computerised machines, they should make these entries very carefully and accurately.

10. Method of marking answers

In the "OBJECTIVE TYPE of examination, you do not write the answers. For each question (hereinafter referred to as "Item") several suggested answers (hereinafter referred to as "Responses") are given. You have to choose one response to each item.

The question paper will be in the Form of TEST BOOKLET. The booklet will contain item bearing numbers 1, 2, 3 etc. Under each item, Responses marked (a), (b), (c), (d) will be given. Your task will be to choose the correct response. If you think there is more than one correct response, then choose what you consider the best response.

In any case, for each item you are to select only one response. If you select more than one response, your response will be considered wrong. In the Answer Sheet, Serial Nos. from 1 to 160 are printed. Against each numbers, there are circles marked (a), (b), (c) and (d). After you have read each item in the Test Booklet and decided which one of the given responses is correct or the best, **you have to mark your response by completely blackening with black ball pen to indicate your response.**

For example, if the correct answer to item 1 is (b), then the circle containing the letter (b) is to be completely blackened with black ball pen as shown below:-

Example : (a) (c) (d)

11. Entries in Scannable Attendance List

Candidates are required to fill in the relevant particulars with black ball pen only against their columns in the Scannable Attendance List, as given below:-

- i) Blacken the circle [P] under the column [Present/Absent]
- ii) Blacken the relevant circle for Test Booklet Series
- iii) Write Test Booklet Serial No.
- iv) Write the Answer Sheet Serial No. and also blacken the corresponding circles below.
- v) Append signature in the relevant column

12. Please read and abide by the instructions on the cover of Test Booklet. If any candidate indulges in disorderly or Improper conduct, he will render himself liable for disciplinary action and/or imposition of a penalty as the Commission may deem fit.

ANNEXURE

How to fill in the Answer Sheet of objective type tests in the Examination Hall

Please follow these instructions very carefully. You may note that since the answer sheets are to be evaluated on machine, any violation of these instructions may result in reduction of your score for which you would yourself be responsible.

Before you mark your responses on the Answer Sheet, you will have to fill in various particulars in it.

As soon as the candidate receives the Answer Sheet, he should check that it is numbered at the bottom. If it is found un-numbered he should at once get it replaced by a numbered one.

You will see from the Answer Sheet that you will have to fill in the top line, which reads thus:

Centre **Subject** **S.Code**

Roll Number

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

If you are, say, appearing for the examination in Delhi Centre for the General Ability Test Papers* and your Roll No. is 0812769, and your test Booklet series is 'A' you should fill in thus, using black ball pen.

Centre Delhi

Subject Mathe-matics (A)

S.Code

0	1
---	---

Roll Number

0	8	1	2	7	6	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

219B

You should write with black ball pen the name of the centre and subject in English or Hindi.
 The test Booklet Series is indicated by Alphabets A, B, C or D at the top right hand corner of the Booklet.
 Write your Roll Numbers exactly as it is in your e-Admission Certificate with black ball pen in the boxes provided for this purpose. Do not omit any zero(s) which may be there.
 The next step is to find out the appropriate subject code from the Time Table. Now encode the Test Booklet Series, Subject Code and the Roll Number in the circles provided for this purpose. Do the encoding with black ball pen. The name of the Centre need not be encoded.
 Writing and encoding of Test Booklet Series is to be done after receiving the Test Booklet and confirming the Booklet Series from the same.
 For Mathematics* subject paper of 'A' Test Booklet Series you have to encode the subject code, which is 01. Do it thus:

Booklet Series (A)	Subject	0	1
A		0	0
B		1	1
C		2	2
D		3	3
		4	4
		5	5
		6	6
		7	7
		8	8
		9	9

All that is required is to blacken completely the circle marked 'A' below the Booklet Series and below the subject code blacken completely the Circles for "0" (in the first vertical column) and "1" (in the second vertical column). You should then encode the Roll No. 0812769. Do it thus similarly:

Important: Please ensure that you have carefully encoded your subject, Test Booklet series and Roll Number.

*This is just illustrative and may not be relevant to your Examination.

davp 55104/14/0012/1516

Roll Numbers						
0	8	1	2	7	6	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9

Appendix –V**Certificate regarding physical limitation in an examinee to write**

This is to certify that, I have examined Mr./Ms./Mrs..... (name of the candidate with benchmark disability), a person with (nature and percentage of disability as mentioned in the certificate of disability), S/o/D/o....., a resident of (Village/District/State) and to state that he/she has physical limitation which hampers his/her writing capabilities owing to his/her disability.

Signature

**Chief Medical Officer/Civil Surgeon /
Medical Superintendent of a Government Health Care Institution.**

Note: Certificate should be given by a specialist of the relevant stream/disability (eg. Visual Impairment – Ophthalmologist, Locomotor disability – Orthopaedic specialist/PMR).

Appendix –VI

**Letter of Undertaking for Using Own Scribe
(To be filled by the candidates online to the Commission)**

I....., a candidate with.....(name of the disability) appearing for the (name of the examination)..... bearing Roll No..... at (name of the centre) in the District, (name of the State). My qualification is

I do hereby state that (name of the scribe) will provide the service of scribe/reader/lab assistant for the undersigned for taking the aforesaid examination.

I do hereby undertake that his qualification is In case, subsequently it is found that his/her qualification is not as declared by the undersigned and is beyond my qualification, I shall forfeit my right to the post and claims thereto.

(Signature of the candidates with Disability)**Place:****Date:**

Certificate for person with specified disability covered under the definition of Section 2(s) of the RPwD Act, 2016 but not covered under the definition of Section 2(r) of the said Act, i.e. persons having less than 40% disability and having difficulty in writing

This is to certify that, we have examined Mr./Ms./Mrs.....
(name of the candidate), S/o / D/o, a resident of (Vill/PO/PS/District/State), aged.....yrs, a person with (nature of disability/condition), and to state that he/she has limitation which hampers his/her writing capability owing to his/her above condition. He/she requires support of scribe for writing the examination.

2. The above candidate uses aids and assistive device such as prosthetics & orthotics, hearing aid (name to be specified) which is /are essential for the candidate to appear at the examination, with the assistance of scribe.

3. This certificate is issued only for the purpose of appearing in written examinations conducted by recruitment agencies as well as academic institutions and is valid upto (it is valid for maximum period of six months or less as may be certified by the medical authority)

Signature of medical authority

(Signature & Name)	(Signature & Name)	(Signature & Name)	(Signature & Name)	(Signature & Name)
Orthopedic/PMR Specialist	Clinical psychologist/ Rehabilitation Psychologist / Psychiatrist / Special Educator	Neurologist (if available)	Occupational therapist (if available)	Other Expert, as nominated by the Chairperson (if any)
(Signature & Name)				
Chief Medical Officer / Civil Surgeon / Chief District Medical Officer Chairperson				

Name of Government Hospital / Health Care Centre with seal

Place :

Date :

Letter of Undertaking by the person with specified disability covered under the definition of Section 2(s) of the RPwD Act, 2016 but not covered under the definition of Section 2(r) of the said Act, i.e. persons having less than 40% disability and having difficulty in writing

I....., a candidate with (nature of disability/condition) appearing for the (name of the examination) bearing Roll No..... at (name of the centre) in the District, (name of the state). My educational qualification is

2. I do hereby state that (name of the scribe) will provide the service of scribe for the undersigned for taking the aforementioned examination.

3. I do hereby undertake that his qualification is In case, subsequently it is found that his qualification is not as declared by the undersigned and is beyond my qualification. I shall forfeit my right to the post or certificate/diploma/degree and claims relating thereto.

(Signature of the candidate)

Place :

Date :

TRUE COPY

UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION PROGRAMME OF EXAMINATIONS/RECRUITMENT TESTS (RTs) -2025					
Sl. No.	Name of Examination	Date of Notification	Last Date for receipt of Applications	Date of commencement of Exam	Duration of Exam
1.	S.O. Grade-B LDCE, 2024	13.11.2024	03.12.2024	11.01.2025 (Saturday)	2 DAYS
2.	Combined Geo-Scientist (Preliminary) Examination, 2025	04.09.2024	24.09.2024	09.02.2025 (Sunday)	1 DAY
3.	CISF AC(EXE) LDCE-2025	04.12.2024	24.12.2024	09.03.2025 (Sunday)	1 DAY
4.	Reserved for UPSC RT/ Examination			23.03.2025 (Sunday)	1 DAY
5.	N.D.A. & N.A. Examination (I), 2025	11.12.2024	31.12.2024	13.04.2025 (Sunday)	1 DAY
6.	C.D.S. Examination (I), 2025				
7.	Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 2025	22.01.2025	11.02.2025	25.05.2025 (Sunday)	1 DAY
8.	Indian Forest Service (Preliminary) Examination, 2025 through CS(P) Examination 2025				
9.	Engineering Services (Preliminary) Examination, 2025	18.09.2024	22.11.2024*	08.06.2025 (Sunday)	1 DAY
10.	Reserved for UPSC RT/ Examination			14.06.2025 (Saturday)	2 DAYS
11.	I.E.S./I.S.S. Examination, 2025	12.02.2025	04.03.2025	20.06.2025 (Friday)	3 DAYS
12.	Combined Geo-Scientist (Main) Examination, 2025			21.06.2025 (Saturday)	2 DAYS
13.	Reserved for UPSC RT/ Examination			05.07.2025 (Saturday)	2 DAYS
14.	Combined Medical Services Examination, 2025	19.02.2025	11.03.2025	20.07.2025 (Sunday)	1 DAY
15.	Central Armed Police Forces (ACs) Examination, 2025	05.03.2025	25.03.2025	03.08.2025 (Sunday)	1 DAY
16.	Engineering Services (Main) Examination, 2025			10.08.2025 (Sunday)	1 DAY
17.	Civil Services (Main) Examination, 2025			22.08.2025 (Friday)	5 DAYS
18.	N.D.A. & N.A. Examination (II), 2025	28.05.2025	17.06.2025	14.09.2025 (Sunday)	1 DAY
19.	C.D.S. Examination (II), 2025				
20.	Reserved for UPSC RT/ Examination			04.10.2025 (Saturday)	2 DAYS
21.	Reserved for UPSC RT/ Examination			01.11.2025 (Saturday)	2 DAYS
22.	Indian Forest Service (Main) Examination, 2025			16.11.2025 (Sunday)	7 DAYS
23.	Reserved for UPSC RT/ Examination			29.11.2025 (Saturday)	2 DAYS
24.	S.O./Steno (GD-B/GD-I) LDCE	17.09.2025	07.10.2025	13.12.2025 (Saturday)	2 DAYS
25.	Reserved for UPSC RT/ Examination			20.12.2025 (Saturday)	2 DAYS
Note: The dates of notification, commencement and duration of Examinations/ RTs are liable to alteration, if the circumstances so warrant.					

* Last date for receipt of Application was 08.10.2024. Application Window has been re-opened from 18.10.2024 to 22.11.2024 after inclusion of IRMS in ESE, 2025

TRUE COPY



Application details of Registration ID : 12512720075 for Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination - 2025

पंजीकरण संख्या 12512720075 सिविल सेवा (प्रारंभिक) परीक्षा-2025 के लिए आवेदन पत्र

PART - II / भाग - II

OTR (One Time Registration) Details / ओटीआर (वन टाइम रजिस्ट्रेशन) विवरण

OTR-ID : 123000005165085

Name / नाम : PREMA RAM
Note 1: Name as recorded in the Matriculation/Secondary Examination Certificate./ मैट्रिक/माध्यमिक परीक्षा प्रमाण-पत्र में दर्ज नाम के अनुसार।
Note 2: Please do not use any prefix such as Mr. or Ms. etc unless it consists of only 3 letters as 4 letters are mandatory for NAME field. / कृपया नाम के आगे श्री (Mr.) या सुश्री (Ms.) आदि न लगाएं जब तक कि इसमें केवल 3 अक्षर ही हो क्योंकि नाम के स्थान पर 4 अक्षर अनिवार्य हैं।

Gender / लिंग : Male

Date of Birth / जन्म तिथि : 05-04-1998
Note: Date of Birth as recorded in the Matriculation/Secondary Examination Certificate. / मैट्रिक/माध्यमिक परीक्षा प्रमाण-पत्र में दर्ज जन्म-तिथि के अनुसार

Father's Name / पिता का नाम : BHABUTA RAM
Note 1: Please do not use any prefix such as Shri or Dr. etc. / कृपया नाम के आगे श्री या डा. आदि न लगाएं
Note 2: Father name as recorded in the Matriculation/Secondary Examination Certificate.

Mother's Name / माता का नाम : PATASI DEVI
Note 1: Please do not use any prefix such as Shri or Dr. etc. / कृपया नाम के आगे श्री या डा. आदि न लगाएं
Note 2: Mother name as recorded in the Matriculation/Secondary Examination Certificate.

Do you belong to Minority / क्या आप अल्पसंख्यक हैं : No

Mobile No. / मोबाइल नं : 7568135175

e-mail / ई-मेल : premlumbrod@gmail.com

Alternative e-mail / वैकल्पिक ई-मेल : premlumbror@gmail.com

Alternative Mobile No. / वैकल्पिक मोबाइल नं : 9214531067

Examination Application Details (Other than OTR Profile)

Nationality / नागरिकता : Citizen of India

Marital Status / वैवाहिक स्थिति : Unmarried

Candidate belongs to PwBD/PWD category / पीडब्ल्यूबीडी / पीडब्ल्यूडी श्रेणी से सम्बंधित उम्मीदवार : No

Community / समुदाय : OBC
Note: [OBC (Non-Creamy Layer) certificate based on the Income for the Financial Year (FY) 2024-2025, 2023-2024 and 2022-2023 and issued on/after 01.04.2024 (after the completion of FY 2024-2025) but not later than the closing date of the application for Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination-2025.]

Do you belong to Creamy Layer / क्या आप क्रीमी लेयर से संबंध रखते हैं : No

Community Certificate Number / सामुदायिक प्रमाण पत्र संख्या : 25655775893

Designation of Issuing/Countersigning Authority /	Sub-Divisional Officer or the area where the candidate and/or his family normally resides
जाति प्रमाण पत्र जारी करने/प्रतिहस्ताक्षर करने वाले प्राधिकारी का पदनाम:	
Community Certificate Issuing/Countersigning Authority State Name / सामुदायिक प्रमाण पत्र जारी करने वाले प्राधिकरण राज्य का नाम	Rajasthan
Community Certificate Full Address of Issuing Authority / सामुदायिक प्रमाण पत्र जारी करने वाले प्राधिकरण का पूरा पता	SDM OFFICE, BAORI, JODHPUR, RAJASTHAN 340237
Community certificate date / समुदाय प्रमाण पत्र की तारीख :	31-01-2025
Name of the Caste/Tribe/Community as mentioned in the Community Certificate	Jat
Central list with SL. No. of Caste/Tribe/Community	58
Fee Remission Claimed / शुल्क माफ :	No
Address / पता :	43, GAON TALIYA, VILLAGE - JAITYAWAS NANDIYA KALLA JODHPUR DISTRICT/CITY : JODHPUR STATE/UT : RAJASTHAN PINCODE : 342029
Phone No. / क्षेत्र कोड के साथ फोन नं.:	''
Age Relaxation Claimed / आयु सीमा में छूट का दावा :	No
Educational Qualification / शैक्षिक योग्यता :	Already passed the degree or equivalent Examination.
Degree Subject in Graduation / स्नातक स्तर की पढ़ाई में डिग्री विषय	Graduate in Political Science
For which examination you like to be considered आप किस परीक्षा के लिए सम्मिलित होना चाहते हैं	Civil Services Note: Candidates should note that No change is allowed in the Specific Details like the center of Examination, Optional Subjects, Medium of Examination, Compulsory Indian Language for Civil Services (Main) Examination once submitted. Hence, you are cautioned to be careful while filling these details.
Photo Identity Card / फोटो पहचान पत्र :	Aadhaar Card / VID of Aadhaar Card - XXXXXXXX7733 Note: Please provide the Photo Identity card number in Online Application Form and remember to carry the same at the time of Personality Test/Examination venue.
Given consent of Aadhaar Number / आधार नंबर की दी गयी सहमति :	Yes
Photo identity card document :	Document Uploaded [View document]
Your percentage at the Graduation level स्नातक में अंकों का प्रतिशत :	55%
Number of Attempts Already Made in Civil Services / सिविल सेवा में किये गए प्रयासों की संख्या :	2
Specific Details for Civil Services (Main) Examination(NO CHANGES ALLOWED in Specific Details for CS(M)) सिविल सेवा (मुख्य) परीक्षा के लिए विशिष्ट विवरण (सी एस (म) के विशिष्ट विवरण में परिवर्तन की अनुमति नहीं) :	
Centre for CSM Examination / सीएसएम परीक्षा के लिए केंद्र	Jaipur

Language Medium for Examination for Paper I to
Paper V

HINDI

पपेपर I से पेपर V की परीक्षा के लिए भाषा का माध्यम

Optional Subject for Paper VI & VII / छठे और सातवें
पेपर के लिए वैकल्पिक विषय

POLITICAL SCIENCE & INTERNATIONAL
RELATION

Language Medium of Optional Subject for Paper
VI & VII

HINDI

छठे और सातवें पेपर के वैकल्पिक विषय का भाषा माध्यम

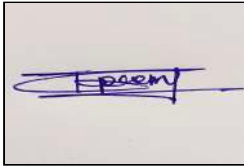
Do you hail from Arunachal Pradesh/ Manipur/
Meghalaya/ Mizoram/ Nagaland/ Sikkim?

No

क्या आप अरुणाचल प्रदेश/ मणिपुर/ मेघालय/ मिजोरम/
नागालैंड/ सिक्किम के रहने वाले हैं ?

Language for Paper A / पेपर अ के लिए भाषा

HINDI

Transaction Acknowledgement / लेनदेन पावती		
Registration-Id / पंजीकरण संख्या :	12512720075	
Transaction-Id / लेन-देन संख्या:	CPAEUXAJE2	
Transaction Date / लेनदेन की तिथि :	16-02-2025	
Fee Paid (in Rs) / भुगतान किया गया शुल्क (रु में) :	100	
Agency Name / एजेंसी का नाम :	State Bank of India	
Mode of Payment / भुगतान का माध्यम :	UPI	
Photograph / फोटोग्राफ	Signature / हस्ताक्षर	Examination Centre / परीक्षा केंद्र
 Name : Prema Ram Date : 10/02/2025		Jodhpur

Declaration

1. I hereby declare that all statements made in this application are true, complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. In the event of any information being found false or incorrect, or ineligibility being detected before or after the examination, action can be taken against me by the Commission as per the provision given in the notification.

मैं एतद्वारा घोषित करता/करती हूँ कि इस आवेदन में मेरे द्वारा दिए गए सभी कथन मेरी जानकारी और विश्वास के अनुसार सही हैं। यदि कोई सूचना गलत अथवा असत्य पाई जाती है अथवा परीक्षा से पहले अथवा इसके बाद अपात्रता सामने आने पर आयोग द्वारा अधिसूचना में दिए गए प्रावधान के अंतर्गत मेरे विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की जा सकती है।

2. I have read the provisions in the rules and the notice of the Commission carefully and hereby undertake to abide by them. I further declare that I fulfil all the conditions of eligibility regarding age limits, educational qualifications etc. prescribed for admission to the examination.

मैंने नियमों और आयोग के नोटिस में दिए गए प्रावधानों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ लिया है और एतद्वारा इनके अनुपालन का वचन देता/देती हूँ। मैं यह भी घोषित करता/करती हूँ कि मैं, परीक्षा में प्रवेश हेतु निर्धारित आयु सीमा, शैक्षिक योग्यता आदि के संबंध में पात्रता की सभी शर्तों को पूरा करता हूँ।

3. I have informed my Head of Office/Department in writing that I am applying for this examination.*

* Applicable for those who are already in government service/similar organizations or government owned industrial undertakings whether in permanent or temporary capacity or as work charged employees other than casual or daily rated employees or those serving under public enterprises.

मैंने अपने कार्यालय/ विभाग के अध्यक्ष को लिखित में सूचित कर दिया है कि मैं इस परीक्षा के लिए आवेदन कर रहा / रही हूँ। *

* उन उम्मीदवारों के मामले में लागू, जो पहले से ही सरकारी सेवा/समान संगठन अथवा सरकारी स्वामित्व वाले औद्योगिक उपक्रमों में स्थायी अथवा अस्थायी रूप से अथवा अनियमित अथवा दैनिक भत्ते पर कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की श्रेणी से इतर कार्य आधारित भत्ते पर कार्यरत कर्मचारी हैं अथवा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों के उद्यमों में कार्यरत कर्मी हैं।



print

UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

TRUE COPY

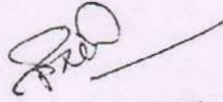
Certificate regarding physical limitation in an examinee to write

Certificate Dispatch No. - 2880

Date - 20/02/25

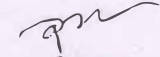
This is to certify that, I have examined Mr Prema Ram, a person with hemophilia disability (50%), S/o Bhabuta Ram, a resident of Village - Jaitiyawas Tehshil - Baori District - Jodhpur State - Rajasthan and to state that he has physical limitation which hampers his writing capabilities owing to his disability.

UDID Number - RJ7722019980004083


 DR. GOVIND PATEL
 Assistant Professor
 Department of Hematology
 M.D.M. Hospital
 Dr. S.N. Medical College, Jodhpur
 RMC No. 23.33/8645.



कम
 अधीक्षक
 मथुरादास गांधी मेडिकल कालेज
 जोधपुर


 अधीक्षक
 मथुरादास गांधी मेडिकल कालेज
 जोधपुर

Chief Medical Officer/ Civil Surgeon/ Medical Superintendent of a Government health care institution

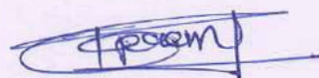
Name & Designation - DR. Vipash Rajpurohit, Med. Superintendent

Name of Government Hospital/ Health Care Centre with Seal

Place: Jodhpur

Date: 20/02/25

Note: Certificate should be given by a specialist of the relevant stream/ disability (e.g. Visual impairment-Ophthalmologist, Locomotor disability-Orthopaedic specialist/ PMR).



TRUE COPY

To
The Secretary,
Union Public Service Commission,
New Delhi.
Date –

Date: 08.04.2025

Subject: Regarding Grant of Compensatory Time under Benchmark Disability in Civil Services Preliminary (CSP) Examination 2025.

Respected Sir,

With due respect, I wish to submit that I, Prema Ram, son of Shri Bhabuta Ram, a resident of 43, Gaon Taliya, Village Jaitiyawas, Tehsil Bawadi, District Jodhpur (Rajasthan), am a person with 50% benchmark disability due to Hemophilia. I have applied online for the Civil Services Preliminary Examination 2025 conducted by the Commission, and my registration number is 12512720075.

In the online application form, the option for "Hemophilia" was not provided under the benchmark disability category. As a result, I was unable to furnish the required disability-related details to request a scribe or compensatory time.

The Commission had kindly granted me compensatory time in the previous Civil Services Preliminary Examinations held in 2023 and 2024. The Commission had approved this through letter no. 1.1(24)/2023-E-XXI dated 11.05.2023 for CSE 2023 and letter no. 1.1(23)/2024-E-XXI dated 10.06.2024 for CSE 2024.

I only require compensatory time during the examination. Due to Hemophilia, I frequently experience bleeding and swelling in my joints. Recurrent internal bleeding in my joints over the years has weakened my

arm, and my right elbow is a target bleeding joint. As a result, prolonged writing causes pain, and after writing continuously for 20–25 minutes, there is a risk of internal bleeding in my elbow joint. Therefore, I need to rest my hand at intervals of every 5–10 minutes. Moreover, I am unable to fully bend or straighten my arm. Due to this condition, I require compensatory time during the examination.

Sir, Hemophilia is currently listed as a specified disability under the Schedule of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPWD) Act, 2016. As per Section 2(r) of the Act, persons with 40% or more disability due to Hemophilia fall under the benchmark disability category. Accordingly, the guidelines issued by the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Government of India, on 29th August 2018, are applicable. These guidelines specify that all 21 categories of disabilities listed under Section 2(r) of the RPWD Act are eligible to avail of the services of a scribe and compensatory time on the basis of a “Certificate of Physical Limitation to Write.” These provisions are also clearly mentioned in the official notification of the examination. However, despite this, the option for Hemophilia was not provided in the online application form, which may result in me being deprived of the compensatory time facility during the examination.

Details of my disability-related documents are as follows:

1. Benchmark Disability Certificate –

- A. Type and Percentage of Disability – Hemophilia (50%)
- B. Certificate Number and Date – RJ7722019980004083 dated 07.02.2025
- C. Issuing Authority – Chief Medical and Health Officer, Jodhpur Rural
- 2. Certificate of Physical Limitation to Write (as per Appendix V of the Examination Notification) –
- A. Certificate Number and Date – 2880 dated 20.02.2025
- B. Issuing Authority – Superintendent, Mathura Das Mathur Hospital, Jodhpur

Therefore, I kindly request you to grant me compensatory time for the Civil Services Preliminary Examination 2025 under the rules mentioned in the examination notification for candidates with benchmark disabilities, based on my Hemophilia condition.

Sincerely,

Prema Ram
S/o Shri Bhabuta Ram
43, Village Taliya, Gram – Jaitiyawas,
Tehsil – Bawadi, District – Jodhpur, Rajasthan – 342029
Mobile – 7568135175
Email – premlumbrod@gmail.com

Enclosures:

1. Copy of letter no. 1.1(23)/2024-E-XXI dated 10.06.2024 regarding compensatory time for CSE 2024
2. Latest Benchmark Disability Certificate
3. Latest Certificate of Physical Limitation to Write
4. Copy of Application Form for CSE 2025

//TRUE TRANSLATED COPY//

To
The Secretary,
Union Public Service Commission,
New Delhi.

Subject: Request for inclusion of my application under Person with Benchmark Disabilities category and give PwBD reservation benefit in the Civil Services Examination, 2025.

Respected Sir,

I respectfully submit that I, Prema Ram, S/o Shri Bhabuta Ram, a resident of 43, Gaon Taliya, Village Jaitiyawas, Tehsil Baori, District Jodhpur, Rajasthan – 342029, am suffering from 50% benchmark disability due to Hemophilia. I have applied for the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 2025 conducted by the Commission, and my registration number is **12512720075**.

Due to the unavailability of an option to indicate “hemophilia” under the disability category in the online application form of CS(P) Exam, 2025, I was unable to enter my disability and was compelled to select “No” under the disability option. The only options for disability were for locomotor disability, visual impairments, hearing impairment and some other disabilities. Despite being a recognized disability under the Schedule of the RPwD Act, 2016, Hemophilia was not available as an option for the selection at all. Due to the severity of my hemophilia, I do have locomotor impairments, however, the requisite category since my disability is “hemophilia” I could not enter the same in the online form, as the said option was not provided, and if I had selected locomotor disability, I was concerned that my application might be rejected.

I now respectfully request you to consider my application under “person with benchmark disability” category as I have 50% benchmark disability due to Hemophilia, and to treat my application accordingly.

I would like to state that the assessment of Hemophilia Disability also involves locomotor evaluation. As per the guidelines notified by DEPwD, Government of India vide S.O. 1338(E) dated 12/03/2024 for the assessment of specified disabilities under the RPwD Act, 2016, a person can be certified with forty percent or more than forty percent hemophilia disability only when joint/muscles bleeds or locomotor deformity are present in a hemophilic.

The disability score assignment table for hemophilia as per the said guidelines is provided below for reference:

Disability Score (%)	Measured Factor VIII or IX level	Clinical Criteria
5	5-50% (factor VIII or IX)	History of significant bleeding during injury or surgery BUT no deformity and no severe chronic pain# due to the disease
20	5-50% (factor VIII or IX)	History of significant bleeding during injury or surgery AND deformity OR severe chronic pain# due to the disease
40	≤5% (factor VIII or IX)	<u>Hemophilia + Documentation of two or more bleeds in any MAJOR JOINT* or muscles</u>
45	≤5% (factor VIII or IX)	Hemophilia = with deformity like ONE MAJOR JOINT* AFFECTED like Fixed Flexion Deformity OR significant wasting of muscles around the joint OR contracture OR severe chronic pain#
50	≤5%	<u>Hemophilia = TWO MAJOR JOINTS* AFFECTED like Fixed Flexion Deformity OR significant wasting of muscles around the joint OR contracture OR severe chronic pain#, OR gastro-intestinal bleeding persistent</u>

The table demonstrates that disability certification for Hemophilia exceeding 40% is granted only when bleeding in joints or muscles are involved. Percent of hemophilia disability increased when more locomotor implications are present.

In my case, I have deformity in left knee and two joints i.e. right elbow and right ankle and are progressively deteriorating. These complications are due to hemophilia. Therefore, I have been issued a 50% hemophilia disability certificate.

The definition of locomotor disability as per same guidelines notified on 12/03/2024 is :- **“Locomotor disability” means a person’s inability to execute distinctive activities associated with movement of self and objects resulting from affliction of musculoskeletal, nervous system, or both.**

As per above definition, locomotor disability which defines person’s inability due to musculoskeletal complications is also similar in the context of measurement of locomotor deformities in hemophilia.

As per Clause 8 of the Civil Services Examination 2025 notice no. 05/2025-CSP, reservation against vacancies for persons with benchmark disabilities is provided in accordance with the provisions of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016. Section 34(1) of the Act classifies benchmark disabilities under categories (a) to (e) to give reservation. Section 34(1)(c) includes: **“locomotor disability including cerebral palsy, leprosy cured, dwarfism, acid attack victims, and muscular dystrophy.”** The use of the term **“including”** clearly implies that the definition is inclusive and can encompass similar conditions.

Accordingly, my hemophilia disability is also similar with other disability categories included under Section 34(1)(c) of the RPwD Act, 2016. If reservation in employment not given to similar situation of “hemophilia” which is also a benchmark disability which leads to locomotor complications, it would amount to differential treatment of similarly situated persons, resulting in discrimination among equals and a violation of the provisions of Article 14 of the Constitution of India, 1950.

As an alternative, if hemophilia with locomotor impairment cannot be included under Section 34(1)(c) of the RPwD Act, I kindly request an opportunity of reassessment of my both hemophilia and locomotor disability separately by your designated or empaneled medical board, so that I may avail the benefit of the disability reservation quota in the examination based on the findings of such medical board.

So, I humbly request you to kindly consider my application under PwBD category and extend the reservation and other benefits applicable to such candidates in the Civil Services Examination, 2025.

Yours faithfully,

Prema Ram S/o Bhabuta Ram

43, Gaon Taliya, Village – Jaitiyawas,

Tehshil – Baori, District – Jodhpur, Rajasthan 342029

Mo. – 7568135175, Email - PREMLUMBROD@GMAIL.COM

Enclosed Documents :-

1. Application form of CS(P) Examination 2025.
2. Disability Certificate.
3. UDID Card.



Application details of Registration ID : 12512720075 for Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination - 2025

पंजीकरण संख्या 12512720075 सिविल सेवा (प्रारंभिक) परीक्षा-2025 के लिए आवेदन पत्र

PART - II / भाग - II

OTR (One Time Registration) Details / ओटीआर (वन टाइम रजिस्ट्रेशन) विवरण

OTR-ID : 123000005165085

Name / नाम :	PREMA RAM Note 1: Name as recorded in the Matriculation/Secondary Examination Certificate./ मैट्रिक/माध्यमिक परीक्षा प्रमाण-पत्र में दर्ज नाम के अनुसार। Note 2: Please do not use any prefix such as Mr. or Ms. etc unless it consists of only 3 letters as 4 letters are mandatory for NAME field. / कृपया नाम के आगे श्री (Mr.) या सुश्री (Ms.) आदि न लगाएं जब तक कि इसमें केवल 3 अक्षर ही हो क्योंकि नाम के स्थान पर 4 अक्षर अनिवार्य हैं।
Gender / लिंग :	Male
Date of Birth / जन्म तिथि :	05-04-1998 Note: Date of Birth as recorded in the Matriculation/Secondary Examination Certificate. / मैट्रिक/माध्यमिक परीक्षा प्रमाण-पत्र में दर्ज जन्म-तिथि के अनुसार
Father's Name / पिता का नाम :	BHABUTA RAM Note 1: Please do not use any prefix such as Shri or Dr. etc. / कृपया नाम के आगे श्री या डा. आदि न लगाएं Note 2: Father name as recorded in the Matriculation/Secondary Examination Certificate.
Mother's Name / माता का नाम :	PATASI DEVI Note 1: Please do not use any prefix such as Shri or Dr. etc. / कृपया नाम के आगे श्री या डा. आदि न लगाएं Note 2: Mother name as recorded in the Matriculation/Secondary Examination Certificate.
Do you belong to Minority / क्या आप अल्पसंख्यक हैं :	No
Mobile No. / मोबाइल नं. :	7568135175
e-mail / ई-मेल :	premlumbrod@gmail.com
Alternative e-mail / वैकल्पिक ई-मेल :	premlumbror@gmail.com
Alternative Mobile No. / वैकल्पिक मोबाइल नं. :	9214531067

Examination Application Details (Other than OTR Profile)

Nationality / नागरिकता :	Citizen of India
Marital Status / वैवाहिक स्थिति :	Unmarried
Candidate belongs to PwBD/PWD category / पीडब्ल्यूबीडी / पीडब्ल्यूडी श्रेणी से सम्बंधित उम्मीदवार :	No
Community / समुदाय :	OBC Note: [OBC (Non-Creamy Layer) certificate based on the Income for the Financial Year (FY) 2024-2025, 2023-2024 and 2022-2023 and issued on/after 01.04.2024 (after the completion of FY 2024-2025) but not later than the closing date of the application for Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination-2025.]
Do you belong to Creamy Layer / क्या आप क्रीमी लेयर से संबंध रखते हैं :	No
Community Certificate Number / सामुदायिक प्रमाण पत्र संख्या :	25655775893

Designation of Issuing/Countersigning Authority / जाति प्रमाण पत्र जारी करने/प्रतिहस्ताक्षर करने वाले प्राधिकारी का पदनाम:	Sub-Divisional Officer or the area where the candidate and/or his family normally resides
Community Certificate Issuing/Countersigning Authority State Name / सामुदायिक प्रमाण पत्र जारी करने वाले प्राधिकरण राज्य का नाम	Rajasthan
Community Certificate Full Address of Issuing Authority / सामुदायिक प्रमाण पत्र जारी करने वाले प्राधिकरण का पूरा पता	SDM OFFICE, BAORI, JODHPUR, RAJASTHAN 340237
Community certificate date / समुदाय प्रमाण पत्र की तारीख :	31-01-2025
Name of the Caste/Tribe/Community as mentioned in the Community Certificate	Jat
Central list with SL. No. of Caste/Tribe/Community	58
Fee Remission Claimed / शुल्क माफ :	No
Address / पता :	43, GAON TALIYA, VILLAGE - JAITYAWAS NANDIYA KALLA JODHPUR DISTRICT/CITY : JODHPUR STATE/UT : RAJASTHAN PINCODE : 342029
Phone No. / क्षेत्र कोड के साथ फोन नं.:	' '
Age Relaxation Claimed / आयु सीमा में छूट का दावा :	No
Educational Qualification / शैक्षिक योग्यता :	Already passed the degree or equivalent Examination.
Degree Subject in Graduation / स्नातक स्तर की पढ़ाई में डिग्री विषय	Graduate in Political Science
For which examination you like to be considered आप किस परीक्षा के लिए सम्मिलित होना चाहते हैं	Civil Services Note: Candidates should note that No change is allowed in the Specific Details like the center of Examination, Optional Subjects, Medium of Examination, Compulsory Indian Language for Civil Services (Main) Examination once submitted. Hence, you are cautioned to be careful while filling these details.
Photo Identity Card / फोटो पहचान पत्र :	Aadhaar Card / VID of Aadhaar Card - XXXXXXXX7733 Note: Please provide the Photo Identity card number in Online Application Form and remember to carry the same at the time of Personality Test/Examination venue.
Given consent of Aadhaar Number / आधार नंबर की दी गयी सहमति :	Yes
Photo identity card document :	Document Uploaded [View document]
Your percentage at the Graduation level स्नातक में अंकों का प्रतिशत :	55%
Number of Attempts Already Made in Civil Services / सिविल सेवा में किये गए प्रयासों की संख्या :	2
Specific Details for Civil Services (Main) Examination(NO CHANGES ALLOWED in Specific Details for CS(M)) सिविल सेवा (मुख्य) परीक्षा के लिए विशिष्ट विवरण (सी एस (म) के विशिष्ट विवरण में परिवर्तन की अनुमति नहीं) :	
Centre for CSM Examination / सीएसएम परीक्षा के लिए केंद्र	Jaipur

Language Medium for Examination for Paper I to
Paper V

पपेपर I से पेपर V की परीक्षा के लिए भाषा का माध्यम

HINDI

Optional Subject for Paper VI & VII / छठे और सातवें
पेपर के लिए वैकल्पिक विषय

POLITICAL SCIENCE & INTERNATIONAL
RELATION

Language Medium of Optional Subject for Paper
VI & VII

छठे और सातवें पेपर के वैकल्पिक विषय का भाषा माध्यम

HINDI

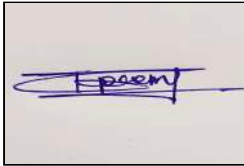
Do you hail from Arunachal Pradesh/ Manipur/
Meghalaya/ Mizoram/ Nagaland/ Sikkim?

क्या आप अरुणाचल प्रदेश/ मणिपुर/ मेघालय/ मिजोरम/
नागालैंड/ सिक्किम के रहने वाले हैं ?

No

Language for Paper A / पेपर अ के लिए भाषा

HINDI

Transaction Acknowledgement / लेनदेन पावती		
Registration-Id / पंजीकरण संख्या :		12512720075
Transaction-Id / लेन-देन संख्या:		CPAEUXAJE2
Transaction Date / लेनदेन की तिथि :		16-02-2025
Fee Paid (in Rs) / भुगतान किया गया शुल्क (रु में) :		100
Agency Name / एजेंसी का नाम :		State Bank of India
Mode of Payment / भुगतान का माध्यम :		UPI
Photograph / फोटोग्राफ	Signature / हस्ताक्षर	Examination Centre / परीक्षा केंद्र
 Name - Prema Ram Date - 10/02/2025		Jodhpur

Declaration

1. I hereby declare that all statements made in this application are true, complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. In the event of any information being found false or incorrect, or ineligibility being detected before or after the examination, action can be taken against me by the Commission as per the provision given in the notification.

मैं एतद्वारा घोषित करता/करती हूँ कि इस आवेदन में मेरे द्वारा दिए गए सभी कथन मेरी जानकारी और विश्वास के अनुसार सही हैं। यदि कोई सूचना गलत अथवा असत्य पाई जाती है अथवा परीक्षा से पहले अथवा इसके बाद अपात्रता सामने आने पर आयोग द्वारा अधिसूचना में दिए गए प्रावधान के अंतर्गत मेरे विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की जा सकती है।

2. I have read the provisions in the rules and the notice of the Commission carefully and hereby undertake to abide by them. I further declare that I fulfil all the conditions of eligibility regarding age limits, educational qualifications etc. prescribed for admission to the examination.

मैंने नियमों और आयोग के नोटिस में दिए गए प्रावधानों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ लिया है और एतद्वारा इनके अनुपालन का वचन देता/देती हूँ। मैं यह भी घोषित करता/करती हूँ कि मैं, परीक्षा में प्रवेश हेतु निर्धारित आयु सीमा, शैक्षिक योग्यता आदि के संबंध में पात्रता की सभी शर्तों को पूरा करता हूँ।

3. I have informed my Head of Office/Department in writing that I am applying for this examination.*

* Applicable for those who are already in government service/similar organizations or government owned industrial undertakings whether in permanent or temporary capacity or as work charged employees other than casual or daily rated employees or those serving under public enterprises.

मैंने अपने कार्यालय/ विभाग के अध्यक्ष को लिखित में सूचित कर दिया है कि मैं इस परीक्षा के लिए आवेदन कर रहा / रही हूँ। *

* उन उम्मीदवारों के मामले में लागू, जो पहले से ही सरकारी सेवा/समान संगठन अथवा सरकारी स्वामित्व वाले औद्योगिक उपक्रमों में स्थायी अथवा अस्थायी रूप से अथवा अनियमित अथवा दैनिक भत्ते पर कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की श्रेणी से इतर कार्य आधारित भत्ते पर कार्यरत कर्मचारी हैं अथवा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों के उद्यमों में कार्यरत कर्मी हैं।



print

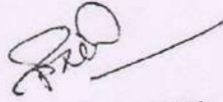
Certificate regarding physical limitation in an examinee to write

Certificate Dispatch No. - 2880

Date - 20/02/25

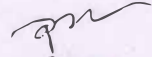
This is to certify that, I have examined Mr Prema Ram, a person with hemophilia disability (50%), S/o Bhabuta Ram, a resident of Village - Jaitiyawas Tehshil - Baori District - Jodhpur State - Rajasthan and to state that he has physical limitation which hampers his writing capabilities owing to his disability.

UDID Number - RJ7722019980004083


 DR. GOVIND PATEL
 Assistant Professor
 Department of Hematology
 M.D.M. Hospital
 Dr. S.N. Medical College, Jodhpur
 RMC No. 23-33/8645.



कम
 अधीक्षक
 मथुरादास गांधी जिकित्सालय
 जोधपुर


 अधीक्षक
 मथुरादास गांधी जिकित्सालय
 जोधपुर

Chief Medical Officer/ Civil Surgeon/ Medical Superintendent of a Government health care institution

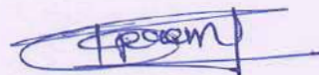
Name & Designation - DR. Vipash Rajpurohit, Med. Superintendent

Name of Government Hospital/ Health Care Centre with Seal

Place: Jodhpur

Date: 20/02/25

Note: Certificate should be given by a specialist of the relevant stream/ disability (e.g. Visual impairment-Ophthalmologist, Locomotor disability-Orthopaedic specialist/ PMR).







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Request for inclusion of my application of CS(P) Exam 2025 under PwBD category and give reservation benifit available for PwBDs.

1 message

Prema Ram <premlumbrod@gmail.com> Wed, May 14, 2025 at 10:30 AM
To: secyoffice-upsc@gov.in, jsexam-upsc@gov.in, uscsp-upsc@nic.in

Dear Sir,

With reference to the subject mentioned above, I kindly request you to consider the attached representation dated 13.05.2025 (PDF document) and take necessary action at the earliest. The original copy of the representation has also been sent to you via Speed Post, under Article Number ER343702888IN.

Thanks and Regards,

Prema Ram S/o Bhabuta Ram,
43, Gaon Taliya, Village - Jaitiyawas,
Tehsil - Baori, Dist. - Jodhpur,
Rajasthan, 342029
Mo. - 7568135175
Email - PREMLUMBROD@GMAIL.COM

TRUE COPY

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग, धौलपुर हाउस, शाहजहाँ रोड, नई दिल्ली - 110069

Union Public Service Commission

Dholpur House, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi - 110069

ई-प्रवेश पत्र e-ADMIT CARD

आपको सिविल सेवा (प्रारंभिक) परीक्षा, 2025 के लिए प्रवेश दिया गया है।

You are admitted to the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 2025

परीक्षा की तारीख :- 25 मई, 2025

Date of Examination :- 25 May, 2025

नाम Name	PREMA RAM	 Name : Prema Ram Date : 10/02/2025
अनुक्रमांक Roll No.	2200299	
पहचान पत्र Photo Identity Card	AADHAAR CARD NO : 417312777733	
पिता का नाम Father's Name	BHABUTA RAM	
माता का नाम Mother's Name	PATASI DEVI	
केन्द्र Centre	JODHPUR	
परीक्षा का स्थान Venue of Examination	(002) SHRI RAMSWAROOP GANESHI DEVI CHILKA GOVT. GIRLS SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL, SECTOR-A, OPP. SHANI TEMPLE, SHASTRI NAGAR, NEAR LACHOO MEMORIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE & TECH., JODHPUR-342001	

समय सारणी / Time Table

विषय (विषय कोड) / Subject (Sub. Code)	समय / Time
प्रश्न पत्र - 1 - (01) / Paper - I - (01)	09:30 बजे पूर्वाह्न से 11:30 बजे पूर्वाह्न / 09:30 A.M. to 11:30 A.M.
प्रश्न पत्र - 2 - (02) / Paper - II - (02)	02:30 बजे अपराह्न से 04:30 बजे अपराह्न / 02:30 P.M. to 04:30 P.M.

1. परीक्षा स्थल पर प्रवेश करने के लिए इस ई-प्रवेश पत्र (प्रिंटआउट) को फोटो पहचान पत्र (मूल), जिसका क्रमांक ऊपर अंकित है एवं ब्लैक बॉल पॉइंट पेन, सहित प्रत्येक सत्र में साथ लाएं। ई-प्रवेश पत्र को अंतिम परिणाम की घोषणा होने तक सुरक्षित रखें।

BRING THIS E-ADMIT CARD (PRINT OUT), ALONG WITH THE (ORIGINAL) PHOTO IDENTITY CARD, AS MENTIONED ABOVE AND BLACK BALL POINT PEN IN EACH SESSION TO SECURE ADMISSION TO EXAMINATION HALL. E-ADMIT CARD MUST BE PRESERVED TILL THE DECLARATION OF THE FINAL RESULTS.

2. कृपया नोट करें कि प्रत्येक सत्र में परीक्षा के प्रारंभ होने के 30 मिनट पहले परीक्षा स्थल पर प्रवेश बंद कर दिया जाएगा। प्रवेश बंद होने के पश्चात परीक्षा स्थल पर किसी भी उम्मीदवार को अंदर जाने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी।

PLEASE NOTE THAT ENTRY INTO THE EXAMINATION VENUE SHALL BE CLOSED 30 MINUTES BEFORE THE SCHEDULED COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION IN EACH SESSION. NO CANDIDATE SHALL BE ALLOWED THE ENTRY INTO THE EXAMINATION VENUE AFTER CLOSURE OF THE ENTRY.



परीक्षा नियंत्रक/Controller of Examination

secure=CSP/fefbe76e0e/12512720075

1. ई-प्रवेश पत्र की सावधानीपूर्वक जांच करें तथा कोई विसंगति होने पर तत्काल ई-मेल आईडी uscsp-upsc@nic.in के माध्यम से संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को सूचित करें।
2. संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के साथ समस्त पत्र व्यवहार में अपने नाम, अनुक्रमांक, रजिस्ट्रेशन आई डी तथा परीक्षा के नाम और वर्ष का उल्लेख करें।
3. परीक्षा हॉल में प्रत्येक सत्र में प्रवेश हेतु उम्मीदवार इस ई-प्रवेश पत्र का प्रिंट आउट तथा वह मूल फोटो पहचान-पत्र साथ लाएं जिसका उल्लेख ई-प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है। सिविल सेवा परीक्षा, 2025 के अंतिम परिणाम की घोषणा होने तक ई-प्रवेश पत्र को सुरक्षित रखें।
4. ई-प्रवेश पत्र की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेवारी आपकी है और यदि कोई अन्य व्यक्ति इस ई-प्रवेश पत्र का इस्तेमाल करता है तब यह प्रमाणित करने का दायित्व आपका है कि आपने किसी प्रतिरूपधारक की सेवा नहीं ली है।
5. उम्मीदवार नोट करें कि ओएमआर उत्तर पत्रक में, विशेष रूप से अनुक्रमांक और परीक्षण पुस्तिका की सीरिज कोड के संबंध में विवरण कूटबद्ध करते/भरते समय हुई किसी प्रकार की चूक/त्रुटि/विसंगति के मामले में उत्तर पत्रक अस्वीकृत कर दिया जाएगा।
6. कृपया नोट करें कि परीक्षा-स्थल पर प्रवेश, परीक्षा प्रारंभ होने के निर्धारित समय से 30 मिनट पहले, अर्थात् पूर्वाह्न सत्र के लिए प्रातः 09:00 बजे तथा अपराह्न सत्र के लिए अपराह्न 02:00 बजे बंद कर दिया जाएगा। प्रवेश बंद होने के बाद किसी भी उम्मीदवार को परीक्षा-स्थल पर प्रवेश की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी।
7. उम्मीदवारों को सलाह दी जाती है कि वे पहचान के सत्यापन तथा फ्रिस्किंग हेतु, परीक्षा-स्थल पर पर्याप्त समय पहले पहुंचें।
8. उम्मीदवारों को यह ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि उन्हें उनके ई-प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लिखित परीक्षा-स्थल के अलावा किसी अन्य परीक्षा-स्थल पर परीक्षा में बैठने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी।
9. कृपया परीक्षा नोटिस में उपलब्ध 'परीक्षा नियमावली' में दिए गए 'परीक्षा में प्रवेश पाने वाले उम्मीदवारों के लिए विशेष अनुदेश' को पढ़ें।
10. परीक्षा के लिए आपकी उम्मीदवारी अनंतिम है।
11. उम्मीदवार के पास परीक्षा के समय मोबाइल फोन (यहां तक कि स्विच ऑफ मोड में भी), पेजर या अन्य इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण अथवा प्रोग्राम किए जाने योग्य डिवाइस अथवा पेन ड्राइव, स्मार्ट वॉच आदि जैसा कोई स्टोरेज मीडिया, अथवा चालू या स्विच-ऑफ मोड में कैमरा अथवा ब्लूटूथ उपकरण अथवा कोई अन्य उपकरण अथवा संबंधित एक्सेसरीज नहीं होना चाहिए, जिनका संचार उपकरण के रूप में प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। इन अनुदेशों का किसी भी प्रकार से उल्लंघन किए जाने पर संबंधित उम्मीदवार के विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक कार्रवाई की जाएगी, जिसमें भविष्य की परीक्षाओं से विवर्जन भी शामिल है।
12. उम्मीदवारों को परीक्षा कक्षाओं/हॉल के अंदर सामान्य या साधारण कलाई घड़ियों का उपयोग करने की अनुमति है। हालाँकि, किसी भी विशेष सहायक उपकरण से सुसज्जित घड़ियों का उपयोग जो संचार उपकरण या स्मार्ट घड़ियों के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है, पूर्णतः वर्जित है और उम्मीदवारों को ऐसी घड़ियों को परीक्षा कक्षाओं/हॉल में ले जाने की अनुमति नहीं है।
13. उम्मीदवारों को किसी भी बैग, बैगेज, लगेज, कीमती सामान/महंगा सामान, मोबाइल फोन, स्मार्ट/डिजिटल घड़ियों, अन्य आईटी गैजेट, किताबों आदि के साथ परीक्षा परिसर में प्रवेश करने की अनुमति नहीं है। उम्मीदवारों को सलाह दी जाती है कि वे प्रतिबंधित सामान न लाएं क्योंकि परीक्षा-स्थल पर्यवेक्षक इन वस्तुओं को परीक्षा-स्थल पर रखने का कोई प्रबंध नहीं करेंगे। यदि कोई उम्मीदवार ऐसी कोई प्रतिबंधित वस्तु लाता है, तो वह उसे परीक्षा-स्थल के बाहर रखने की अपनी व्यवस्था स्वयं करनी होगी और इस संबंध में किसी भी हानि के लिए आयोग जिम्मेदार नहीं होगा।
14. उम्मीदवारों को अपने साथ केवल ई-प्रवेश पत्र का प्रिंट, पेन, पेसिल, पहचान प्रमाण, स्वयं की फोटो की प्रतियां (जो भी लागू हो) और ई-प्रवेश पत्र के निर्देशों में निर्दिष्ट कोई अन्य सामान ही परीक्षा स्थल पर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी। परीक्षा-स्थल के अंदर कोई अन्य सामान ले जाने की अनुमति नहीं होगी।
15. परीक्षा के दोनों प्रश्न पत्रों में उम्मीदवार द्वारा गलत उत्तर दिए जाने पर दंड (नकारात्मक अंकन) का प्रावधान है।
16. काले बॉल प्वाइंट पेन से अंकित उत्तरों के अलावा अन्य उत्तरों का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।
17. जिस उम्मीदवार के ई-प्रवेश पत्र पर फोटो स्पष्ट नहीं है या फोटो पर उसका नाम और फोटो की तारीख अंकित नहीं है, उसे परीक्षा में उपस्थित होने के लिए प्रत्येक सत्र हेतु पासपोर्ट आकार की दो फोटो (उसके नाम और फोटो की तारीख सहित) के साथ एक फोटो पहचान पत्र तथा एक परिवचन लेकर आना होगा।
18. उम्मीदवार कृपया सुनिश्चित करें कि उनके ई-प्रवेश पत्र पर नाम, फोटो और क्यूआर कोड जैसे सभी विवरण सही हैं। किसी भी विसंगति के मामले में वे इस संबंध में उपर्युक्त अनुदेश संख्या 1 में बताए अनुसार संघ लोक सेवा आयोग से संपर्क कर सकते हैं।
19. जिन उम्मीदवारों ने अपने स्वयं के स्क्राइब (लेखक सहायक) का विकल्प चुना है, वे यह नोट करें कि उनके स्क्राइब को परीक्षा में बैठने की अनुमति तभी दी जाएगी जब ऐसे स्क्राइब के लिए अलग से ई-प्रवेश पत्र जारी किया जाएगा। स्वयं के स्क्राइब (लेखक सहायक) के लिए, पात्र उम्मीदवारों का ई-प्रवेश पत्र जारी कर दिए गए हैं।
20. सभी उम्मीदवारों को सलाह दी जाती है कि वे परीक्षा से कम से कम एक दिन पहले अपने परीक्षा केंद्र पर जाकर इसकी पुष्टि कर लें।
21. यदि किसी उम्मीदवार ने अपना नाम परिवर्तित किया है तो उसे परीक्षा केंद्र पर (सिविल सेवा परीक्षा, 2025 के प्रत्येक सत्र में) सरकार द्वारा जारी फोटो पहचान पत्र जिसमें, बदले हुए नाम में, प्रस्तुत करना होगा, अन्यथा उसे परीक्षा परिसर में प्रवेश की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी।

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Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 2025
e-Admit Card
Important Instructions

1. Check the e-Admit Card carefully and bring discrepancies, if any, to the notice of the UPSC immediately via mail on email- ID i.e. uscsp-upsc@nic.in
2. Mention your Name, Roll Number, Registration ID, Name and Year of the Examination in all the communication/correspondence with the UPSC.
3. **Bring the print out of e-Admit Card along with the original Photo Identity Card, as mentioned in the e-Admit Card, in each session to secure admission to Examination Hall. E-Admit Card must be preserved till the declaration of the final results of the Civil Services Examination, 2025.**
4. You are responsible for safe custody of the e-Admit Card and in the event of any other person using this e-Admit Card, the onus lies on you to prove that you have not used the service of any impersonator.
5. Candidates should note that any omission/ mistake/ discrepancy in encoding / filling in details in the OMR answer sheet, especially with regard to Roll Number and Test Booklet Series Code, will render the answer sheet liable for rejection.
6. **Please note that entry into the Examination Venue shall be closed 30 minutes before the schedule commencement of the Examination i.e. 09:00 AM for the Forenoon Session and 02:00 PM for the Afternoon Session. No candidate shall be allowed the entry into the Examination Venue after closure of the entry.**
7. Candidates are advised to enter the Examination Venue well in time for identity verification and frisking.
8. Candidates should note that they shall not be allowed to appear at any other Examination Venue except the Examination Venue mentioned in the e-Admit Card.
9. Read the 'Special Instructions for candidates admitted to the Examination' given in the Examination Notice.
10. Your candidature to the Examination is provisional.
11. **Candidate should not be in possession of or using any mobile phone (even in switched off mode), pager or any electronic equipment or programmable device or storage media like pen drive, smart watches, etc., or camera or Bluetooth devices or any other equipment or related accessories either in working or switched off mode capable of being used as a communication device during the examination. Any infringement of these instructions shall entail disciplinary action including ban from future Examinations.**
12. Use of normal or simple wrist watches by candidates is allowed inside the Examination Rooms/ Halls. However, use of watches fitted with any special accessory that might be used as communication device or smart watches is strictly prohibited and candidates are not allowed to take such watches into the Examination Rooms/ Halls.
13. **Candidates are not allowed to enter the examination premises with any bag, baggage, luggage, valuables/costly items, mobile phones, smart/digital watches, other IT gadgets, books, etc. Candidates are advised not to bring banned items as Venue Supervisor will not make any arrangement for keeping these items at the Venue. In case, a candidate brings any such banned items, he/she will make his/her own arrangement for keeping the same outside the Venue and the Commission will not be responsible for any loss in this regard.**
14. **Candidates will be allowed to take with them only the print of e-Admit Card, pen, pencil, identity proof, copies of self-photographs (whichever applicable) and any other items as specified in the Instructions of e-Admit Card to the Venue. No other items shall be allowed to be taken inside the Venue.**
15. There will be penalty (Negative Marking) for wrong answers marked by a candidate in both the question papers of the Examination.
16. Answers other than those marked by Black Ball Point Pen will not be evaluated.
17. A candidate, whose photograph on his/her e-Admit Card is not clear or the photograph is without his/her name and date of photograph, will have to bring a photo identity card alongwith two passport size photographs (with his/her name and date of photograph), one for each session for appearing in the Examination with an undertaking.
18. Candidates may please ensure that all the details such as Name, Photograph & the QR Code on their e-Admit Card, are correct. In case of any discrepancy(ies), they may contact UPSC in this regard as advised in instruction number 1 above.
19. Candidates, who have opted for their own scribe, may note that their own scribe will be allowed for the Examination only with a separate e-Admit Card for such scribe. The e-Admit Cards for the own scribes has been issued in eligible cases.
20. All the candidates are advised that they should visit and confirm their exam centre at least one day prior to the exam.
21. If any candidate has changed his/her name then he/she will have to produce Government issued Photo ID, in changed name, at the exam centre (in each session of the CSP,2025), failing which he/she may not be allowed to enter Examination premises.

TRUE COPY

F.No. 1.1(13)/2025-E-XXI
Union Public Service Commission
Dholpur House, Shahjahan Road
New Delhi-110069

Dated the 14 May, 2025

To

Shri Prema Ram,
(RID: 12512720075),
Email Id: premlumbrod@gmail.com.

Subject: Request for Compensatory Time in Civil Services (Preliminary)
Examination- 2025.

Dear Candidate,

I am directed to refer to your representation dated 08.04.2025 and 17.04.2025 on the subject noted above and to say that your request regarding **"Compensatory Time of 20 Min/hr."** in Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 2025 has been acceded to. It is further informed that you should carry a print out of this letter and produce it at the Exam premises in both the sessions.

2. It is advisable that you may contact the venue supervisor one day in advance i.e. on 24.05.2025 and show this permission letter to the Venue supervisor. Please ensure that you reach the venue with a copy of the e-admit card and this letter at least 1 hour prior to the commencement of the examination to avoid any inconvenience.

3. Receipt of this letter may please be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,



(Kiran K Arora)
Under Secretary (CSP)
Union Public Service Commission

(किरण के. अरोड़ा)
(KIRAN K ARORA)
अधर सचिव Under Secretary
उप सचिव Union Secretary
Union Public Service Commission
नई दिल्ली/New Delhi

TRUE COPY

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDCITION

I.A. NO. _____ OF 2025

IN
WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. _____ OF 2025

BETWEEN:

PREMA RAM

...PETITIONER

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA & ORS.

...RESPONDENTS

**AN APPLICATION FOR EXEMPTION FROM FILLING
OFFICIAL TRANSLATION**

TO

THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA
AND HIS COMPANION JUSTICES OF THE
SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

THE HUMBLE APPLICATION OF THE
PETITIONER ABOVE NAMED

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:

1. The Petitioner is a person with benchmark disability having 50% disability of Haemophilia. The Petitioner thus falls within the definition of a "person with benchmark disability" under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016. Haemophilia is an incurable rare genetic blood disorder caused by a deficiency in clotting factors, specifically factor VIII (Haemophilia A) or factor IX (Haemophilia B). This leads to uncontrolled bleeding, both spontaneously and after injuries, which can be external or internal. Internal bleeding in joints is especially problematic, causing swelling and pain, limb deformity, loss of use of limbs and locomotor disability. Bleeding in critical areas like the brain, throat, and abdomen can be life-threatening. Treatment involves costly clotting factors (which are sourced from human blood) and recombinant agents. Due to high costs and limited availability of

treatment, patients often do not receive adequate care, leading to permanent deformities.

2. That the contents of the Writ Petition are not being repeated herein for the sake of brevity and same may be read as part and parcel of the present application. The Petitioner craves the leave of this Hon'ble Court to refer and rely upon the same at the time of hearing of the present application.
3. That the Annexures-P-6, P-7, & P-14 filed with the present Writ Petition is originally in vernacular. Due to paucity of time, the Petitioner could not get the official translation done of said Annexures. The Petitioner is however placing on record the true translation of the said Annexure.
4. That in view of the aforesaid the Petitioner may be exempted from filing official translation of Annexures-P-6, P-7, & P-14 filed alongwith the present petition.

PRAYER

It is most respectfully prayed that this Hon'ble Court may be pleased to:

- a) Exempt the Petitioner from filing official translation of Annexures-P-6, P-7, & P-14; AND
- b) Pass such order or further orders as this Hon'ble Court may deem fit and proper in the facts and circumstances of the present case.

AND FOR THIS ACT OF KINDNESS THE PETITIONER/ APPLICANT AS IN DUTY BOUND SHALL EVER PRAY.

FILED BY

(KUMAR DUSHYANT SINGH)
ADVOCATE FOR THE PETITIONER

FILED ON: 23.05.2025

SECTION: X

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION
(Under Article 32 of the Constitution of India)
Writ Petition (Civil) No. _____ of 2025**

BETWEEN:

PREMA RAM

...PETITIONER

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA & ORS.

...RESPONDENTS

I N D E X

<u>SL No.</u>	<u>PARTICULARS</u>	<u>COPIES</u>	<u>COURT FEE</u>
1.	Synopsis & List of Dates	1+3	
2.	Writ Petition alongwith Affidavit	1+3	
3.	Annexure-P-1 to P- 17	1+3	Rs.
4.	Application on behalf of the petitioner seeking exemption from filing official translation.	1+3	Rs.
5.	Listing Proforma	1+1	
6.	Vakalatnama with Memo of Appearance.		Rs.10/-

FILED BY:

(KUMAR DUSHYANT SINGH)
ADVOCATE FOR THE PETITIONER
27, LAWYERS CHAMBER,
SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI-110001
CODE NO. 2220
MOB: 9717268550

Clerk: I.C. No.6418
DURGESWAR KALITA
FILED ON: 23.05.2025

VAKALATNAMA
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION
(UNDER ARTICLE 32 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA)
IN
WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. _____ OF 2025

IN THE MATTER OF:

PREMA RAM

VERSUS

...PETITIONER

UNION OF INDIA & ANR.

...RESPONDENTS

I, PREMA RAM, S/O. BHABUTA RAM, RESIDENT OF 43, GAON TALIYA, VILLAGE – JAITYAWAS,
P.O. – NANDIYA KALLA, BAORI, JODHPUR (GRAMIN), RAJASTHAN-342029, Petitioner in the above
Petition/Appeal/Reference do hereby appoint and retain:-

[KUMAR DUSHYANT SINGH]**ADVOCATE ON RECORD**

27, LAWYERS CHAMBER,

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

NEW DELHI: 110001

TEL: 011-41033999 (M) 9811433704

To act an appear for me/us in the above Suit Appeal/Petition/Reference and on
my/our behalf of conduct and prosecute (or defend) the same and all proceedings
that may be taken in respect of any application connected with the same of any
decree or order passed therein. Including proceedings in taxation and application for
Review to file and obtain return of documents and the deposit and receive money on
my/our behalf is said Suit Appeal/Petition/Reference and in applications of Review,
and to represent me/us and to take all necessary steps on my/our behalf in the above
matter. I/we agree to ratify all acts done by the aforesaid Advocate in pursuance of
the authority.

Dated this the 14th day of May, 2025**ACCEPTED, CERTIFIED & IDENTIFIED BY:**

[KUMAR DUSHYANT SINGH]
ADVOCATE ON RECORD
27, LAWYERS CHAMBER,
SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI: 110001

ATTESTED
(Signature)
NOTARY, JODHPUR
14/05/2025

(Signature)
[PREMA RAM]
PETITIONER

MEMO OF APPEARANCE

To
The Registrar,
Supreme Court of India,
New Delhi.

Sir,

Please enter my appearance for the aforementioned petitioner(s)/Appellant(s)/
Respondent(s) in the aforesaid case.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully

Date: __.05.2025

[KUMAR DUSHYANT SINGH]
ADVOCATE FOR THE PETITIONER

