SWAMI KESHWANAND RAJASTHAN AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

National Highway No. 15, Sriganganagar Road, Beechwal - Bikaner - 334006 (Rajasthan)

स्वामी केशवानन्द राजस्थान कृषि विश्वविद्यालय

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग त0 15, श्रीगंगानगर रोड, बीछवाल - बीकानेर - 33400n (राजस्थान) Phone : 0151-2250025 Fax : 0151-2250025 E-mail: reg@raubikaner.org

कमांक :प.4.(158) / एसकेराकृवि / नियुक्ति / 20254 / 1779

दिनांक: 04/06/2025

सूचना

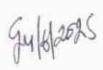
विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा विज्ञापित विज्ञापन संख्या 03/2023 दिनांक 22.09.2023 के बिन्दू संख्या 7 'चयन प्रक्रिया' की पालना में अशैक्षणिक पदों की चयन प्रक्रिया/मानदण्ड, पाठ्यक्रम एव परीक्षा की योजना निम्नलिखितानुसार होगी :—

1.	Dy.Registrar उप कुल सचिव	"Academic weightage will be provided to the eligible candidate on the basis of marks getting in 10 th ,11/12 th and Graduate Degree level as per ratio 20% of 10 th class marks, 20% of 11/12 th Class marks and 30% of Graduate Degree marks and remaining 30% weightage will be earmarked for interview. स्कीनिंग समिति द्वारा इस पद हेतु विज्ञापन में उल्लेखित SELECTION CRITERIA को ध्यान में रखते हुए वरीयता सूची तैयार करेगी । स्कीनिंग समिति द्वारा ((i) for one post 8 persons (ii) for two posts 12 persons, for three posts 15 persons and for every additional post 3 persons) के अनुसार अभ्यर्थियों को साक्षात्कार हेतु बुलाया जावेगा । इन अभ्यर्थियों को स्वामी केशवानन्द राज.कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, बीकानेर एक्ट,1987 के संशोधित परिनियम 12 के अन्तंगत गठित चयन समिति (अनुसूची (4) के अनुसार) के समक्ष साक्षात्कार हेतु प्रस्तुत होना होगा । उपरोक्त (1-CRITERIA) के तहत 70 प्रतिशत में प्राप्त कुल अंक तथा साक्षात्कार के 30 प्रतिशत में प्राप्त अंक दोनो को जोड़कर पद हेतु अंतिम चयन होगा ।		
2. Accounts Officer लेखाधिकारी		Academic weightage will be provided to the eligible candidate on the basis of marks obtained in 10 th ,11/12 th and Graduate Degree level in ratio of 20% in 10 th class marks, 20% in 11/12 th Class marks and 30% in Graduate Degree marks and remaining 30% weightage will be earmarked for interview.		

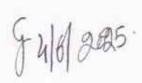
g.4/8/2005

प्राप्त अंक दोनों को जोड़कर पद हेतु अंतिम चयन होगा ।

3.	Assistant	1-CRITERIA
	Registrar (सहायक कुल सचिव)	Academic weightage will be provided to the eligible candidate on the basis of marks obtained in 10 th ,11/12 th and Graduate Degree level in ratio of 20% in 10 th class marks, 20% in 11/12 th Class marks and 30% in Graduate Degree marks and remaining 30% weightage will be earmarked for interview. 2.Interview स्कीनिंग समिति द्वारा ही उपरोक्त मानदण्ड को ध्यान में रखते हुए वरीयता सूची तैयार करेगी । स्कीनिंग समिति द्वारा तैयार उक्त वरीयता सूची में से ((i) for one post 8 persons (ii) for two posts 12 persons, for three posts 15 persons and for every additional post 3 persons) के अनुसार अभ्यर्थियों को साक्षात्कार हेतु बुलाया जावेगा । इन अभ्यर्थियों को स्वामी केशवानन्द राज कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, बीकानेर एक्ट, 1987 के संशोधित परिनियम 12 के अर्न्तगत गठित चयन समिति (अनुसूची (4) के अनुसार) के समक्ष साक्षात्कार हेतु प्रस्तुत होना होगा । उपरोक्त (1-CRITERIA) के तहत 70 प्रतिशत में प्राप्त कुल अंक तथा साक्षात्कार के 30 प्रतिशत में
4.	Assistant Engineer (Civil) (सहायक अभियन्ता (सिविल)	प्राप्त अंक दोनों को जोड़कर पद हेतु अंतिम चयन होगा । स्कीनिंग समिति द्वारा एकेडेमिक रिकार्ड एवं अनुभव को ध्यान में रखते हुए वरीयता सूची तैयार करेगी । स्कीनिंग समिति द्वारा ही उपरोक्त मानदण्ड को ध्यान में रखते हुए वरीयता सूची तैयार करेगी । स्कीनिंग समिति द्वारा तैयार उक्त वरीयता सूची में से ((i) for one post 8 persons (ii) for two posts 12 persons, for three posts 15 persons and for every additional post 3 persons) के अनुसार अभ्यर्थियों को साक्षात्कार हेतु बुलाया जावेगा । इन अभ्यर्थियों को स्वामी केशवानन्द राज कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, बीकानेर एक्ट, 1987 के संशोधित परिनियम 12 के अन्तंगत गठित चयन समिति (अनुसूची (4) के अनुसार) के समध साक्षात्कार हेतु प्रस्तुत होना होगा । उपरोक्त (1-CRITERIA) के तहत 70 प्रतिशत में प्राप्त कुल अंक तथा साक्षात्कार के 30 प्रतिशत में प्राप्त अंक दोनों को जोड़कर पद हेतु अंतिम चयन होगा ।
5.	Coach (कोच)	1-CRITERIA Academic weightage will be provided to the eligible candidate on the basis of marks obtained in 10 th ,11/12 th and Graduate Degree level in ratio of 20% in 10 th class marks, 20% in 11/12 th Class marks and 30% in Graduate Degree marks and remaining 30% weightage will be earmarked for interview. 2.Interview स्कीनिंग समिति द्वारा ही उपरोक्त मानदण्ड को ध्यान में रखते हुए वरीयता सूची तैयार करेगी । स्कीनिंग समिति द्वारा तैयार उक्त वरीयता सूची में से ((i) for one post 8 persons (ii) for two



		posts 12 persons, for three posts 15 persons and for every additional post 3 persons) के अनुसार अभ्यर्थियों को साक्षात्कार हेतु बुलाया जावेगा ।इन अभ्यर्थियों को स्वामी केशवानन्द राज.कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, बीकानेर द्वारा गठित चयन समिति के समक्ष साक्षात्कार हेतु प्रस्तुत होना होगा । उपरोक्त (1-CRITERIA) के तहत 70 प्रतिशत में प्राप्त कुल अंक तथा साक्षात्कार के 30 प्रतिशत में प्राप्त अंक दोनों को जोड़कर पद हेतु अंतिम चयन होगा ।		
6.	Farm Manager/ Technical Assistant (Ag.) फार्म मैनेजर/ तकनीकी सहायक (कृषि)	विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा लिखित परीक्षा आयोजित की जायेगी । इस लिखित परें में प्राप्त अंको के आधार पर प्रत्येक वर्ग में से 5 गुणा अम्यर्थियों को साक्षाल के लिए बुलाया जायेगा । लिखित परीक्षा में अंको का 80 प्रतिशत र साक्षात्कार के अंको का 20 प्रतिशत वेटेज होगा । दोनों में प्राप्त कुल अंको आधार पर मेरिट (वरीयता) सूची बनायी जायेगी । तैयार वरीयता सूची आधार पर नियमानुसार अंतिम चयन होगा । (संलग्न-पाठ्यकम)		
7.	Programmer Assistant (Lab.Technician) प्रोग्राम सहायक (लैब टैक्नीशियन)	विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा आयोजित होने वाली लिखित परीक्षा में प्राप्तांक के आधार पर तैयार वरीयता सूची के आधार पर नियमानुसार अंतिम चयन होगा । (संलग्न-परीक्षा पाठ्यक्रम)		
8.	Programmer Assistant (Computer) प्रोग्राम सहायक (कम्प्यूटर)	विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा आयोजित होने वाली लिखित परीक्षा में प्राप्तांक के आधार पर तैयार वरीयता सूची के आधार पर नियमानुसार अंतिम चयन होगा । (संलग्न- परीक्षा पाठ्यकम)		
9.	Junior Enginner (Civil) जुनियर इन्जिनियर (सिविल) -"Looking the more number of eligible candidates, a screening test of 100 marks will be conducted. The test paper was prepared at the level of Diploma (Civil Engineering)To call the candidates for interview in 1:10 ratio on the basis creening test meritThe weightage will be provided to eligible candidate of basis of 70% of marks getting in written test plus 30% weight will be given during interview. (संलग्न- परीक्षा पाठ्यकम)			
10.	Laboratory Assistant (प्रयोगशाला सहायक)	विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा आयोजित होने वाली लिखित परीक्षा में प्राप्तांक के आधार पर तैयार वरीयता सूची के आधार पर नियमानुसार अंतिम चयन होगा ।		
11.	Agriculture Supervisor (कृषि पर्यवेक्षक)	विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा आयोजित होने वाली लिखित परीक्षा में प्राप्तांक के आधार पर तैयार वरीयता सूची के आधार पर नियमानुसार अंतिम चयन होगा । (संलग्न-पाठ्यकम)		
12	Clerk Grade-II (लिपिक ग्रेड-द्वितीय)	प्रथम चरण (Phase-I) एवं द्वितीय चरण(Phase-II) दोनों परीक्षाओं में		



13.	Stenographer	प्रथम चरण (Phase-I) एवं द्वितीय चरण(Phase-II) दोनों परीक्षाओं में
	Gr.III (English) (आशुलिपिक (अंगेंजी))	प्राप्तांक के आधार पर वरीयता सूची तैयार की जायेगी, तद्गनुसार नियमानुसार अंतिम चयन होगा । (संलग्न- परीक्षा पाठ्यक्म)
14.	4. Driver/T-1 विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा लिखित परीक्षा आयोजित की जायेगी । भर्ती प्रकिय प्रतिशत लिखित परीक्षा का वेटेज तथा 70 प्रतिशत व्यवसाय परीक्षण व होगा । विज्ञापित पदो के 5 गुणा लिखित परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण अभ्यविव्यवसाय परीक्षण लिया जाकर नियमानुसार श्रेणीवार चयनित अभ्यवि सूची तैयार की जायेगी । (संलग्न- परीक्षा पाठ्यक्म)	
15. Subject स्कीनिंग समिति द्वारा घोषित "पात्र" अभ्यर्थियों में हेतु बुलाया जायेगा । 100 अंको के स्कोर कार्ड शैक्षणिक,सेवाअनुभव,प्रशिक्षण / सेमीनार / सिमपोजि		स्कीनिंग समिति द्वारा घोषित "पात्र" अभ्यर्थियों में से नियमानुसार साक्षात्कार हेतु बुलाया जायेगा । 100 अंको के स्कोर कार्ड में 85 अंक अभ्यर्थी के शैक्षणिक,सेवाअनुभव,प्रशिक्षण / सेमीनार / सिमपोजियम,प्रकाशन, अन्य

संलग्न:- पाठ्यकम कुल पृष्ठ संख्या 52 ।

यह सक्षम स्तर से अनुमोदित हैं ।

(डॉo देवाराम सैनी) आई.ए.एस. कुल सचिव

 श्रीमान् प्रभारी अधिकारी, सिमका,एसकेराकृवि, बीकानेर को विश्वविद्यालय वेबसाईट पर प्रकाशनार्थ हेतु ।

अनुभाग अधिकारी, बैठक शाखा, एसकेराकृवि, बीकानेर आगामी प्रबन्ध मण्डल की बैठक में अनुमोदनार्थ हेतु ।

स्वामी केशवानन्द राजस्थान कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, बीकानेर

तकनीकी सहायक / फार्म मेनेजर (कृषि) की भर्ती हेतु

पाठयकम एवं परीक्षा की योजना

परीक्षा की योजना — तकनीकी सहायक / फार्म मेनेजर (कृषि) की भर्ती हेतु एक लिखित परीक्षा आयोजित की जायेगी। बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार का एक वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न पत्र होगा। प्रश्न पत्र कृषि / उद्यान स्नातक डिग्री स्तर का होगा। प्रश्नपत्रों में प्रश्नों की संख्या 100 होगी तथा अधिकतम पूर्णांक 400 अंक होगा। सभी प्रश्न समान अंकों के होंगे। प्रश्नपत्र की अवधि 2 घण्टे की होगी। प्रत्येक सही उत्तर के लिए 4 अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे तथा प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर का 1 अंक काटा जायेगा।

Syllabus for Technical Assistant / Farm Manager (Ag.)

Maximum Marks: 400

Time: 2 Hours

Agro-climatic zones of India and Rajasthan, adaptation and distribution of crops. Modern concepts of tillage, Management of crop residue, soil organic matter, bio fertilizers, green manuring, oil cakes, fertilizers. Consumption of straight and complex fertilizers, foliar application, Plant nutrients; function, occurrence, cycling in soils and their availability, INM concept and vermin-composting, cropping and farming systems, Precision and organic farming, irrigation in India and Rajasthan. Quality of irrigation water, requirement, management, drainage, Dryland agriculture in India and Rajasthan, Agronomical study of important crops of Kharif and Rabi of Rajasthan, problematic weeds of Rajasthan and their physical, cultural, biological and chemical control.

Soil erosion, conservation, essential nutrients, their functions, deficiency, symptoms, soil fertility evaluation, nutrients, recommendations, Manures and fertilizers, Management of saline, saline sodic and acid soils, Micro organism in soils and their role, Soil as a medium of plant growth, soil composition, formation, profile, survey and classification, remote sensing, Physical properties of soil, soil moisture, soil air and temperature in relation to plant growth, Clay minerals, organic colloids, cation exchange phenomenon, soil reaction and buffering capacity.



Chemistry of carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, vitamins and plant (phyto) hormones, Chemistry of Nucleic acid and their functions, outlines of metabolism of carbohydrates, lipids and protein, General account of enzymes, coenzymes and secondary metabolites.

Animal Kingdom - Classification and nomenclature, Economic importance of invertebrates and vertebrates, Management of insect-pest and mites in agriculture, Ecosystem and wild life preservation, Insect dominance, Anatomy and morphology of grasshopper, Insect reproduction and development; identification, Lac culture, sericulture and apiculture, Physical, mechanical, cultural, chemical, biological, legal and modern approaches to control insect-pests, categories of insect pest, IPM, recent methods of pest control, Biopesticides, Biofertilizers, Pests of field crops, Pests of vegetables, Pests of fruits.

Importance of microbes in agriculture, Micro-organism and their classification, nutrition, growth and reproduction, Host-microbe relationship, Morphology, reproduction, nutrition and nomenclature of fungi. Classification of plant pathogenic fungi, Importance of plant pathology, Symptomatology, Disease development and methods of plant disease control of important crops (cereals, pulses, oil seeds, and cash crops) and IDM. Systops, etiology, disease cycle and management of major field and Horticulture crops.

Introduction and brief history of plant parasitic nematodes, their morphological structure, biology, ecology and various physiological processes. Symptomatology and nematode diseases with special references to root-knot, reniform, citrus, ear cockle, tundu and molya and their management, interaction of plant parasitic nematodes with other micro-organisms like fungi, bacteria and viruses.

Variation – its causes and importance in Plant Breeding, Pollination and fertilization, Cell structure and division, Mendal and his work, Gene Interactions, Multiple alleles and blood groups, Linkage, crossing over and mapping of chromosomes, Sex determination, Multiple genes, Gene mutations, chromosomal aberrations and polyploidy, Cytoplasmic, chromosomal inheritance, Breeding methods of self, cross and vegetatively propagated crops. Sterility and incompatibility and application in plant breeding. Heterosis, Seed production and certification of important crops, Breeding for diseases and pest resistence. Mutation and polyploidy breeding, Application of



genetic engineering and biotechnology in crop improvement. Tissue culture, Plant regeneration, pathways, Molecular markers, Gene cloning, Transgenic-Technology, Seed, Classes of seed, Seed production of major crops.

Floriculture – ornamental gardening styles, features, Winter, Summer and Rainy season annuals, Flower arrangement, vegetables – types of farming and classification Raising of seedlings in nursery, Cultivation of important vegetables, Pomology – Selection of site, preparation and layout of orchard, planting system, Principles of fruit production, Propagation, cultivation of important fruits of Rajasthan, Methods of preparation of juices, squashes, jams jellies and marmalades, preserves, squashes and pickles, canning and dehydration of fruits and vegetables. Principles & methods of training and pruning, Importance of vegetables and spices; Importance and scope of fruit and plantation crop industry in India.

Cell physiology, plant water relations, photosynthesis and photo-respiration, respiration, Inorganic plant nutrition, physiology of flowering, photoperiodism, physiology of growth, PGR and regulation, Seed germination and dormancy, Crop production in relation to stress.

Forest – definition, role, benefits – direct and indirect. History of Forestry – definitions, divisions and interrelationships, Classification of forests – High forests, coppice forests, virgin forest and second growth forests, pure and mixed forests – even and uneven aged stands, Status of forest produces in India, Agroforestry – farm forestry, social forestry, joint forest management – concepts, programme and objectives, Basics of forest protection, Important acts and policies related to Indian forests. Global warming – forestry options for mitigation and adaptation – carbon sequestration. Essentials of forest and tree cover expansion. Forest flora and fauna of national and regional importance, protected area network in India and Rajasthan. Introduction to world forests – grographical distribution and their classification, National and international organizations in forestry. Concept of sustainable agriculture and land use management

Importance of Livestock and Poultry in national economy, Cattle management and housing of cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, poultry and camel. Prevention and control of common livestock diseases, Classification of feeding stuff and computation of balanced ration. Important breeds of farm animals and poultry, methods and systems of breeding, Principles and methods of selection.



purchase of dairy animals, infertility, sterility, their causes and prevention, Hatching, brooding and feeding management in poultry.

Meaning of utility, classical production functions and law of diminishing returns, factors affecting demand and supply, Peculiarities of agriculture, Agricultural finance, Credit and credit institution, Regulated market channels and price spread, Economic Principles of farm management, financial tools of farm management, farm planning and budgeting, Risk and uncertainty in agriculture, importance of agri-business in Indian Economy, Discounted and un-discounted methods of project analysis.

Extension education – definition, philosophy and principles, Rural sociology scope, Rural institutions –caste and family, rural leadership, Teaching-learning process, A.V. aids, teaching methods and their use in different situations, Programme planning and evaluation in extension education. Communication process and its elements, diffusion of agriculture innovation, History of early extension programme in India, five year plans, Developmental programmes and institutions – IRDP, HYVP, RLEGP, T&V, NAIP, RKVY, TRYSEM, PMRY, Swarn Jayanti Gam Swarojgar Yojna, KVK, ATIC, IVLP and ATMA.

Agri. Engineering: Introduction of soil and water conservation, Forms of water erosion, Water harvesting and its techniques, Working principles of LC. engines, Air supply and exhaust system, Lubricating system, Transmission type, Tractor types, Introduction of Solar energy, Solar collectors and their application, Introduction of green house technology.

Meaning and scope of statistics, Data summarization, Measures of central tendency and dispersion Elementary idea of correlation and regression, tests of significance, Field experimentation, Analysis of variance and its application & basic design of experiments.

Note:

- The standard of the Paper will be that of a degree examination of a university establishes by law of India. A brief outline of the scope of each paper is given in this schedule for general guidance of Candidates but is not intended to be exhaustive.
- There will be 100 multiple choice objectives questions. Each question
 will carry equal marks. Four marks will be awarded for correct answer and one
 mark will be deducted for wrong answer.



स्वामी केशवानन्द राजस्थान कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, बीकानेर

प्रोग्राम सहायक (लैब टेक्नीशियन - कृषि/उद्यान) की मर्ती हेतु

पाठ्यकम एवं परीक्षा की योजना)

परीक्षा की योजना प्रोग्राम सहायक (लैब टेक्नीशियन – कृषि/उद्यान) की भर्ती हेतु एक लिखित परीक्षा आयोजित की जायेगी। बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार का एक वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न पत्र होगा। प्रश्न पत्र कृषि/उद्यान स्नातक डिग्री स्तर का होगा। प्रश्नपत्रों में प्रश्नों की संख्या 100 होगी तथा अधिकतम पूर्णांक 400 अंक होगा। सभी प्रश्न समान अंको के होंगे। प्रश्नपत्र की अवधि 2 घंटे होगी। प्रत्येक सही उत्तर के लिए 4 अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे तथा प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर का 1 अंक काटा जायेगा।

Syllabus for Progamme Assistant (Lab.Technician – Agricultue/Horticulrure)

Maximum Marks: 400

Time: 2 Hours

Agro-climatic zones of India and Rajasthan, adaptation and distribution of crops. Modern concepts of tillage, Management of crop residue, soil organic matter, bio fertilizers, green manuring, oil cakes, fertilizes. Consumption of straight and complex fertilizers, foliar application, Plant nutrients, function, occurrence, cycling in soils and their availability, INM concept and vermin-composting, cropping and farming systems, Precision and organic farming, irrigation in India and Rajasthan. Quality of irrigation water, requirement, management, drainage Dryland agriculture in India and Rajasthan, Agronomical study of important crops of Kharif and Rabi of Rajasthan, Problematic weeds of Rajasthan and their physical, cultural, biological and chemical control.

Soil erosion, conservation, essential nutrients, their functions, deficiency, symptoms, soil fertility evaluation, nutrients, recommendations, Manures and fertilizers, Management of saline, saline sodic and acid soils, Micro organism in soils and their role, Soil as a medium of plant growth, soil composition, formation, profile, survey and classification remote sensing, Physical properties of soil, soil moisture, soil air and temperature in relation to plant growth, Clay minerals, organic colloids, cation exchange phenomenon, soil reaction and buffering capacity.

Chemistry of carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, vitamins and plant (phyto) hormones, Chemistry of Nucleic and their functions, outlines of metabolism of carbohydrates, lipids and protein, General account of enzymes, coenzymes and secondary metabolites.

gir

Animal Kingdom - Classification and nomenclature, Economic importance of invertebrates and vertebrates, management of insect-pest and mites in agriculture, Ecosystem and wild life preservation Insect dominance, Anatomy and morphology of grasshopper, insect reproduction and development; identification, Lac culture, sericulture and apiculture, Physical, mechanical, cultural chemical, biological, legal and modern approaches to control insect-pests. Categories of insect pest, IPM, Recent methods of pest control, Biopesticides, Biofertilizers, Pests of field crops, Pests of Vegetables, Pests of fruits.

Importance of microbes in agriculture, Micro-organism and their classification, nutrition, growth and reproduction, Host-microbe relationship, Morphology, reproduction, nutrition and nomenclature of fungi. Classification of plant pathogenic fungi, Importance of plant pathology, Symptomatology, Disease development and methods of plant disease control of important crops (cereals, pulses, oil seeds, and cash crops) and IDM. Systops, etiology, disease cycle and management of major field and Horticulture crops.

Introduction and brief history of plant parasitic nematodes, their morphological structure, biology, ecology and various physiological processes. Symptomatology and nematode diseases with special references to root-knot, reniform, citrus, ear cockle, tundu an molya and their management, interaction of plant parasitic nematodes with other micro-organisms like fungi, bacteria and viruses.

Variation – its causes and importance in Plant Breeding, Pollination and fertilization, Cell structure and division, Mendal and his work, Gene Interactions, Multiple alleles and blood groups, Linkage, crossing over and mapping of chromosomes, Sex determination, Multiple genes, Gene mutations, chromosomal aberrations and polyploidy, Cytoplasmic, chromosomal inheritance, Breeding methods of self, cross and vegetatively propagated crops. Sterility and incompatibility and application in plant breeding. Heterosis, Seed production and certification of important crops, Breeding for diseases and pest resistence. Mutation and polyploidy breeding, Application of genetic engineering and biotechnology in crop improvement. Tissue culture, Plant regeneration, pathways, Molecular markers, Gene cloning, Transgenic-Technology, Seed, Classes of seed, Seed production of major crops.

Floriculture - ornamental gardening styles, features, Winter, Summer and Rainy season annuals, Flower arrangement, vegetables - types of farming and



classification Raising of seedlings in nursery, Cultivation of important vegetables, Pomology – Selection of site, preparation and layout of orchard, planting system, Principles of fruit production, Propagation, cultivation of important fruits of Rajasthan, Methods of preparation of juices, squashes, jams jellies and marmalades, preserves, squashes and pickles, canning and dehydration of fruits and vegetables. Principles & methods of training and pruning, Importance of vegetables and spices; Importance and scope of fruit and plantation crop industry in India.

Cell physiology, plant water relations, photosynthesis and photo-respiration, respiration, Inorganic plant nutrition, physiology of flowering, photoperiodism, physiology of growth, PGR and regulation, Seed germination and dormancy, Crop production in relation to stress.

Forest – definition, role, benefits – direct and indirect. History of Forestry – definitions, divisions and interrelationships, Classification of forests – High forests, coppice forests, virgin forest and second growth forests, pure and mixed forests – even and uneven aged stands, Status of forest produces in India, Agroforestry – farm forestry, social forestry, joint forest management – concepts, programme and objectives, Basics of forest protection, Important acts and policies related to Indian forests. Global warming – forestry options for mitigation and adaptation – carbon sequestration. Essentials of forest and tree cover expansion. Forest flora and fauna of national and regional importance, protected area network in India and Rajasthan. Introduction to world forests – grographical distribution and their classification, National and international organizations in forestry. Concept of sustainable agriculture and land use management

Importance of Livestock and Poultry in national economy, Cattle management and housing of cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, poultry and camel. Prevention and control of common livestock diseases, Classification of feeding stuff and computation of balanced ration. Important breeds of farm animals and poultry, methods and systems of breeding, Principles and methods of selection, purchase of dairy animals, infertility, sterility, their causes and prevention, Hatching, brooding and feeding management in poultry.

Meaning of utility, classical production functions and law of diminishing returns, factors affecting demand and supply, Peculiarities of agriculture, Agricultural financé, Credit and credit institution, regulated market channels



and price spread, Economic Principles of farm management, financial tools of farm management, farm planning and budgeting, Risk and uncertainty in agriculture, importance of agri-business in Indian Economy, discounted and un-discounted methods of project analysis.

Extension education – definition, philosophy and principles, rural sociology scope, rural institutions – caste and family, rural leadership, teaching-learning process, A.V. aids, teaching methods and their use in different situations, Programme planning and evaluation in extension education. Communication process and its elements, diffusion of agriculture innovation, History of early extension programme in India, five year plans, Developmental programmes and institutions – IRDP, HYVP, RLEGP, T&V, NAIP, RKVY, TRYSEM, PMRY, Swarn Jayanti Gam Swarojgar Yojna, KVK, ATIC, IVLP and ATMA.

Agri. Engineering: Introduction of soil and water conservation, Forms of water erosion, Water harvesting and its techniques, Working principles of I.C. engines, Air supply and exhaust system, Lubricating system, Transmission type, Tractor types, Introduction of Solar energy, Solar collectors and their application, Introduction of green house technology.

Meaning and scope of statistics, Data summarization, Measures of central tendency and dispersion Elementary idea of correlation and regression, tests of significance, Field experimentation, Analysis of variance and its application & basic design of experiments.

Note:

- The standard of the paper will be that of a degree examination of a University established by law of India. A brief outline of the scope of the each paper is given in this schedule for general guidance of candidates but is not intended to be exhaustive.
- Three will be 100 multiple choice objectives questions. Each question will carry equal marks. Four marks will be awarded for correct answer and one mark will be deducted for wrong answer.



स्वामी केशवानन्द राजस्थान कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, बीकानेर

प्रोग्राम सहायक (लैब टेक्नीशियन – गृह विज्ञान) की भर्ती हेतु पाठयकम एवं परीक्षा की योजना

परीक्षा की योजना — प्रोग्राम सहायक (लैंब टेक्नीशियन — गृह विज्ञान) की भर्ती हेतु एक लिखित परीक्षा आयोजित की जायेगी। बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार का एक वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न पत्र होगा। प्रश्न पत्र गृह विज्ञान स्नातक डिग्री स्तर का होगा। प्रश्नपत्रों में प्रश्नों की संख्या 100 होगी तथा अधिकतम पूर्णाक 400 अंक होगा। सभी प्रश्न समान अंकों के होंगे। प्रश्नपत्र की अवधि 2 घंटे होगी। प्रत्येक सही उत्तर के लिए 4 अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे तथा प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर का 1 अंक काटा जायेगा।

Syllabus for Programme Assistant (Lab. Technician - Home Science)

Agricultural importance and management of protozoa, tapworms, earth worms, ticks and mites. Rates and their management, identification of poisonous and nonpoisonous snakes, systems and treatment. Plant cell, cell division. Acquaintance with breeds of dairy cattle and buffaloes, management of pregnant, feeding of dairy cows, milking methods and clean milk production, common disease of dairy animals, sampling of milk and their testing. Brief introduction of carbohydrates, lipids and protein, minerals nucleic acid, enzymes, measures of central tendency, Dispersion, correlation and Regression, Test of significance, chi-square test. Importance of Agriculture, Tillage, Irrigation, Weeds, Essential nutrients, Fertilizers, classification of crops, package and practices of important crops of Rajasthan: Important and scope of fruits and vegetables, methods of propagation of fruit plants, cultivation of important fruit crops and vegetable crops.

Elements of a computer processing system: hardware CPU, VDU; storage devices and media; input/output devices; data communication equipment; software – system software; application software; package. Ms word: creating and opening documents; text selection, saving documents, quitting documents; editing text; finding and replacing text; cursor control, adding borders and shading; adding headers, A footers; setting up multiple columns, merging documents; using mail merger; printing documents.

Food and Food Groups: Food production and consumption trends in India and their consequences on nutrition situation. Cereals, millets, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables, fruits, milk, eggs, meat and other animal foods. Nutritional value of these food groups and their contribution towards nutrients



in Indian diets. Storage of Food Grains: Grain storage practices in India. Quantitative and qualitative losses during post-harvest handling and storage of food grains. Improved and scientific methods of storage of food grains. Cooking Methods and Food processing: Food processing- physical and chemical changes in foods during processing including cooking and preservation with special reference to sensory characteristics and nutritional value. Traditional methods of processing such as parboiling, germination, malting and fermentation and their nutritional advantages. Food colors, flavours and enzymes, and their importance. Food safety: Food safety-natural toxicants, pesticide residue, common adulterants and mycotoxins, their harmful effects on health, and methods of eliminating their harmful effects. Food borne diseases and their prevention. Macro and Micro Nutrients in Human Nutrition: Macro and micro-nutrients in human nutrition. Carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, vitamins, minerals and trace elements. Requirements, sources, functions and effects of deficiency. Energy-methods of assessing energy requirement and factors influencing requirement. Qualitative differences in food proteins and methods of assessing protein quality. Factors influencing availability of minerals, Nutrients inter-relationships. Importance of fibre in human nutrition. Water and electrolyte balance. Metabolism of carbohydrates. Proteins and lipids. Roles of vitamins and hormones in metabolism. Community Nutrition; Major nutrition problems in India- causes, magnitude and distribution. Nutritional problems of vulnerable segmentspregnant and lactating women, and pre-school children. Food nutrition programmes to combat malnutrition- strategies, targets and progress. Assessment of community nutritional status-anthropometry, diet survey, biochemical and clinical methods. Indicators/parameters and standards used for assessment by different methods. Growth norms for pre-school children and importance of growth monitoring. Nutrition During Life Cycle: Nutritional requirements of pregnant and lactating women and pre-school children. Consequences of chronic nutritional deficiencies in these groups. Infant and child feeding practices in India and importance of promoting good feeding practices. Nutrition for elderly. Clinical therapeutic Nutrition: Relationships between clinical results and nutritional status. Drug nutrient interaction. Nutrition in disease, therapeutic modifications of normal diets, and their use in treatment of diseases of gastro-intestinal cardio-vascular renal, hepatic metabolic and febrile disorders.

Clothing Construction and Pattern Making; Methods of developing patterns – flat, draping and drafting, Application of special sewing techniques in dress designing. Figure irregularities and special problems with reference to apparel designing. Evaluation of finished garments. Commercial processes in apparel industry. Factors influencing fashion movement. Fashion forecasting. Understanding consumer demands. Consumer 88 decision processes. Socio-



psychological aspects of clothing. Traditional costumes, textiles and embroideries of India and their influence on modern trends. Costumes of world. Fibre Science:Textile chemistry- polymerization, bonding, reactive groups. Manufacture/ processing, structure and physical, chemical and biological properties of cotton, silk, wool and linen, rayon and synthetic, Bleaches - types and their commercial application. Special finishes applied to different fibres such as wash-n-wear, waterproof, water repellent, shrink proof, durable press, carbonizing for p/c blends. Quantitative estimation of blends and mixtures, Water, detergents - types and their influence on fabric performance. Textile auxiliaries. Dyening and printing; study of dyes and pigments - composition, properties, advantages and disadvantages. Advanced dyeing and printing methods. Textile and Apparel Quality Analysis: Importance of quality testing in textiles and apparel. Role of textile testing standards and methods. Fibre, yam and fabric testing equipment and methods. Quality standards, specifications and accepted quality levels for apparel production. Woven and Knitted Structures: Analysis of textile designs, Application of art principles in textile and clothing. Role of elements of art in designing. Classification and characteristics of yarns. Methods of fabic construction. Woven - special twills leno, double cloth, dobby, jacquard, warp and weft figuring, terry pile weaving, warp and circular knitting. Cloth defects and faulty merchandizing. Textile designing centers and their function. Computer aided textile and apparel designing. Textile and Apparel Industry: Role of textile industry in Indian economy. Status of textile industry in the last decade with reference to cotton, rayon, jute, silk, wool, garments and hosiery. Domestic and international consumption. Export and import policies of textiles and garments. Five year Plans and their influence on textile and clothing related policies. Associations and research organizations related to textiles, garments, hosiery and consumer. Sales promotion techniques for textiles and garments. Consumer education and protection.

Lifespan Development: Major factors influence human growth and development. Principles of human growth and development. Analysis of significant areas of development. Physical, social, intellectual and emotional development during late childhood and their characteristic. Physical, moral, social, emotional and intellectual development during adolescence. Adulthood and old age, psychological, economic and social problems and rehabilitation of the aged. National and community service for the aged. Death and bereavement. Theories of Human Development: Meaning and significance of child development theories. Psychoanalytic theories of Freud, Alder, Jung and the Neo Freudians-Karen Horney, Sullivan, and Erech Fromm Erikson's stages of psycho-social development. Pieget's theory of cognitive development. Language development theory of Chomsky and learning theories of Paviov Skinner, Thorndike, Watson and gestalt psychology, Theories of Heinz Werner



andKohlberg Personality theories of Allport, Murray and lewin's Field theory. Early Childhood Education: History of early childhood education. Modern education. Historical review of major philosophies of early thinkers like Locke, Owan, Rousseau, Pestallozzi, Froebel and Montessori, Gandhi's basic education and contribution of Giju Bhai and Tarabai Modak, importance of pre-school education. Administration of pre-schools. Planning infrastructure and programmes for pre-school education. Maintenance, budget and keeping of records. Principles of curriculum planning, and indoor and outdoor activities of nursery school. Models of types of pre-school in India. Children with Developmental Challenges: Definition and needs of exceptional children. Classification of exceptional children, visual impairment, deaf and hard of hearing speech and language defect, crippled child, socially and emotionally maladjusted and juvenile delinquents. Gitted and mentally retarded children. necrosis. psychoneurosis, Psychological problems, schizophrenia. Remedial methods and rehabilitation. Policies and legislations. Assessment and counselling: Concept, need and principles of guidance. Aims and objectives of individual and group guidance. Sources of information and methods of group guidance. Use of psychological tests and criteria for testing and measurements. Guidance services: meaning, scope, principles counselling services, methods and techniques in counselling service of children, parents and youth. Family Ecology: Family in social context. Approaches to study of family: developmental, social, psychological and educational. Modern trends in India, Urban & rural families and changing family functions. Changing roles and relationships, influence of socio-economic status, culture, religion and the role of family in maintaining mental health. Problems of the family related to sexual misbehavior, aggression and hostility, drug addiction, AIDS etc. Services for family and children, creches. Impact of consumerism, migration and multiculturism. Marriage and family therapy. Parenting and Community Education: Meaning and need for community education. Child rearing practices of community, Objectives and principles of parent education. The disadvantaged family. Problems and needs of the 89 disadvantaged family and child. Subject matter or areas of knowledge for parent education. Role of parents and teachers in children. Methods and procedures of parent and community education.

Family Resource Management: Interdisciplinary nature of management and systems approach to family management. Philosophy and concepts of management, goal types and goal setting and value types. Sources of learning values and their importance to family standards – type and relationship with values and goals. Process of management: planning, controlling, evaluating, organizing and their application to resources use and resources development. Decision making in use and development of resources. Decision types. Application of management process and energy for work simplification.



Application of Mudells classes of change in household work and agricultural task. Art Principles and Interior Enrichment : Importance of interior enrichment. Elements and principles of art and their application to interior decoration. Selection and making of accessories for homes, Flower arrangement, Importance of colour in home, colour theories and schemes. Importance of natural and artificial lights in homes. Selection, care and maintenance of Home Furnishing: Floor coverings, wall and window treatments Housing and Space Designing:Identifying family housing needs, selection of site principles of house planning, orientation, space requirements. Identifying for various activities and room layout. Building materials their characteristics, selection and suitability for low cost rural and urban housing, Estimating costs of building a house. Advantages of owning and renting. Green building design evaluation system - GRIHA and LEED. Energy Conservation Building Codes (ECBC) launched by BEE. Household Energy and Equipments: Household energy forms: sources, fuels, and their classification, Energy crisis, its causes and implications for energy management in homes. National efforts for energy and environmental conservation Equipments, tools and accessories for rural and urban houses, their selection, maintenance and care. Base materials, finishes, insulation materials and methods of forming utensils. Modular Kitchen. Low cost simple equipment - hay box, water filter, sola cookers etc. Family Finance and Consumer Education: Family income - types, sources and contributors financialplanning guidelines for budgeting. Engle's law, expenditure, account keeping, investment; and savings. Credit sources, advantages, disadvantages, selection and repayments. Consumer problems - buying problems, adulteration and substandard goods, Public distribution system, Consumer rights and responsibilities and consumer protection measures, Consumer organization and their roles. Entrepreneurship Management : Scope of enterprise. Sources of information for project proposals and type of information needed. Role of government and private organizations in financing. Markets and Marketing: Types of markets, their functions and pricing. Marketing information systems, Sales management and product promotion. Ergonomics: Significance and scope of ergonomics. Man, Machine and Environment System and Interactions. Anthropometry and its application.

Home Science extension education: concept, principles, philosophy, objectives and approaches. Genesis of rural development programmes in India. Gender sensitivity in extension education programmes. Leadership-concept, types, identifications, training and mobilizing local leaders for community participation. Problems of women leaders. Panchayati Raj-philosophy, concept, functioning and scope. Extension methods and audio-visual aids, classification, selection, use and production. Concept, functions, key elements, theories and models of communication. Barriers to communication.



Participatory communication – theories and models, designing and developing participatory massage. Concept, need and constraint of community based learning. Concept, steps, principles and theories of programme planning. Application of programme planning for Home Science Extension through PERT and CPM. Evaluation – concept, significance, methods and tools for monitoring and evaluation. Development programmes, viz, CD&NES Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs). Role of Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) in extension, SWOT analysis of development programmes. Programmes and agencies promoting women as entrepreneurs. Types and techniques 90 of training for developing entrepreneurial activities in Home Science areas. Self Help Groups- concept, organization, mobilization and functioning of SHGs for sustainability. Human resource Development- concept, need and strategies.

Note:

- The standard of the paper will be that of a degree examination of a University established by law of India. A brief outline of the scope of each paper is given in this schedule for general guidance of candidates but is not intended to be exhaustive.
- There will be 100 multiple choice objectives questions. Each question will carry equal marks. Four marks will be awarded for correct answer and one mark will be deducted for wrong answer.



प्रोग्राम सहायक (Programme Assistant - Computer) की मर्ती हेतु परीक्षा की योजना

परीक्षा की योजना —: प्रोग्राम सहायक (कम्प्यूटर) के पदों की भर्ती हेतु एक लिखित परीक्षा आयोजित की जायेगी। लिखित परीक्षा में 100 वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नपत्र (50 प्रश्न भाग—1 एवं 50 प्रश्न भाग—2) पूछे जायेंगे। जिनका स्तर बी.टेक:/बी.सी.ए./बी.ई. कम्प्यूटर विज्ञान स्तर का होगा। इस प्रश्नपत्र की अवधि 2 घंटे की होगी। प्रत्येक सही उत्तर के लिये 4 अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे तथा प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर के लिये 1 अंक काटा जायेगा।

Syllabus for the written examination of Programme Assistant (Computer)

Max. Marks: 400 Time: 2 Hours

Paper-I

Reasoning Test, Numerical Analysis & General Knowledge-

Problem solving, Data Interpretation, Data Sufficiency, Logical Reasoning and Analytical Reasoning, General Knowledge and Current Affairs relating to India and Rajasthan.

Data Base Management System -

ER Diagram, data models – Relational and object oriented databases. Data Base Design: Conceptual data base design, Normalization Primitive and Composite data types, concept of physical and logical database, data abstraction and data independence, data aggression and Relational Algebra.

Application Development using SQL: Host Language interface, embedded SQL programming, Stored procedures and triggers and views, constraints assertions.

Internal of RDBMS: Physical data organization in sequential, indexed random and hashed files, Inverted and multilist structures, B trees, B+tees, Query optimization, join algorithm.

Transaction processing, concurrency control and recovery management. Transaction model properties and state serialisability, Lock base protocols, two phase locking.



Data Communication and computer networks -

Computer Network Architecture, Circuit switching, Packet and massage switching, Network structure, Physical layer, Data link layer, Farming, Retransmission algorithms.

Multiple access and Aloha, CSMA/CD and Ethernet, High speed LANs and topologies. Broadcast routing and spanning trees.

TCP/IP Stack. IP networks and internet. DNS and Firewalls, Intrusion Detection and Prevention.

Transport layer and TCP/IP, Network Management and Interoperability.

PAPER - II

System Analysis and Design

System concept: Definition and characteristics, elements and boundaries, types of system development life cycle, recognition of needs, feasibility study, prototyping, role of system analyst.

System planning and tools like DFD, data dictionary, decision trees, structured analysis and decision tables. IPO charts, structured walkthrough, input output form design, requirement and classification of forms, layout considerations form control, object oriented Design Concepts and methods.

Software Life Cycle, Software Engineering paradigms.

System analysis: Feasibility study requirement analysis, Cost benefit analysis, Planning systems, Analysis tools and techniques.

System Design: design fundamentals, modular design, data and procedural design, object oriented design.

System development: Code documentation, programme design paradigms, Efficiency consideration, Verification, validation and testing: testing methods, formal programme verification, testing strategies, Software maintenance: Maintenance characteristics, Maintainability, Maintenance tasks and side effects.



Programming concepts

Introduction: Internet, Java as a tool for internet applications, Byte Code and its advantages.

Object oriented Programming and Design: Review of abstraction, objects and other basics, encapsulation, information hiding, method signature, classes and instances, Polymorphism, Inheritance, exceptions and exception handling with reference to object modeling. Coupling and cohesion in object oriented software. Object oriented design – Process, exploration and analysis.

Java programming basics: Variables and assignments, Input and output, Data types and expressions, Flow of control, Local variables. Overloading parameter passing, this pointer, Java object oriented concepts: Use of file for I/O, Formatting output with stream functions, Character I/O, Inheritance, Public and private members, constructors for initializations. Derived classes, flow of control Arrays-programming with arrays, arrays of classes, arrays as function arguments, Strings, Multidimensional arrays, Arrays of strings, vectors base classes.

Introduction JSP,RMI, Java applets and servlets.

Introduction to Dot Net framework and visual programming interface.

Note:

- (i) The standard of the paper will be that of a degree examination of a University established by law in India. A brief outline of the scope of each paper is given in this schedule for general guidance of candidates but is not intended to be exhaustive.
- (ii) Questions of question paper of examination will be of multiple choice type.



For recruitment of J.En. (Civil) a screening test (written test) will be conducted. There will be 100 questions of multiple choice type. The question paper will be of Diploma (Civil Engineering) level. Four marks will be awarded for every correct answer and one mark will be deducted for every wrong answered question. The duration of the examination will be two hours.

Syllabus for examination of Junior Engineer (Civil)

ENGLISH & COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Introduction of English and Communication Techniques to help to attain proficiency in the subject.

APPLIED PHYSICS

Physics is an applied science from which all engineering technologies have evolved, therefore, a thorough knowledge of the basic principles & applied aspects, apply & evolve technologies to improve the social life will be examined.

APPLIED CHEMISTY

It is essential that one has to understand the fundamentals of basic sciences before trying to learn their application in various branches. In farming the curriculum of chemistry, emphasis has been laid on the teaching of such topics, which have a bearing on the topics of various branches of engineering. With this object in view, some important fundamental topics of chemistry have been included in this syllabus.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS

Mathematics is the root of engineering. To understand the engineering subjects the knowledge of mathematics is required. The proposed syllabus of mathematics is essential for diploma students of every engineering branch. The maximum number of probles related to engineering should be given to the students in their home assignment.



Day by day use of computer is increasing for correct, speedy and concise work So it is very essential to educate every technocrat in computer education so that It can be used in regular work. The contents of this course have been developed with a view to give the students a computer fundamental such as components and operating system. After getting the fundamental knowledge students may go through the advanced field very smoothly. Information processing and transferring with concise and consistent was is the major goal behind Information Technology. In the present Information Technology scenario a technician should be familiar with basics of Information Computer Communication and Internet More and more practice of numerical problems is needed for the better understanding of the subject.

APPLIED MECHANICS

The subject deals with the understanding of the basic concepts of statics and dynamics and it's application to various disciplines of engineering. Knowledge of this subject is essential for all the disciplines of engineering for better understanding of their respective subjects

ENGINEERING DRAWING

Drawing is the language of engineers. It is the only media of expressing thoughts and imaginations for giving them the practical shape. For developing universal understanding, it is necessary to follow certain universal conventions. This subject is essential for all the discipline of engineering.

WORKSHOP PRACTICE

Every students of diploma course is expected to have the knowledge in basic shops like fitting, plumbing, carpentry, welding, sheet metal. It is expected that students should be able to carry out minor installation work / repair work of domestic appliances independently. The theoretical / practical knowledge thus gained will be helpful in achieving that end. With this view this subject is to be taught in all the branches of diploma.



ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONICS WORKSHOP STRENGTH OF MATERIALS

In Engineering every structure or machine element is designed for a particular application. Then it is tested. A Diploma holder should be capable of designing the various elements for particular requirements. For this he must be able to calculate the stresses in an elements and their nature

FLUID MECHANICS

Technicians have to deal with pressure measurement, transportation of fluids and the machines converting hydraulic power into mechanical power and vice versa, in the field/industries for that one has to have a basic knowledge of fluids mechanics. Topics such as pressure measurement, laws governing the flow of liquids, measurement of discharge, production of power are included in this subject. Although the major emphasis in this subject is on the study of liquids like water an incompressible fluid yet all the principles are applicable to all the fluids such as air, gas, steam etc.

BUILDING TECHNOLOGY

Building construction is an important job of Civil Engineering diploma holder. So he must acquire the knowledge of various parts of the building, their functions, importance and procedure of construction and maintenance. Building technology included all the aspects of construction and importance of building work.

SURVEYING-I

A diploma holder is expected to be well aware of the surveying. He must know measuring instruments and application of them in practical work. He should be able to measure a irregular field and calculate its area. The important functions of Civil Engineering diploma include the jobs of (i) Surveying (ii) Plotting of survey data (iii) Preparation of survey maps and (iv) Setting out works. Stress has, therefore, been given to the development of the skills in types of surveys including levelling, contouring, Plane table along with Minor Instruments that the Civil Engg. Diploma holder will normally be called upon to perform.

Ability of plotting and preparing survey maps and sections is equally important like fieldwork and so the students are required to be given practice in both.

In.

TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING

For economic social and cultural development of a country, Highway plays a very important role. With the invention of heavy and high-speed automobiles, it has become necessary to construct path for their speedy, safe and underlay movement from one place to another place. Due to lack of awareness in this field, road accident rate may increase, there may be delay in reaching raw materials to industries and finished products to consumer's etc. The basic purpose of this subject is to make the students of diploma to acquaint with construction and maintenance of highway for safe, undelayed movement of traffic with minimum accidental hazards. This subject is to cater to the needs of the diploma holder engaged in the investigation, planning and construction of railways. The study of technology behind the layout, construction and maintenance of reasonably good all weather railway systems, is extremely important. Moreover, the maintenance part is very difficult and highly sophisticated affairs requiring the service of large team of technicians having sound knowledge of appropriate technology. Under railways, topics related to jobs, which fall under the purview of Civil Engineering technicians, have been included.

SOIL AND FOUNDAION ENGINEERING

Supervision of earth work in construction at dams, roads, embankments and other structures is an important function of a Civil Engg. Diploma holder. For this the basic knowledge of Soil Engg. is essential. This subject covers such topics as will enable the diploma holder to identify and classify the different types of soils, their selection and proper use in the field of engineering construction. To develop related skills suitable laboratory work is also recommended.

CONCRETE TECHNOLOGY

A diploma holder in Civil Engineering will be required to handle various constructions made of cement concrete in his professional life. He should know the properties and uses of various types of cement and other ingredients used in cement concrete. He should know to prepare concrete mix and various operations required. He should also know to test the cement and other ingredients used in cement concrete as per Indian Standard Codes.



BUILDING DRAWING

A civil Engineering diploma student should be able to communicate through drawings and sketches. He should also read drawing given to him. Through this subject, the student should develop skills of preparing drawing, drawing sketches to explain construction details and reading building sketches to explain construction details and reading building sketches to explain construction details and reading building drawings. Considerations, which go with planning of building, should also be covered in the subject.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENTS

Construction materials are an important part of Civil Engineering. A Civil Engg. Diploma holder should have the thorough knowledge about different materials, useful for construction. Diploma holder should know the properties of different materials used in Civil Engineering works.

COMPUTER AIDED DRAWING

In the present scenario computer is becoming more and more important in every field. Computer software for drafting are widely used for drawing work. In this subject student will be given exercises to draw detailed drawings used in civil engineering.

THEORY OF STRUCTURE

This subject follows the subject of strength of materials taught. The acquired knowledge is applied here to analyse the simple structures. A diploma holder in civil engineering will be required to design and construct simple structured in his professional life.

DESIGN OF STEEL STRUCTURE

A diploma holder in Civil Engineering will be required to design and construct simple structures in his professional life. This subject covers design of simple steel structure. The student will also learn to use the latest relevant Indian Standard codes in the design practice of steel structures.

DESIGN OF R.C.C. STRUCTURE

A diploma holder in Civil Engineering will be required to handle simple R.C.C. structures in his professional life, therefore he should be able to design



simple structural elements of R.C.C. The student should also learn to use the latest relevant Indian Standard codes in his design practice.

SURVEYING-II

The important functions of Civil Engineering diploma holder include the jobs of (i) Surveying (ii) Plotting of Survey data (iii) Preparation of topographic maps and (iv) Setting out works. Stress, has, therefore, been given to the development of the skills in types of surveys including, Theodolite Survey, Tachometry survey that the Civil Engineering diploma holder will normally be called upon to perform. Ability to plotting and preparing survey maps and sections is equally important like fieldwork and so the students are required to be given practice in both.

WATER SUPPLY & SANITARY ENGINEERING

One of the basic necessities of life on this earth is water. Life would be impossible without it and yet it is unfortunately not available to many people in the required quantity and quality. The greater tragedy is the lack of awareness of people about water and sanitary requirements. One of the basic responsibilities of a diploma holder is to educate people in about public health standards followed by planning, design and construction of public health works. First, providing potable water and second, appropriate collection and disposal of waste solids and liquids. The purpose of this essential subject is to make the diploma holder to acquire the knowledge of all public health works and to enable him to construct them efficiently.

IRRIGATION ENGINEERING

In the field of irrigation engineering a diploma engineer is responsible for maintenance and smooth running of IRRIGATION channels. So he should have sufficient knowledge of water management for the growth of crops in the country. In the field of irrigation engineering, a diploma engineer is responsible for maintenance and smooth running of irrigation channels. So he should have sufficient knowledge of water management for the growth of crops in the country. Irrigation engineering is taught in the diploma course to impart the knowledge of: I. System of channels providing irrigation at agricultural areas. II. Crops and irrigation structures.



CIVIL ENGINEERING ESTIMATING AND COSTING

A diploma holder should have the knowledge about to forecast the quantity of materials required for each item of work from the available drawings. The student should also know about specifications of each work, knowledge of earthwork calculation and preparing of abstract of cost. A diploma holder in civil engineering has a major job of valuation and rent fixation. Once he is working as junior engineer or contractor he must be familiar with the departmental procedures. The student will get the knowledge of making tender notices, inviting tenders, executing contracts and recording M.B.

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEEING

A civil engineering diploma holders must have the knowledge of different types of pollution caused due to industrialization and construction activities so as he may help in balancing the ecosystem and control pollution by providing controlling measures. He should also be aware of the environment laws for effectively controlling the pollution of environment.

CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMNT AND ACCOUNTS

A junior engineer is responsible for the management of a construction job at site. He is required to instruct the workmen, arrange the materials, tools and plants before carrying out any construction activity. He is also supposed to make payments to workmen and handle some govt. money. So this subject provides all the necessary know how for the systematic work and guidance to the diploma holders. Safety relating to civil works is also included in the contents.



EARTHQUAKE RESISTANT STRUCTURE

Earthquake Engineering deals with innovative ideas and knowledge in design and construction, which are put in practice to safeguard structures from seismic forces and prevent earthquake hazard from becoming a disaster.

Note:

- The standard of the paper will that of a degree examination of a University established by law of India. A brief outline of the scope of each paper is given in this schedule for general guidance of candidates but is not intended to be exhaustive.
- There will be 100 multiple choice objectives questions. Each question will carry equal marks. Four marks will be awarded for correct answer and one mark will be deducted for wrong answer.



स्वामी केशवानन्द राजस्थान कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, बीकानेर

प्रयोगशाला सहायक पद हेतु पाठ्यक्रम एवं परीक्षा की योजना

प्रश्न–पत्र	प्रश्न संख्या	कुल अंक	समय
भाग-अ :-			
सामान्य ज्ञान(राजस्थान का इतिहास, कला, संस्कृति, साहित्य, परम्पराएँ, विरासत एवं राजस्थान का भूगोल)	40	120	0 2711
भाग−ब :- जीव विज्ञान(BIOLOGY), भौतिक विज्ञान(PHYSICS), रसायन विज्ञान(CHEMISTRY)	60	180	2 ਬਾਟੇ
कुल	100	300	2 घण्टे

नोट :-

- प्रश्न पत्र में सभी प्रश्न बहुविकल्पीय (objedctive) प्रकार के होंगे व सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान होंगे।
- परीक्षा में न्यूनतम उत्तीर्णांक 40 प्रतिशत निर्धारित हैं। इससे कम अंक प्राप्त करने वाले अभ्यर्थी नियुक्ति के लिए पात्र नहीं होंगे।
- प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर के लिए 1/3 भाग ऋणात्मक (Negative marking) अंकन किया जायेगा।

पाठ्यकम (Syllabus)

भाग-अ :- सामान्य ज्ञान

राजस्थान का इतिहास, कला एवं संस्कृति, साहित्य, परम्पराएँ एवं विरासत

- 1. राजस्थान के इतिहास के प्रमुख स्रोत
- 2. राजस्थान की प्रमुख प्रागैतिहासिक सभ्यतायें
- 3. राजस्थान के प्रमुख राजवंश एवं उनकी उपलब्धियां
- 4. मुगल-राजपूत संबंध
- 5. स्थापत्य कला की प्रमुख विशेषतायें
- 6. महत्वपूर्ण किले, स्मारक एवं संरचनायें
- 7. राजस्थान के धार्मिक आंदोलन एवं लोक देवी-देवीताएँ
- 8. राजस्थान की प्रमुख चित्रकलाएँ, शैलियां एवं हस्तशिल्प
- 9. राजस्थानी भाषा एवं साहित्य की प्रमुख कृतियां, क्षेत्रीय बोलियां
- 10.मेले, त्यौहार, लोक संगीत, लोक नृत्य, वाद्ययंत्र एवं आमूषण
- 11.राजस्थानी संस्कृति, परंपरा एवं विरासत



- 12.महत्वपूर्ण ऐतिहासिक पर्यटन स्थल
- 13.राजस्थान के प्रमुख व्यक्तित्व
- 14.राजस्थान की रियासतें एवं ब्रिटिश संधियां, 1857 का जन-आंदोलन
- 15.कृषक एवं जन-जाति आदोलन, प्रजामंडल आंदोलन
- 16.राजस्थान का एकीकरण
- 17. राजस्थान का राजनीतिक जनजागरण एवं विकास- महिलाओं के विशेष संदर्भ में

राजस्थान का भूगोल

- 1. स्थिति एवं विस्तार
- मुख्य भौतिक विभाग :- मरूस्थलीय प्रदेश, अरावली पर्वतीय प्रदेश, मैदानी प्रदेश, पठारी प्रदेश
- 3. अपवाह तन्त्र
- 4. जलवायु
- 5. मृदा
- 6. प्राकृतिक वनस्पति
- 7. वन एवं वन्य जीवन संरक्षण
- 8. पर्यावरणीय एवं पारिस्थितिकीय मुददे
- 9. मरूखलीकरण
- 10.कृषि जलयायु प्रदेश एवं प्रमुख फसलें
- 11.पशुधन
- 12.बहुउददेशीय परियोजनाएँ
- 13.सिंचाई परियोजनाएँ
- 14.जल संरक्षण
- 15.परिवहन
- 16.खनिज सम्पदाएँ

भाग—ब :- जीव विज्ञान (BIOLOGY), मौतिक विज्ञान (PHYSICS), रसायन विज्ञान (CHEMISTRY)

 General characters of Algae, Fungi, Lichens, Bryophyta, Pterido-phyta Gymnosperms and Angiosperms.

जीव विज्ञान (पार्ट-अ)

शैयाल, कवक, शैवाक, (Lichen) ब्रायोफायटा, टेरिडोफायटा, अनावृत बीजी एवं आवृत बीजी पादमों के सामान्य लक्षण।

 Morphology of Angiosperms: - Structure and Modification of Root, Stem and Leaf, Structure of flower and seed.



आवृतबीजी पादपों की आकारिकी – मूल, स्तंम्भ एवं पर्ण की संरचना एवं रूपान्तरण। पुष्प एवं बीज की संरचना।

Plant Anatomy: Tissue and Tissue System, Secondary growth.
 पादप शरीर: उतक एवं उतक तंत्र। द्वितीयक वृद्धि।

- 4. Plant Physiology: Osmosis, Water Absorption Ascent of sap, Transpiration, Photosynthesis, Respiration, Plant growth and movement. पादपकार्यिकी : परासरण, जल अवशोषण, रसारोहण, वाष्पोत्सर्जन, प्रकाश-संश्लेषण, श्वसन, पादप वृद्धि एवं गतियां।
- Environmental Studies: Structure and type of Ecosystem, Energy flow, Biogeo-chemical Cycle, Ecological Adaptations, Environmental Pollution, Population Ecology, Biodiversity.

पर्यावरण अध्ययन : पारिस्थितिक तंत्र की संरचना एवं प्रकार, उर्जा प्रवाह, जैव मू-रासायनिक चक, पारिस्थितिक अनुकूलन, पर्यावरण प्रदूषण, समष्टि पारिस्थितिकी, जैव विविधता।

 Biotechnology: General Account, recombinant DNA technology, Transgenic Plants and Animal, Ethical Issues, Application of Biotechnology in Agriculture and Medical Field.

जैव प्रौद्योगिकी : सामान्य जानकारी, पुनर्योजित डी.एन.ए. तकनीक, ट्रांसजेनिक पादप एवं जन्तु, नैतिक मुददे, कृषि एवं चिकित्सा क्षेत्र में जैव प्रौद्योगिकी का अनुप्रयोग।

Economic Importance of Plants.
 पादपों का आर्थिक महत्व।

 Cell: Structure (Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic) cell theory and cell Division.

कोशिका : संरचना (असीम केन्द्रकी एवं ससीम केन्द्रकी,) कोशिका सिद्धान्त एवं कोशिका विभाजन।

जीव विज्ञान (पार्ट-ब)

 Genetics: Mendel's law, General Terminology, structure of DNA and RNA, Molicular basic of Heredity, Structure of chromosome, sex determination and genetic disorders in man.



आनुवांशिकी : मेण्डल के नियम, सामान्य शब्दावली, डी.एन.ए. एवं आर.एन.ए. की संरचना एवं वंशागति का आणविक आधार। गुणसूत्र की संरचना, मनुष्य में लिंग निर्धारण एवं आनुवांशिकी विकार।

Classification of Animal Kingdom: up to Phyla in Non chordates and up to class in chordates.

जन्तु जगत का वर्गीकरण : अकशेरूकी का संघ तक तथा कशेरूकी का वर्ग तक वर्गीकरण।

 Digestion, Respiration and Excretion in human, protein, carbohydrates, fat, Vitamin and digestive enzyme, Exchange of gases. Aerobatic and Anaerobic respiration, Kreb cycle, Glycolysis, Exeretory substance. Structure and Physiology of Kidney.

मानव में पाचन,श्वसन एवं उत्सर्जन : प्रोटीन, शर्करा, वसा, विटामिन, एवं पाचक, एन्जाइम, गैसों का विनियम, आक्सी व अनाक्सी श्वसन, क्रेब चक, ग्लाइकोलाइसिस, उत्सर्जी पदार्थ, वृक्क की संरचना एवं कार्यिकी।

 Circulatory and Endocrine System of Human: Structure of Heart, Composition of blood, blood groups. Blood clotting, Lymph glands, Antigen and Antibodies. Endocrine glands and their harmones.

मानव में परिसंचरण तंत्र एवं अन्तः स्त्रावी तंत्र : हदय की संरचना, रक्त का संगठन, रक्त समूह, रक्त का थक्का जमना, लिसका ग्रंथियां, एन्टीजन एवं एन्टीबाडीज। अन्तः स्त्रावी ग्रंथियां एवं उनके हार्मोन।

Nervous System of Human : Structure of Brain, Eye and ear, Structure of Neuron, nerve impulse.

मानव तंत्रिका तंत्र : मस्तिष्क, आंख, कान की संरचना, न्यूरोन की संरचना, तंत्रिका संवेग।

6. Muscular System: Type of Muscles and Muscle contraction.

पेशीय तंत्र : पेशियों के प्रकार एवं पेशीय संकुचन।

 Reproductory System in Human and human Disease: Structure and reproductive health Disease in man caused by bacteria. Virus, Protozoa, Fungi and Helminthes.

मानव में जनन तंत्र एवं मानव रोग : संरचना, जनन स्वास्थय। मानव में जीवाणु वायरस, प्रोटोजोआ, कवक तथा हेल्मिन्थ जनित रोग।

8. Biological Evolution, Economic importance of Animals

जैव विकास। जन्तुओं का आर्थिक महत्व।



 Dynamics of Rigid Body: Torque, Conservation of angular momentum, moment of inertia of simple geometrical objects.

दृढ-पिण्ड गतिकी : बल आधूर्ण, कोणीय संवेग-संरक्षण, सरल ज्यामितीय वस्तुओं का जड़त्व – आधूर्ण

Thermodynamics: First & Second law of thermodynamics, heat engines and refrigators.

उष्मागतिकी : उष्मागतिकी का प्रथम एवं द्वितीय नियम, उष्मा—इंजन एवं प्रशीतक

 Oscillation : Simple harmonic motion & its example resonance दोलन : सरल आवर्ग गति एवं उसके उदाहरण, अनुनाद

 Waves : principle of super-position of waves, Doppler effect तरंगे : तरंगो के अध्यारोपण का सिद्वान्त, डॉप्लर प्रभाव

Electrostatics: Coulomb's law, electric field Gauss's theorem & its applications.

स्थिर वैद्युतिकी : कूलाम का नियम, विद्युत क्षेत्र, गाउस का नियम व उसके अनुप्रयोग

Electric Current : Kirchhoff's law, Wheatstone-bridge, meter-bridge, potentiometer.

विद्युत धारा : किरकॉफ के नियम, व्हीटस्टोन - सेतु, मीटर-सेतु, विभवगामी

Optics: microscope & telescope, interference, diffraction & polarization, polarmeter.

प्रकाशिकी : सूक्ष्मदर्शी एवं दूरदर्शी, व्यतिकरण, विवर्तन व ध्ववण, ध्ववणमापी

8. Atom: Bohr's model of H-atom.

परमाणु : हाइड्रोजन परमाणु का बोर मॉडल

 Nuclei : Mass defect, nuclear binding energy, nuclear fission & fusion. नाभिक : द्रव्यमान क्षति, नाभिकीय, बंधन उर्जा, नाभिकीय विखण्डन एवं संलयन

10.Semi-conductor Electronics : pn junction, transistor, logic gates, diode as a rectifier, zener diode,

अर्घ-चालक इलेक्ट्रोनिकी : पी.एन. संघि ट्रांजिस्टर तर्क-द्वार, डायोड दिष्टकारी के रूप में जीनर डायोड

30



रसायन विज्ञान

Unit-I Periodic Table & Atomic Properties -

ईकाई - 1 आवर्त सारणी एवं परमाणु गुणधर्म :-

- Fundamental particles of an atom (electron, proton, neuron)
 परमाणु के मूलभूत कण (इलेक्ट्रॉन, प्रोटोन, न्यूट्रॉन)
- Rutherford's nuclear model रदरफोर्ड का नाभिकीय मॉडल
- Quantum Nos. क्वाण्टम संख्या
- Pauli's exclusion principle पउली का अपवर्जन सिद्धान्त
- Aufbau principle ऑफबो सिद्धान्त
- Types of orbital (s, p, d, f,) shape of orbital कक्षकों के प्रकार (s,p,d,f,) कक्षकों की आकृति
- Modern periodic table आध्निक आवर्त सारणी
- Variation in atomic properties (Size, ionization, potential, electron affinity, Electronegativity) परमाणु गणुधर्मी में परिवर्तन (आकार, आयनन–विभव, इलेक्ट्रॉन–बन्धुता, विद्युत–ऋणता)

Unit-2 S-Block & p-Block Elements

ईकाई - एस-ब्लॉक एवं पी-ब्लॉक तत्व

General Introduction सामान्य परिचय

- Electronic configuration इलेक्ट्रॉनीय विन्यास
 Ocurrence
 प्राप्ति
- Oxidation stages ऑक्सीकरण अवस्था
- · Trends in Physical & Chemical properties



 Inert pair effect अकिय युग्म प्रभाव

Unit-3 Chemical Equilibrium

इकाई – 3 रासायनिक साम्य

- Factors affecting Equillibrium साम्य को प्रमावित करने वाले कारक
- Reversible and Irreversible reactions उत्कमणीय एवं अनुत्कमणीय अभिकियाएं
- Laws of chemical equilibrium रासायनिक साम्य के नियम
- Le Chatelier's principle ली– शाताल्ये का नियम

इकाई - 4 आयनिक साम्य

- Acid base equillabrium अम्ल क्षार साम्य
- PH Value
 PH मान
- Common ion effect सम आयन प्रमाव
- Buffer solutions वफर विलयन
- Acid Base titration अम्ल क्षार अनुमापन

Unit-5 Gaseous State

इकाई - 5 गैसीय अवस्था

- Properties गुणधर्म
- Boyle's law
 बॉयल का नियम
- Charles law चार्ल्स का नियम
- · Avogadro's law



आवोगादों का नियम

- Dalton's law
 डॉल्टन का नियम
- Ideal gas equation आदर्श गैस समीकरण
- Graham's law of diffusion ग्राहम का विसरण नियम
- Kinetic theory of gases गैसों का अणुगति सिद्धान्त

Unit-6 Liquid State

ईकाई - ६ द्रव अवस्था

- Properties of liquids द्रवों के गुणधर्म
- Vapour pressure
 বাষ্দ্ৰ বাষ্
- Surface tension पृष्ठ तनाव
- Viscosity
 स्यानता

Unit-7 Solid State

इकाई-7 ठोस अवस्था

- Properties of solids ठोस के गुणधर्म
- Classification of solids डोसो का वर्गीकरण
- Unit cells & their types इकाई कोशिका व उनके प्रकार
- Packing of crystals किस्टल संकुलन
- · Structure of simple iconic compounds



Defects in crystals (Frenkel, Schottky)
 किस्टलों में बुटियां (फ्रेंकल, शॉटकी)

Unit-8 Solutions

इकाई-8 विलयन

- Solute, solvent, solution विलेय, विलायक, व विलयन
- Concentration of solutions (Molarity, Normality, Formality, Motality, Mole fraction, weight percent)
 विलयन की सांद्रता (मोलरता, नार्मलता, फॉर्मलता, मोललता, मोल भिन्न, भार प्रतिशत)
- Types of solutions (Gas solutions, liquid solutions, solid solutions)
 विलयनों के प्रकार (गैसीय विलयन, द्रव विलयन, ठोस विलयन)
- Raoult's law
 राउल का नियम
- Ideal & Non-ideal solutions आदर्श व अनादर्श विलयन
- Colligative properties of solutions विलयन के अणुसंख्यक गुणधर्म

Unit-9 Nomenclature & General properties of Organic Compounds इकाई-9 कार्बनिक योगिको का नामकरण व सामान्य गुणधर्म

- Rules of IUPAC nomenclature नामकरण के आई.यू.पी.ए.सी. नियम
- Types of reactions (Substitution, Addition, Elimination) अभिक्रियाओं के प्रकार (प्रतिस्थापन, योगात्मक, विलोपन)
- Electrophiles and Nucleophiles इलेक्ट्रॉनस्नेडी, नामिक स्नेडी
- Inductive effect, Electrometric effect प्रेरण प्रभाव, इलेक्ट्रोमरी प्रभाव
- Resonance, Hyperconjugation, Steric effect अनुनाद, अतिसंयुग्मन, त्रिविम प्रभाव
- Isomerism (structural & stereo) स्मावयता (संरचनात्मक व त्रिविम)



Unit-10 Hydrocarbons

इकाई – 10 हाइड्रोकार्बन

- Definition & types of hydrocarbons, (Alkene, Alkane, Alkyne, Arene)
 हाइड्रोकार्बन की परिभाषा व प्रकार (एल्केन, एल्कीन, एल्काइन, एरीन)
- Preparation of hydrocarbons हाइड्रोकार्बनों का विरचन
- Physical properties भौतिक गुणधर्म
- Chemical properties रासायनिक गुणधर्म



कृषि पर्यवेक्षक पद हेतु पाठ्यकम एवं परीक्षा की योजना

भाग - 1: सामान्य हिन्दी

प्रश्नों की संख्या : 15

पूर्णाक : 45

- 1. दिये गये शब्दों की संधि एवं शब्दों का संधि-विच्छेद।
- उपसर्ग एवं प्रत्यय-इनके संयोग से शब्द संरचना तथा शब्दों से उपसर्ग एवं प्रत्यय को पृथक् करना, इनकी पहचान।
- समस्त (सामासिक) पद की रचना करना, समस्त (सामासिक) पद का विग्रह करना।
- 4. शब्द युग्मों का अर्थ-भेद।
- 5. पर्यायवाची शब्द आर विलोम शब्द।
- शब्द शुद्धि दिये गये अशुद्ध शब्दों को शुद्ध लिखना ।
- वाक्य शुद्धि— वर्तनी संबंधी अशुद्धियों को छोड़कर वाक्य संबंधी व्याकरणिक अशुद्धियों का शुद्धिकरण।
- 8. वाक्यांश के लिए उपयुक्त शब्द।
- पारिभाविक सब्दावली प्रशासन से सम्बन्धित अंग्रेजी शब्दों के समकक्ष हिन्दी शब्द।
- 10. मुहावरें वाक्यों में केवल सार्थक प्रयोग अपेक्षित है।
- 11. लोकोक्ति वाक्यों में केवल सार्थक प्रयोग अपेक्षित है।

माग - 2 : राजस्थान का सामान्य ज्ञान, इतिहास एवं संस्कृति

प्रश्नों की संख्या : 25

पूर्णांक : 75

- राजस्थान की भौगोलिक संरचना भौगोलिक विभाजन, जलवायु, प्रमुख पर्वत, निदयां, मरूस्थल एवं फसलें।
- 2. राजस्थान का इतिहास -

सम्यताएं -कालीबंगा एवं आहड

प्रमुख व्यक्तित्व -महाराणा कुंभा, महाराणा सांगा, महाराणा प्रताप,

राव जोघा, राव मालदेव, महाराजा जसवंतसिंह, वीर दुर्गादास, जयपुर के महाराजा मानसिंह-प्रथम, सवाई जयसिंह, बीकानेर के महाराजा गंगासिंह इत्यादि।

राजस्थान के प्रमुख साहित्यकार, लोक कलाकार, संगीतकार, गायक कलाकार, खेल एवं खिलाड़ी इत्यादि।

- 3. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में राजस्थान का योगदान एवं राजस्थान का एकीकरण।
- 4. विभिन्न राजस्थानी बोलियां कृषि, पशुपालन कियाओं की राजस्थानी शब्दावली।
- कृषि, पशुपालन एवं व्यावसायिक शब्दावली।
- लोक देवी—देवता प्रमुख संत एवं संप्रदाय।
- प्रमुख लोक पर्व, त्योहार, मेले पशुमेले।



- 8. राजस्थानी लोक कथा, लोक गीत, एवं नृत्य, मुहावरें, कहावतें, फड़, लोक नाट्य, लोक वाद्य एवं कठपुतली कला।
- 9. विभिन्न जातियां जन जातियां।
- 10. स्त्री पुरुषों के वस्त्र एवं आभूषण।
- 11. चित्रकारी एवं हस्तशिल्पकला चित्रकला की विभिन्न शैलियां, भित्ति चित्र, प्रस्तर शिल्प, काष्ठ कला, मृदमाण्ड कला, उस्ता कला, हस्त औजार, नमदे-गलीचे आदि।
- 12. स्थापत्य दुर्ग, महल, हवेलियां, छतरियां, बावडियां, तालाब, मंदिर-मस्जिद आदि।
- 13. संस्कार एवं रीति रिवाज।
- 14. धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक एवं पर्यटन स्थल।

भाग - 3 : शस्य विज्ञान

प्रश्नों की संख्या : 20

पूर्णांक : 60

राजस्थान की भौगोलिक स्थिति, कृषि एवं कृषि सांख्यिकी का सामान्य ज्ञान। राज्य में कृषि, उद्यानिकी एवं पशुधन का परिदृश्य एवं महत्व। राजस्थान की कृषि एवं उद्यानिकी उत्पादन में मुख्य बाधाएं। राजस्थान के जलवायुवीय खण्ड, मृदा उर्वरता, उत्पादकता। क्षारीय एवं उसर भूमियां, अम्लीय भूमि एवं इनका प्रबन्धन।

राजस्थान में मृदाओं का प्रकार, मृदा क्षरण, जल एवं मृदा संरक्षण के तरीकें, पौधों के लिए आवश्यक पोषक तत्व, उपलब्धता एवं स्त्रोत, राजस्थानी भाषा में परम्परागत शस्य कियाओं की शब्दावली। जीवांश खादों का महत्व, प्रकार एवं बनाने की विधियां तथा नत्रजन, फास्फोरस, पोटेशियम उर्वरक, एकल, मिश्रित एवं योगिक उर्वरक एवं उनके प्रयोग की विधियां। फसलोत्पादन में सिंचाई का महत्व, सिंचाई के स्त्रोत, फसलों की जल मांग एवं प्रभावित करने वाले कारक। सिंचाई की विधियां -विशेषतः फव्वारा, बून्द-बून्द, रेनगन आदि। सिंचाई की आवश्यकता, समय एवं मात्रा। जल निकास एवं इसका महत्व, जल निकास की विधियां। राजस्थान के संदर्भ में परम्परागत सिंचाई से संबंधित शब्दावली। मृदा परीक्षण एवं समस्याग्रस्त मृदाओं का सुधार। साईजेल, हे-मंकिंग, चारा संरक्षण।

खरपतवार - विशेषताएं, वर्गीकरण, खरपतवारों से नुकसान, खरपतवार नियंत्रण की विधियां, राजस्थान की मुख्य फसलों में खरपतवारनाशी रसायनों से खरपतवार नियंत्रण। खरपतवारों की राजस्थानी भाषा में शब्दावली।

निम्न मुख्य फसलों के लिए जलवायु, मृदा, खेत की तैयारी, किस्में, बीज उपचार, बीज दर, बुवाई समय, उर्वरक, सिंचाई, अन्तराशस्यन, पौध संरक्षण, कटाई-मढ़ाई, भण्डारण एवं फलल चक्र की जानकारी।

> अनाज वाली फसलें - मक्का, ज्यार, बाजरा, धान, गेहूं एवं जौ। दालें – मूंग, चैंवला, मसूर, उड़द, मोठ, चना,एवं मटर। तिलहनी फसलें – मूंगफली, तिल, सोयाबीन, सरसों, अलसी, अरण्डी, सूरजमुखी, तारामीरा !

रेशेदार फसले – कपास।



चारे वाली फसले – बरसीम, रिजका एवं जई। मसाले वाली फसले – सौफ, मैथी, जीरा एवं धनियां। नकदी फसले – ग्वार एवं गन्ना।

उतम बीज के गुण, बीज अंकुरण एवं इसको प्रभावित करने वाले कारक, बीज वर्गीकरण, मूल केन्द्रक बीज, प्रजनक बीज, आधार बीज, प्रमाणित बीज।

शुष्क खेती – महत्व, शुष्क खेती की तकनीकी। मिश्रित फसल, इसके प्रकार एवं महत्व। फसल चक्र – महत्व एवं सिद्धान्त। राजस्थान के संदर्भ में कृषि विभाग की महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं की जानकारी। अनाज एवं बीज का भण्डारण।

भाग - 4 : उद्यानिकी

प्रश्नों की संख्या : 20

पूर्णाक : 60

उद्यानिकी फलों एवं सब्जियों का महत्व, वर्तमान स्थिति एवं भविष्य। फलदार पौधों की नर्सरी प्रबन्धन। पादप प्रवर्धन, पौध रोपण। फलोद्यान के स्थान का चुनाव एवं योजना। उद्यान लगाने की विभिन्न रेखांकन विधियां। पाला, लू एवं अफलन जैसी मौसम की विपरीत परिस्थितियां एवं इनका समाधान। फलोद्यान में विभिन्न पादप वृद्धि नियंत्रकों का प्रयोग। सब्जी उत्पादन की विधियां एवं सब्जी उत्पादन में नर्सरी प्रबन्धन।

राजस्थान में जलवायु, मृदा, उन्नत किस्में, प्रवर्धन विधियां, जीवांश खाद व उर्वरक, सिंचाई, कटाई, उपज प्रमुख कीट, एवं बीमारियां एवं इनका नियंत्रण सहित निम्न उद्यानिकी फसलों की जानकारी — आम, नीम्बू वर्गीय फल, अमरूद अनार, पपीता, बेर, खजूर, आंवला, अंगूर लहसूवा, बील, टमाटर, प्याज, फूल गोमी, पत्ता गोमी, भिण्डी, कद्दू वर्गीय सिंक्यां, बैंगन, मिर्च, लहसून, मटर, गाजर, मूली, पालक। फल एवं सब्जी परीरक्षण का महत्व, वर्तमान स्थिति एवं भविष्य, फल परीरक्षण के सिद्वान्त एवं विधिया। डिब्बाबन्दी, सुखाना एवं निर्जलीकरण की तकनीक व राजस्थान में इनकी परम्परागत विधियां। फलपाक (जैम), अवलेह (जेली), केन्डी, शर्बत, पानक (स्थवेश) आदि को बनाने की विधियां।

औषधीय पौधों व फूलों की खेती का राजस्थान के संदर्भ में सामान्य ज्ञान। राजस्थान के संदर्भ में उद्यान विभाग की महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएं।

भाग - 5 : पशुपालन

प्रश्नों की संख्या : 20

पूर्णाक : 60

पशुपालन का कृषि में महत्व। पशुघन का दूध उत्पादन में महत्व एव प्रबंधन। निम्न पशुघन नस्लों की विशेषताएं, उपयोगिता व उत्पति स्थान का सामान्य ज्ञान :-

गाय – गीर, थारपारकर, नागौरी, राठी, जर्सी, हालिस्टन फ्रिजीयन, मालवी, हरियाणा मेवाती।



भैंस - मुर्रा, सूरती, नीली रावी, भदावरी, जाफरवादी, मेहसाना।

बकरी - जमनापरी, बारबरी, बीटल, टोगनबर्ग ।

भेड - मारवाड़ी, चोकला, मालपुरा, मेरीनो, कराकुल, जैसलमेरी, अविवस्त्र, अविकालीन।

ऊंट प्रबंधन पशुधन, पशुओं की आयु गणना।

सामान्य पशु औषधियों के प्रकार, उपयोग, मात्रा, तथा दवाईयां देने का तरीका।

जीवाणुरोधक - फिनाईल, कार्बेलिक एसिड, पोटेशियम परमेग्नेट, लाईसोल

विचेरक - मेग्नेशियम सल्फेट, अरण्डी का तेल।

उत्तेजक – एल्कोहल, कपूर।

कृमिनाशक - नीला थोथा, फिनोविस।

मर्दन तेल - तारपीन का तेल।

राजस्थान के पशुओं की मुख्य बीमारियों के कारक, लक्षण तथा उपचार — पशु प्लेग, खुरपका — मुहपका, लगड़ी, एन्ध्रेक्स, गलघोंटू, थनेला रोग, दुग्ध बुखार, रानीखेत, मुर्गियों की चेचक, मुर्गियों की खुनीपेचिस।

दुग्ध उत्पादन, दुग्ध एवं खीस संघटन, स्वच्छ दुग्ध उत्पादन, दुग्ध परिरक्षण, दुग्ध परीक्षण एवं गुणवता। दुग्ध में वसा को ज्ञात करना, आपेक्षित घनत्व, अन्तता एवं कीम पृथवकरण की विधि तथा यंत्रों की आवश्यकता एवं दही पनीर, घी बनाने की विधि। दुग्धशाला के बरतनों की सफाई एवं जीवाणु रहित रहना। राजस्थान के संदर्भ में पशुपालन कियाओं एवं गतिविधियों से संबंधित शब्दावली।

प्रश्न पत्र का पेटर्न

- 1. वैकल्पिक प्रकार का प्रश्न पत्र होगा।
- 2. अधिकतम पूर्णांक 300 अंक होगा।
- 3. प्रश्नों की संख्या 100 होगी।
- 4. प्रश्न पत्र की अवधि 2 घंटे होगी।
- प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 3 अंक होंगे।
- 6. प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर के लिए 1/3 अंक काटा जायेगा।



क्लर्क ग्रेड - द्वितीय पद हेतु पाठ्यक्रम एवं परीक्षा की योजना

Scheme of Examination: The Competitive Examination shall include the following papers and each paper shall carry the number of marks as shown against it, namely:-

DURATION	MARKS
(*)	
3 Hours	150
3 Hours	150
10 Minutes	25
10 Minutes	25
10 Minutes	25
10 Minutes	25
	3 Hours 3 Hours 10 Minutes 10 Minutes

(II) Person with disabilitiesv(Special Abled person) will be given the Average marks obtained by them in Phase-I

Explanation:

- (1) "Persons with disabilities (Special Abled person)" means a person who is eligible for appointment on the post of Lower Division Clerk under the provisions of the Rajasthan employment of the persons with Disabilities Rules, 2000.
- (2) In proof of being so disabled, the candidate shall be required to submit a certificate issued by an officer not below the rank of Chief Medical and Health Officer at the time of submitting his application to the University for appearing in the examination.



- (3) The standard of the papers will be that of the Secondary Examination of the Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan the syllabus and scope of each paper for the examination will be as prescribed by the University from time to time and will be intimated to the candidates within the stipulated time in the manner as the University deem fit.
- (4) The Competitive Examination will be held in two phases- Phase- I & Phase- II. All the papers off Phase- I will be of objective type.
- (5) Candidates securing minimum 40% marks in the Phase- I, shall only be admitted to the Phase- II subject to three times the number of advertised vacancies but in the said range all those candidates who secure the same percentage of marks shall be included.
- (6) The marks obtained by a candidate in the Phase-I and Phase-II of the examination will be counted for determining their final order of merit.
- (7) It will be necessary for a candidate to do typing work on the computer and he will bring his own computer, pen and pencil for the test."



सामान्य ज्ञान (General Knowledge)

- सामयिक मामले (सम्बन्ध) राष्ट्रीय एवं प्रादेशिक स्तर की प्रमुख घटनाएं एवं मुददे तथा सम्बन्धित संगठन एवं संस्थाएं।
- भूगोल एवं प्राकृतिक संसाधन (अ) भारत की पारिस्थितिक एवं वन्य प्राणी (ब) राजस्थान की भौतिक दशाएं — जलवायु वनस्पति एवं मृदा, प्रमुख भौतिक विभाग, मानव संसाधन — जनसंख्या एवं जनजातियां, राजस्थान के प्राकृतिक संसाधन — खनिज, वन, जल, पशु । वन्य प्राणी एवं संरक्षण ।
- राजस्थान में कृषि एवं आर्थिक विकास राजस्थान की प्रमुख कसलें, कृषि आधारित उद्योग प्रमुख सिंचाई परियोजनाएं, मरू भूमि के विकास संबंधित परियोजनाएं, इस्त उद्योग। विभिन्न आर्थिक योजनाएं, कार्यक्रम एवं विकास की संस्थाएं इनमें पंचायती राज एवं उनकी भूमिका।
- 4. राजस्थान का इतिहास एवं संस्कृति
 - (अ) मध्यकालीन इतिहास।
 - (ब) स्वतंत्रता आदोलन एवं राजनीतिक चेतना।
 - (स) राजनैतिक पूर्नगठन।
 - (द) लोक भाषाएँ (बोलियाँ) एवं साहित्य।
 - (य) लोक संगीत एवं लोक नृत्य।
 - (र) सन्त, कवि, योद्वा, लोक देवता एवं लोक देवियां एवं साम्प्रदायिक सोहार्द।
 - (ल) मेले एवं त्योहार, रीति रिवाज, वेशभूषा तथा आभूषण।
- 5. राजस्थान का औद्योगिक विकास -
 - (अ) प्रमुख उद्योग एवं औद्योगिक क्षेत्र।
 - (ब) कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता।
 - (स) खनिज आधारित बड़े, छोटे एवं कुटीर उद्योग।
 - (द) उर्जा के विभिन्न स्त्रोत जल विद्युत, तापीय, अणु पवन और सौर उर्जा।

दैनिक विज्ञान (EVERYDAY SCIENCE)

- भौतिक एवं रासायनिक परिवर्तन, (Physical and Chemical Changes) ऑक्सीकरण एवं अपचयन अभिकियाएं (Oxidation and reduction reactions), उत्प्रेंरक(Catalysts)
- घातु, अधातु, एवं इनके प्रमुख यौगिक, (Metals, non metals and their important compounds); सामान्य जीवन में प्रयुक्त कुछ महत्वपूर्ण यौगिक (Some important compounds used in daily life)
- कार्बन तथा कार्बन के महत्वपूर्ण यौगिक, (Carbon and Important Compunds of Carbon) हाइड्रोकार्बन, (Hydrocarbons); कार्बन के अपरूप, (Allotropes of Carbon); क्लोरो फलुओरो कार्बन या फियॉन, (Clorofluoro Carbon or Freons); सी.एन.जी, (Compressed Natural Gas); बहुलक, (Polymers); साबुन एवं अपमार्जक (Soap and detergents)
- प्रकाश का परावर्तन व इसके नियम. (Refelection of lights and its laws) प्रकाश का वर्ण विक्षेपण. (Dispersion of light); लेंस के प्रकार. (Types of lenses) दृष्टि दोष तथा उसका निवारण (Defects of vision and their corrections)



5. विद्युत (Electricity) : विद्युत धारा (electric current), ओम का नियम (Ohm' law), विद्युत सेल (electric cell), फैराडे के चुम्बकीय प्रेरण के नियम (Faraday's laws of electro magnetic induction), विद्युत जिन्त्र (Electric generator), विद्युत मोटर (Electric motor), घरों में विद्युत संयोजन व्यवस्था (Electric connection arrangements in houses), घरों में काम आने वाली विद्युत युक्तियों की कार्यविधि, रख-रखाव एवं उपयोग में लेते समय सावधानियां। (Working maintenance and precautions during use of house hold electrical appliance)

 अंतरिक्ष एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (Space and Information technology), भारत का अंतरिक्ष अनुसंघान कार्यकम (Space research programme of India), सूचना

प्रौद्योगिकी (Information technology)।

 आनुवांशिकी से सम्बन्धित सामान्य शब्दावली (General terminology related to genetics), मेण्डल के आनुवांशिकता के नियम (Mental's law of inheritance), गुणसूत्रों की संरचना (Structure of Chromosomes), न्यूविलक अन्ल (Nucleic acids), प्रोटीन संश्लेषण का केन्द्रिय सिंद्वांत (Central dogma of protein systhesis), मनुष्य का लिंग निर्धारण (Sex determination in human)

8. पर्यावरण अध्ययन (Environmental study), पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र की संरचना (Structure of ecosystem), पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के जैविक घटक (Biotic factors of ecosystem), पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में उर्जा प्रवाह (Energy flow in ecosystem), जैव मू रासायनिक चक (Biogeochemical cycles), जैव प्रौद्योगिकी : सामान्य जानकारी (Biotechnology — General Information), जैव पेटेन्ट (Bio patent), नई पादप किस्मों का परिवर्धन (Development of new plant varieties), ट्रांसजैनिक जीन या पराजीनी जीव (Trangenic organisms)

9. जन्तुओं का आर्थिक महत्व (Economic Importance of animals), पादपों का

आर्थिक महत्व (Economic importance of plants)

10.रक्त समूह (Blood groups), रक्ताधान (Blood transfusion), आर.एच.कारक (Rh Factor), रोगाणु एवं मानव स्वास्थ्य (Pathogenis and human health), कुपोषण तथा मानव स्वास्थ्य (Malnutrition and human health), मानव रोग : कारण एवं निवारण (Human disease : Causes and cures)

गणित (MATHEMATICS):

- वैदिक विधि से पूर्ण संख्याओं का वर्ग, घनफल, वर्गमूल, घनमूल, (6 अंको की संख्याओं तक)।
- गुणनखण्ड, बहुपद के गुणनखण्ड समीकरण, दो चरों वाले रैखिक समीकरण, दिघात समीकरण, लघुगणक।

 अनुपात—समानुपात, प्रतिशतता, लाभ—हानि, साझा, सरल ब्याज, चक्कवृद्धि ब्याज, बट्टा।

4. एक बिन्दु पर बनने वाले कोण एवं रेखाएं, सरल रैखीय आकृतियां, त्रिमुजों की सर्वागसमता, समरूप त्रिमुज, कार्तीय निर्देशांक पहित, दो बिन्दुओं के मध्य दूरियां, दो बिन्दुओं के मध्य दूरियों का आन्तरिक एवं बाह्य विभाजन।



 समतल आकृतियों का क्षेत्रफल, वृत की परिधी एवं क्षेत्रफल धन, धनाभ, गोले, शंकु, तथा बेलन के पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल एवं आयतन।

6. कोण एवं उनके माप, न्यून कोणों के त्रिकोणमितीय अनुपात, त्रिकोणमितीय

सर्वसिमकाएं, उचाई-दूरी की सामान्य समस्याएं।

 आंकड़ों का चित्रों द्वारा निरूपण, केन्द्रीय प्रवृति के माप, जन्म मृत्यु सांख्यिकी एवं सूचकांक।

Pattern of Question Papers:

1. Objective Type Question Paper

2. Maximum Marks: 150

3. Number of Questions: 100

4. Duration of paper: Three Hours

5. All Questions carry equal marks.

6. There will be 1/3 Negative Marking.



PAPER - II (GENERAL HINDI & English)

समय - 3 घंटे अंक - 150

सामान्य हिन्दी

- सन्धि और संधि विच्छेद।
- सामासिक पदों की रचना और समास-विग्रह।
- उपसर्ग।
- प्रत्यय।
- पर्यायवाची शब्द।
- विपरीतार्थक (विलोम) शब्द।
- अनेकार्थक शब्द।
- शब्द-युग्म।
- संज्ञा शब्दों से विशेषण बनाना।
- शब्द शुद्धि : अशुद्ध शब्दों का शुद्धीकरण और शब्दागत अशुद्धि का कारण।
- वाक्य शुद्धि ः अशुद्ध वाक्यों का शुद्धीकरण और वाक्यगत अशुद्धि का कारण।
- वाच्य : कर्तृवाच्य, कर्मवाच्य, और भाववाच्य प्रयोग ।
- किया : सकर्मक, अकर्मक और पूर्वकालिक कियाएं।
- वाक्यांश के लिए एक सार्थक शब्द।
- मुहावरें और लोकोक्तियां।
- अंग्रेजी के पारिभाषिक (तकनीकी) शब्दों के समानार्थक डिन्दी शब्द।
- सरल, संयुक्त और मिश्र अंग्रेजी वाक्यों का हिन्दी में रूपान्तरण और हिन्दी वाक्यों का अंग्रेजी में रूपान्तरण।
- कार्यालयी पत्रों से सम्बन्धित ज्ञान।

GENERAL ENGLISH

- Tenses/Sequence of Tenses.
- · Voice: Active and Passive.
- · Narration : Direct and Indirect
- Transformation of Sentences: Assertive to Negative, Interrogative, Exclamatory and viceversa.
- · Use of Articles and Determiners.
- Use of Prepositions.
- Translation of Simple (Ordinary/Common)
 Sentences from Hindi to English and vice –versa.



- Correction of sentences including subject, Verb, Agreement, Degrees of Adjectives, Connectives and words wrongly used.
- Glossary of official, technical Terms (with their Hindi Versions).
- Synonyms.
- Antonyms
- One word substitution.
- · Forming new words by using prefixes and suffixes.
- Confusable words.
- · Comprehension of a given passage.
- Knowledge of writing letters: Official, Demi Official, Circulars and Notices, Tenders.

Pattern of Question Paper:

- Objective Type Question Paper.
- Maximum Marks: 150
- Number of Question: 100 (50 Question Gen. Hindi & 50 Question Gen. English)
- 4. Duration of Paper: Three Hours.
- All Questions carry equal marks.
- 6. There will be 1/3 Negative Marking.



आशुलिपिक(अंग्रेजी) ग्रेड-III पद हेतु पाव्यकम एव परीक्षा की योजना

Scheme of Examination- The Competitive Examination shall include the following papers and each paper shall carry the number of marks as shown against it, namely:-

Phase-I:

S.No	PAPERS	DURATION	MARKS
1.	General Knowledge, Everyday Science and General Knowledge of Rajasthan		150
2.	General Hindi and English	3 Hours	150

S.No	PAPERS	DURATION	MARKS
1.	English Shorthand Test (The test shall consist of dictation of 80 words per minutes)	10 Minutes	100
F. 1	Transcription and typing of dictated passage in English on Computer	50 Minutes	

Explanation:

- (1) The standard of the papers will be that of the Secondary Examination of the Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan. The syllabus and scope of each paper for the examination will be as prescribed by the University from time to time and will be intimated to the candidates within the stipulated time in the manner as the University deems fit.
- (2) The Competitive Examination will be held in two phases- Phase-I & Phase-II. All the papers of Phase-I will be of objective type.
- (3) All candidates who secure minimum 40% marks in each paper of Phase-I examination and obtain such percentage aggregate marks as may be fixed by the university in order to restrict the numbers to an optimum level, may be admitted in the Phase-II.
- (4) The marks obtained by a candidate in the Phase-I and Phase-II of the examination will be counted for determining their final order of merit.
- (5) It will be necessary for a candidate to do typing work on the computer and he will bring his own computer, pen and pencil for the test.



प्रश्न पत्र प्रथम (सामान्य ज्ञान, दैनिक विज्ञान और राजस्थान का सामान्य ज्ञान)

प्रश्न पत्र का पैटर्न :--

- प्रश्न पत्र में समस्त प्रश्न वस्तुनिष्ठ (Objectives) प्रकार के होंगे।
- 2. अधिकतम पूर्णांक : 150
- 3. प्रश्नों की कुल संख्या : 100
- 4. प्रश्न पत्र की अवधि : तीन घंटे
- 5. सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान होंगे।
- 6. नेगेटिव मार्किंग होगी 3/1

सामान्य ज्ञान और राजस्थान का सामान्य ज्ञान

- राज्य स्तरीय, राष्ट्रीय एवं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्दे : समसामयिक घटनाएं एवं तथ्य, राष्ट्रीय एवं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रमुख संगठन एवं संस्थाएं।
- भारत का भूगोल एवं प्राकृतिक संसाधन : भारत की भौतिक दशाएँ, प्रमुख भौतिक विभाग, जलवायु, वनस्पति एवं मृदा, प्राकृतिक संसाधन, वन्य जीवन एवं संरक्षण, पर्यावरण संरक्षण, प्रमुख उद्योग एवं आर्थिक विकास।
- राजस्थान का मूगोल एवं प्राकृतिक संसाधन : राजस्थान की मौतिक दशाएं, प्रमुख मौतिक विभाग, वनस्पति एवं मृदा, प्राकृतिक संसाधन — खनिज, वन,जल, पशु वन्य—जीव एवं संरक्षण, पर्यावरण संरक्षण।
- 4. राजस्थान में कृषि एवं सामाजिक आर्थिक विकास : प्रमुख फसलें, कृषि आधारित उद्योग, प्रमुख सिंचाई परियोजनाएं, लघु उद्योग, हस्त शिल्प, राज्य सरकार द्वारा संचालित विभिन्न आर्थिक—सामाजिक योजनाएं एवं कार्यक्म, प्रमुख उद्योग, उर्जा के विभिन्न स्त्रोत, राजस्थान की जनसंख्या (2011), पंचायती राज एवं उनकी भूमिका।
- राजस्थान का इतिहास : प्राचीन सम्यताएं, मध्यकालीन राजस्थान के उज्ज्वल पक्ष, राजस्थान की रियासतें एवं ब्रिटिश संघियां, 1857 एवं राजस्थान, किसान एवं जनजाति आंदोलन, प्रजामंडल आंदोलन, एकीकृत राजस्थान, महिलाओं की राजनीतिक चेतना के विकास में भूमिका।
- 6. राजस्थान की संस्कृति एवं विरासत: राजस्थान के प्रसिद्ध ऐतिहासिक एवं सांस्कृतिक स्थल, लोक साहित्य, लोक कला, लोक नाट्य, लोक देवी—देवता, लोक संगीत, लोक वाद्य, लोक नृत्य, मेले. त्योहार, रीति—रिवाज, आभूषण, मध्यकालीन राजस्थान में जल संसाधन, राजस्थान के प्रमुख किले. मन्दिर एवं हवेलियां, सन्त एवं सूफी सन्त, राजस्थान की चित्र शैलियां, पर्यटन, विरासत संरक्षण के उपाय।

दैनिक विज्ञान (Everyday Science)

- 1. तत्व, यौगिक एवं मिश्रण (Elements, compounds and mixtures)
- 2. भौतिक एवं रासायनिक परिवर्तन (Physical and Chemical Changes)
- 3. धातु एवं अधातु (Metals and Non-metals)

Jan-

- अम्ल झार एवं लवण (Acid, base and salts), ब्लीचिंग पाउडर (Bleaching powder), खाने का सोडा (Baking Soda) प्लास्टर ऑफ पेरिस (Plaster of paris), साबुन एवं अपंमार्जक (Soaps and Detergents)
- 5. प्रकाश का परावर्तन एवं इसके नियम (Refelction of lights and its laws), लैंस के प्रकार (Types of lenses), मानव आंख (Human eye)
- विद्युत घारा (Electric current), ओम का नियम (Ohm's law), विद्युत विमव (Electric Potential), विद्युत घारा का तापीय प्रमाव (Heating effect of electric current), विद्युत मोटर (Electric motor)
- मानव मस्तिष्क (Human Brain), हार्मोन्स (Harmones), मानव रोग कारण एवं निवारण (Human Disease – Causes and cures)
- जन्तुओं एवं पादपों का आर्थिक महत्व (Economic importance of animals and plants)
- बायो मास (Bio-mass), उर्जा के विभिन्न स्त्रोत (Sources of energy), पारिस्थितिक तंत्र (Ecosystem), मेन्डेल के आनुवांशिकता के नियम (Mendal's law of inheritance), गुणसूत्र (Chromosomes)

प्रश्न पत्र द्वितीय (सामान्य हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी)

प्रश्न पत्र का पैटर्न

- प्रश्न पत्र में समस्त प्रश्न वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रकार के होंगे।
- 2. अधिकतम पूर्णांक : 150
- 3. प्रश्नों की कुल संख्या : 100 (सामान्य हिन्दी 50, प्रश्न सामान्य अंग्रेजी 50 प्रश्न)
- 4. प्रश्न पत्र की अवधि : तीन घंटे
- सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान होंगे।
- 6. नेगेटिव मार्किंग होगी 3/1

सामान्य हिन्दी

- 1. संधि और संधि विच्छेद
- 2. समास, भेद, सामासिक पदों की रचना व विग्रह
- 3. उपसर्ग एवं प्रत्यय
- 4. विलोम शब्द एवं अनेकार्थक शब्द
- 5. विराम चिन्ह
- व्विन एवं उसका वर्गीकरण
- पारिभाषिक शब्दावली (अंग्रेजी भाषा के पारिभाषिक शब्दों के समानार्थक शब्द)
- शब्द शुद्धि (अशुद्ध शब्दों का शुद्धिकरण)
- 9. वाक्य शुद्धि (अशुद्ध वाक्यों का शुद्धिकरण)
- 10. मुहावरें एवं लोकोवित्तयां
- 11. पत्र एवं उसके प्रकार कार्यालयी पत्र के प्रारूप के विशेष संन्दर्भ में।



General English

- 1. Use of Articles and Determiners
- 2. Tenses/Sequence of Tenses
- 3. Voice: Active and Passive
- 4. Narration: Direct and Indirect
- 5. Use of Prepositions
- Translation of Ordinary/Common English sentences into Hindi and vice-versa
- 7. Synonyms and Antonyms
- 8. Comprehension of a given passage
- Glossary of official, Technical terms (with their Hindi version)
- Letter writing: Official, Demi-official, Circulars and Notices.

Note: Questions on letter writing will also be objective regarding the structure of a letter.

50

वाहन चालक पद हेतु पाठ्यकम एव परीक्षा की योजना

परीक्षा की योजना :- भर्ती प्रकिया दो चरणों (फेज-प्रथम व फेज-द्वितीय) में आयोजित होगी । फेज-प्रथम में लिखित परीक्षा होगी, जिसके प्राप्तांको का वेटेज 30 प्रतिशत होगा तथा फेज-द्वितीय में व्यवसाय परीक्षा होगा, जिसके प्राप्तांको का वेटेज 70 प्रतिशत होगा । केवल वे अभ्यर्थी जो परीक्षा के प्रथम फेज में अर्हित होते हैं परीक्षा के द्वितीय फेज में उपस्थित होने के लिए पात्र होगें । प्रथम फेज व द्वितीय फेज के लिए अनुज्ञात अंक और समय निम्नानुसार होगा :-

फेज-प्रथम

7. वैकल्पिक प्रकार का एक प्रश्न पत्र होगा । प्रश्न पत्र में पाठ्यक्रम के तीनो भागो से प्रश्न होगा । प्रश्न पत्र का अधिकतम पूर्णांक 300 होगा । प्रश्न पत्र में प्रश्नों की संख्या 100 होगी । नेगेटिव मार्किंग होगी 3/1 । प्रश्न पत्र की अविध दो घण्टे होगी । पाठ्यक्रम के प्रत्यक भाग से प्रश्नों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार होगी, किन्तु इनका क्रम में होना आवश्यक नहीं होगा ।

प्रश्न पत्र का भाग	विषय का नाम	प्रश्नों की संख्या	कुल अंक
भाग ।	सामान्य हिन्दी व सामान्य गणित	30	90
भाग ।।	राजस्थान का सामान्य ज्ञान	15	45
भाग ।।।	वाहन परिचालन संबंधित	55	165

स्पष्टीकरण

- (अ) प्रश्न पत्रों का स्तर दसवीं कक्षा का होगा ।
- (ब) विज्ञापित पदों की संख्या के पाँच गुणे के अध्यधीन फेज-प्रथम में न्यूनतम 40 प्रतिशत अंक प्राप्त करने वाले अभ्यर्थियों को ही फेज-द्वितीय में प्रेवश दिवा जायेगा किन्तु उक्त फेज में उन समस्त अभ्यर्थियों को सम्मिलित किया जायेगा, जो अंको का समान प्रतिशत प्राप्त करते हैं ।

फेज-द्वितीय'- 100 अंको का वाहन परिचालन संबंधी व्यवसाय परीक्षण, जो कि विशेषज्ञों द्वारा लिया जायेगा ।

नोट:-

- व्यवसाय परीक्षण का टाइम टेबल एवं प्रवेश पत्र विश्वविद्यालय वेवसाईट पर उपलब्ध करवा दिया जायेगा ।
- (ब) अन्यर्थी वेबसाइंट पर उपलब्ध व्यवसाय परीक्षण शिडयूल में निर्धारित दिनांक एवं समय पर व्यवसाय परीक्षण हेतु निर्धारित स्थल पर उपस्थित होना सुनिश्चित करे तथा उक्त निर्धारित दिनांक को अपनी पहचान के दस्तावेज एवं शैक्षणिक योग्यता के दस्तावेज मूल ही व्यवसाय परीक्षण के समय दिखाने आवश्यक होगें ।
- (स) व्यवसाय परीक्षण के समय वैद्य चालक लाइसेन्स होना अनिवार्य होगा ।



- (द) उक्त दस्तावेजों के अभाव में अभ्यर्थी को व्यवसाय परीक्षण में शामिल नहीं किया जावेगा और किसी भी स्थिति में पुन: व्यवसाय परीक्षण का अवसर भी नहीं दिया जावेगा ।
- (य) लिखित परीक्षा की मेरिट में व्यवसाय परीक्षण हेतु उपयुक्त / योग्य पाये गये अभ्यर्थियों का व्यवसाय परीक्षण होगा ।
- (र) उक्त पद पूर्णतया तकनीकी कार्य से संबंधित है । अतः इन पदों पर चयन की पात्रता हेतु व्यवसाय परीक्षण में सफल होना आवश्यक हैं ।
- (ल) अन्यर्थियों द्वारा परीक्षा के फेज-प्रथम और फेज-द्वितीय में प्राप्त अंको की गणना, उनकी अन्तिम योग्यताक्रम अवधारित करने के लिए की जायेगी ।

पाठ्यकम

प्रश्न पत्र का भाग	विषय का नाम	विषयवस्तु	प्रश्न की संख्या	कुल अंक
भाग ।	सामान्य हिन्दी व सामान्य गणित	सामान्य हिन्दी: शुद्ध, अशुद्ध वाक्यों का संशोधन व शुद्ध वर्तनी. सन्धि, सन्धि विच्छेद, उपसर्ग, प्रत्यय, मुहावरे एवं लोकोवित्तयाँ, पर्यार्यवाची शब्द, विलोम शब्द, अंग्रेजी—हिन्दी अनुवाद, सामानार्थक शब्द । सामान्य गणित जोड़ना, घटाना , गुणा, भाग, लाभ व हानि, औसत, प्रतिशत, अनुपात एवं समानुपात ।	30	90
भाग ।।	राजस्थान का सामान्य ज्ञान	स्थिति, क्षेत्र जिले, संस्कृति त्याँहार, रोति–रिवाज इतिहास, भौगोलिक परिस्थितियाँ एवं मौसम ।	15	45
भाग ।।।	वाहन परिचालन संबंधित	चालकीय आदत / डीजल प्रतिलीटर (के. एम.पी.एल.) भारी यात्री वाहनों के रखरखाव का शिड्यूल, स्पेयर-पार्टम् सम्बन्धी ज्ञान, टायर सम्बन्धी मूलभूत ज्ञान, विभिन्न प्रकार के तेल एवं वाहनों में प्रयुक्त ल्युब्रीकेन्ट्स सम्बन्धी ज्ञान, गैरेज में काम आने वाले आंजार एवं यंत्रों का ज्ञान, चालू वाहनों में किमयां पहचानना आदि । रात्रि में वाहन चलाने के लिये ध्यान रखने योग्य बातें, वरसात में वाहन चलाने में ध्यान रखने योग्य बातें, वरसात में वाहन चलाने में ध्यान रखने योग्य बातें, डिपर का प्रयोग आदि ।	55	165