



PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

BARADARI GARDEN, PATIALA- 147001

WEBSITE : <http://ppsc.gov.in>

PUBLIC NOTICE

RECRUITMENT TO 03 POSTS OF CURATOR (GROUP-A) IN THE DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS, GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB.

1. With reference to advertisement No. 202271 published on 04.08.2022 for the ibid posts, the commission has decided to revise pattern and the syllabus for the ibid posts.
2. The **revised pattern** for the written competitive examination as mentioned in clause 6.2 of "General Information for the candidates" shall be as follows:

S.No.	Topic	No. of Questions	Marks (Each Question carries 4 marks)	Type of Questions
1.	Questions from the Subject (Part A of Syllabus)	90	360	MCQs (Multiple Choice Questions)
2.	Questions from General Knowledge & Current Affairs (Part B of Syllabus)	10	40	
3.	Questions from General Mental Ability, Logical Reasoning & Quantitative Aptitude (Part C of Syllabus)	10	40	
4.	Punjabi (Part D of Syllabus)	10	40	
Total		120	480	

3. The revised syllabus for the ibid posts is annexed as **Annexure-A**.
4. The Procedure of Selection will remain same as mentioned in Clause 6.1 of the General Information.
5. All other conditions such as reservation of the post, age, eligibility, essential qualification, etc. of the advertisement shall remain same as mentioned in "General Information for the Candidates".

Sd/-

Secretary (Examinations)
Punjab Public Service Commission
Patiala

Dated : 24/05/2023

SYLLABUS

PART-A (SUBJECT)

INDIAN HISTORY

Archaeological sources: Exploration, Excavation, Epigraphy and Numismatics. Dating of Archaeological Sites, Literary Sources: Indigenous Literature: Primary and Secondary, Religious and Secular Literature, Myths, Legends, etc. Foreign Accounts: Greek, Chinese and Arabic

Neolithic and Chalcolithic Phase: Settlement, distribution, tools and patterns of exchange. Harappa Civilization: Origin, extent, major sites, settlement pattern, craft specialization, Town Planning, religion, society and polity, Decline of Indus Civilization, Internal and external trade.

Vedic and later Vedic periods; Political and Social Institutions, State Structure and Theories of State; Emergence of Varnas and Social Stratification, Religious and Philosophical Ideas. Introduction of Iron Technology: Megaliths of South India.

Expansion of State system: Mahajanapadas, Monarchical and Republican States, Economic and Social Developments and Emergence of Second Urbanization in 6 th century BCE. Jainism, and Buddhism: Origin, Principles, spread and decline

Rise of Magadha, Greek invasion under Alexander and its effects, Mauryan expansion, Mauryan polity, society, economy, Asoka's Dhamma and its Nature, Decline and Disintegration of the Mauryan Empire, Mauryan art and architecture, Asokan edicts: language and script

Emergence of Regional Powers: Indo-Greeks, Sungas, Satavahanas, Kushanas and Saka Ksatrapas. Sangam literature, polity and society in South India as reflected in Sangam literature.

Trade and commerce from 2nd century BCE to 3rd century CE, Trade with the Roman World, Emergence of Mahayana Buddhism, Kharavela and Jainism, Post-Mauryan art and Architecture. Gandhara, Mathura and Amaravati schools of Art.

Gupta Vakataka age: Polity and Society, Agrarian Economy, Land Grants, Land Revenue and Land Rights, Gupta Coins, Beginning of Temple Architecture, Emergence of Puranic Hinduism, Development of Sanskrit Language and Literature. Developments in Science Technology, Astronomy, Mathematics and Medicine.

Harsha and his Times: Administration and Religion. Salankayana Dynasty and Visnukundina dynasties of Deccan.

Emergence of Regional Kingdoms: Kingdoms in Deccan: Gangas, Kadambas, Western and Eastern Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, Kalyani Chalukyas, Kakatiyas, Hoysalas and Yadavas. Kingdoms in South India: Pallavas, Cholas, Pandyas, Kingdoms in Eastern India: Palas and Senas of Bengal, Varmans of Kamarupa, Bhaumakaras and Somavamsis of Odisha. Kingdoms in Western India: Maitrakas of Vallabhi and Chalukyas of Gujarat. Kingdoms in North India: Gurjara-Pratiharas, Kalachuri-Chedis, Gahadavalas and Paramaras.

Characteristics of Early Medieval India: Administration and Political Structure Legitimation of Kingship, Agrarian economy; land grants, changing production relations; graded land rights and peasantry, water resources, taxation system, coins and currency system; Trade and urbanization: patterns of trade, and urban settlements, ports and trade routes, merchandise and exchange, trade guilds; trade and colonization in

southeast Asia. Growth of Brahminical religions: Vaisnavism and Saivism; Temples; Patronage and Regional Ramification; Temple Architecture and Regional Styles. Dana, Tirtha and Bhakti, Tamil Bhakti movement - Shankara, Madhava and Ramanujacharya. Society: Varna, Jati and Proliferation of Castes, Position of women; Gender, marriage and property relations; Women in public life. Tribes as peasants and their place in Varna order. Untouchability. Education and Educational Institutions: Agraharas, Mathas and Mahaviharas as Centres of Education Suleiman Gbaznavid conquests. Alberuni's Accounts.

Source of Medieval Indian History: Archaeological, Epigraphic and Numismatic sources, Material evidences and Monuments; Chronicles; Literary sources-Persian, Sanskrit and Regional languages; Daftar Khannas: Firmans, Bahis / Pothis/ Akhbarat; Foreign Travellers Accounts-Persian and Arabic. Political Developments - The Delhi Sultanate-the Ghorids, the Turks, the Khaljis, the Tughlaqs, the Sayyids and the Lodis. Decline of Delhi Sultanate. Foundation of the Mughal Empire-Babur, Humayun and the Suris; Expansion and Consolidation from Akbar to Aurangzeb. Decline of the Mughal Empire. Later Mughals and Disintegration of the Mughal Empire. The Vijayanagara and the Bahmanis - Deccan Sultanate; Bijapur, Golkonda, Bidar, Berar and Ahmadnagar-Rise, Expansion and Disintegration; Eastern Gangas and Suryavamshi Gajapatis.

Rise of the Marathas & the foundation of Swaraj by Shivaji; its expansion under the Peshwas; Mughal - Maratha relations, Maratha Confederacy, Causes of Decline. Administration & Economy: Administration under the Sultanate, Nature of State Theocratic and Theocentric, Central, Provincial and Local Administration, Law of succession. Sher Shah's Administrative Reforms; Mughal Administration-Central, Provincial and Local: Mansabdari and Jagirdari Systems,

Administrative System in the Deccan - The Vijayanagara State & Polity, Bahamani Administrative System; Maratha Administration - Asta Pradhan. Frontier Policies under Delhi Sultanate and Mughals. Inter-State Relations during the Sultanate and the Mughals. Agricultural Production and irrigation System, Village Economy, Peasantry, Grants and Agricultural Loans, Urbanization and Demographic Structure. Industries-Cotton Textiles, Handicrafts, Agro-Based industries, Organisation, Factories & Technology. Trade and Commerce-State Policies, Internal and External Trade: European Trade, Trade Centres and Ports, Transport and Communication. Hundi (Bills of Exchange) and Insurance, State Income and Expenditure, Currency, Mint System; Famines and Peasant Revolts.

Society and Culture: Social Organisation and Social Structure. The Sufis - Their Orders, Beliefs and Practices, the leading Sufi Saints, Social Synchronization. Bhakti Movement Shaivism; Vaishnavism, Shaktism. The Saints of the Medieval Period - North and South their impact on Socio, Political and Religious Life Women Saints of Medieval India. The Sikh Movement-Guru Nanak Dev: his teachings and practices, Adi Granth; the Khalsa. Social Classification: Ruling Class, Major Religious Groups, the Ulemas, the Mercantile and Professional Classes - Rajput Society. Rural society-Petty Chieftains, Village Officials, Cultivators and Non-Cultivating Classes, Artisans. Position of Women-Zanana System Devadasi System. Development of Education, Centres of Education and Curriculum, Madarasa Education.

Medieval Indian Fine Arts -Major Schools of Painting-Mughal, Rajasthani, Pahari, Garhwali; Development of Music. Art and Architecture, Indo-Islamic Architecture, Mughal Architecture, Regional Styles. Indo-Arabic Architecture, Mughal Gardens, Maratha Forts, Shrines and Temples.

Sources of Modern Indian History: Archival Materials, Biographies and Memoirs, Newspapers, Oral Evidence, Creative Literature and Painting, Monuments, Coins. Rise of

British Power: European Traders in India in the 16th to 18th Centuries-Portuguese, Dutch, French and the British. Establishment and Expansion of British Dominion in India. British Relations with Principal Indian States- Bengal, Oudh, Hyderabad, Mysore, Carnatic and Punjab. Revolt of 1857, Causes, Nature and Impact. Administration of the Company and the Crown; Evolution of Central and Provincial Structure under East India Company.. Paramountcy, Civil Service, Judiciary, Police and the Army under the Company: British Policy and Paramountcy in the Princely States under the Crown. Local Self-Government. Constitutional Changes, 1909-1935.

Colonial Economy: Changing Composition, Volume and Direction of Trade. Expansion and Commercialization of Agriculture, Land Rights, Land Settlements, Rural Indebtedness, Landless Labour, Irrigation and Canal System. Decline of Industries- Changing Socio Economic Conditions of Artisans; De-urbanisation; Economic Drain; World Wars and Economy, British Industrial Policy. Major Modern Industries; Nature of Factory Legislation; Labour and Trade Union Movements. Monetary Policy, Banking. Currency and Exchange, Railways and Road Transport, Communications- Post & Telegraph. Growth of New Urban Centres. Famines and Epidemics during British rule and the Government Policy, Tribal and Peasant Movements. The New Education- Government Policy: Levels and Contents; English Language: Development of Science, Technology, Public Health & Medicine - Towards Modernism. Indian Renaissance-Socio-Religious Reform movements, Emergence of Middle Class; Caste Associations and Caste Mobility. Modernisation of Indian Languages and Literary Forms - Reorientation in Painting, Music and Performing Arts.

Rise of Indian Nationalism: Social and Economic basis of Nationalism. Birth of Indian National Congress; Ideologies and Programmes of the Indian National Congress, 1885-1920: Early Nationalists, Assertive Nationalists and Revolutionaries. Swadeshi and Swaraj. Gandhian Mass Movements; Subash Chandra Bose and INA; Role of Middle Class in National Movement; Women Participation in National Movement. Left Wing Politics. Depressed Class Movement. Communal Politics; Muslim League and Genesis of Pakistan. Towards Independence and Partition. India after Independence: Challenges of Partition; Integration of the Indian Princely States; Kashmir, Hyderabad & Junagarh. Dr B.R. Ambedkar and his achievements - The making of the Indian Constitution, its Features. New Education Policy. Economic Policies and the Planning process; Development, Displacement and Tribal Issues. Linguistic Reorganisation of States; Centre-State Relations.

Scope and Importance of History, Objectivity and Bias in History, Causation in History, History and its Auxiliary Sciences, History a Science, Arts or a Social Science, Significance of Regional History, Recent Trends of Indian History. Research Methodology, Hypothesis in History, Area of Proposed Research, Sources - Primary/Secondary, Original and Transit Sources, Trends in Historical Research, Recent Historical writings.

Archaeology

Definition, Aim and scope of Archaeology, History and growth of Archaeology, relationship of Archaeology with social and natural sciences Archaeological time- from prehistory to medieval age and beyond.

Techniques of Explorations and Excavations for retrieval of archaeological data. Aims and Methods of Conservation and preservation of archaeological remains, recordings and preparation of reports

Chronology and dating: indirect or relative, Absolute dating, Radio carbon dating, Typology. Stratigraphy, Potassium Argon dating, Fission track dating, Pollen dating. Thermoluminescence, Dendochronology, Pollen analysis, Varve clay analysis, Nitrogen and phosphate analysis, Florine test and Soil Analysis, Methods of objective

interpretations: Ethno- Archaeology, Experimental Archaeology. Application of new Archaeological methods in India

Geological, biological and cultural dimension of man. Geological time period: Pleistocene and Holocene Epoch Environment and climate fluctuations, Flora and fauna and main stages of human evolution, Important fossil evidences Emergence of stone tools main techniques of tools of stone age. Methods of study of prehistoric remains.

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Cultures of India: Characteristics, distribution and chronology Mesolithic remains and important sites of India Neolithic cultures Beginning of Agriculture and animal domestication, Major Neolithic cultures and important sites of india

Indian Proto-history: Meaning and scope, Interpretation of Porto-historic sources, Pre and Early Harappa cultures of north and North-west India. Harappa Culture: Origin, extent, chronology, features of urbanization, Trade, society & religion, script, art and craft. Causes of decline of Harappan culture. Devaluation of Harappa culture, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Gujrat

Chalcolithic village communities of Gujrat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. Copper using cultures of Gangetic plains. Introduction of Iron Technology: Chrono-cultural features. Characteristics of Painted grey ware, Black slipped ware and Megalithic cultures Northern Black polished ware culture: Extent Chronology, characteristics, important city sites of India.

Mauryan and Post Mauryan art and Architecture. Gandhara art, Mathura and Amaravati schools of Art. Architecture of Structural Stupas of India, Rock cut architecture: Indian monasteries and shrines

Main styles of Temples Origin and development, chief features and examples of Nagar, Vesara and Dravid styles. Main styles of Sculptural art: Mauryan, Sunga, Kushan, Gupta, Satvahana, Chalukya, Pallava, and Chola periods, Classical Indian Painting: Ajanta and Bagh Cave paintings.

Numismatics: Importance of numismatics, origin and antiquity of coinage in India. Important coins: punch marked coins, tribal coins, coins of Indo Greeks, Gupta coins. South Indian coinage: Sangam coinage, Satavahana coins, Pallava coins, Chola coins, Pandya coins, Chalukya and Rastrakuta coins, Vijaynagar coins. Techniques of manufacturing coins

Epigraphy: Importance of Epigraphy, Origin and antiquity of writing in India: Origin of Brahmi and Kharosthi scripts, Study of important inscriptions- Boghaz Koi Inscription, Ashokan Edicts, Besnagar pillar Inscription, Hathigumpā inscription of Kharvela, Junagarh Inscription, Allahabad Pillar Inscription, Aihole inscription and Gwalior inscription of Mihira Bhoja.

Act and Rules:

Indian Treasure Trove Act-1878. Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. The Antiquities and Art Treasure Act, 1972. The Punjab Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1964. The Punjab Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains rules 1965

PART-B

(a) General Knowledge & Current affairs

General Knowledge and Current affairs of National and International importance including:

- (i) Economic issues
- (ii) Polity issues
- (iii) Environment issues
- (iv) Geography
- (v) Science and Technology
- (vi) Any other current issues
- (vii) (a) History of India with special reference to Indian freedom struggle movement
(b) History of Punjab- 14th century onwards

PART-C

(a) General Mental Ability, Logical Reasoning & Quantitative Aptitude.

- (i) Logical reasoning, analytical and mental ability, etc.
- (ii) Basic numerical skills, numbers, magnitudes, percentage, numerical relation appreciation, etc.
- (iii) Data analysis, Graphic presentation charts, tables, spreadsheets, etc.

PART-D (PUNJABI)

1. ਬਹੁਅਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ, ਵਿਰੋਧਾਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ, ਸਮਾਨਾਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਅਤੇ ਬਹੁਤੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਇੱਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ।
2. ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਅਖਾਣ ਅਤੇ ਮੁਹਾਵਰੇ।
3. ਸ਼ੁੱਧ ਅਸ਼ੁੱਧ, ਸ਼ਬਦਜੋੜ।
4. ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੇ ਭੇਦ।
5. ਅਗੇਤਰ/ਪਿਛੇਤਰ।
6. ਲਿੰਗ ਅਤੇ ਵਚਨ ਬਦਲੋ।
7. ਵਿਸ਼ਰਾਮ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ।
8. ਵਿਆਕਰਨ।
9. ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਵਾਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ੁੱਧ ਰੂਪ।
10. ਅੰਕਾਂ, ਮਹੀਨੇ, ਦਿਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਸ਼ੁੱਧ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਰੂਪ।
11. ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ।
12. ਸ਼ਬਦ ਬੋਧ।
13. ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਨਾਲ ਸਬੰਧਤ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ।
14. ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਮੇਲੇ, ਤਿਉਹਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਨਾਲ ਸਬੰਧਤ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ।
15. ਅਣਡਿੱਠੇ ਪੈਰੇ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ।