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CIVIL SERVICES



JHARKHAND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION



PRELIMS & MAINS SYLLABUS

Complete Syllabus Booklet

Prelims and Mains Examination



PRELIMS

- General Studies-I
- General Studies-II /
Jharkhand Specific Topics



MAINS

All Papers Included



JPSC EXAM PATTERN

Jharkhand Public Service Commission Combined Civil Services Examination

Preliminary Examination | Main Examination | Personality Test

1. Preliminary Examination

The Prelims act as a screening test. Marks from this stage are not counted toward the final merit list.

 **Duration:** 2 hours per paper

 **Negative Marking:** No negative marking

Paper	Subject	Questions	Marks
Paper I	General Studies (History, Polity, Economy, Science, etc.)	100	200
Paper II	General Knowledge specific to Jharkhand	100	200

Both papers are objective type and set in Hindi and English.

2. Main Examination (Written)

Candidates who qualify the Prelims appear for the descriptive Mains examination.

There are 6 compulsory papers and no optional subjects.

Paper	Subject	Duration	Marks
Paper I	General Hindi & General English (Qualifying only)	3 hours	100
Paper II	Language & Literature	3 hours	150
Paper III	Social Sciences (History & Geography)	3 hours	200
Paper IV	Indian Constitution, Polity, Public Administration & Good Governance	3 hours	200
Paper V	Indian Economy, Globalization & Sustainable Development	3 hours	200
Paper VI	General Science, Environment & Technology	3 hours	200

Qualifying Rule

Paper I is qualifying in nature. Candidates must secure at least 30 marks out of 100 to pass; these marks are not added to the final merit list.

Merit-Counting Mains Marks

950 marks
(Papers II to VI only)

Total written papers carry 1050 marks, but final merit counts only 950 marks from Mains because Paper I is qualifying.

3. Personality Test (Interview)

Candidates who successfully clear the Main Examination are called for the interview round.

Marks: 100

4. Final Selection

Final Merit = Mains (950 marks) + Interview (100 marks) = 1050 marks

Final selection is based on the combined marks secured in the merit-counting Mains papers and the Personality Test.



PRELIMS SYLLABUS 2024-2025

General Studies-I and General Studies-II

Paper	Total Marks	Duration	Questions	Nature
Paper-I: General Studies-I	200	2 Hours	100	Objective / MCQ
Paper-II: Jharkhand Specific Topics	200	2 Hours	100	Objective / MCQ

Both papers are objective type and set in Hindi and English.

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PAPER-I: GENERAL STUDIES-I

(A) History of India: 15 Questions

- Ancient India: 5 questions
- Medieval India: 5 questions
- Modern India: 5 questions

(B) Geography of India: 10 Questions

- General Geography: 3 questions
- Physical Geography: 3 questions
- Economic Geography: 2 questions
- Social & Demographic Geography: 2 questions

(C) Indian Polity and Governance: 10 Questions

- Constitution of India: 4 questions
- Public Administration and Good Governance: 4 questions
- Decentralization (Panchayats & Municipalities): 2 questions

(D) Economic and Sustainable Development: 10 Questions

- Basic Features of Indian Economy: 4 questions
- Sustainable Development and Economic Issues: 4 questions
- Economic Reforms and Globalization: 2 questions

(E) Science & Technology: 15 Questions

- General Science: 6 questions
- Agriculture & Technology Development: 6 questions
- Information & Communication Technology: 3 questions

(F) Jharkhand Specific Questions: 10 Questions

- This section focuses on Jharkhand's history, society, culture, and heritage.

(G) National & International Current Events: 15 Questions

- Covers important events happening at national and international levels.

(H) General Miscellaneous Questions: 15 Questions

- Human Rights
- Environmental Protection, Bio-diversity & Climate Change
- Urbanization
- Sports
- Disaster Management
- Poverty and Unemployment



- Awards
- United Nations and International Agencies

PAPER-II: JHARKHAND SPECIFIC TOPICS

(A) History of Jharkhand: 8 Questions, 16 Marks

- Munda Administration
- Nagamashi Administration
- Padha Panchayat Administration
- Manjhi Paragana Administration
- Munda Manki Administration
- Dhoklo Administration
- Community Panchayat Administration

(B) Jharkhand Movement: 7 Questions, 14 Marks

- Sadan of Jharkhand
- Tribes of Jharkhand
- Freedom Fighters of Jharkhand
- Significance of Jharkhand
- Jharkhand Movement and State Organizations

(C) Specific Identities of Jharkhand: 5 Questions, 10 Marks

- Social Scenario
- Cultural Scenario
- Political Scenario
- Economic Scenario
- Religious Specific Identities

(D) Folklore/Folk Literature, Dance, Musical Instruments, Tourist Places, Tribal Culture of Jharkhand: 5 Questions, 10 Marks

- Folklore/Folk Literature
- Traditional Arts and Folk Dances
- Musical Instruments
- Tourist Places (Natural, Archaeological, Religious, and Modern)
- Scheduled Castes and Tribes and Their Specialties

(E) Literature and Authors of Jharkhand: 5 Questions, 10 Marks

(F) Important Educational Institutions of Jharkhand: 3 Questions, 6 Marks



(G) Sports of Jharkhand: 5 Questions, 10 Marks

(H) Jharkhand Land-Related Laws/Acts: 17 Questions, 34 Marks

- Chhota Nagpur Tenancy (C.N.T.) Act (12 Questions, 24 Marks)
- Santhal Pargana Tenancy (S.P.T.) Act (5 Questions, 10 Marks)
- Other State-Specific Acts

(I) History of Economic Development (Post-1947), Geography of Jharkhand (Forests, Rivers, Hills, Mines, and Minerals): 10 Questions, 20 Marks

(J) Industrial Policies of Jharkhand, Displacement and Rehabilitation Policies: 6 Questions, 12 Marks

(K) Important Industries: Their Names, Locations, and Industrial Development: 5 Questions, 10 Marks

(L) Important Schemes and Sub-Schemes: 5 Questions, 10 Marks

(M) Forest Management and Wildlife Protection: 5 Questions, 10 Marks

(N) Climatic Facts, Climate Change, Mitigation, and Adaptation of Jharkhand: 7 Questions, 14 Marks

(O) Disaster Management in Jharkhand: 5 Questions, 10 Marks

(P) Trivia and Current Affairs of Jharkhand: 7 Questions, 14 Marks



Question Distribution Summary

Paper-I: General Studies-I

Code	Area	Questions
A	History of India	15 Questions
B	Geography of India	10 Questions
C	Indian Polity and Governance	10 Questions
D	Economic and Sustainable Development	10 Questions
E	Science & Technology	15 Questions
F	Jharkhand Specific Questions	10 Questions
G	National & International Current Events	15 Questions
H	General Miscellaneous Questions	15 Questions

Paper-II: Jharkhand Specific Topics

Code	Area	Questions / Marks
A	History of Jharkhand	8 Questions, 16 Marks
B	Jharkhand Movement	7 Questions, 14 Marks
C	Specific Identities of Jharkhand	5 Questions, 10 Marks
D	Folklore/Folk Literature, Dance, Musical Instruments, Tourist Places, Tribal Culture of Jharkhand	5 Questions, 10 Marks
E	Literature and Authors of Jharkhand	5 Questions, 10 Marks
F	Important Educational Institutions of Jharkhand	3 Questions, 6 Marks
G	Sports of Jharkhand	5 Questions, 10 Marks
H	Jharkhand Land-Related Laws/Acts	17 Questions, 34 Marks
I	History of Economic Development (Post-1947), Geography of Jharkhand (Forests, Rivers, Hills, Mines, and Minerals)	10 Questions, 20 Marks
J	Industrial Policies of Jharkhand, Displacement and Rehabilitation Policies	6 Questions, 12 Marks
K	Important Industries: Their Names, Locations, and Industrial Development	5 Questions, 10 Marks
L	Important Schemes and Sub-Schemes	5 Questions, 10 Marks
M	Forest Management and Wildlife Protection	5 Questions, 10 Marks
N	Climatic Facts, Climate Change, Mitigation, and Adaptation of Jharkhand	7 Questions, 14 Marks
O	Disaster Management in Jharkhand	5 Questions, 10 Marks
P	Trivia and Current Affairs of Jharkhand	7 Questions, 14 Marks

JPSC CCE MAINS SYLLABUS

Paper	Subject	Marks	Duration	Nature / Structure
Paper-I	General Hindi & General English	100	3 Hours	Qualifying
Paper-II	Language & Literature	150	3 Hours	Merit counted
Paper-III	Social Sciences: History and Geography	200	3 Hours	History – 100 Marks; Geography – 100 Marks
Paper-IV	Indian Constitution & Polity, Public Administration & Good Governance	200	3 Hours	Indian Constitution and Polity; Public Administration & Good Governance
Paper-V	Indian Economy, Globalization and Sustainable Development	200	3 Hours	Group A, Group B, Group C and Group D
Paper-VI	General Science, Environment & Technology Development	200	3 Hours	Group A, Group B, Group C, Group D and Group E



PAPER-I

General Hindi & General English | Qualifying Paper | 100 Marks

The candidate must secure at least 30 marks out of 100 to qualify.

Particular	Details
Total Marks	100 Marks
General Hindi	50 Marks
General English	50 Marks
Duration	3 Hours
Standard	Matriculation / Class 10 Level
Nature	Qualifying only
Minimum Qualifying Marks	30 marks out of 100

PAPER-I MARKS ALLOCATION

Section A: General Hindi - 50 Marks

Topic	Expected Coverage	Marks
निबंध	Essay writing on a general topic; clear structure, correct expression and relevance.	15
व्याकरण	Grammar-based usage and correction; शब्द, वाक्य, काल, वचन, लिंग, कारक, समास, संधि, मुहावरे etc. as per matriculation level.	15
वाक्य विन्यास	Sentence structure, sentence correction, construction and comprehension-based expression.	10
संक्षेपण	Precis writing: compression of given passage while retaining the central idea.	10

Section B: General English - 50 Marks

Topic	Expected Coverage	Marks
Essay	Essay writing of approximately 400 words with introduction, body and conclusion.	15
Grammar	Parts of speech, tenses, vocabulary and basic usage at matriculation level.	15
Sentence Construction / Comprehension	Sentence formation, correction, arrangement and comprehension-based questions.	10
Precis	Shortening a passage without losing the main idea, tone and logical order.	10



How to Handle Paper-1

Area	What students must remember
Qualifying nature	Do not ignore this paper. Failure to secure qualifying marks may eliminate the candidate even if performance in other papers is strong.
Time use	Attempt the scoring grammar and precis components with accuracy before finalizing the essay.
Essay	Keep language simple, structured and error-free. Avoid unnecessary ornamental language.
Precis	Do not add personal opinion. Preserve the core idea and logical sequence.

PAPER-I ANSWER WRITING FORMAT

Component	Practical Format
Essay	Title -> short introduction -> 3 to 5 well-arranged body paragraphs -> balanced conclusion. Maintain simple language and avoid grammatical errors.
Grammar	Attempt direct grammar questions first. Do not overthink; apply rule-based correction.
Sentence Construction	Check subject-verb agreement, tense consistency, word order and punctuation.
Comprehension	Read the question first, then locate the relevant line or idea in the passage.
Precis	Identify central idea -> remove examples/repetition -> write one connected paragraph -> do not add new opinion.

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PAPER-II

Nature of the Paper

Paper-II is a descriptive paper based on Language and Literature. Candidates have to choose one language and literature paper from the options prescribed by JPSC. Marks obtained in this paper are counted for preparation of the final merit / gradation list.

Particular	Details
Paper	Paper-II
Subject	Language & Literature
Total Marks	150 Marks
Duration	3 Hours
Choice	Candidate has to opt for one language and literature paper
Merit Status	Marks counted for final merit / gradation list



List of Language Papers

No.	Language & Literature Option
i	Oriya Language & Literature
ii	Bangali Language & Literature
iii	Urdu Language & Literature
iv	Sanskrit Language & Literature
v	English Language & Literature
vi	Hindi Language & Literature
vii	Santhali Language & Literature
viii	Panchpargania Language & Literature
ix	Nagpuri Language & Literature
x	Mundari Language & Literature
xi	Kurux Language & Literature
xii	Kurmali Language & Literature
xiii	Khortha Language & Literature
xiv	Khadia Language & Literature
xv	Ho Language & Literature

PAPER-II Pattern (Nature of the Paper)

Section A: Language History, Grammar and Linguistic Development

Theme	Coverage
Origin and Evolution	Birth, historical background and development phases of the chosen language.
Historical Background	Major milestones in the growth of the language and its literary tradition.
Dialects and Varieties	Major regional dialects, varieties and their relationship with the standard form.
Grammar	Parts of speech, syntax, noun formation, gender, number, voice, sentence structure and usage.
Phonetics	Sound system, pronunciation, vowels, consonants and key linguistic features.
Script	Characteristics, evolution and standardization of the script used for the selected language.
Jharkhand Context	Presence, development, cultural role and usage of the selected language in Jharkhand.

Section B: Literature - Prose, Poetry, Drama and Folk Literature

Theme	Coverage
History of Literature	Chronological development of literature in the selected language.



Literary Periods	Important periods, movements, trends and schools of literature.
Poetry	Major poets, poems, themes, style, imagery, symbolism and criticism.
Prose	Essays, stories, novels, criticism and other prose forms.
Drama	Important plays, dramatists, theatrical traditions and dramatic techniques.
Folk Literature	Folk songs, folk tales, oral traditions, tribal literature and regional literary expressions.
Major Authors and Texts	Important writers and prescribed texts according to the chosen language.



PAPER - III: SOCIAL SCIENCES (History and Geography)

Total Marks: 200

Question Paper Pattern

- The question paper of Social Sciences shall have two distinct sections; one of History and the other one of Geography; each of 100 marks.
- The candidates will be required to answer one compulsory and two optional questions from each section i.e. six questions in all.
- The compulsory question of each section, covering the entire syllabus of the concerned section, shall have ten objective type questions, each of two marks (10×2 = 20 marks). In addition, there shall be four optional questions in each section of History and Geography.
- Since there are four distinct sub-sections, both in History and Geography, one question will be drawn from each sub-section as to make a total of four optional questions in each of the two distinct sections of History and Geography; of which candidates will be required to answer only two questions; each of 40 marks.
- The optional questions shall be answered in the traditional, descriptive style, requiring long-answers.

Section (A) - History: 100 Marks

Part	Sub-section	No.	Syllabus
A	Ancient Period	(i)	The Indus Valley Civilization: Origin, antiquity, extent, authorship and main features.
		(ii)	Origin of the Aryans.
		(iii)	Antiquity and stratification of the Vedic Literature; Society, economy and religion during Early (Rig - Vedic) period.
		(iv)	The Lichchavis and their republican constitution.
		(v)	The Rise of the Magadhan empire.
		(vi)	The Mauryas: Extent of empire, Kalinga War and its impact; Asoka's Dhamma, Foreign Policy, Development of Art & Architecture during the Mauryan period.
		(vii)	The Kushanas: Kanishka: Extent of empire, His religious policy: Development of Art, Architecture and Letters during the Kushana period.
		(viii)	The Guptas: Extent of empire; development of language and literature, art & architecture during the Gupta period.
		(ix)	Harsha-Vardhan: The last great Hindu ruler of Northern India; cultural achievements during his period.
		(x)	The Cholas: Maritime activities in South-east Asian countries, Chola administration, art & architecture.
		(xi)	Cultural Achievements of the Pallavas.
B	Medieval Period	(xii)	The Arab Invasion of India.
		(xiii)	The Ghaznavid Invasion of India.
		(xiv)	The Delhi Sultanate: Market and Military Reforms of Allauddin Khilji; Utopian policies of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq.
		(xv)	The Mongol invasion of India.
		(xvi)	Religious Movements: (a) Sufism. (b) Bhakti Movement.
		(xvii)	Dawn of a New-Islamic culture: Indo - Islamic architecture; Development of Urdu and Hindi languages.
		(xviii)	The Mughals: First Battle of Panipat; Achievements of Sher Shah Suri, Consolidation of Mughal

			empire; Establishment of Jagirdari and Mansabdari systems under Akbar, Akbar's Religious and Rajput policies, Aurangzeb's Religious and Rajput policies, Mughal Architecture and Painting. Economic Condition during Mughal period.
		(xix)	The Rise of the Marathas: Achievements of Shivaji, Northward expansion of the Maratha's and their downfall.
C	Modern Period	(xx)	Beginning of European settlements: Formation and growth of East India Company: Consolidation of British power in India: Battles of Plassey and Buxar; Control over Mysore; Subsidiary Alliance; Doctrine of Lapse; Doctrine of Escheat.
		(xxi)	Resistance to Colonial Rule: Peasant; Tribal and Cultural Renaissance; Revolt of 1857.
		(xxii)	Social Reforms Movements in Hindu Community: Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj, Ram Krishna Mission, Prarthana Samaj and Theosophical Society of India.
		(xxiii)	Social Reforms Movements in Muslim Community: Wahabi Movement & Aligarh Movement.
		(xxiv)	Struggle for Raising Women's status: Abolition of Sati System, Widow Marriage Act, Consent Bill, Stress on Female Education.
		(xxv)	Land Revenue Administration under the British rule: Permanent Settlement; Ryotwari & Mahalwari Systems.
		(xxvi)	Rise of Nationalism in India in the 19th century: Formation of Indian National Congress: Moderates and Extremists: Swadeshi Movement, Home Rule League Movement: Khilafat Movement.
		(xxvii)	Mahatma Gandhi and Mass politics: Non-Co-operation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, Quit India Movement.
		(xxviii)	The partition of India and its consequences.
		(xxix)	India After Independence: Integration of Princely states in Indian Union; Linguistic Reorganization of States; Non-aligned policy under Nehru and Indira Gandhi, Liberation of Bangladesh.
D	History of Jharkhand	(xxx)	Adi-dharma i.e. Sarna cult of Jharkhand tribals.
		(xxxi)	Concept of Sadan and emergence of Nagpuria language.
		(xxxii)	Tribal Revolts in Jharkhand and Nationalist struggle.
		(xxxiii)	Birsa Movement.
		(xxxiv)	Tana Bhagat Movement, and
		(xxxv)	Freedom Movement in Jharkhand.

Section (B) - Geography: 100 Marks

Part	Sub-section	No.	Syllabus
A	Physical Geography (General Principles)	(i)	Origin and evolution of earth, interior of earth, Wegner's Continental Drift Theory: Plate tectonics, Volcanoes, Earthquakes and Tsunamis.
		(ii)	Major types of rocks and their characteristics, evolution and characteristics of landforms in the Fluvial, Glacial, Arid and Karst regions.
		(iii)	Geomorphic processes; Weathering, mass wasting, erosion and deposition, soil formation, Landscape cycles, ideas of Davis and Penck.
		(iv)	Composition, Structure and Stratification of the atmosphere.
		(v)	Insolation, heat budget of the earth.
		(vi)	Horizontal and vertical distribution of temperature, inversion of temperature.
		(vii)	Air masses and fronts, Tropical and temperate cyclones.
		(viii)	Evaporation and Condensation: dew, frost, fog, mist and cloud, rainfall types.

		(ix)	Classification of climates, (Koppen and Thornthwaite), Greenhouse effect, global warming and climatic changes.
		(x)	Hydrological cycle, distribution of temperature and salinities in the oceans and seas, waves, tides and Currents, ocean floor relief features.
B	Physical and Human Geography of India	(xi)	Structure, relief and physiographic divisions, Drainage Systems: Himalayan and the Peninsular.
		(xii)	Indian monsoon, mechanism, onset and retreat, climatic types (Koppen and Trewartha). Green Revolution and its impact on major crops of India. Food scarcity.
		(xiii)	Natural Vegetation-Forest types and distribution, wild life, conservation, biosphere reserves.
		(xiv)	Major types of Soils. (ICAR classification) and their distribution. Soil degradation and conservation.
		(xv)	Natural Hazards: Floods, Droughts, Cyclones, Landslides.
		(xvi)	Population growth, distribution and density.
		(xvii)	Age: Sex, ratio, rural-urban composition.
		(xviii)	Population, environment and development.
		(xix)	Types of Settlements: rural and urban, Urban morphology: functional classification of Urban settlements, Problems of human settlement in India.
C	Natural Resources of India: Development and Utilization	(xx)	Land Resources: General land use, agricultural land use, geographical condition and distribution of major crops, like, Rice, Wheat, Cotton, Jute, Sugarcane, Rubber, Tea and Coffee.
		(xxi)	Water Resources: Availability and utilization for industrial and other purposes, irrigation, scarcity of water, methods of conservation-rain water harvesting and watershed management, ground water management.
		(xxii)	Minerals and Energy Resources: Distribution and utility of (a) metallic minerals (iron ore, copper, bauxite, magnesite) (b) non metallic and conventional minerals (coal, petroleum and natural gas) (c) hydro electricity and non conventional sources of energy (Solar, Wind, bio-gas) (d) energy sources, their distribution and conservation.
		(xxiii)	Development of Industries: Types of Industries; factors of industrial location, distribution and changing pattern of selected industries (Iron and steel, cotton textile, sugar and petrochemicals); Weber's theory of industrial location-its relevance in the modern world.
		(xxiv)	Transport, Communication and International Trade: (a) Roads, railways and water ways. (b) Bases of International trade, changing pattern of India's foreign trade.
D	Geography of Jharkhand and Utilization of its Resources	(xxv)	Geological history, landforms, drainage, climate, soil types and forests; agriculture and irrigation, Damodar & Subarna rekha valley projects: mineral resources of Jharkhand, their extraction and utilization.
		(xxvi)	Population: Growth, distribution, density; Tribal population and their distribution. Problems of Tribes and Tribal development Plans; their customs, rituals, festivals etc.
		(xxvii)	Industrial and urban development, Major Industries-Iron, Steel and Cement; Cottage Industries.
		(xxviii)	Pattern of urban settlement and Pollution Problems.

Note :- The paper would comprise of 40% questions related to the State of Jharkhand.

PAPER-IV: INDIAN CONSTITUTION & POLITY, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & GOOD GOVERNANCE

Total Marks: 200

Question Paper Pattern

- The question paper of the Indian Constitution, Polity and Public Administration shall consist of two distinct sections i.e. one on Indian Constitution and Polity, and the other one on Public Administration & Good Governance, each of 100 marks.
- The Candidates will be required to answer one compulsory and two optional questions from each section.
- The compulsory question of each section, covering the entire syllabus of the concerned section shall have ten objective type of questions, each of two marks (10x2=20).
- In addition, there shall be four optional questions in each section, of which candidates will be required to answer only two questions, each of 40 marks.
- The optional questions shall be answered in the traditional, descriptive form; requiring long answers.

Section	Area	No.	Syllabus
A	Indian Constitution and Polity	(i)	Preamble of the Indian Constitution (Secular, Democratic and Socialist)-Philosophy behind it.
		(ii)	Salient features of the Indian Constitution; Concept of Public Interest Litigation; Basic structure of the Indian Constitution.
		(iii)	Fundamental Rights & Duties.
		(iv)	Directive Principles of the State Policy.
		(v)(a)	Union Government - Union Executive: Powers and functions of President, Vice President, Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers; Functioning under a Coalition Government.
		(v)(b)	Union Government - Union Legislature: Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha: Organization and Functions; Law making process; Parliamentary Committees; Parliament's control over Executive; Privileges and immunities of Parliament and its Members.
		(v)(c)	Union Government - Union Judiciary: The Supreme Court: Its role and powers; Principles of Natural Justice & Rule of Law; Judicial Review and Judicial Activism.
		(vi)(a)	State Government - State Executive: Powers and functions of Governor, Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers.
		(vi)(b)	State Government - State Legislature: Organization, Powers and functions, with special reference to Jharkhand.
		(vi)(c)	State Government - State Judiciary: High Court: Organization, Powers and functions; Subordinate Judiciary.
		(vi)(d)	State Government - The Panchayats and the Municipalities: Constitution, powers, functions and responsibilities with special reference to 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments.
		(vii)	Centre-State Relationship: Administrative, Legislative and Financial.
		(viii)	Provisions relating to Administration of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribal Areas.
		(ix)	Special provisions relating to reservation of seats for S.C. and S.T. in Legislature, Services etc.
		(x)	Emergency Provisions of the Constitution.
		(xi)	Comptroller & Auditor-General of India (CAG).

		(xii)	Election Commission of India.
		(xiii)	Political Parties and Pressure Groups.
B	Public Administration & Good Governance	(xiv)	Public Administration: Introduction, meaning, scope and significance.
		(xv)	Public and Private Administration.
		(xvi)	Union Administration: Central Secretariat, Cabinet Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office, Planning Commission, Finance Commission.
		(xvii)	State Administration: State Secretariat, Chief Secretary, Chief Minister's Office.
		(xviii)	District Administration: Origin and development of the office of the District Magistrate and Collector; Changing Role of the District Collector; Impact of the separation of Judiciary on District Administration.
		(xix)	Personnel Administration: Recruitment of Civil Services: Union Public Service Commission and the State Public Service Commission; Training of Civil Servants; Leadership and its qualities; Employee's morale and productivity.
		(xx)	Delegation, Centralization and de-centralization of authority.
		(xxi)	Bureaucracy: Origin; its merits and demerits; Role of Bureaucracy in Policy formulation and its implementation. Nexus between Bureaucracy and Political Executive; Generalist versus Specialist.
		(xxii)	Development Administration.
		(xxiii)	Disaster Management: Causes, Meaning and Classification of Disaster; Disaster Mitigation: Immediate and long-term measures.
		(xxiv)	Good Governance: Meaning and concept of Good and Responsive Governance; Main features of Good Governance: Accountability, Transparency, Honesty and Quick Delivery; Role of Civil Society and Peoples Participation in Good Governance. Grievance Redressal Mechanism: Lokpal, Lokayukta, Central Vigilance Commissioner: Citizens Charter: Object, Machinery and Measures provided in (i) Right to Service Act; (ii) Right to Information Act; (iii) Right to Education Act; (iv) The Consumer Protection Act; (v) Domestic Violence Against Women (Prevention) Act; (vi) Old Age Act.
		(xxv)	Human Rights: Concept and Meaning: Universal Declaration of Human Rights; National Human Rights Commission; State Human Rights Commission; Human Rights and Social issues: Human Rights and Terrorism.

PAPER-V: INDIAN ECONOMY, GLOBALIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Total Marks: 200

Question Paper Pattern

- The question paper on Indian Economy, Globalization and Sustainable Development shall consist of five sections. Section - I shall be compulsory.
- This section shall contain twenty objective questions each of two marks (20x2=40 marks).
- The twenty objective questions of this section shall be drawn from the entire syllabus of the paper, of which 6 questions will be drawn from Group A, 6 from Group B, 4 from Group C and 4 from Group D of the syllabus.
- Section II, III, IV & V of the question paper shall have two optional questions each; drawn respectively from Groups A, B, C & D of the syllabus, of which the candidates will be required to answer one question from each group, each question carrying 40 marks.
- Thus, altogether the candidates will be required to answer one objective type compulsory question, carrying 40 marks, and 4 optional questions, each carrying 40 marks.
- The optional questions shall be answered in the traditional, descriptive form; requiring long answers.

Group	Area	No.	Syllabus
A	Basic Features of Indian Economy	(i)	National Income: Elementary concepts of national income and methods of its calculation e.g. GDP, GNP, NDP, NNP, GSDP, NSDP, DDP at constant and current prices, at factor cost etc.
		(ii)	Inflation: Concept, control of Inflation: monetary, fiscal and direct measures.
		(iii)	Demographic features: Work force composition, demographic dividend with special reference to census of 2011; National Population Policy.
		(iv)	Agriculture and Rural Economy: Importance of agriculture in national economy: agricultural growth in India-production & productivity: causes of low productivity and measures taken by government to improve agricultural production; Green Revolution, and Rainbow revolution; WTO and agriculture, Marketing and pricing of agricultural inputs and outputs.
		(v)	Industrial Economy: Policy Initiative & charges.
		(vi)	Public Finance: Nature, importance and scope of public finance; Public Revenue-Principles and types of taxation; direct, indirect, progressive and proportional, concept of VAT.
		(vii)	Public Expenditure: Theories of public expenditure: causes of growth of public expenditure and its impact on economy; internal and external borrowings.
		(viii)	Budget: Principles of budgeting; types of budgeting - Performance based, Zero-based; FRMD.
		(ix)	Fiscal Policy: Concept and role of fiscal policy in achieving employment, stability and economic development.
		(x)	Centre-State fiscal relationship, role of Finance Commission; Financial aspects of 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments.
		(xi)	Structure of Indian monetary and banking system in India.
		(A)	Composition and direction of India's trade; Balance of payment problem.

B	Sustainable Development. Economic Issues and Indian Development Strategy	(xii)	Meaning and Measurement of Economic Development: Characteristics of Under Development.
		(xiii)	Indicators of development: HDI, GDI, GEM: India's HDI progress.
		(xiv)	Role of Foreign capital & technology in growth of economy.
		(xv)	Sustainable development: concept and indicators of sustainable development; economic, social and environmental sustainability; concept of Green GDP; Strategy and policy for sustainable development in India.
		(xvi)	Meaning of inclusive growth and development policy and strategy during 11th and 12th Five Year Plans.
		(xvii)	Development status and issues pertaining to socially and economically marginalised sections, like STs, SCs, religious minorities, backward castes and women; schemes launched for their development by Central/State Governments, including TSP, SCSP and minorities.
		(xviii)	Poverty and Un-employment: Measurements and trends; identification of BPL families, HPI, Multi Dimensional Indian poverty index.
		(xix)	Food and Nutritional Security: Trends in Food production and consumption in India; Problems and issues of storage, procurement, distribution, import and export; Government policies, schemes and programmes such as, PDS, ICDS and Mid-day Meal etc.
		(xx)	Governmental policies for food and nutritional security.
		(xxi)	Planning Strategy: Objectives and strategy of Indian Five Year Plans: Functions and Role of NDC, Planning Commission.
		(xxii)	Decentralized Planning: Meaning and importance; PRIS and decentralised planning: major initiatives in India.
C	Economic Reforms, Nature and Impact on Indian Economy	(xxiii)	New economic Reforms-Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization, rationale and need for reforms, International financial institutions IMF, World Bank, WTO, their role and impact on Indian economy.
		(xxiv)	Financial and Banking sector reforms, economic reforms and rural banking impact on rural credit: sources and problems of rural credit, institutional credit, SHG, micro finance, NABARD, RRBs, Scheduled Commercial Banks, rural co-operatives, financial inclusion.
		(xxv)	Globalization of Indian economy: its positive and negative impacts on different sectors, issues of FDI and FII in India.
		(xxvi)	Agricultural sector reforms and its impact on growth; issues of subsidies and public investment on agriculture, reforms and agrarian crisis.
		(xxvii)	Industrial development and Economic reforms in India: Major changes in Industrial policy, its impact on Industrial growth and problems of SMEs; role of Public Sector enterprises in India's Industrialization in post reforms period; Disinvestment and Privatisation of Public Enterprises.
D	Economy of Jharkhand: Features. Issues, Challenges and Strategies	(xxviii)	Economic growth and structure of Jharkhand's economy, sectoral composition, growth in SDP and per capita NSDP in last decade. Agricultural and Industrial growth in Jharkhand.
		(xxix)	Demographic features of Jharkhand: population growth, sex ratio, density, literacy, composition of work force, rural-urban composition etc. with special reference to Census 2001 and 2011, inter district variations.
		(xxx)	Status of poverty, unemployment, food security, malnutrition, education and health indicators in Jharkhand, major initiatives, Issues of agricultural and rural development, major programs and schemes; poverty alleviation programs; PURA, Bharat Nirman, MGNREGA, PMGSY, SGSY, IAY, NRLM etc., Food security schemes.
		(xxxi)	Land, forest and environmental issues in Jharkhand: land reforms and agrarian relations, tribal land alienation, development induced displacement of people; its impacts and policy initiatives. Forest issues and implementation of FRA. Environmental degradation and State policy to deal with to it.



		(xxxii)	Five year plans in Jharkhand strategy and achievement in X and XIth plan, TSP and SCSP, Public finance trends in Jharkhand, Industrial policy in Jharkhand and industrial development.
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PAPER-VI: GENERAL SCIENCE, ENVIRONMENT & TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

Total Marks: 200

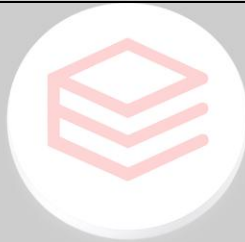
Question Paper Pattern

- The question paper of General Science, Environment & Technology Development shall have six sections. Section - I, shall have 20 objective type of questions, each of 2 marks (20 x 2 =40 marks).
- Questions for this section will be drawn at the rate of four questions from each of the five Groups of the syllabus.
- Sections II, III, IV, V and VI of the question paper shall have two optional questions each, drawn respectively from Groups A, B, C, D and E of the syllabus; of which candidates will be required to answer only one question from each group, each question carrying 32 marks.
- Optional questions shall be answered in the traditional manner, requiring descriptive answers, not exceeding 500 to 600 words.
- Thus, altogether candidates will be required to answer one objective type compulsory question (40 marks) and five descriptive type optional questions (5 x 32= 160 marks).

Group	Area	No.	Syllabus
A	Physical Science	(I)	System of Units: MKS, CGS and SI.
		(II)	Definition of speed, velocity, gravity, mass, weight, force, impact, work, power and energy.
		(III)	Solar system, relative position of Earth with respect to Sun and other planets, movement of earth and moon in solar system, lunar and solar eclipses.
		(IV)	Concept and Nature of sound, Wave length and frequency, Infrasonic and Ultrasonic sounds. Sources of Infrasonic sound in nature, Ultrasonic sound characteristics and some applications.
B	Life Science	(i)	The living world, Cell-Structure and its functions, Diversity of organism.
		(ii)	Bio molecules - structure and function of carbohydrates, proteins and fats, Vitamins and deficiency diseases, Enzymes, Hormones - Plant hormones and growth regulation, Animal hormones and their functions.
		(iii)	Cell reproduction - Cell cycle, Mitosis and Meiosis.
		(iv)	Mendelian Inheritance - Monohybrid and Dihybrid cross, Sex linked Inheritance, Sex Determination, DNA Structure & Function, DNA Replication, Protein Synthesis, Gene Regulation, Molecular basis of differentiation.
		(v)	Theories of Evolution of Life on earth, including Human Evolution.
C	Agriculture Science	(i)	Different agro-climatic zones of Jharkhand, rain fall pattern and known abiotic stresses in each zone.
		(ii)	Rain fed agriculture: Conventional food and horticultural crops of the state. Need for diversification of crops for food as well as nutritional security in the wake of climate change: Rain water harvesting and its role in improving agriculture output in Jharkhand: Fish farming.
		(iii)	Soil fertility status of Jharkhand. Application of Vermicompost and Farm Yard Manure



			(FYM) for improving soil health. Nitrogen fixing bacteria; their applications and Concept of Organic farming.
		(iv)	Concept of Agro-forestry. Waste lands and means to reclaim them. Government schemes for the benefit of the farmers of the state.
D	Environmental Science		Concept of Ecosystem, Structure and Function of Ecosystem, Natural resources-Renewable and Non renewable resources, Environmental Conservation in-situ and ex-situ conservation, Pollution - Air, Water, Sound and Soil, Solid Waste Management; Biodiversity: concept, hotspots, threats to biodiversity: Global Environmental Issues: Climate change, Global warming, Ozone layer depletion, Acid rain, Desertification, Environmental Laws-The Environment (Protection) Act, The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, Forest Conservation Act.
E	Science & Technology Development		National Policy on Science and Technology: Energy demand of the country: Conventional and Non-conventional sources of energy: Nuclear Energy: its merits and demerits: Trends in Nuclear Policy, NPT and CTBT. Space Technology-Indian space programmes, Application of Satellites for different purposes; Indian missile programme; Remote sensing: GIS and its application in weather forecasting, disaster warning mapping of water, soil, and mineral Resources etc.; Use of Biotechnology in agriculture, animal breeding, pharmaceuticals, food technology, and environmental conservation: Possible adverse effects of biotechnological interventions; Information technology: Computers and its application in data processing, data programmes, Cybercrime and cyber laws.
			National Health Policy: national programmes for prevention and control of Malaria, Leprosy, T.B., Cancer, Aids, Blindness etc.



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JPSC PRELIMS MCQ SOLVING TRICKS

Tricks, Techniques, Elimination Methods

1. The 4-Pass Exam Hall Strategy

Why 4 passes?

Most students lose marks not because they do not know answers, but because they spend too long on doubtful questions and rush easy ones. The 4-pass method protects both accuracy and time.

Pass	Time	Action	Best for
Pass 1: Direct Hit Round	0-45 minutes	Attempt questions that you know immediately. Do not debate. Mark the answer and move.	Direct facts, current affairs, familiar Jharkhand facts, easy reasoning.
Pass 2: Elimination Round	45-80 minutes	Return to questions where at least one or two options can be removed. Use option comparison and bilingual cross-check.	Two-statement, pair matching, polity, geography, economy.
Pass 3: Calculation/Reasoning Round	80-105 minutes	Solve number pattern, seating arrangement, coding, order sequence and other time-consuming Paper-II sets.	Paper-II reasoning and numerical logic.
Pass 4: Compulsory Completion Round	105-120 minutes	Attempt all remaining questions because there is no negative marking. Use intelligent guess hierarchy. Review OMR bubbles.	Residual doubtful questions and OMR verification.



Question marking code to use in rough space

Code	Meaning	Action	Example
✓	Sure answer	Fill/mark confidently	Article 44 = UCC
50	Two options left	Come back in Pass 2	Only I vs Both I and II
?	Weak memory	Use elimination or leave for Pass 4	A year or author confusion
R	Reasoning/time-taking	Solve after knowledge section	Seating arrangement set

Golden Rule

Never allow one difficult question to steal the time of five easy questions. In JPSC, selection is created by accumulation of easy and medium questions, not by emotional attachment to tough questions.

2. Universal Elimination Techniques for JPSC MCQs

Technique 1: Identify the demand word

Before looking at options, underline what is being asked: correct, incorrect, first, largest, earliest, capital, author, headquarters, article, year, location. Many wrong answers happen because students answer a nearby fact, not the exact demand.

Technique 2: Remove impossible category mismatch

If the question asks area of Nobel Prize and one option pairs a literature winner with a science field, remove it. If the question asks a constitutional article and the option belongs to a different Part, remove it.

Technique 3: Use known anchor facts

Even if you do not know all pairs, one strong anchor can eliminate two or three options. Example: UCC is Article 44. Once this is known, all other article options are removed.

Technique 4: Extreme words caution

Words like always, never, only, all, completely, entirely are often risky unless the topic is a definition. In polity, economy and environment, absolute statements are frequently traps.

Technique 5: Similar-looking options are the battlefield

If two options look very similar, the answer often lies between them. Compare the small difference: date, place, author, headquarters, member number, dynasty or Act.

Technique 6: Static-current linking

For current affairs, JPSC often asks a current fact that can be solved through static knowledge: summit-location, organization-HQ, award-field, operation-country, article-provision.

Technique 7: Hindi-English cross-check



When one language has unclear wording, read the other. For example, “correctly matched” and “सही सुमेलित” remove ambiguity; “only” and “केवल” help statement questions.

Technique 8: Option frequency balance

Do not assume answer distribution, but if the last 10 guesses are all the same option, re-check. OMR exams generally do not reward blind pattern making.

3. Bilingual Question-Solving Technique

Why bilingual reading matters

JPSC questions are set in Hindi and English. Sometimes the Hindi line clarifies the sense of an English phrase, and sometimes English clarifies a Hindi translation. A trained student uses both versions without wasting time.

Step	Action
Step 1	Read the question demand in your stronger language.
Step 2	Check the key word in the second language: correct/incorrect, only, pair, not, first, earliest, largest.
Step 3	Read options in the language where names are clearer. Many historical names, articles and organizations are easier in English; many administrative/Jharkhand terms may be clearer in Hindi.
Step 4	If a translation seems odd, solve through the stable concept, not through the literal translation.
Step 5	Do not read both languages for every easy question. Use bilingual checking only for confusing or statement-based questions.

Common bilingual traps

“Not correct” may be missed when students read quickly. “Only I”, “Only II”, “Both I and II”, “Neither I nor II” must always be checked twice before marking OMR.

4. Subject-Wise Tricks and Techniques

History

Direct recall + chronology + personalities + cultural patronage

Preparation trick

Create chapter-wise “first-largest-founder-author-patron” sheets. For ancient history, remember site-feature, text-author, ruler-policy, patronage-art. For modern history, use movement-year-leader-place-outcome chains.

Exam hall move

When options contain four rulers/dynasties, first decide the period; then decide the specific ruler. Example pattern: Ajanta patronage, true arch, pure silver rupiya, land revenue under Sultanate.

Geography

Location + process + resource distribution

Preparation trick

Use maps and keyword families. Rivers, soils, minerals and agriculture must be revised through state-wise and region-wise clusters.

Exam hall move

If options are places, check state/region first. If options are processes, check cause-effect words: erosion, deposition, monsoon, cyclone, soil degradation.

Polity

Articles + bodies + functions + constitutional principles

Preparation trick

Make article clusters: Preamble, FR, DPSP, emergency, Panchayati Raj, constitutional bodies. Learn function-based identity: who appoints, who removes, who audits, who conducts elections.

Exam hall move

In two-statement questions, do not decide emotionally; verify each statement independently. Use constitutional article anchors like Article 44 for UCC.

Economy

Definitions + schemes + indicators + institutions

Preparation trick

Separate static economy from current schemes. For GDP, inflation, banking, budget, poverty, unemployment and sustainable development, learn definitions and purpose.

Exam hall move

Options often use similar terms; read whether question asks concept, indicator, objective, institution or scheme feature.

Science and Technology



Basic concepts + application + current technology

Preparation trick	For physics/chemistry/life science, use definition lists. For technology, connect applications: satellite, remote sensing, biotechnology, IT, cyber laws, health programmes.
Exam hall move	If technical options look unfamiliar, eliminate those outside the asked category. Example: sound question cannot be solved with unrelated mechanics terms.

Environment

Acts + conventions + biodiversity + pollution + climate

Preparation trick	Prepare four lists: laws, pollutants, conservation types, global issues. Learn in-situ/ex-situ, hotspots, climate change, ozone, acid rain, desertification, solid waste.
Exam hall move	Most environment MCQs are concept-definition or cause-effect. Absolute statements are often risky.

Jharkhand Specific

Local history + tribes + laws + geography + economy

Preparation trick	Make separate folders: tribal administration, movements, culture, CNT/SPT, rivers, forests, mines, industries, schemes, climate, disasters.
Exam hall move	District mapping is essential. Link tribe-community with region, festival, movement and administrative system.

Current Affairs

Awards + summits + operations + books + international organizations

Preparation trick	Revise last 12-18 months with static links. For every news item, note person, place, year, organization, field and India/Jharkhand connection.
Exam hall move	JPSC asks current affairs in simple but precise forms: Nobel-field, summit-city, operation-name, book-author, chief guest, award-recipient.



HOW TO WRITE JPSC MAINS ANSWERS

Manual for 40-Marker and 32-Marker Questions

Use for Paper-III, Paper-IV, Paper-V and Paper-VI

Question Type	Marks	Ideal Word Limit	Ideal Time	Primary Papers
Long descriptive answer	40	750-850 words	32-35 minutes	Paper-III, Paper-IV, Paper-V
Compact technical answer	32	500-600 words	25-28 minutes	Paper-VI

1. Exam Demand: What JPSC Expects in Mains Answers

JPSC Mains descriptive answers are not memory-dumps. The examiner expects a candidate to organize knowledge in a manner suitable for public administration: clear issue identification, relevant facts, logical analysis, Jharkhand context, and practical conclusion.

Scoring answer = Knowledge + Structure + Relevance + Presentation

Knowledge: accurate facts, concepts, dates, acts, schemes and examples.

Structure: visible introduction, subheadings, body, state linkage and conclusion.

Relevance: every paragraph must answer the exact demand of the question.

Presentation: readable handwriting, tables, diagrams and compact paragraphs.

Common Failure Pattern

- Starting with a long background and reaching the actual demand too late.
- Writing the same answer format for history, geography, polity, economy and science.
- Ignoring directive words such as discuss, examine, evaluate, analyse and critically examine.
- Adding Jharkhand only as a token line, without connecting it to the answer.
- Writing slogans instead of solutions in governance, economy and environment questions.

2. 40-Marker and 32-Marker: Length, Time and Depth

Parameter	40-Marker Question	32-Marker Question
Main papers	Paper-III, Paper-IV, Paper-V	Paper-VI
Nature	Long descriptive and analytical	Compact, technical and application-based
Ideal length	750-850 words	500-600 words
Ideal time	32-35 minutes	25-28 minutes
Expected depth	Multiple dimensions and evaluation	Concept, process, application and diagram
Best tools	Subheadings, tables, flowcharts, Jharkhand case	Definition, labelled diagram, examples, Jharkhand application

Practical Writing Rule

- A 40-marker answer should look complete but controlled. Do not convert it into a chapter.
- A 32-marker answer should be sharper. It should show scientific clarity, practical application and one strong visual.
- Every answer must contain at least one value addition: example, table, flowchart, map, case reference, act, committee or scheme.

3. How to Understand or Decode the Theme, Directive and Scope of any Question

Before writing, spend 60-90 seconds decoding the question. This prevents irrelevant writing and saves time.

Element	Meaning	What to Mark in Question
Theme	Broad subject area	Revolt of 1857, poverty, Panchayati Raj, disaster management



Directive	Operation demanded by examiner	Discuss, examine, evaluate, explain, analyse
Scope	Boundary of answer	Causes + consequences, Jharkhand context, role, limitations, reforms

Example of Decoding a Question

Question: Discuss the causes and consequences of the Revolt of 1857 with special reference to tribal participation.

Theme: Revolt of 1857.

Directive: Discuss - balanced treatment with multiple dimensions.

Scope: causes, consequences and tribal participation. Ignoring tribal participation makes the answer incomplete.

4. Directive Words: What to Write ?

Directive	Meaning	Answer Treatment	Avoid
Discuss	Write balanced dimensions	Causes, features, effects, limitations and conclusion	One-sided narration
Examine	Investigate the issue	Explain facts, test arguments, give assessment	Blind approval or rejection
Critically Examine	Evaluate with strengths and limitations	Positive side + negative side + final judgement	Only criticism
Evaluate	Judge success or failure	Objectives, achievements, failures and verdict	Only listing points
Explain	Make the concept clear	Definition, features, examples and conclusion	Unnecessary criticism
Analyse	Break into components	Causes, dimensions, interlinkages and outcome	Random facts without relationship
Comment	Give informed opinion	Short background, issue, assessment and conclusion	Vague personal opinion
Elucidate	Clarify with examples	Concept + examples + significance	Over-complication

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5. Standard Structure for 40-Marker Answers

Part	Ideal Space	Purpose	Content
Introduction	70-90 words	Set the context	Definition, historical background, constitutional context or problem statement
Core Explanation	250-300 words	Build main content	Causes, features, provisions, process, background or dimensions
Analysis	250-300 words	Show depth	Impact, consequences, limitations, evaluation, comparison or administrative relevance
Jharkhand Linkage	80-120 words	State relevance	Tribal, regional, geographic, economic, governance or environmental examples
Visual	Half page or less	Presentation value	Flowchart, table, map, cycle diagram or hierarchy
Conclusion	60-80 words	Close maturely	Balanced assessment, way forward or administrative conclusion

40-Marker Writing Flow

Answer Architecture



Context -> Core Explanation -> Analysis -> Jharkhand Linkage -> Visual -> Way Forward -> Conclusion
 Use 5-7 subheadings. Keep paragraphs short. Add examples wherever the question permits.
 Write the answer as a final response to the exact question, not as notes on the topic.

6. Standard Structure for 32-Marker Answers

Part	Ideal Space	Purpose	Content
Introduction	50-60 words	Define theme	Clear definition or scientific context
Core Explanation	150-180 words	Explain concept	Process, components, principles or mechanism
Application / Examples	150-180 words	Show use	Agriculture, health, disaster, environment, technology or daily life examples
Diagram / Flowchart	Visual	Improve clarity	Labelled diagram, cycle, process chain or simple schematic
Jharkhand Linkage	50-70 words	State relevance	Agriculture, mining, forests, water, health or disaster examples
Conclusion	40-50 words	Final line	Practical, environmental, technological or governance-oriented closure

D-E-A-J-C Formula for 32-Marker

D - Definition
 E - Explanation
 A - Application
 J - Jharkhand linkage
 C - Conclusion

7. Introduction Techniques with Readymade Templates

A good introduction enters the question immediately. Avoid decorative lines, quotes without relevance and general statements that can fit any topic.

Type	Use For	Readymade Template (Directly Copy Paste this in Exam)
Definition-based	Polity, governance, economy, science, environment	Good governance refers to an administrative system based on transparency, accountability, responsiveness, rule of law and citizen participation. In Jharkhand, it is directly linked with tribal welfare, resource management and service delivery.
Historical context	History questions	The Birsa Movement emerged as a tribal response against colonial land policies, missionary influence and exploitation by dikus. It became a socio-religious and political awakening among the Mundas of Chotanagpur.
Constitutional context	Polity and administration	The 73rd Constitutional Amendment gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj institutions and aimed to deepen grassroots democracy. In Jharkhand, Panchayats are central to tribal participation and rural development.
Problem-based	Governance, economy, environment, disaster	Disaster management includes prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. Jharkhand faces floods, droughts, lightning, mining hazards and industrial risks, making it a core governance concern.
Development contradiction	Economy and Jharkhand-specific questions	Jharkhand is rich in minerals and forests, yet it faces poverty, displacement and human development gaps. This makes development in Jharkhand a structural governance issue.



Introduction Rules

- ✓ Do not spend more than 4-5 lines in a 40-marker answer.
- ✓ Mention Jharkhand in the introduction only when it is naturally linked to the question.
- ✓ Do not begin with generic statements such as “India is a great country” or “This topic is very important”.

8. How to Write the Body of Answer: Subject-Wise Method

8.1 History Answers

- Use chronology but do not write only a story.
- Divide the answer into causes, course, impact, significance and limitations wherever relevant.
- For Jharkhand history, connect land, forest, tribal identity, exploitation, missionary influence and colonial administration.
- Use names, dates, policies and movements: Santhal Hul, Kol Rebellion, Birsa Movement, Tana Bhagat Movement, Revolt of 1857.

History Body Pattern

Background -> Causes -> Course / Features -> Impact -> Historical Significance -> Jharkhand Linkage -> Conclusion

8.2 Geography Answers

- Begin with location, distribution or process.
- Use a map or flowchart when the question is about landforms, rivers, resources, soils, climate or hazards.
- Connect physical geography with human consequences: agriculture, settlement, transport, industry, disaster and environment.
- For Jharkhand, use Chotanagpur Plateau, Damodar Valley, Subarnarekha, Dhanbad coal belt, Singhbhum iron ore belt, forests and plateau soils.

Geography Body Pattern

Definition -> Location / Distribution -> Causes -> Effects -> Map / Diagram -> Jharkhand Examples -> Conservation / Planning Conclusion

8.3 Polity Answers

- Use constitutional provisions but avoid turning the answer into article-listing.
- Mention institution, powers, limitations and reforms.
- Add Supreme Court judgement, committee, amendment, act or constitutional value only when relevant.
- In Jharkhand, link Panchayats, Scheduled Areas, tribal representation, reservation, PESA concerns and local governance.

Polity Body Pattern

Constitutional Context -> Institution / Provision -> Importance -> Challenges -> Reform Measures -> Conclusion

8.4 Public Administration Answers

- Keep the tone practical and administrative.
- Connect theory with field-level delivery: PDS, land records, tribal welfare, mining regulation, disaster response, grievance redressal.
- Mention accountability, transparency, participation, efficiency and responsiveness where relevant.
- Avoid pure theory without implementation problems.

Public Administration Body Pattern

Concept -> Administrative Relevance -> Field Problems -> Institutional Mechanism -> Reform / Way Forward -> Conclusion



8.5 Economy Answers

- Use concept, causes, effects, policies and way forward.
- Do not write only schemes. Explain why the problem exists and why policy is needed.
- For Jharkhand, use resource-rich but development-deficit framework, mining, displacement, poverty, tribal livelihoods and low irrigation.
- Mention schemes only when connected to the argument: MGNREGA, NRLM, PDS, PMAY, skill development, forest rights, nutrition programmes.

Economy Body Pattern

Concept -> Structural Causes -> Effects -> Government Measures -> Jharkhand Dimension -> Way Forward -> Conclusion

8.6 Science, Environment and Technology Answers

- Start with a precise definition.
- Explain mechanism or process clearly.
- Use diagrams for ecosystem, pollution, disaster cycle, rainfall harvesting, biotechnology, space technology, energy and diseases.
- Add applications in agriculture, health, environment, disaster management, industry or governance.
- For Jharkhand, connect forests, mining pollution, agriculture, water scarcity, lightning, drought, climate risk and tribal livelihoods.

Science / Environment Body Pattern

Definition -> Mechanism / Components -> Diagram -> Applications -> Jharkhand Relevance -> Practical Conclusion

9. How to Link Jharkhand in Answers?

Jharkhand linkage should not be forced. Add it when it strengthens the answer. The linkage must be connected with the demand of the question.

Subject	Useful Jharkhand Linkages
History	Santhal Hul, Kol Rebellion, Birsa Movement, Tana Bhagat Movement, tribal land alienation, forest restrictions, anti-colonial resistance
Geography	Chotanagpur Plateau, Damodar and Subarnarekha rivers, red and lateritic soils, mineral belts, forests, drought-prone plateau agriculture
Polity	Scheduled Areas, Panchayats, Gram Sabha, PESA-related concerns, ST reservation, local self-government
Public Administration	PDS, land records, tribal welfare, mining governance, forest rights, grievance redressal, disaster response
Economy	Mineral economy, displacement, poverty, low irrigation, migration, forest-based livelihoods, industrial policy
Environment and Science	Mining pollution, forest conservation, wildlife protection, climate change, rainwater harvesting, lightning, drought, watershed management

Ready-to-Use Jharkhand Linkage Lines

- **History:** Jharkhand's anti-colonial resistance developed through tribal struggles against land alienation, forest restrictions and cultural interference.
- **Geography:** Jharkhand's plateau landscape, mineral-rich geology, forests and tribal settlement pattern connect physical geography with economy and society.
- **Economy:** Jharkhand reflects the resource-rich but development-deficit paradox, where mineral wealth has not automatically produced human development.
- **Governance:** Governance in Jharkhand must address tribal rights, forest-based livelihoods, land issues and regional inequality.
- **Environment:** Environmental management in Jharkhand must balance mining-led growth with forest conservation, tribal livelihoods and pollution control.

10. Diagrams, Flowcharts, Tables and Maps

Visuals should save time and improve clarity. They must be simple, relevant and readable. Decorative diagrams waste time and reduce seriousness.

Visual Tool	Best Use	Example
Flowchart	Cause-effect questions	Colonial land policy -> land alienation -> tribal discontent -> revolt -> political awakening
Cycle diagram	Poverty, disaster, environmental degradation	Poverty -> low education -> low skill -> low income -> poor health -> poverty
Hierarchy / pyramid	Administration and governance	State -> District -> Block -> Panchayat -> Gram Sabha
Map	Geography and Jharkhand-specific questions	Rivers, plateau, mineral belts, forests, industrial regions
Comparison table	Policies, systems, movements, institutions	Permanent Settlement vs Ryotwari vs Mahalwari

Table Example: Land Revenue Systems

Permanent Settlement	Ryotwari	Mahalwari
Zamindar treated as revenue intermediary	Peasant treated as revenue payer	Village/community basis of assessment
Bengal, Bihar and Odisha region	Madras and Bombay areas	North-Western Provinces and Punjab areas
Revenue fixed permanently	Periodic revision	Periodic revision
Created landlordism and peasant exploitation	Direct relation with cultivator	Community responsibility for revenue

11. Conclusion Techniques (It is not the end , its climax)

The conclusion should not repeat the introduction. It should give a final assessment, solution or administrative direction.

Conclusion Type	Use For	Model Line
Balanced	History and evaluation questions	The movement failed in immediate political terms but succeeded in creating long-term consciousness against colonial exploitation.
Administrative	Governance and public administration	The solution lies in accountable institutions, local participation and effective implementation at the field level.
Developmental	Economy and Jharkhand	Jharkhand's development requires a model combining economic growth, social justice, tribal rights and environmental sustainability.
Constitutional	Polity	The success of democracy depends not only on constitutional provisions but also on their effective implementation at the grassroots level.
Environmental	Environment and science	Sustainable development requires balancing ecological protection, livelihood security and responsible resource use.

Weak Conclusion to Avoid

Avoid empty endings such as: "Thus, this topic is very important."

A conclusion must either assess, resolve, connect to future policy or give final judgement.

12. Page Management and Time Management

12.1 Page Management

Answer Type	Approximate Pages	Space Distribution
40-marker	5-6 pages depending on handwriting	Introduction half page; body 3-4 pages; diagram/table half page; Jharkhand link half page; conclusion half page
32-marker	3.5-4.5 pages depending on handwriting	Introduction one-third page; explanation 1.5 pages; diagram half page; applications 1 page; Jharkhand link and conclusion half page

12.2 Time Management

Task	40-Marker	32-Marker
Decode question	1 minute	1 minute
Rough structure	2 minutes	1 minute
Introduction	3 minutes	2 minutes
Body	22-24 minutes	17-19 minutes
Diagram / table	3 minutes	2 minutes
Conclusion	2 minutes	1-2 minutes
Quick review	1 minute	30 seconds

13. Subject-Wise Answer Writing Strategy

Subject	Must Include	Avoid	Best Tools
History	Chronology, causes, personalities, consequences, significance, Jharkhand linkage	Pure storytelling; ignoring socio-economic causes; no consequences	Timeline, cause-impact table, personality-role table
Geography	Location, physical process, human impact, map, conservation approach	Essay-style answer without map or examples	Map, flowchart, cause-effect chain
Polity	Constitutional provision, institution, role, challenges, reforms	Only article listing; no practical example	Article + explanation, institution-function table
Public Administration	Concept, administrative relevance, field examples, governance challenges, reforms	Pure theory without implementation issues	Hierarchy, governance flowchart, case examples
Economy	Concept, causes, effects, government measures, Jharkhand angle, way forward	Only schemes; no structural analysis	Sectoral table, development model diagram
Science and Environment	Definition, mechanism, diagram, applications, Jharkhand relevance, conclusion	Vague slogans; no diagram; excess theory	Labelled diagram, process flow, examples

14. Model Answer Skeletons

14.1 History 40-Marker: Revolt of 1857

Question Type

Discuss the causes and impact of the Revolt of 1857.



- **Introduction:** Present 1857 as a large-scale challenge to British rule, combining military rebellion, peasant resentment, princely discontent and socio-religious anxiety.
- **Political causes:** Doctrine of Lapse, annexation of Awadh, disrespect to rulers.
- **Economic causes:** Heavy revenue demand, decline of artisans, exploitation of peasants.
- **Military causes:** Discrimination in pay, promotion and service conditions.
- **Social-religious causes:** Fear of religious interference and missionary activity.
- **Immediate cause:** Greased cartridge controversy.
- **Impact:** End of Company rule, Crown rule in 1858, army reorganization, policy changes, rise of nationalism.
- **Jharkhand linkage:** Connect with Santhal Hul, Kol Rebellion and regional anti-colonial resistance traditions.
- **Conclusion:** The revolt failed militarily but shook colonial confidence and created the foundation for organized nationalism.

14.2 Geography 40-Marker: Soil Degradation

Question Type

Explain the causes and consequences of soil degradation with reference to Jharkhand.

- **Introduction:** Define soil degradation as decline in soil quality due to erosion, nutrient loss, salinity, mining, deforestation and unsustainable agricultural practices.
- **Causes:** Deforestation, overgrazing, faulty agriculture, mining, quarrying, chemical overuse, water erosion and wind erosion.
- **Jharkhand examples:** Dhanbad-Bokaro mining belt, West Singhbhum mining areas, plateau soil erosion, forest degradation and lateritic soil vulnerability.
- **Flowchart:** Deforestation -> vegetation loss -> runoff increase -> topsoil erosion -> low productivity -> rural poverty.
- **Measures:** Watershed management, afforestation, contour bunding, organic farming, mine reclamation and community forest management.
- **Conclusion:** Soil conservation in Jharkhand requires combined action in agriculture, mining regulation, forest management and community participation.

14.3 Polity 40-Marker: Panchayati Raj

Question Type

Examine the role of Panchayati Raj institutions in grassroots democracy.

- **Introduction:** Connect Panchayati Raj with the 73rd Constitutional Amendment and democratic decentralization.
- **Importance:** Local planning, scheme implementation, social justice, women-SC-ST participation, accountability and rural development.
- **Jharkhand relevance:** Tribal self-governance, Gram Sabha role, PESA-related concerns, land and forest resource management.
- **Challenges:** Financial dependence, bureaucratic dominance, weak capacity, irregular meetings, elite capture and low awareness.
- **Way forward:** Devolution of funds-functions-functionaries, training, stronger Gram Sabha, social audit and digital transparency.
- **Conclusion:** Panchayati Raj in Jharkhand should be treated as a tool of democratic empowerment and tribal-sensitive development.

14.4 Economy 40-Marker: Poverty in Jharkhand

Question Type

Analyse the structural causes of poverty in Jharkhand.

- **Introduction:** Present poverty as linked with land alienation, low agricultural productivity, forest dependence, displacement, poor health, low education and regional inequality.
- **Causes:** Historical neglect, low irrigation, limited local employment from mining, displacement, weak health-education indicators, market isolation and seasonal migration.
- **Effects:** Malnutrition, dropout, distress migration, informal labour, social vulnerability and weak human development.
- **Interventions:** MGNREGA, NRLM, PDS, PMAY, skill development, tribal welfare schemes and forest rights implementation.
- **Way forward:** Irrigation expansion, minor forest produce value chain, land rights protection, local employment, nutrition governance, tribal entrepreneurship and district-specific planning.



- **Conclusion:** Jharkhand's poverty requires a development model connecting mineral wealth, agriculture, forest economy, skill development and tribal rights.

14.5 Science / Environment 32-Marker: Rainwater Harvesting

Question Type

Explain rainwater harvesting and its relevance for Jharkhand.

- **Introduction:** Define rainwater harvesting as collection, storage and use of rainwater for domestic, agricultural and groundwater recharge purposes.
- **Need:** Irregular rainfall, groundwater depletion, drought-prone areas, monsoon-dependent agriculture and drinking water shortage.
- **Methods:** Rooftop harvesting, check dams, percolation tanks, farm ponds, contour trenches and recharge wells.
- **Diagram:** Rainfall -> collection surface -> storage tank / recharge pit -> domestic use / irrigation / groundwater recharge.
- **Jharkhand relevance:** Plateau terrain, seasonal rivers and rainfed agriculture make rainwater harvesting useful for irrigation, drought reduction and tribal livelihoods.
- **Conclusion:** It is a low-cost, community-friendly method for water security in plateau and rainfed areas.

15. Finally What to do in Examination Hall?

Before Writing	During Writing	Before Leaving the Answer
Identify theme, directive and scope	Use clear subheadings	Check whether the question demand is fully answered
Decide structure in 60-90 seconds	Keep paragraphs short	Check if Jharkhand linkage is meaningful
Choose one diagram/table if useful	Underline only keywords	Add conclusion, not a last-minute incomplete line
Think of one Jharkhand example	Avoid filler and generic statements	Ensure answer is readable and not overcrowded

Final Formula

40-Marker Formula

Context + Explanation + Analysis + Jharkhand Linkage + Diagram/Table + Way Forward + Mature Conclusion

32-Marker Formula

Definition + Concept + Diagram + Application + Jharkhand Relevance + Conclusion

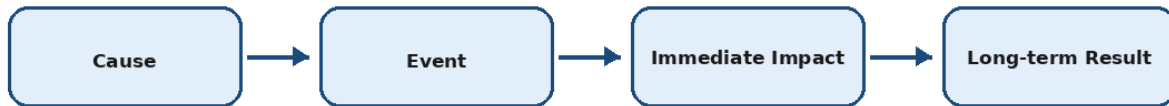
JPSC MAINS FLOWCHART DIAGRAM MANUAL

Visual formats for 40-marker and 32-marker answer writing

How to Select The Best Suitable Diagram/Map/Flowchart

Question Demand	Best Flowchart Type
Sequential process	Linear Process Chain, Timeline Flow, Step Ladder
Causes and consequences	Cause-Effect Chain, Multi-Cause Convergence, Problem-to-Consequences Spread
Recurring problems	Cycle / Vicious Circle, Feedback Loop
Administration and governance	Hierarchy, Administrative Chain, Stakeholder Map, Input-Process-Output
Classification and dimensions	Classification Tree, Hub-and-Spoke, SWOT Box
Evaluation and reform	Before-Intervention-After, 2x2 Matrix, Decision Tree
Complex root causes	Fishbone, Problem-Causes-Effects-Solutions
Jharkhand location linkage	Map-Linked Flow

1. Linear Process Chain



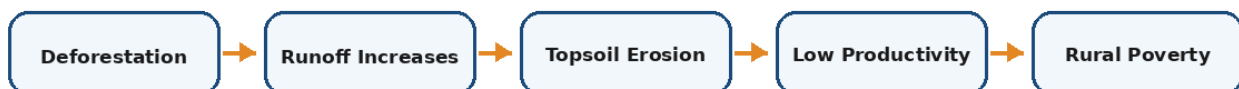
Use when the answer has a straight sequence: causes -> process -> result.

When to use	A straight sequence where one stage leads to the next.
Best subjects	History, Geography, Economy, Environment, Science
Exam applications	Origin and evolution of earth; stages of national movement; process of soil formation; implementation of a scheme.
How to draw quickly	Use 4 to 6 short boxes, one-word arrows, and balanced spacing. Keep labels within 2 to 5 words. Draw with pencil first only if the diagram is complex.
Caution	Do not use it when the issue has many causes acting at the same time.

Ready Use in Answer

- Place it after the introduction or before the conclusion depending on the question.
- Keep the diagram compact enough to fit within one-third to half page.
- Use the diagram to reduce paragraph load, not to decorate the page.

2. Cause-Effect Chain



Best for geography, economy, environment and social problems where each stage produces the next stage.

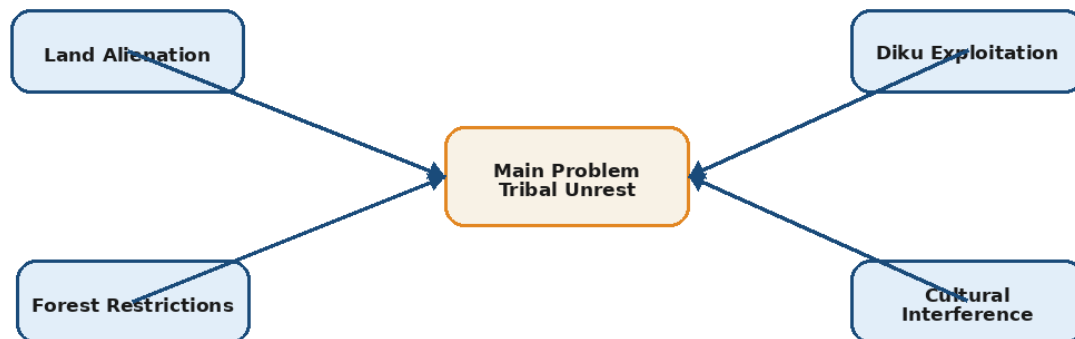
When to use	A chain where each outcome becomes the cause of the next outcome.
Best subjects	Geography, Economy, Environment, Society
Exam applications	Deforestation to soil erosion; inflation to purchasing power fall; unemployment to migration.

How to draw quickly	Use 4 to 6 short boxes, one-word arrows, and balanced spacing. Keep labels within 2 to 5 words. Draw with pencil first only if the diagram is complex.
Caution	Keep each box short; do not write full sentences inside boxes.

Ready Use in Answer

- Write the chain after explaining the causes.
- Use it just before consequences or way forward.
- Example: Deforestation -> Runoff -> Soil erosion -> Low productivity -> Poverty.

3. Multi-Cause Convergence



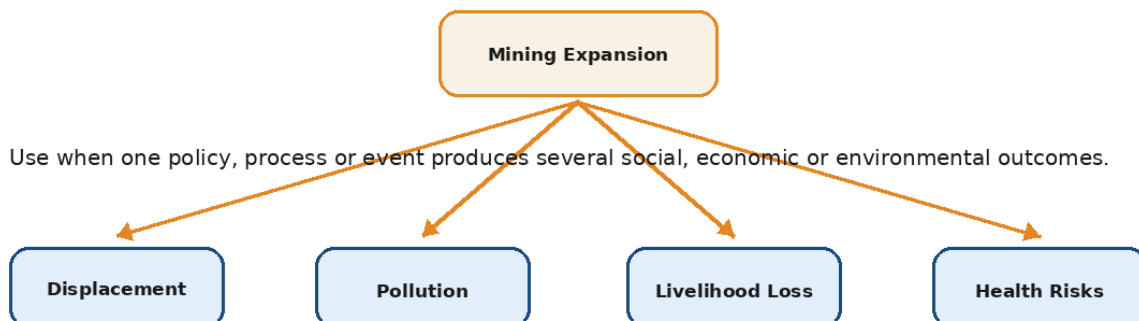
Use when many causes combine to create one event, revolt, crisis or policy challenge.

When to use	Many causes combining into one event, problem or movement.
Best subjects	History, Polity, Economy, Jharkhand History
Exam applications	Causes of tribal revolts; causes of poverty; causes of administrative failure.
How to draw quickly	Use 4 to 6 short boxes, one-word arrows, and balanced spacing. Keep labels within 2 to 5 words. Draw with pencil first only if the diagram is complex.
Caution	Useful when the question asks causes; place the main event at the centre.

Ready Use in Answer

- Place it after the introduction or before the conclusion depending on the question.
- Keep the diagram compact enough to fit within one-third to half page.
- Use the diagram to reduce paragraph load, not to decorate the page.

4. Problem-to-Consequences Spread



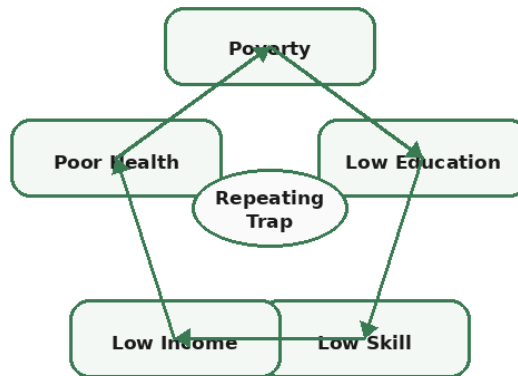
Use when one policy, process or event produces several social, economic or environmental outcomes.

When to use	One central event or policy producing multiple impacts.
Best subjects	Economy, Environment, Geography, Governance
Exam applications	Mining expansion and its social/environmental consequences; Green Revolution impacts.
How to draw quickly	Use 4 to 6 short boxes, one-word arrows, and balanced spacing. Keep labels within 2 to 5 words. Draw with pencil first only if the diagram is complex.
Caution	Use when the question asks impact, consequences or significance.

Ready Use in Answer

- Place it after the introduction or before the conclusion depending on the question.
- Keep the diagram compact enough to fit within one-third to half page.
- Use the diagram to reduce paragraph load, not to decorate the page.

5. Cycle / Vicious Circle



Use for poverty, disaster vulnerability, environmental degradation and governance failure loops.

CIVIL SERVICES

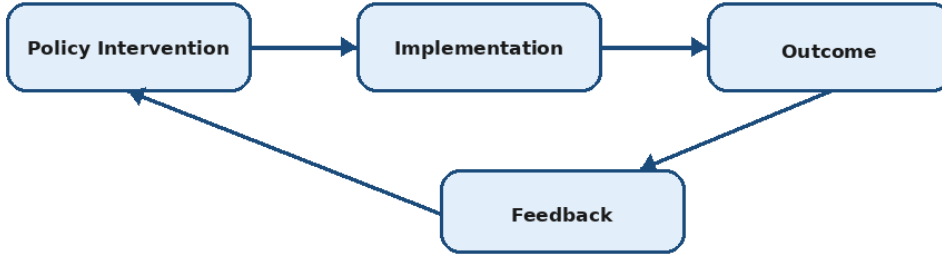
When to use	A repeating trap where one problem reinforces another.
Best subjects	Economy, Governance, Disaster Management, Environment
Exam applications	Poverty trap; disaster vulnerability; low education-low income cycle.
How to draw quickly	Use 4 to 6 short boxes, one-word arrows, and balanced spacing. Keep labels within 2 to 5 words. Draw with pencil first only if the diagram is complex.
Caution	Show the loop clearly; avoid too many boxes.

Ready Use in Answer

- Place it after the introduction or before the conclusion depending on the question.
- Keep the diagram compact enough to fit within one-third to half page.
- Use the diagram to reduce paragraph load, not to decorate the page.

6. Feedback Loop

Shows how results are reviewed and used to improve the next round of policy action.



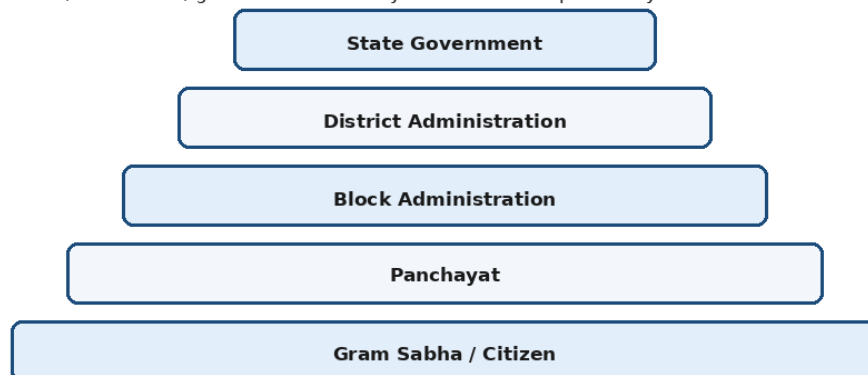
When to use	A policy cycle where outcomes are reviewed and fed back into action.
Best subjects	Public Administration, Governance, Disaster Management
Exam applications	Social audit; policy implementation review; disaster preparedness cycle.
How to draw quickly	Use 4 to 6 short boxes, one-word arrows, and balanced spacing. Keep labels within 2 to 5 words. Draw with pencil first only if the diagram is complex.
Caution	Best for reform-oriented answers.

Ready Use in Answer

- Place it after the introduction or before the conclusion depending on the question.
- Keep the diagram compact enough to fit within one-third to half page.
- Use the diagram to reduce paragraph load, not to decorate the page.

7. Hierarchy / Pyramid

Use for administration, institutions, governance hierarchy and chain of responsibility.



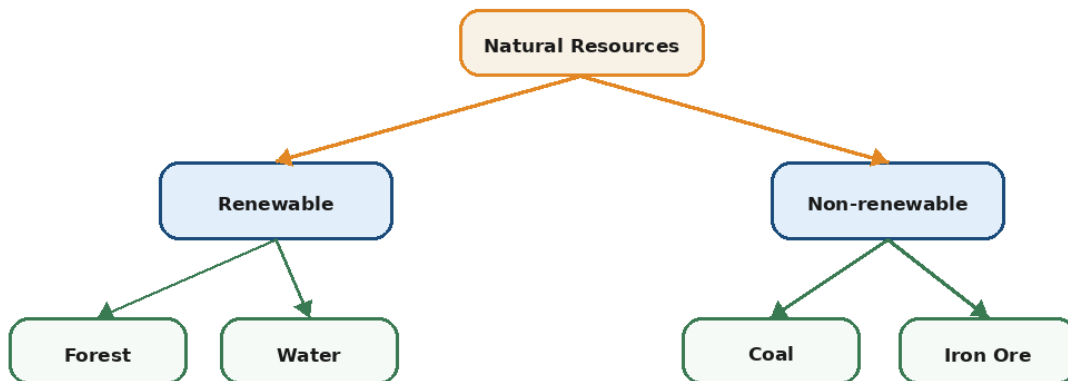
When to use	Levels of authority, institution, classification or priority.
Best subjects	Polity, Public Administration, Governance
Exam applications	Administrative hierarchy; court structure; Panchayati Raj; disaster response structure.
How to draw quickly	Use 4 to 6 short boxes, one-word arrows, and balanced spacing. Keep labels within 2 to 5 words. Draw with pencil first

	only if the diagram is complex.
Caution	Use fewer levels; make the bottom level wider for mass participation.

Ready Use in Answer

- Place it after the introduction or before the conclusion depending on the question.
- Keep the diagram compact enough to fit within one-third to half page.
- Use the diagram to reduce paragraph load, not to decorate the page.

8. Classification Tree

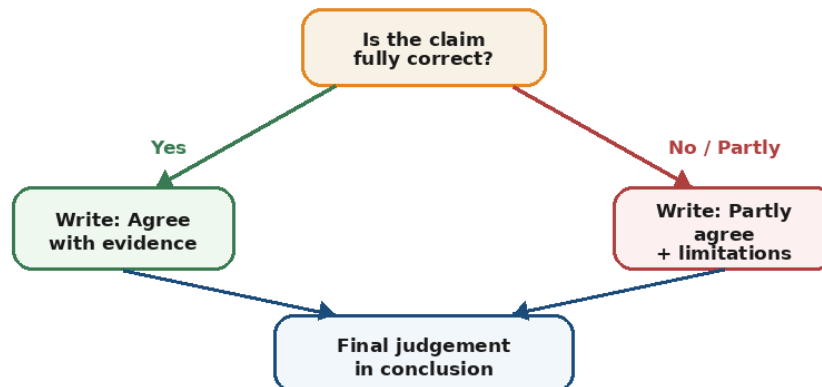


When to use	Dividing a broad concept into branches and sub-branches.
Best subjects	Science, Geography, Environment, Economy
Exam applications	Natural resources; types of rocks; industries; disasters; rights and duties.
How to draw quickly	Use 4 to 6 short boxes, one-word arrows, and balanced spacing. Keep labels within 2 to 5 words. Draw with pencil first only if the diagram is complex.
Caution	Use when a concept has categories.

Ready Use in Answer

- Place it after the introduction or before the conclusion depending on the question.
- Keep the diagram compact enough to fit within one-third to half page.
- Use the diagram to reduce paragraph load, not to decorate the page.

9. Decision Tree



When to use	A question-answer pathway that leads to different conclusions.
Best subjects	Polity, Ethics-style evaluation, Governance, Economy
Exam applications	Policy evaluation; whether a reform is successful; whether a statement is fully valid.
How to draw quickly	Use 4 to 6 short boxes, one-word arrows, and balanced spacing. Keep labels within 2 to 5 words. Draw with pencil first only if the diagram is complex.
Caution	Use in answers requiring judgement, not factual description.

Ready Use in Answer

- Place it after the introduction or before the conclusion depending on the question.
- Keep the diagram compact enough to fit within one-third to half page.
- Use the diagram to reduce paragraph load, not to decorate the page.

10. Input - Process - Output



Use for schemes, public administration, governance reform, education, health, irrigation and welfare delivery.

When to use	Shows how resources are converted into results.
Best subjects	Public Administration, Economy, Science, Schemes
Exam applications	Welfare delivery, education outcomes, health programmes, irrigation projects.
How to draw quickly	Use 4 to 6 short boxes, one-word arrows, and balanced spacing. Keep labels within 2 to 5 words. Draw with pencil first only if the diagram is complex.

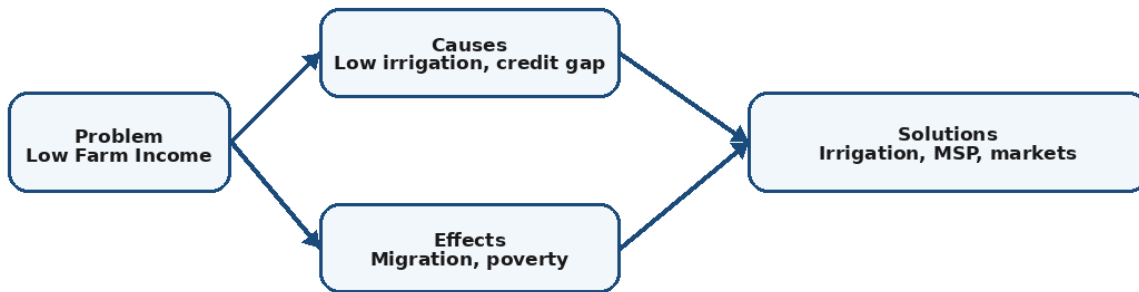
Caution

Very effective in governance and scheme-based answers.

Ready Use in Answer

- Place it after the introduction or before the conclusion depending on the question.
- Keep the diagram compact enough to fit within one-third to half page.
- Use the diagram to reduce paragraph load, not to decorate the page.

11. Problem - Causes - Effects - Solutions



Use for almost every economy, governance, environment and social issue answer.

When to use	Complete answer structure for problem-based questions.
Best subjects	Economy, Governance, Environment, Society
Exam applications	Unemployment, poverty, soil degradation, displacement, urban pollution.
How to draw quickly	Use 4 to 6 short boxes, one-word arrows, and balanced spacing. Keep labels within 2 to 5 words. Draw with pencil first only if the diagram is complex.
Caution	This is the safest format for broad 40-marker questions.

Ready Use in Answer

- Use this as the main body skeleton for problem-based questions.
- Write one paragraph under each box.
- Works especially well in economy, governance and environment.

12. Timeline Flow



Use for history, movements, constitutional development, policy evolution and science chronology.

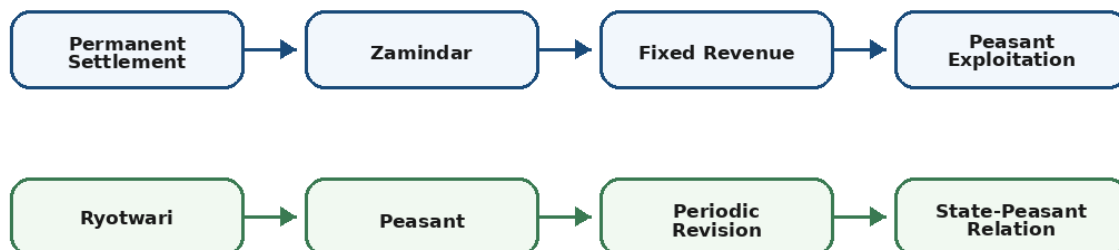
When to use	Chronological sequence of events or evolution.
Best subjects	History, Polity, Science, Economy
Exam applications	Tribal movements; constitutional development; Five Year Plans; space programme.
How to draw quickly	Use 4 to 6 short boxes, one-word arrows, and balanced spacing. Keep labels within 2 to 5 words. Draw with pencil first only if the diagram is complex.
Caution	Use dates only when confident.

Ready Use in Answer

- Use short dates and events only.
- Avoid uncertain dates.
- Best placed after the introduction in history answers.

13. Comparative Parallel Flow

Use when two systems or movements must be compared without writing long paragraphs.



When to use	Two parallel processes or systems compared stage-wise.
Best subjects	History, Polity, Economy
Exam applications	Permanent Settlement vs Ryotwari; centralization vs decentralization; old policy vs new policy.
How to draw quickly	Use 4 to 6 short boxes, one-word arrows, and balanced spacing. Keep labels within 2 to 5 words. Draw with pencil first only if the diagram is complex.

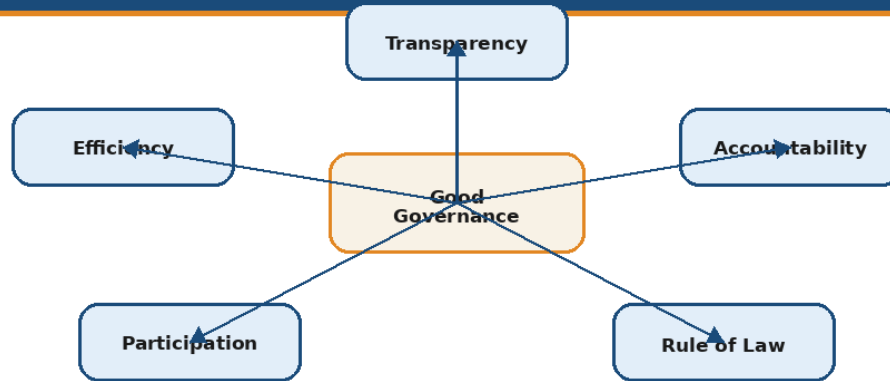
Caution

Useful when comparison is needed but space is limited.

Ready Use in Answer

- Place it after the introduction or before the conclusion depending on the question.
- Keep the diagram compact enough to fit within one-third to half page.
- Use the diagram to reduce paragraph load, not to decorate the page.

14. Hub-and-Spoke / Dimension Wheel



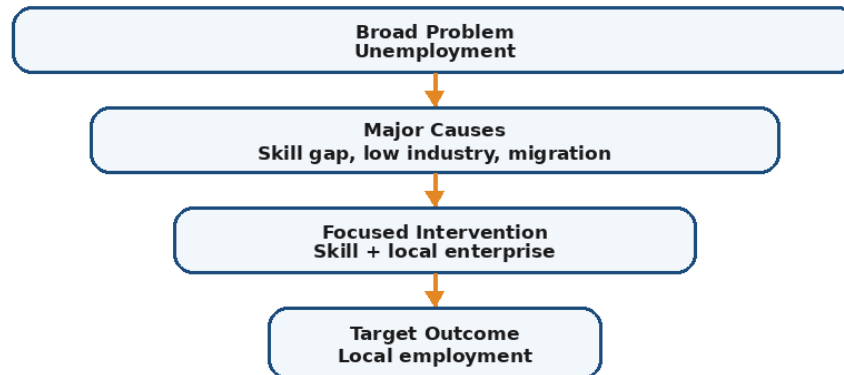
Use for multi-dimensional concepts: governance, development, climate change, human rights, disaster management.

When to use	One central concept explained through dimensions.
Best subjects	Governance, Economy, Environment, Social Issues
Exam applications	Good governance, sustainable development, human rights, climate change, inclusive growth.
How to draw quickly	Use 4 to 6 short boxes, one-word arrows, and balanced spacing. Keep labels within 2 to 5 words. Draw with pencil first only if the diagram is complex.
Caution	Put the key concept at the centre.

Ready Use in Answer

- Place it after the introduction or before the conclusion depending on the question.
- Keep the diagram compact enough to fit within one-third to half page.
- Use the diagram to reduce paragraph load, not to decorate the page.

15. Funnel / Narrowing Down



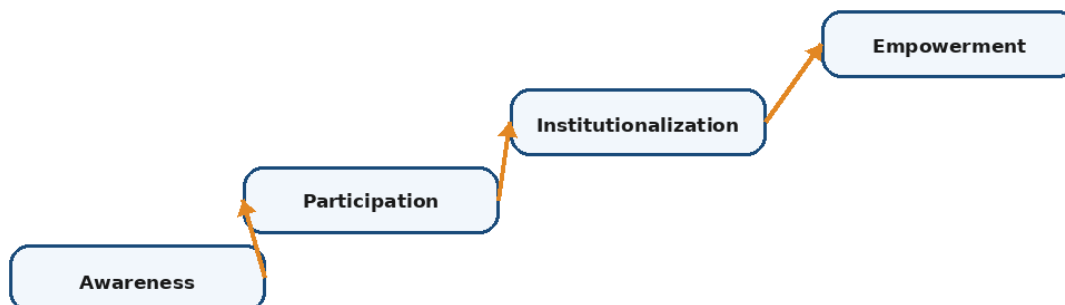
When to use	Moving from a broad problem to a focused solution.
Best subjects	Economy, Public Administration, Governance
Exam applications	Unemployment to skill policy; disaster risk to mitigation; poverty to targeted intervention.
How to draw quickly	Use 4 to 6 short boxes, one-word arrows, and balanced spacing. Keep labels within 2 to 5 words. Draw with pencil first only if the diagram is complex.
Caution	Good for way-forward sections.

Ready Use in Answer

- Place it after the introduction or before the conclusion depending on the question.
- Keep the diagram compact enough to fit within one-third to half page.
- Use the diagram to reduce paragraph load, not to decorate the page.

16. Step Ladder / Progressive Stages

Use for social reform, women empowerment, tribal awakening, decentralization and developmental stages.



When to use	Progressive stages toward a higher outcome.
Best subjects	Social reform, Governance, History, Development
Exam applications	Women empowerment; tribal awakening; democratization; skill development.
How to draw quickly	Use 4 to 6 short boxes, one-word arrows, and balanced spacing. Keep labels within 2 to 5 words. Draw with pencil first only if the diagram is complex.

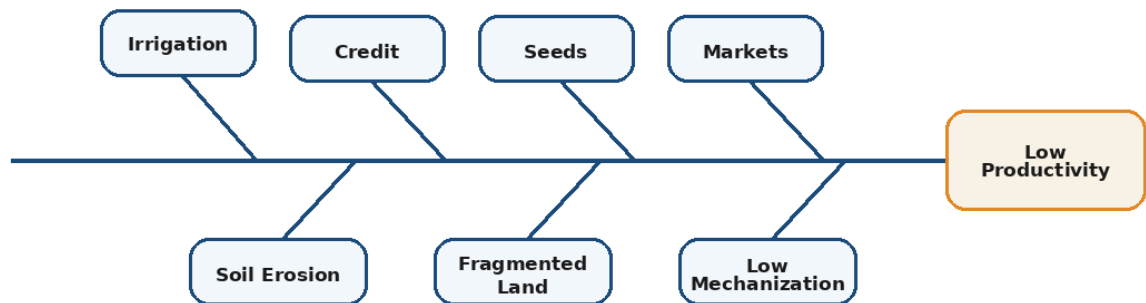
Caution

Use when stages show improvement or growth.

Ready Use in Answer

- Place it after the introduction or before the conclusion depending on the question.
- Keep the diagram compact enough to fit within one-third to half page.
- Use the diagram to reduce paragraph load, not to decorate the page.

17. Fishbone / Root-Cause Diagram



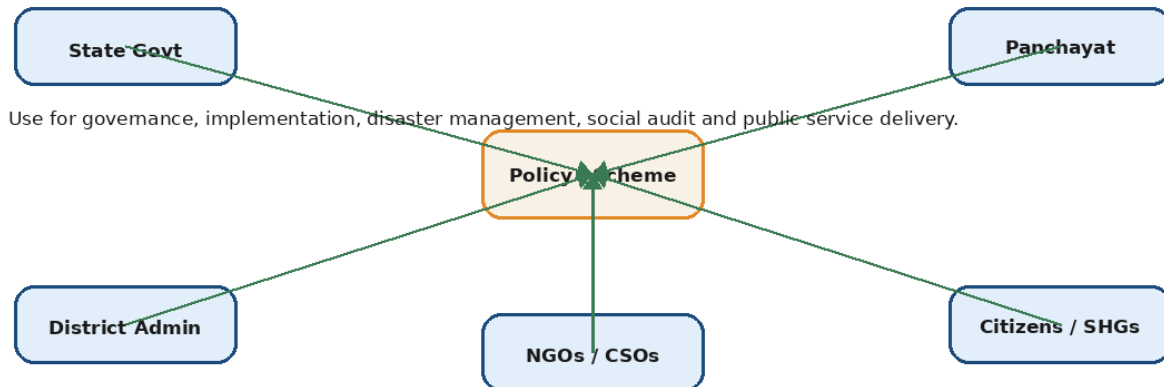
Use when a problem has many root causes but the answer needs compact presentation.

When to use	Detailed root-cause analysis of one problem.
Best subjects	Economy, Agriculture, Governance, Environment
Exam applications	Low productivity, poor service delivery, malnutrition, pollution.
How to draw quickly	Use 4 to 6 short boxes, one-word arrows, and balanced spacing. Keep labels within 2 to 5 words. Draw with pencil first only if the diagram is complex.
Caution	Use when the question asks why a problem persists.

Ready Use in Answer

- Place the main problem on the right.
- Put causes on diagonal branches.
- Use it when a problem has several independent causes.

18. Stakeholder Flow Map



When to use	Actors involved in a policy or governance process.
Best subjects	Public Administration, Disaster Management, Social Sector
Exam applications	Gram Sabha, NGOs, SHGs, district administration, citizens, state departments.
How to draw quickly	Use 4 to 6 short boxes, one-word arrows, and balanced spacing. Keep labels within 2 to 5 words. Draw with pencil first only if the diagram is complex.
Caution	Best for implementation questions.

Ready Use in Answer

- Place it after the introduction or before the conclusion depending on the question.
- Keep the diagram compact enough to fit within one-third to half page.
- Use the diagram to reduce paragraph load, not to decorate the page.

19. Administrative Chain of Command



Use for public administration, welfare implementation, grievance redressal and disaster response.

When to use	Command and delivery chain from policy to citizens.
Best subjects	Public Administration, Governance, Disaster Management
Exam applications	Scheme implementation; grievance redressal; emergency response.
How to draw quickly	Use 4 to 6 short boxes, one-word arrows, and balanced spacing. Keep labels within 2 to 5 words. Draw with pencil first only if the diagram is complex.

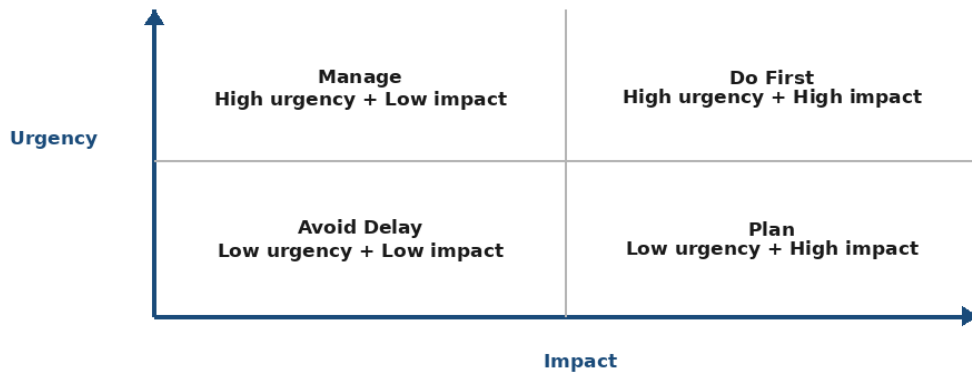
Caution

Keep the chain linear and readable.

Ready Use in Answer

- Place it after the introduction or before the conclusion depending on the question.
- Keep the diagram compact enough to fit within one-third to half page.
- Use the diagram to reduce paragraph load, not to decorate the page.

20. 2x2 Matrix / Priority Box

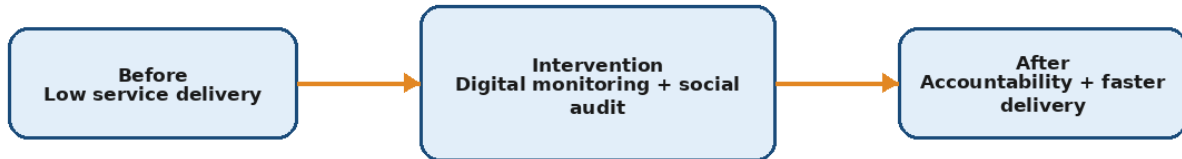


When to use	Prioritization based on two variables.
Best subjects	Governance, Economy, Disaster Management, Environment
Exam applications	Urgency-impact matrix; risk-response matrix; policy priority matrix.
How to draw quickly	Use 4 to 6 short boxes, one-word arrows, and balanced spacing. Keep labels within 2 to 5 words. Draw with pencil first only if the diagram is complex.
Caution	Use when the answer requires ranking or decision-making.

Ready Use in Answer

- Place it after the introduction or before the conclusion depending on the question.
- Keep the diagram compact enough to fit within one-third to half page.
- Use the diagram to reduce paragraph load, not to decorate the page.

21. Before - Intervention - After



Use for reforms, scheme impact, technology, governance improvement and policy evaluation.

When to use	Shows transformation due to a policy or reform.
Best subjects	Governance, Economy, Technology, Social Sector
Exam applications	Digital governance; social audit; irrigation intervention; health mission.
How to draw quickly	Use 4 to 6 short boxes, one-word arrows, and balanced spacing. Keep labels within 2 to 5 words. Draw with pencil first only if the diagram is complex.
Caution	Use for evaluating reforms.

Ready Use in Answer

- Place it after the introduction or before the conclusion depending on the question.
- Keep the diagram compact enough to fit within one-third to half page.
- Use the diagram to reduce paragraph load, not to decorate the page.

22. SWOT Box

Strengths Minerals, forests	Weaknesses Poverty, displacement
Opportunities Value addition, tourism	Threats Pollution, land conflict

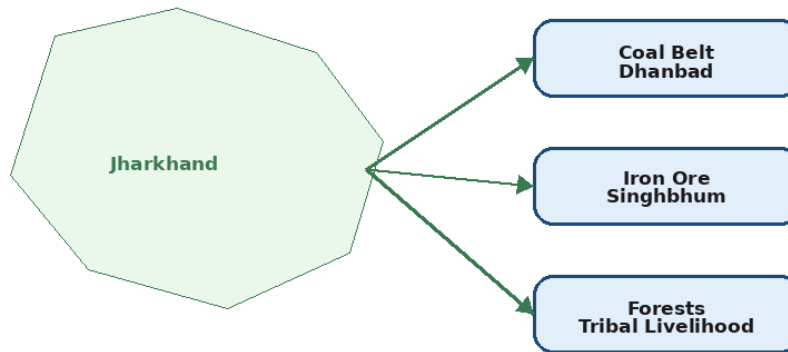
Use for Jharkhand economy, industrial policy, tourism, agriculture, mining and governance appraisal.

When to use	Strength, weakness, opportunity and threat analysis.
Best subjects	Economy, Jharkhand, Industry, Tourism, Agriculture
Exam applications	Jharkhand industrial policy; mineral economy; tourism potential; forest economy.
How to draw quickly	Use 4 to 6 short boxes, one-word arrows, and balanced spacing. Keep labels within 2 to 5 words. Draw with pencil first only if the diagram is complex.
Caution	Best for appraisal questions.

Ready Use in Answer

- Place it after the introduction or before the conclusion depending on the question.
- Keep the diagram compact enough to fit within one-third to half page.
- Use the diagram to reduce paragraph load, not to decorate the page.

23. Map-Linked Flow / Location + Issue

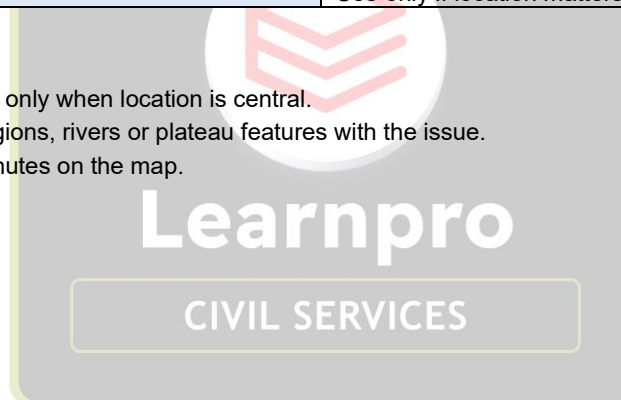


Use when geography must be connected with economy, environment or society.

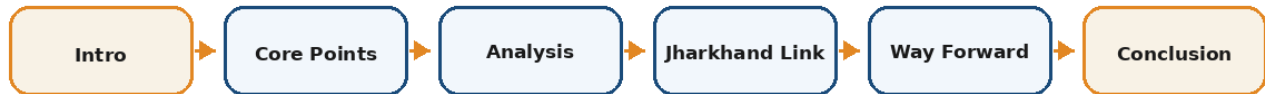
When to use	Location-based diagram connecting geography with issue.
Best subjects	Jharkhand Geography, Economy, Environment
Exam applications	Mining belts, river valley projects, forests, industrial regions.
How to draw quickly	Use 4 to 6 short boxes, one-word arrows, and balanced spacing. Keep labels within 2 to 5 words. Draw with pencil first only if the diagram is complex.
Caution	Use only if location matters.

Ready Use in Answer

- Draw a rough Jharkhand outline only when location is central.
- Connect mineral belts, forest regions, rivers or plateau features with the issue.
- Do not spend more than two minutes on the map.



24. Answer Architecture Flow



Use this as the default structure for 40-marker answers when the question is broad.

When to use	Default structure of a full descriptive answer.
Best subjects	All papers
Exam applications	40-marker broad questions; 32-marker science/environment questions with modification.
How to draw quickly	Use 4 to 6 short boxes, one-word arrows, and balanced spacing. Keep labels within 2 to 5 words. Draw with pencil first only if the diagram is complex.
Caution	Use mentally while writing; draw only if asked about answer writing or approach.

Ready Use in Answer

- Place it after the introduction or before the conclusion depending on the question.
- Keep the diagram compact enough to fit within one-third to half page.
- Use the diagram to reduce paragraph load, not to decorate the page.



Exam Rules for Using Flowcharts

Rule	Meaning
Use flowcharts only where they add clarity.	A diagram should replace confusion, not content.
Never draw oversized diagrams.	A good exam diagram usually takes one-third to half page.
Keep labels short.	Use keywords: causes, effects, reforms, stakeholders, outcomes.
Use arrows correctly.	Wrong direction of arrows reduces clarity.
Do not use too many colours.	In the exam, simple pen diagrams are enough.
Add one line explanation below the diagram.	This helps the examiner understand why the diagram is placed there.
Avoid decorative borders.	Presentation should be neat, not ornamental.
Prefer diagrams in Geography, Governance, Economy, Environment and Science.	History also benefits from timelines, cause-effect and movement diagrams.
Use Jharkhand examples naturally.	Damodar Valley, Chotanagpur Plateau, Dhanbad coal belt, Santhal Hul, Birs Movement, PESA, Gram Sabha, displacement and mining pollution are useful reference points.
Practice diagrams before the exam.	A diagram should take less than two minutes in the answer booklet.

Default Diagram Placement in a 40-Marker Answer

Answer Part	Best Diagram Type	Purpose
After Introduction	Timeline / Classification / Hub-and-Spoke	Introduce dimensions clearly
Middle of Body	Cause-Effect / Fishbone / Stakeholder Map	Explain analysis compactly
Before Way Forward	Problem-Causes-Effects-Solutions / Matrix	Shift from analysis to solutions
Conclusion Area	Before-After / Feedback Loop	Show final reform direction

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