

જાહેરાત ક્રમાંક: ૧૭/૨૦૧૯-૨૦, અધિક્ષક પુરાતત્વવિદ,વર્ગ-૨ ની જગ્યા
પર ભરતી માટેની પ્રાથમિક કસોટીમાં ભાગ-૧ અને ભાગ-૨ ના ૧૮૦
મિનિટના સંયુક્ત પ્રશ્નપત્રનો અભ્યાસક્રમ

પ્રાથમિક કસોટીનો અભ્યાસક્રમ	
ભાગ-૧	
કુલ પ્રશ્નો-૧૦૦	માધ્યમ: ગુજરાતી
	કુલ ગુણ :૧૦૦
૧	ભારતની ભૂગોળ- ભૌગોલિક, આર્થિક, સામાજિક, કુદરતી સંસાધન અને વસ્તી અંગેની બાબતો- ગુજરાતના ખાસ સંદર્ભ સાથે
૨	ભારતનો સાંસ્કૃતિક વારસો- સાહિત્ય, કલા, ધર્મ અને સ્થાપત્યો- ગુજરાતના ખાસ સંદર્ભ સાથે
૩	ભારતનો ઇતિહાસ- ગુજરાતના ખાસ સંદર્ભ સાથે
૪	ભારતની અર્થવ્યવસ્થા અને આયોજન
૫	ભારતીય રાજનીતિ અને ભારતનું બંધારણ: (૧) આમુખ (૨) મૂળભૂત અધિકારો અને ફરજો (૩) રાજ્યનીતિના માર્ગદર્શક સિદ્ધાંતો (૪) સંસદની રચના (૫) રાષ્ટ્રપતિની સત્તા (૬) રાજ્યપાલની સત્તા (૭) ન્યાયતંત્ર (૮) અનુસૂચિત જાતિ, અનુસૂચિત જનજાતિ અને સમાજના પછાત વર્ગો માટેની જોગવાઈઓ (૯) એટર્ની જનરલ (૧૦) નીતિ આયોગ (૧૧) પંચાયતી રાજ (૧૨) નાણા પંચ (૧૩) બંધારણીય તથા વૈધનિક સંસ્થાઓ- ભારતનું ચૂંટણી પંચ, સંઘ લોક સેવા આયોગ, રાજ્ય લોક સેવા આયોગ, કોમ્પ્ટ્રોલર એન્ડ ઓડિટર જનરલ; કેન્દ્રીયસતર્કતા આયોગ, લોકપાલ તથા લોકાયુક્ત અને કેન્દ્રીય માહિતી આયોગ
૬	સામાન્ય બૌદ્ધિક ક્ષમતા કસોટી
૭	સામાન્ય વિજ્ઞાન, પર્યાવરણ અને ઈન્ફર્મેશન એન્ડ કોમ્યુનિકેશન ટેકનોલોજી
૮	ખેલ જગત સહિત રોજબરોજના પ્રાદેશિક, રાષ્ટ્રીય અને આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય મહત્વના બનાવો

Syllabus of Preliminary Test

Part-1

Total Questions-100

Medium:Gujarati

Total Marks- 100

1	Geography of India-Physical, Economic, Social, Natural Resources and population related topics- with special reference to Gujarat
2	Cultural heritage of India-Literature, Art, Religion and Architecture- with special reference to Gujarat
3	History of India with special reference to Gujarat
4	Indian Economy and Planning
5	<u>Indian Polity and the Constitution of India:</u> (1) Preamble (2) Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties (3) Directive Principles of State Policy (4) Composition of Parliament (5) Powers of the President of India (6) Powers of Governor (7) Judiciary (8) Provisions for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes of the society (9) Attorney General (10) NITIAayog (11) Panchayati Raj Institutions (12) Finance Commission (13) Constitutional and Statutory Bodies: Election Commission of India, Union Public Service Commission, State Public Service Commission, Comptroller and Auditor General; Central Vigilance Commission, Lokpal and Lokayukta, Central Information Commission
6	General Mental Ability
7	General Science, Environment and Information & Communication Technology
8	Daily events of Regional, National and International Importance including Sports

**Syllabus for the Preliminary Test for the recruitment of
Superintending Archaeologist (Archaeology and Museum), Class II**

Marks – 200

Questions-200

Medium: English

1. Basic Concepts of Archaeology

Definition, scope, relevance. Relation with history and science. The Background: from antiquarianism to modern archaeology. Development of field techniques; growth of archaeology as scientific discipline. Archaeology in independent India, Contribution of Institutions and Individuals. Methods of Data Retrieval. Post-Excavation Analysis. Chronology and Dating Methods. Report writing and Publication.

2. Application of Sciences in Archaeology

- **Geoarchaeology:** Geological time-scale. Rocks. Minerals. General study of rock forming minerals. Weathering, soils and palaeosols in archaeology. Fluvial environments in archaeology. Formation of caves and glacial deposits – moraines. Quaternary formations with special reference to India, Geochronology, Biota, Sedimentology. Petrology, volcanic ash deposits.
- **Anthropology:** Meaning and scope of Anthropology and its relevance in archaeological studies. Physical anthropology and its application to archaeology, measurements of skull and bones, prognathism, cranial capacity, etc.
- **Environmental Archaeology:** Palaeo-environmental survey of India during Pleistocene and Holocene. Palaeo-environmental indicators and varieties of evidences. Methods of study, sample collection, different techniques applied. Human – land relationships.
- **Archaeozoology:** Application of archaeozoology in reconstruction of past. Survey of animal fossil remains and archaeozoological remains from archaeological sites in India. Palaeontology, fossilization, taphonomy, diatom. Sample collection, processing, methods of analysis.

- **Archaeobotany:** Application of archaeobotany in reconstruction of the past. Survey of plant remains and related evidences from archaeological sites in India. Study of wood, grains, impressions, fossils, coprolites, phytoliths, pollens and spores. Sample collection, processing, methods of analysis, plant DNA.
- **Human Osteology and Palaeopathology:** Application of human osteology in construction of past and various methods of study. Survey of disposal of dead from archaeological sites in India. Collection methods, methods of cleaning and reconstruction, age and sex estimation, palaeopathology; DNA polymorphism; blood residual studies.
- **Quantitative Methods and Information Science:** Place of quantitative methods in archaeological research. Introduction to simple statistics and its application in interpreting the past.

3. **PreHistory and Protohistory**

Introduction. World Perspective. South Asian Perspective.

4. **Historical Archaeology**

Definition and scope. Brief review of archaeology of pre-Mauryan, post-Maurya, Guptas and other contemporary dynasties period and contemporary cultural assemblage including potteries of the sub-continent. Technology and elements of economy. Important excavated sites.

5. **Art & Iconography**

Art in prehistoric and protohistoric India. Ancient Indian art in diverse mediums. Early medieval Indian art styles and medieval mural paintings. Miniature paintings. Survey of metal images of India. Antiquity and concept of Indian iconography. Brief introduction to sources, mudras, asanas and ayudhas of deities. Brahmanical, Buddhist and Jain Iconography.

6. Architecture

Protohistoric architecture with emphasis on Harappan town planning. Development of architecture from early historical times to 12th century A.D. Development of temple architecture and its regional variations. Indo-Islamic architecture. Fort architecture. Elements of Colonial architecture.

7. Epigraphy & Numismatics

Antiquity of writing in old world civilizations (Pictograph, Ideogram, Syllabic and Logo-Syllabic to Alphabet). Epigraphy as a source of Indian history. Writing materials and antiquity of writing in India. Origin and development of Kharoshthi and Brahmi scripts. Eras and Dates, Symbols and Signs in Indian inscriptions. Early Indian numerals. Study of seals, sealings and copper plates. Study of some important inscriptions from north and south India. Palaeography – North and South Indian Scripts. Use of diacritical marks. Arabic and Persian inscriptions. Numismatics as a source of history. Origin and antiquity of coinage in India. Coins from excavations and their significance. Broad characteristics and identification of dynastic coins.

8. Museology

Definition of museology and museography. History of development of museums in the world with special reference to India. Types of museums, their scope and functions. Collection policies, ethics and procedures. Documentation and Preservation. Museum Presentation / Exhibition. Museum Education and Communication. Museum Research and Publications. Museum management.

9. Structural Conservation of Monuments

History of archaeological conservation. General principles and guidelines for conservation and preservation of monuments / sites and excavated remains in India and historic gardens. Guiding principles for conservation / preservation of monuments as per international conventions. Role of

Archaeological Survey of India in the preservation of monuments in India and abroad, World Heritage sites in India. Salvaging, transplantation, Reconstruction and restoration of monuments. Projects execution of conservation of important monuments. Preservation and environmental development. Importance of knowledge of archaeology, civil engineering, art and architecture for conservation of monuments. Exposure to indigenous practices / techniques and treatises. Distribution of monuments in different geographical / seismic zones and their conservation problem. Materials and Techniques. Scaffolding. Foundations. Inspection of Monuments. Constructional Members. Estimating and Costing. Various Publications of Archaeological Survey of India.

10. Chemical Preservation of Monuments and Antiquities

Ethics of conservation, restoration and preservation and its history. Basic Chemistry. Causes of Decay. Documentation. Metallic Antiquities (Gold, Silver, Copper, Bronze, Lead, Iron). Organic Antiquities (Ivory, Bone, Horn, Leather, Parchment, Furs, Paper, Birch Bark, Palm Leaf, Wood and Textile). Siliceous, Calcareous and Argillaceous Antiquities (Stone, Semi-Precious Stone, Mineral, Mud, Terracotta, Pottery, Glass, Glaze, Faience, Stucco). Monuments. Paintings.

11. Antiquarian Laws

History of antiquarian laws in India. Problems and implementation. The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules, 1959. The Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972. The Antiquities and Art Treasures Rules, 1973. International Conventions.

12. Current Trends and Recent Advancements in Archaeology and Museology.