

**ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರ ಅರ್ಹತಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ (ಕೆಸೆಟ್)**  
**KARNATAKA STATE ELIGIBILITY TEST (K-SET)**  
**FOR LECTUERSHIP**

Subject: **HISTORY**

Subject Code: **06**

**Note:**

There will be two question papers, Paper-II and Paper-III. Paper II will have 50 objective Type Questions (Multiple choice, Matching type; True/False, Assertion-Reasoning type) carrying 100 marks. All the 50 questions are compulsory and have to be marked in OMR sheet. Paper III contains **seventy five (75)** objective type questions (Multiple choice, Matching type; True/False, Assertion-Reasoning type) of **two (2)** marks each. All the 75 questions are compulsory and have to be marked in OMR sheet

**PAPER II**

**1. CONCEPTS, IDEAS AND TERMS**

Bharatvarsha	Kara/Vishti
Sabha and Samiti	Stridhana
Varnasrama	Memorial stones
Purusharthas	Agraharas
Rina	Khilafat
Samskaras	Sulah-i-kul
Yajna	Maharashtra-dharma
Doctrine of Karma	Turkan-i-Chahlghani
Dandaniti/Arthasastra	Watan
Saptanga	Baluta
Dharmavijaya	Iqta
Stupa/Chaitya	Jizyah
Nagara/Dravida/Vesara	Madad -i-maash
Bodhisattva/Tirthankara	Amaram
Alvars/Nayanars	Raya-Rekho
Sreni	Jangama
Chauth	Dyarchy
Hundi (Bills of Exchange)	Federalism
Sarraf	Utilitarianism
Polygars	Filtration Theory
Jagir	Forward Policy

Dastur	Doctrine of Lapse
Mansab (Rank)	Satyagraha
Deshmukh	Swadeshi
Nadu	Revivalism
Pargana	Communalism
Bengal Vaishnavism	Orientalism
Alt magha	De-industrialization
Shahna-i-Mandi	Subsidiary Alliance
Mercantilism	Evangelicalism
Economic Nationalism	Bhudan
Indian Renaissance	Panchsheel
Economic Drain	Mixed Economy
Colonialism	Indian Left
Paramountcy	Hindu Code Bill

## **2. ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY**

*Sources :*

### ***Archaeological Sources***

Exploration, excavation epigraphy, numismatics, monuments.

Literary Sources

Indigenous : Primary and Secondary-problems of dating, myths, legends, poetry, scientific literature, literature in regional languages, religious literature.

Foreign accounts : Greek, Chinese and Arab writers.

### ***Pre-history and Proto-history***

Man and Environment-geographical factors. Hunting and gathering (Paleolithic and Mesolithic); Beginning of agriculture (Neolithic and Chalcolithic).

Indus Valley Civilization-origin, date, extent, characteristics, decline, survival and significance.

Iron age, Second urbanization.

### ***Vedic Period :***

Migrations and settlements; dating the Vedic, literary and archaeological evidences, evolution of social and political institutions religious and philosophical ideas, rituals and practices.

### ***Period of Mahajanapadas***

Formation of States (Mahajanapadas) : Republics and Monarchies; rise of urban centres; trade routes; economic growth; introduction of coinage; spread of Jainism and Buddhism; rise of Magadha and Nandas.

Iranian and Macedonian invasions and their impact.

### ***Mauryan Empire***

Foundation of the Mauryan Empire. Chandragupta, Kautilya and Arthashastra; Ashoka; Concept of Dharma; Edicts; Brahmi and Kharosthi scripts.

Administration economy; architecture and sculpture, external contacts. Disintegration of the empire; Sungas and Kanvas.

### ***Post-Mauryan Period (Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Kushanas, Western Kshatrapas)***

Contact with outside world; growth of urban centres, economy, coinage, development of religions Mahayana, social conditions, art and architecture, literature and science.

### ***Early state and society-in Eastern India, Deccan and South India***

Kharavela, The Satavahanas. Tamil States of the Sangam Age. Administration; economy. land grants, coinage, trade guilds and urban centres. Buddhist centres, Sangam literature and culture; art and architecture.

### ***Imperial Guptas and Regional States of India***

Guptas and Vakatakas, Harsha. Administration, economic conditions. coinage of the Guptas, land grants, decline of urban centres. Indian feudalism, caste system, position of women, education and educational institutions-Nalanda. Vikramshila and Vallabhi, contact with neighbouring countries-Central Asia, South-East Asia and China. Sanskrit literature, scientific literature, art and architecture.

The Kadambas. Gangas, Pallavas and Chalukyas of Badami-Administration trade guilds, Sanskrit literature and growth of regional languages and scripts; growth of Vaishnava and Saiva religions. Tamil Bhakti Movement. Shankaracharya-Vedanta; Institutions of temple and temple architecture.

Varmanas of Kamrup; Palas and Senas, Rashtrakutas, Pratiharas Kalachuri-Chedis; Paramaras; Chalukyas of Gujarat; Arab contacts-Ghaznavi Conquest alberuni.

The Chalukyas of Kaiyana, Cholas, Cheras, Hoysalas, Pandyas-Administration and local Government, growth of art and architecture, religious sects, Institution of temple and

Mathas, Agraharas, education and literature, economy and society, contact with Sri Lanka and South-East Asia.

### **3. MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY**

#### *Sources :*

Archaeological, epigraphic and numismatic materials and monuments.

Chronicles.

Literary sources-Persian, Sanskrit and Regional languages.

Archival materials.

Foreign traveller's accounts.

#### *Political Developments*

The Sultanate-the Ghorids, the Turks, the Khaljis, the Tughluqs, the Sayyids and the Lodis.

Foundation of the Mughal Empire-Babur, Humayun and the Suris; expansion from Akbar to Aurangzeb.

Decline of the Mughal empire-political, administrative and economic causes.

Later Mughals and disintegration of the Mughal empire.

The Vijayanagara and the Bahmanis-rise, expansion and disintegration.

The Maratha movement, the foundation of Swaraj by Shivaji; its expansion under the Peshwas; Maratha Confederacy-causes of decline.

#### *Administration*

Administration under the Sultanate-civil, judicial, revenue, fiscal and military.

Sher Shah's administrative reforms; Mughal administration-land revenue and other sources of income; Mansabdari and Jagirdari.

Administrative system in the Deccan-the Vijayanagara. The Bahmanis and the Marathas.

#### *Economic Aspects*

Agricultural production-village economy; peasantry.

Urban centres and population.

Industries-cotton textiles, handicrafts, agro-based industries, organisation, factories, technology.

Trade and commerce-State policies, internal and external trade; European trade, trade centres and ports, transport and communication. Financing trade, commerce and industries;

Hundi (Bills of Exchange) and Insurance.

Currency.

### *Socio-religious Movements*

The Sufis-their orders, beliefs and practices, the leading Sufi saints. Bhakti cult-Shaivism and its branches : Vaishnavism and its branches. The Saints of the medieval period-north and south-their impact on socio-political and religious life.

The Sikh movement-Guru Nanak Dev and his teachings and practices. Adi Granth; the Khalsa.

### *Society*

Classification-ruling class, major religious groups, the mercantile and professional classes. Rural society-petty chieftains, village officials, cultivators and non-cultivating classes, artisans.

Position of women

### *Cultural Life*

System of Educational and its motivations.

Literature-Persian, Sanskrit and Regional languages.

Fine Arts-major schools of painting; music.

Architectural developments of the North and South India; Indo-Islamic architecture.

## **4. MODERN INDIAN HISTORY**

### *Sources and Historiography :*

Archival materials, biographies and memories, newspapers.

Oral evidence, creative literature and painting.

Concerns in Modern Indian Historiography-Imperialist, Nationalist.

Marxist and Subaltern.

### *Rise of British Power*

European traders in India in the 17th and 18th centuries-Portuguese, Dutch, French and the British.

The establishment and expansion of British dominion in India.

British relations with and subjugation of the principal Indian Powers-Bengal. Oudh,

Hyderabad, Mysore, Marathas and the Sikhs.

### *Administration of the Company and Crown*

Evolution of central and provincial structure under the East India Company, 1773-1853.

Paramountcy, Civil Service, Judiciary, Police and the Army under the Company and Crown.

Local self-Government.

Constitutional changes, 1909-1935.

### *Economic History*

Changing composition, volume and direction of trade : 'The Tribute'.

Expansion and commercialisation of agriculture, land rights, land settlements, rural indebtedness, landless labour.

Decline of industries-changing socio-economic conditions of artisans; De-urbanisation.

British Industrial Policy : major modern industries; nature of factory legislation; labour and trade union movements.

Monetary policy; banking currency and exchange. Railways and Road Transport.

Growth of new urban centres; new features of town planning and architecture.

Famines and epidemics and the government policy.

Economic Thought-English utilitarians; Indian economic historians; the Drain theory.

### *Indian Society in Transition*

Contact with Christianity-the Missions; critique of Indian social and economic practices and religious beliefs; educational and other activities.

The New Education-government policy; levels and contents; English language; modern science; Indian initiatives in education.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy : socio-religious reforms; emergence of middle class; caste associations and caste mobility.

Women's Question-Nationalist Discourse : Women's Organisations; British legislation concerning women : Constitutional position.

The Printing Press-journalistic activity and the public opinion.

Modernisation of Indian languages and literary forms-reorientation in painting music and performing arts.

### *National Movement*

Rise of Indian nationalism, social and economic bases of nationalism.

Revolt of 1857 and different social classes.

Tribal and peasant movements.

Ideologies and programmes of the Indian National Congress, 1885-1920.

Trends in Swadeshi movement.

Ideologies and programmes of Indian revolutionaries in India and abroad.

Gandhian Mass Movement.

Ideology and programme of the Justice Party.

Left Wing Politics.

Movement of the Depressed classes.

Communal politics and genesis of Pakistan.

Towards Independence and Partition.

*India after independence (1947-1964)*

Rehabilitation after Partition.

Integration of the Indian States; The Kashmir Question.

The making of the Indian Constitution.

The structure of Bureaucracy and the Policy.

The demographic trends.

Economic policies and the planning process.

Linguistic reorganisation of States.

Foreign policy initiatives.

*World History : Concepts, Ideas and Terms*

Pre-history

Burial Practices

Mother-Goddess

Law codes

Athenian Democracy

Imperial Rome

Slavery

Aristocracy

Confucianism

Manorial system

Black Death

Feudalism

Non-alignment

Humanism

Enlightened Despotism

Divine Right

Supremacy of Church

Holy Roman Empire

Social Contract and General Will

Nation States

Renaissance

Reformation

Darwinism

Great Depression (1929)

Feminism

Parliamentary Democracy

Nazism

Commonwealth

Imperialism

Socialism

Balance of Power

Apartheid

Rights of Man

Cold War

Post-modernism

***Research in History***

Scope and value of History

Objectivity and Bias in History

History and its auxiliary sciences

Area of research-proposed

Sources-Primary/secondary in the proposed area of research

Modern Historical Writing in the researcher's area of research

**PAPER—III**

**Unit—I**

From the Indus Valley Civilization to the Mahajanapadas

Age, extent and characteristics of the Indus Valley Civilization.

Vedic culture-Early and Late-Geography : Social and Political institutions, Economic conditions, Religious and Philosophical ideas.

Mahajanapadas, Republics, Economic growth-Emergence of Jainism and Buddhism-Rise of Magadha-Macedonian invasion and its effects.

**Unit—II**

*History of India from 4th century BC to 3rd century AD*

Foundation of the Mauryan Empire-Chandragupta, Ashoka and his Dharma. Mauryan administration, Economy, Art and Architecture, Disintegration of the Mauryan empire.

Sangam Age.

Sungas, Satavahanas and Kushanas : Administration, religion, society, economy, trade and commerce, culture-Art and Architecture, Literature.

### **Unit—III**

*India from the 4th century AD to 12th century AD*

Gupta-Vakataka age-Harsha Pallavas-Early. Chalukyas-Rashtrakutas.

Cholas-Pratiharas Palas-A brief survey of the history of the Paramaras, Kalachuris, Gahadavalas and Chauhans-Administration.

Feudalism, Society, Position of Women, Educational centres, Economy.

Religious trends, styles of temple architecture, art, Literature, An outline of scientific and technological developments.

India's contacts with the outside world.

### **Unit—IV**

*India from 1206 to 1526*

Expansion and Consolidation-The Ghorids. The Turks, The Khaljis.

The Tughlaqs, The Sayyids and the Lodis.

Vijayanagar and Bahamani Kingdoms.

State and Religion-Concept of sovereignty, religious movements and Sufism.

Economic Aspects-Urban Centres, Industries, Trade and Commerce, Land Revenue and Prices.

Mongol problem and its impact.

Administrative structure.

Art. Architecture and literature.

Sources-Archaeological, Persian and non Persian literature, Foreign travellers account.

### **Unit—V**

*India from 1526 onward*

Sources of Mughal period.

Mughal Expansion and Consolidation-Babur's establishment of Mughal rule in India :

Humayun and Surs : Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb.

Mughal relations with the nobility and the Rajputs.

Jahangir-the period of stability and expansion 1611-1621; the period of crises 1622-1627-

The Nurjahan Junta.

Decline of Mughal Empire : Political, administrative and economic causes.

The Maratha Movement, the foundation of Swarajya by Shivaji its expansion and administration, Maratha Confederacy and causes of decline.

Administration : Sher Shah's administrative reforms, Mughal administration, land revenue and other sources of income, Mansabdari and Jagirdari.

### **Unit—VI**

*Socio-economic and cultural life under the Mughals*

Village society and economy.

Art, architecture and literature.

Trade and Commerce.

Religious policy from Akbar to Aurangzeb.

Urban centres and Industries.

Currency.

Position of women.

### **Unit—VII**

*Foundation of the British Rule*

Rise of European powers-Expansion and Consolidation of the British rule.

British relations with major Indian powers-Bengal, Oudh, Hyderabad, Mysore.

Marathas and Sikhs.

Administration under the East India Company and Crown. Paramountcy Civil Service, Judiciary, Police and Army.

Local Self government, Constitutional Development from 1909 to 1935.

### **Unit—VIII**

*Economic and Social Policies*

Agrarian policy of the British, Land Revenue, Agriculture and Land Rights. Famine policy, Rural indebtedness.

Policy towards trade and industries. Condition of Labour, Trade Union Movements, Factory Legislation. Banking, Transport, Drain Theory.

Indian Society in transition. Christian missions, Socio-religious reform movements, Status of women.

New educational policy, English language, Modern sciences, Journalism, Indian languages and

literature.

### **Unit—IX**

#### *National Movement and Post-Independent India*

Rise of nationalism, Revolt of 1857, Tribal and Peasant Movements, Ideologies and Programmes of Indian National Congress, Swadeshi Movement. Indian Revolutionary Movement in India and Abroad.

Gandhian Mass Movements, Ideologies and Programmes of the Justice Party, Left wing politics, Movement of the depressed classes. Genesis of Pakistan, India towards Independence and Partition.

India after independence, Rehabilitation after partition, Integration of Indian States, the Kashmir Question.

Making of the Indian Constitution, Structure of Bureaucracy and the police. Economic policies and the planning process. Linguistic reorganisation of the States, foreign policy initiatives.

### **Unit—X (A)**

#### *World History-Concepts, Ideas and Terms*

Renaissance, Reformation

Enlightenment, Rights of Man

Apartheid

Imperialism

Socialism

Nazism

Parliamentary Democracy

Commonwealth

Efforts at World Peace, Cold War

Post-modernism.

### **Unit—X (B)**

#### *Research in History*

Scope and Importance of History

Objectivity and Bias in History

Causation in History

History and its auxiliary sciences  
Significance of Regional History  
Recent trends of Indian History  
Research Methodology  
Area of Proposed Research  
Sources-Primary/Secondary in the Proposed area of Research.  
Recent Historical writings in the Proposed area of research.

**Paper—III**  
**(Elective/Optional)**

**Elective-I : Ancient Indian History**

Stone-Age Cultures of India.  
Origin, date, extent and characteristics of the Indus Valley Civilization.  
Evolution of social and political institutions in the Vedic period.  
Economic and religious developments in 6th century BC.  
Sources of Mauryan history-Megasthenes, Kautilya, Asokan edicts and Simhalese Chronicles.  
Economy and trade during 2nd century BC-3rd century AD-Schools of art-Development of Stupa and Chaitya architecture.  
Assessment of the Gupta Age.  
Ancient Indian Republics-History of Local Self-government in India.  
Indian feudalism.  
Indian contacts with the outside world in the ancient period.  
Contribution of Sankara and Ramanuja to religion and philosophy.

**Elective-II : Medieval Indian History**

Sources on Medieval Indian History.  
North-West frontier and Deccan Policy of the Mughals.  
Society and Economy during Medieval period.  
Religion, Art, Architecture and Literature during Medieval period.  
Urban Economy, Trade and Commerce during Medieval period.

Legacy of the Mughals.

18th Century Debate.

Significance of Regional History.

**Elective-III : Modern Indian History**

The Establishment and Expansion of the British Dominion in India.

Constitutional Development from 1858 to 1935.

The British Agrarian Policies.

The Relief Measures adopted by the British.

Education and Social Reforms Under the British.

Socio-religious Reforms Movements in the 19th century.

Rise of Nationalism and the Indian National Congress.

The Gandhian Era.

Towards Independence and Partition.

The Making of the Indian Constitution and its working.