

KARNATKA EXAMINATION AUTHORITY
SYLLUBUS FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
THE POST OF ASSISTANT PROFESSORS IN
GOVERNMENT FIRST GRADE COLLEGES 2021

SUBJECT-HISTORY

UNIT-1

Decoding the Sources of Ancient Indian History: Archaeological and Literary sources
Indigenous and Foreign accounts.

Pre-History and proto-History: Paleolithic-Mesolithic-Neolithic-Chalcolithic phase –
Settlement, Distribution, tools and patterns of Exchange.

Indus /Harappa Civilization: Origin, date, sites, extent, crafts, religion, society ,and
polity. First urbanization, Internal and external trade. Debate on the Decline of Indus
Civilization

Vedic and later Vedic periods: Literature, Aryan debates, political and social
Institution, state structure and theory of state, emergence of Varna and Social
stratification, religious and Philosophical Ideas .Introduction of Iron Technology,
Megaliths of South India.

Expansion of State system: Mahajanapadas ,monarchical and Republican States,
Economic and Social Developments and the Second Urbanization in 6th century BCE;
Emergence of heterodox sects –Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivikas.

UNIT-II

From State to Empire: Rise of Magadha, Greek invasion and its effects - Foundation of
Mauryan Empire -Chandraguptha Maurya-Mauryan polity-Kautilya's Arthashastra,
society, economy, Ashok's Dhamma- Mauryan Art and Architecture Ashokan edicts:
language and script, Decline of the Mauryan Empire.

Foreign Invasion: Indo-Greeks, Sungas, Sakas , Kushanas-Kanishka-Post-Mauryan art
and architecture. Gandhara, Mathura and Amaravathi Schools.

Sangam age and Shathavahanas: Sangam literature, polity and society in south India as
reflected in Sangam literature. Trade with the Roman world.

Gupta vakataka age: Polity and society, Agrarian economy, Land Grants, Indian Feudalism Gupta Coins- Beginning of temple architecture, Significance of Puranic Literature-Development of Sanskrit language and Literature. Education Institutions- Nalanda –Vikramashila and Vallabhi. Development in Science and Technology, Astronomy, Mathematics and Medicine,

Harsha and his times, Administration and Religion.

UNIT III

Emergence of Regional Kingdoms, Kingdoms in Deccan, Gangas, Kadambas, Western Chalukyas, Eastern Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, Kalyani Chalukyas, Kakatiyas, Hoysalas, and Yadavas.

Kingdoms in South India: Pallavas-Cheras- Cholas and Pandyas.

Characteristics of Early Medieval India–Administration and Political Structure Legitimation of King ship- Debate of State Formation in early Medieval India Feudal model , Segmentary model-Integrative model.

Agrarian Economy, Land Grants, Changing Production relations, graded land rights and Peasantry-Water resources -Taxation System -Coins - Currency System.

Trade and Urbanization - pattern of trade -Crafts and urban settlements-Ports –Trade routes merchandise and exchange-Guilds-trade and Colonization an South East Asia.

Growth of Bramhnnical Religion-Vaishnavism and Shaivism-Temple economy, Patronage and regional Ramification -Temple architecture and regional styles.

Bhakthi movement in South India-Vaishnavism and Shaivism.Shankara, Ramanujacharya and Madhvacharya.

Society –Varna –Jathi and proliferation of Caste –position of women-marriage and Property relation - women in public life . Tribe as Peasant and their place in Varna order. Untouchability.

Education and Educational Institutions-Agrahara, Matas, Ghatikas and Mahaviharas as centres of education-growth of regional languages.

Arab conquest of Sind, Invasion of Muhammad Ghazni, Muhammad Ghori,

UNIT IV

Sources of Medieval Indian history: Archaeological-Chronicles -Literary Sources-

The Delhi Sultanate- Slave dynasty, The Khiljis, the Tughlaqs, The Sayyads and the Lodhis. -nature of State- Balban theory of Kingship - Turkish Nobility and Ulemas . Administration and Economy–Central –Provincial and local Administration.Socio-economic conditions.Art and Architecture.

Foundation of the Mughal Empire, Babur, Humayun and Shershah Suri expansion and consolidation from Akbar to Aurangzeb, Decline of Mughal empire,- Character of State-Mughal Administration, Shershah Suri Administrative reforms. Central provincial and local administration.-Mansabdari and Jagirdari System , Economy ,Society, Cultural synthesis. Art and Architecture-Literature.-Fine arts–Major schools of Painting –Development of music.

Rise of the Maratas- Shivaji-Mughal-Maratha relations-the Peshwas-Maratha administration-Ashtapradhanas.-Medieval Bhakthi movement-Gurunanak, Kabir, Meerabai, Sufism. Social synchronization.

UNIT -V

The Vijayanagara and the Bahmanis, Deccan sultanate, Bijapur, Golkonda, Bidar, Berar and Ahmadnagar. Nature and Character of State- Nayankara System, Administration, Society and Economy-Art and architecture and Literature .

Bhakti movement in Karnataka-Basaveshwara,-Haridasa Movement- Kanakadasa and Purandharadasa

South Indian Agricultural Production and Irrigation System, Village Economy, Peasantry, Grants and Agricultural Loans, Urbanization and Demographic Structure.

Industries–Cotton Textiles, Handicrafts, Agro-Based Industries, Organization, Factories & Technology.

UNIT-VI

Sources of Modern Indian History- Archival materials, biographies and memoirs, News papers, oral evidence –Creative literature and Painting ,monuments, coins .

European Colonization–European traders in India 16th to 18th centuries – Rise of European Political Powers- Portuguese, Dutch, French and British.-Carnatic Wars-Hyderali and Tippu Sultan- Anglo Mysore Wars- Establishment and expansion of British Dominion in India.

British relations with princely States of India- Bengal-Oudh-Hyderabad -Punjab - Mysore state-colonial rule in Mysore.

Revolt of 1857 ,Causes, nature and impact.

Constitutional Changes- 1773 Regulating Act to Government of India Act-1935.

UNIT - VII

Colonial economy changing composition volume and direction of Trade-Connecting Local economy with the Global economy.

Commercialization of agriculture-Irrigation, Land rights, land settlement's, rural indebtedness, Land less labour. Tribal and Peasant Protestmovement.

Decline of Industries -De-urbanization- Economic Drain-Famines, Epidemics and the Government policy.

British Industrial policy- Major Modern Industries, Factory legislation, Labour and trade union Movements.

Monetary Policy, Banking,Currency and Exchange-Railways and Road Transport-Communications -Post and Telegraph.

Growth of New Urban Centers. Town planning -Urban society and Urban problems.

Changes in Indian Society-Christian Missionaries-The new education-English Language -Modern Science- Utilitarian Politics.

Indian renaissance- Socio religious reforms -Raja ram Mohan Roy-Dayananda Saraswati- Jotibha Phule-Swamy Vivekananda-Sir Syed Ahmad Khan-Dr. Annie Besent -Narayanaguru-Periyar-Emergence of Middle Class -Caste Associations and Non-Brahmin Movement.

Women's Question-Nationalist Discourse -British legislation concerning Women, Feminist Movement - Constitutional Provisions.

New Social movements-Global warming-Ecological Movements.

UNIT - VIII

Rise of Indian Nationalism: Social and Economic basis of Nationalism. Birth of Indian National Congress; Ideologies and Programs of the Indian National Congress, 1885-1920: Early Nationalists, Assertive Nationalists- Swadeshi and Swaraj- and Revolutionaries.

Gandhian Mass Movements; Subas Chandra Bose and INA; Role of Middle Class in National Movement; Women Participation in National Movement. Freedom movement in Karnataka – Unification movement in Karnataka

Left Wing Politics-Depressed Class Movement- Communal Politics; Muslim League and Genesis of Pakistan. Towards Independence and Partition.

India after Independence: Challenges of Partition; Integration of the Indian Princely States; Kashmir, Hyderabad & Junagadh.

Dr.B.R.Ambedkar-The making of the Indian Constitution- its Features.Economic policies of Independent India- planning process-Foreign Policy Initiatives –Non Alignment Movement Panchasheela; Dynamics of Indian Politics-Emergency; Liberalization, Privatization & Globalization of India.

UNIT- IX

Asian History.

European Colonial interests in China-opium wars-Boxer Rebellion-Revolution of 1911, Dr.SunYat-sen-Achievements of national government-Yuan Shikai -Communist party Mao-Tse-tung- Civil war- Emergence of Communist China.

Japan –Opening up of Japan for colonial power-Meiji restoration-Rise of Japan Asian power-Emergence of Japan as a World power-Anglo-Japanese alliances-Russo-Japanese war-Japan and World wars -Reconstruction of Japan-SCAP.

Turkey under colonial rule-western impact-young Turk movement- Mustafa Kemal pasha-

Arabia under colonial rule-western impact-Arab National Movement-Arab- Israel conflict-Creation of Israel-Palestine Liberation Organization.

Modern World

Renaissance – Reformation – Geographical discoveries – imperialism -Enlightened Despots.

French Revolution-Napoleon Bonaparte-Unification of Italy-Germany Russian Revolution of 1917 First World War and League of Nations-Rise of Fascism and Nazism.

Second World War-UNO Bipolar world and Cold War-Disintegration of USSR-Formation of European union-Liberalization and Globalization –American Imperialism.

UNIT-X

Research, Methodology and Historiography.

Nature, Scope and Importance of History. History as a Science or Arts or a Social Science

History and its Auxiliary Sciences

Causation and Imagination in History .

Research Methodology -Hypothesis in History problematization of the topic-Heuristics
-Criticism in History.

Synthesis and Presentation.

World Historiography-Ancient Historiography-Medieval Historiography-Modern Historiography.

Indian Historiography-Ancient period-Medieval period-Modern Period.

Recent Trends in Indian Historiography. Subaltern Historiography, post modernism and History.