KPSC KAS Syllabus 2019

<table>
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<th>Qualifying Papers</th>
<th>Kannada</th>
<th>150 Marks</th>
<th>2 Hours</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tr>
<th>PAPERS</th>
<th>No. of Sections</th>
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<td>India and Karnataka</td>
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<td>2 Social &amp; Political Perspective</td>
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<td>3 Indian Economy-Planning</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Advancement and Modern Trends in Natural Science, Life Science, Agriculture, Science, Health and Hygiene</td>
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<td>3 Challenges and Issues of Development on Environment and Ecology</td>
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Qualifying paper Kannada

The aim of the paper is to test the candidate's ability to read and understand serious discursive prose and to express his ideas clearly and correctly in Kannada.

The pattern of questions would be broadly as follows:

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Qualifying paper English

The aim of the paper is to test the candidate's ability to read and understand serious discursive prose and to express his ideas clearly and correctly in English.

The pattern of questions would be broadly as follows:

1. Comprehension of given passages
2. Precis writing
3. Usage
4. Vocabulary
5. Short Essay
6. Communication Skills

PAPER – I

Two Essays (in Kannada/English Language), 125 marks each

Essay – 1: Topics of International / National importance.

Essay – 2: Topic of State Importance / Local Importance

PAPER – II

General Studies I

Section - I: History and Cultural Heritage (India & Karnataka) - (6 Units)

Unit 1: Cultural Heritage of India (select areas and topics)


(ii) Literature: Sanskrit Literature (Ancient) : Vedic Literature, the epics and the Puranas; their impact on the life and culture of the Indian People; Prose works on polity, ethics (niti), popular stories and Pancha Tantra (only important works). Mughal contributions to literature.

(iii) Science and Technology: Mathematics, Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Physiology and Medicine (including Surgery), Ship-building, Mining and Metallurgy, Engineering and Architecture.

(iv) Arts (Excluding Karnataka): The Maurya and Gupta periods; The Khajuraho temples; Jain temples at Mount Abu and the Odishyan temples; Pallava, Chola and Pandyan contributions. The Mughal architecture; Cathedral architecture: Bom Jesus Old Goa, St. Paul's- Kolkata and St. Thomas- Chennai. Painting: Ajanta frescoes; Mughal and Rajput schools of painting. Dance and Music: Classical music and dance; Mughal contributions to music. Folk arts of India.

(v) India's cultural contributions to the outside world: Central Asia, China, Japan, South-East Asia and Sri Lanka.

(vi) Religions of India-


Unit 2: Toward transforming Indian Society: Major schools of thought.

Modern Indian History – from the beginning of 19th Century, Reforms and Reformers,

1. Eradication of Social and religious wrongs
2. The Vedas for all – The Castless society
3. Ideal of service
4. Emancipation of the Depressed class
5. “Two-Nation” theory and Islamic revivalism
6. Empowerment of the Depressed class through religion and education
7. Hinduva and Patriotism
8. The Droyda Movement
9. Struggle for emancipation of Dalits and their empowerment
10. Socialist approach and Total Revolution
11. Gram Swaraj, Satyagraha and Shroodana

Unit 3: From Kadambas to the Hoyasales.

(i) Antiquity of Karnataka: Karnataka language and literature: Extent of Kannadadadu; State and District Gazetteers; Museums and Archives in Karnataka; Preservation and protection of historical monuments – work of Archaeological Survey of India – World Heritage Sites in Karnataka.

(ii) From Kadambas to the Hoyasales: Contributions to Architecture, sculpture, literature and religion.

Unit 4: The Vijayanagara Empire and thereafter (1336-1799).


(iv) Chikkadevaraya Wodeyar – Contributions; The Nayakas of Keladi and Chitradurga; Rani Chennamma & Sangoli Rayanna of Kittur, The Yashanka Nadaprabhu; Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan (1761-1799).

Unit 5: Modern Mysore (1799-1947).

(i) Krishna raja Wodeyar III – his contributions;
(ii) Armed rebellion in Karnataka against the British in Karnataka
(iii) Commissioner’s Rule (1831-1881)
(iv) Nizam’s rule in Hyderabad – Karnataka
(v) Progress of Mysore under the Dewans.


(i) Rise of Nationalism: Pre-Gandhian era (1885-1920); Gandhian era (1920-1948).
(ii) Freedom movement in Hyderabad – Karnataka
(iii) Important personalities in Freedom Struggle.
(iv) Unification of Karnataka: Causes for the rise of unification movement – Akur Venkatrao – Role of literacy, cultural associations and print media – Three stages in the unification of Karnataka (1947-1956).
Section II - Social and Political Perspective - (7 units)


2. Social Change and Movements - Social structure and social change, Theories of Social Change, Social Disorganisation and Social Movements, directed social change, social policy and social development.

3. Social Change and Modernisation - Problems of role conflict - inter-generational gap, youth unrest & commercialization of education, emergence of India as Educational Force - changing status of women and social movements, industrialization and urbanization, role of pressure groups, Sanskritisation, westernisation and modernization - Modernism versus traditionalism. Current social evils - fundamentalism and terrorism, Naxalism, Nepotism, corruption, and black money.

4. Government and Political System - Legislature, Executive and Judiciary, functioning of democratic political system in a traditional society, political party and their social composition.


7. Rural Social system and Rural Development - Socio cultural dimensions of village community, traditional power structure, democratization and leadership, poverty, indebtedness, bonded labour, social consequences of land reform, Rural development projects, green revolution, new strategies of rural development, the changing rural scene.

Section III - Indian Economy - Planning- Rural Development (8 units)

1. Indian Economy - Post independence growth - experience of agriculture, industry and tertiary sectors, growth and distributive justice. Poverty and inequality. Growth of Karnataka Economy during the plan era, growth and sectoral changes and linkages in the State Economy.

2. India and International economic relations - Growth and trade - volume, composition and direction of exports and imports, domestic and foreign capital in economic development, changes in India's foreign trade policy, balance of payments and foreign exchange. Karnataka's exports - volume, composition, and direction.


4. Planning - Planning goals, objectives and approaches, achievements and failures of five year plans (I to VII Five year plans). Development plans under the new economic policies regime (VIII Five year plan onwards). Planning in Karnataka.


7. Rural Development Initiatives - Poverty Alleviation-cum-Employment generation Programmes, Five Year Plan and inclusive growth, rural financial institutions, Development and conservation of common property resources in rural areas - village grasslands and woods, water bodies, Provision of urban amenities in rural areas (PURA).
Rural Development schemes in Karnataka, self help groups and micro finance institutions in Karnataka, External assistance for rural land rejuvenation, drinking water, sanitation and health care in Karnataka.

8. Data Collection Analysis - Interpretation - Collection, Interpretation and Appreciation of Statistical Data - Study of Graphs and Charts - Bar Graphs, Line Graphs and Pie Charts - Problems Based on Tabular and Diagrammatical Data - Data Sufficiency in Statistics - Problems Based on Probability - Permutations and Combinations - Quantitative Aptitude - Number Sequences, Series, Averages, Number Systems, Ratio and Proportion, Profit and Loss, Percentages, Time and work, Speed-Time-Distance, Simple Interest, Analytical and Critical Reasoning, Reading Comprehension

PAPER III General Studies 2

Section I - Physical Features and Natural Resources

GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD


GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA


GEOGRAPHY OF KARNATAKA


6. Urban Land use Policy and Urbanisation - Demographic features Literacy and Urbanisation. Population Problems and policies, Literacy, City classification and urban spheres of influence, rural urban fringe, problems of urban growth. Land use, Town planning, slums and urban housing. Intra and Inter regional trade and the role of rural Market centers.

Section II - Overview of Indian Constitution (7 units)


3. Distribution of Legislative powers - Between the Union and the State, Administrative and Financial relations between the union and the states. Powers and functions of constitutional bodies. Powers and Functions - Governor, Councils of Ministers and Cabinet, Judicial remedies.

4. unicameral and bicameral legislations - Functions and crisis of accountability, delegated legislation, Legislative procedure and committees of legislature, legislative and judicial control over the delegated legislation, judicial review of administrative action. Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Attorney General of India.

5. Important Amendments of the Constitution - Basic structure theory, Emergency provisions and decentralization, Panchayathi raj, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth amendments etc.

6. Welfare mechanism in India - Directive principles of State policy and their relationships, Right to property, Election Commission, Public Service Commissions, Women’s commission, National and State Minorities

7. Services under the Union and State – Constitutional provisions relating to Government and public servants.

Section III- Public Administration and Management – International Relations (7 Units)


PAPER – IV General Studies 3

Section I. Role and Impact of Science and Technology in Development of Indian, Information Technology in Public Domain

1. Basics of Science and Technology.


2. SPACE Science and Technology

   • A brief history of global space programmes, and current space programmes.
   • Space programmes in India- INSAT, IRS systems, EDUSAT, and Chandrayaan-1, Etc., and future programme.
   • Application of Space technology in India with special references to Educational, Agricultural and Other Rural Developmental Activities.

3. Energy Resources

   • Indian Energy scenario- Hydel, Thermal, Nuclear, & Renewable, their potential, harnessing & options.
   • Importance of renewable resources—Solar, Wind, Small/ Mini/ Micro Hydel, Biomass, Waste based, Geothermal, Tidal, Hydrogen & Fuel cells.
   • Enabling legislations, financial and procedural incentives, and business opportunities for investors.

4. Disasters, Pest and Pollution

   • Climatic Change – floods, cyclone, tsunami, natural and manmade disasters and disaster management.
   • Crop science in India, Fertilisers, Control of Pests and Crop Diseases.
5 Related Perceptions
- Universalizing Science and Technology literacy;
- Technology with a Human Face
- Human Development Index (HDI)
- Contribution to Growth of GDP
- Facing Global competition
- Preservation & promotion of culture and indigenous knowledge

6 Knowledge Society
- Human capital, its power, imparting education, Skill, & Values.
- Role of Knowledge for Economic growth, Social development, Cultural enrichment & political empowerment.
- Achieving goals around Knowledge: Eradication of poverty; Universal primary education; Gender equality.

7 Rural Upliftment and Science & Technology
- Advance infrastructure in Rural Areas. Establishing Physical, Electronic, Knowledge, & Economic Connectivity.
- Regional Language: Usage in ICT
- Horticulture: Hybrid seed production with R&D; Set up Fruit and vegetable processing plants, packaging & Marketing.
- Agro Food Processing: Forming village clusters and establishing Food Storage, Food Processing, and Food Packaging & Marketing.
- Bio-fuel cultivation and extraction
- Scientific Water harvesting

Section II: Advancement and Modern Trends in Natural Sciences, Life Sciences, Agricultural Science, Health and Hygiene - (7 Units)

1 Natural Science
- Plants - crop plants, forest species, medicinal and aromatic plants, usefulness of plants and human affairs (utility), photosynthesis, transpiration, harmful plants.
- Common classification of animals - domestic and wild animals. Usefulness of animals and human affairs (utility).
- Microorganisms: Common bacteria, virus, fungi and their beneficial and harmful effect on mankind.

2 Agriculture Science
- Programmes for production and productivity enhancement - green, white, yellow, blue revolutions. Recent trends in organic farming and farm mechanization. Farming systems and sustainability. Agro-processing and agro-based industries.
- Post-harvest technology and value addition. Management of land and water resources.

3 Horticulture and Sericulture
- Sericulture: Importance of sericulture in India and Karnataka, distribution of mulberry and non-mulberry sericulture (area, production and productivity across states), cocoon production.

4 Initiatives in Biotechnology
- Concept of biotechnology, introduction and application of genetic engineering and stem cells research. Molecular breeding and marker assisted selection. Transgenic plants (genetically modified) and their beneficial and harmful effects on environment and society. Biotechnology in agriculture (bio-fertilizers, bio-pesticides, bio-fuels, tissue culture, cloning). Food bio-technology, food safety and microbial standards, food quality standards, food laws and regulations.

5 Animal Husbandry (veterinary, dairy and fishery sciences)
- Importance of livestock in the national and state economy. Important exotic and Indian breeds of cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, swine and poultry.
Milk production management and dairy development. Milk Cooperative Unions and their role in rural economy—AMUL, KMF.

Fisheries resources in India-Marine fisheries resources and potential, exclusive economic zone of India, coastal aquaculture and Mariculture. Inland water resources, commercially important fishes, responsible fishing. Ornamental fish production. Value addition of livestock products and quality control.

6. Agriculture development policies, programmes and trade


7. Health and Hygiene

Human - Digestive, circulatory, respiratory, excretory and reproductive systems. Allopathic, Indian System of Medicine, Naturopathy and Yoga (AYUSH), NRHM, National HIV Programme, Tuberculosis programme, I and SM (Preventive and Social Medicine), Diseases - Communicable diseases, epidemic diseases, endemic diseases, vector borne diseases. Basic knowledge of infections caused by different groups of microorganisms - Gastroenteritis, cholera, tuberculosis, malaria, viral infections, HIV, encephalitis, chikungunya, bird flu, dengue, preventive measures during outbreaks. Vaccines, introduction to immunity, production of DPT and rabies vaccine and hepatitis vaccine. Application of immunological methods in diagnosis. Health awareness Programme, etc.

Section – III: Challenges and issues of Development & Ecology (6 units)


2. Natural Resources: Forest - Types and conservation of forest and forest resources. Water resources- Flood and drought occurrences, water resource management. Land resources - Rain water harvesting, Infrastructure development – Dams, Roads, Rail, Bridges, industry, urbanization and waste water management, acquisition and rehabilitation and other issues due to human interventions and any other related current issues.


5. Role of Information Technology in Environment and Human Health – Global Environmental issues like Climate change, acid rains, global warming, wasteland reclamation, watershed management, watershed approach for sustainable development, linking of rivers, water crisis. Any other related current issues.


PAPER – V General Studies 4

Section I: Ethics

Essence, determinants and consequences of ethics in human action, dimensions of ethics, ethics in private and public relationships.

Ethics in public administration, status and problems, ethical dilemmas in government and private institutions, laws, rules, regulations and conscience as source of ethical guidance; Accountability and ethical governance, strengthening of ethical and moral values in governance, ethical issues in international relations and funding, corporate governance;

Concept of public service, philosophical basis of governance, information sharing and transparency in government, Right to Information, codes of ethics, codes of conduct, citizen charters, work culture, quality of service delivery, utilization of public fund, challenges of corruption.
Human values- lessons from the lives and teachings of great leaders, reformers, administrators, Role of family, society, and educational institutions in inculcating values.

Section-II: Integrity
- Integrity, impartiality and non-partisanship, objectivity, dedication to public service, empathy, tolerance and compassion towards the weaker sections.

Section-III: Aptitude
- Aptitude and foundational values for civil service. Content, structure, function, its relation with thoughts and behavior, moral and political attitudes, social influence and persuasion.
- Aptitude and foundational values for civil service, emotional intelligence and their utilities and application in administration and governance, contributions of moral thinkers from India and the world.
- Case studies of above issues.

**PAPER - VI: Optional Subject**

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<td>Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Sciences and Fisheries</td>
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<td>Urdu</td>
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By Order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka

Y. S. DALAWAI
Under Secretary to Government
Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms
(Services-7)

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