

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - I

Paper-I: History of India (From earliest times to 7th Century AD)
(With Effect from 2022-23 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce students to the Ancient Indian History and Culture. It presents Historical Geography of India and Sources of the Study, Civilization, Urbanization, formation of empire, growth of Science and Technology in Ancient India.

Outcome of the Paper: Students learn the Indian Political, Socio-Economic, Cultural and also growth of Art, Architecture, Science and Technology, Religion and Philosophy developed in ancient time.

Unit-I: Geography and History: The Physical Features and their Influence on the Course of Indian History - Sources: Archaeological Sources: Exploration, Excavation, Epigraphy and Numismatics, Dating of Archaeological Sites. Literary Sources: Indigenous Literature: Primary and Secondary: Religious and Secular Literature, Myths, Legends, etc. Foreign Accounts: Greek, Chinese and Arabic. Pastoralism and Food Production: Survey of Pre-historical Studies in India - Paleolithic - Neolithic - Chalcolithic and Megalithic Cultures.

Unit-II: Indus/Harappa Civilization: Origin, Extent, First Urbanization in India Town Planning, - Major Sites, Religion, Society, Economy, Internal and external trade and Polity, Decline of Indus Civilization - Vedic Period – Original Home of the Aryans; Political, Social, Economic and Religious Life in the Early Vedic Period; Developments in the Later Vedic Period – Emergence of Varnas and Social Stratification, Religious and Philosophical Ideas.

Unit-III: Expansion of State System: Mahajanapadas, Monarchical and Republican States, Economic and Social Developments and Emergence of Second Urbanization in 6th century BCE; Emergence of heterodox sects - Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivakas - Life and Teachings of Mahavira - Life and Teachings of Gautama Buddha - From State to Empire: Rise of Magadha, Greek Invasion under Alexander and its effects.

Unit-IV: Mauryan Empire: Chandragupta Mourya, Polity, Economy, Society, Asoka's Dhamma and its Nature – Asokan edicts, Language and Script -Mauryan Art and Architecture - Decline of the Mauryan Empire. Emergence of Regional Powers: Indo-Greeks, Sunga's, Kushanas, Kanishka and his Contribution to Buddhism – Emergence of Mahayana Buddhism, Post-Mauryan art and Architecture. Gandhara, Mathura and Amaravati schools, Kharavela and Jainism, Saka-Ksatrapas, Sangam Literature, Polity and Society in South India as reflected in Sangam Literature. Trade and commerce from 2nd century BCE to 3rd century CE, Trade with the Roman World.

Unit-V: Gupta Age: Achievements of Samudragupta and Chandragupta-II - Polity and Society, Agrarian Economy, Land Grants, Land Revenue and Land Rights, Gupta Coins, Beginning of Temple Architecture, Emergence of Puranic Hinduism, Development of Sanskrit Language and Literature. Developments in Science and Technology, Astronomy, Mathematics and Medicine - Harsha and his Times: Administration and Religion.

Suggested Books:

A. N. Sastry: Comprehensive History of India.
Altekar A.S.: State & Govt. in Ancient India.
B. N. Luniya: Cultural History of Ancient India.
Mukerji L.W.: Asoka.
R.C. Mazumdar: Advanced History of India.
Romila Thaper: Asoka.
Romila Thaper: History of India Vol. I & II.
The Cambridge History of India Vol-I
V.A. Smith: Asoka.
Ashraf: Life and Condition of the People of India.
Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Vol. VI.
Cambridge History of India Vol. III & IV
Ibn Hasan: Central Structure of the Mughal Empire.
J.N. Sarkar: Mughal Administration.
Percy Brown: Indian Architecture.
Puri, Chopra & Das: Socio-cultural and economic History of India Vol. II
Qureshi I.H.: The Administration of Sultanate of Delhi.
R.P. Tripathi: Some aspects of Muslim Administration in India.
Roychowdary: Cambridge Economic History of India Vol-I.
S.N.Sen: Administrative System of the Marathas.
Sherwani H.K.: History of Medieval Deccan Vol. I & II.
Tarachand: Influence of Islam on Indian Culture.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - I
Paper-II: History of India (From 7th C AD to 1526 AD)
(With Effect from 2022-2023 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce students to the Historical Developments during the 7th Century AD to 1526 AD. The paper presents sources of the study Rajput Kingdom in North India and South Indian Kingdoms, along with the Art, Architecture, Economy and Society etc. It also presents the history of Delhi Sultanate and Changes in the Society and Culture after the invasion and foundation of Islamic rule in India.

Outcome of the Paper: Students learn the early History of Delhi Sultanate and the Changes took place in the Society owing to the impact of Islam on Indian Society.

- Unit-I:** Source of Medieval Indian History: Archaeological, Epigraphic and Numismatic Sources, Material evidences and Monuments; Chronicles; Literary Sources– Persian, Sanskrit and Regional Languages; Daftar Khanas: Firmans, Bahis/Pothis/Akhbarat; Foreign Travellers' Accounts– Persian and Arabic.
- Unit-II:** The Age of Rajput's - Rajput's Kingdoms - Society, Economy and Culture - Rise of South Indian States: Pallavas, Chalukyas of Badami, Rashtrakutas, Cholas; Local Self Government under Cholas; Society, Economy, Literature, Art and Architecture.
- Unit-III:** Arab Conquest of Sind, Ghaznavids and Ghori's; Foundation of Delhi Sultanate: The Slave Dynasty - Qutb-ud-din Aibak, Iltutmish, Raziya and Balban - The Khilji Dynasty - Alla-ud-din-Khilji - Military Conquests - Military, Economic, and Market Reforms.
- Unit-IV:** The Tughlaq Dynasty - Ghiyas-ud-din-Tughlaq, Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq - Administrative Reforms – Firoz-Shah-Tughlaq – Agricultural Reforms - The Sayyid Dynasty - The Lodi Dynasty - Administration under the Delhi Sultanate - Socio-Economic and Religious Conditions - Literature, Art & Architecture under the Delhi Sultanate - Decline of the Delhi Sultanate Impact of Islam on Indian Society and Culture.
- Unit-V:** Bhakti Movements in India: Bhakti and Sufi Movements, Prominent Bhakti and Sufi Saints, their preaching's - Shaiva Nayanars and Vaishnava Alwars - Impact on Society and Culture - Emergence of Composite Culture.

Suggested Books:

Ashraf: Life and Condition of the People of India. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Vol. VI.
Cambridge History of India Vol. III & IV.
Ibn Hasan: Central Structure of the Mughal Empire.
J.N. Sarkar: Mughal Administration.
Percy Brown: Indian Architecture.
Puri, Chopra & Das: Socio-cultural and economic History of India, Vol.II
Qureshi I.H.: The Administration of Sultanate of Delhi.
R.P. Tripathi: Some aspects of Muslim Administration in India.
Roychowdary: Cambridge Economic History of India Vol-I.
S.N.Sen: *Administrative System of the Marathas*.
Sherwani H.K.: *History of Medieval Deccan* Vol. I & II.
Tarachand: *Influence of Islam on Indian Culture*.

KATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - I
Paper –III: History and Culture of Telangana
(From earliest times to 1323 AD)
(With Effect from 2022-23 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce students to the History and Culture of Telangana from earliest times. It presents Geo-historical background, pre-history, growth of polity, economy, language, literature, religion, philosophy, art and architecture during the rule of Satavahanas, Vishnukundins, Chalukyas and Kakatiyas.

Outcome of the Paper: Students learn the early History and Culture of Telangana region. They understand the contribution of Satavahanas, Chalukyas and Kakatiyas Polity, Economy, Society and Culture.

Unit-I: Sources: Archaeological and Literary Sources - Historical Geography of Telangana - Topography – Ecology - Environment and Culture - Pre-History of Telangana – Paleolithic and Neolithic Age -

Unit-II: Ancient Telangana – Satavahanas: Polity, Economy, Society, Language, Literature and Culture - Post-Satavahana Dynasties: Ikshvakas and Abhiras – Society – Economy – Religion and Culture - Art and Architecture.

Unit-III: Vakatakas – Vishnukundins – Ranadurjayas - Society – Economy – Religion – Language – Literature - Art and Architecture.

Unit-IV: Origin of Chalukyas: The Chalukyas of Badami – Rastrakutas – The Chalukyas of Kalyani and their rule over Telangana – The Chalukyas of Mudigonda – The Chalukyas of Vemulawada – Society – Economy – Religion – Language – Literature - Art and Architecture.

Unit-V: Kakatiya's: Origin – Early Kakatiya's and Later Kakatiya's (Ganapathi Deva to Pratapa Rudra) – Administration – Society – Economy – Agriculture – Irrigation – Trade and Commerce - Literature - Art and Architecture.

Suggested Books:

- B.N. Sastry, Golkonda Charitha-Samskruthi Sasanalu (Telugu).
B.N. Sastry, Recharla Padmanayukulu (Telugu).
B.N. Sastry, Vemulawada Charitha Sasanalu (Telugu).
Sunki Reddy Narayana Reddy, Telangana Charitha (Telugu).
G. Yazdani, Early History of Deccan, 2 Vols.
K. Gopalachary, Early History of Andhra Community.
K. Satyanarayana, A Study of History and Culture of Andhras, Vol. I & II.
M. Rama Rao, Andhra Through the Ages.
P.V. Parabrahma Sastry, The Kakatiyas.
Suravaram Pratapa Reddy, Andhula Sanghika Charitha (Telugu).
Teala Satyanarayana Sarma, Rachakonda Charithramu (Telugu).
T. Dayakar Rao, History of Velama Kingdoms (Rachakonda and Devarakonda).

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - I
Paper-IV: Ancient World Civilizations
(With Effect from 2022-23 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce students to the early Civilizations of the World, namely Mesopotamian, Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Chinese, Japanese, Persian and Arabic Civilizations.

Outcome of the Paper: Students learn the origin growth and development of early Cities, Urbanization, trade and Commerce, development of Art and Architecture, Science and Technology, Polity, Religion, Philosophy developed during the period of early Civilization of the World.

Unit-I: Mesopotamian Civilization – the Significance of Fertile Crescent – Physical and Geographical Factor – The Sumerian and Their State Systems – Its Contribution to Material Culture and Urbanisation – Society – Economy – Religion, Language and Literature – Art –Architecture – Scientific Knowledge.
Egyptian Civilization – Geographical and Physical Factors –The Age of Pyramids – The Imperial Age –Noted Kings and Their Contribution – Economic System – Agriculture – Irrigation, Trade and Commerce – Religion –Growth of Script –Literature – Art – Architecture – Advances in Scientific Knowledge.

Unit-II: Greek Civilization – Geographical Factors and Historical Background –Characteristic Features of Greek Society – Polity, Slavery – City States – Athenian Democracy – Greco-Persian Wars – Administration – Greek Language – Literature – Architecture – Philosophers – Science and Technology – Significance and Decline.

Unit-III: Roman Civilization – Rise of Roman Power – Great Roman Kings and Their Conquests – Society – Political organization – Administrative Structure Cultural Contribution – Language and Literature – Art and Architecture Monuments – Fall of Roman Empire.

Unit-IV: Chinese Civilization – Geographical and Physical Features – Polity, Administration – Social System – Economy – Religion and Philosophy – Taoism – Confucianism and Buddhism – Science and Technology.
Japan Civilization – Geographical and Physical Features – Polity - Administration – Social System – Economy – Religion and Philosophy – Shintoism and Buddhism – Science and Technology.

Unit-V: Persian Civilization – Geographical and Physical Features – Polity - Administration – Social System – Economy – Religion and Philosophy – Science and Technology and Decline.
Arabic Civilization - Polity - Administration – Social System – Economy – Religion and Philosophy – Science and Technology.

Suggested Books:

Blackman: History of Human Society, Volumes 9-10.
Bobbili, A., Ancient Civilizations, Edited, School Distance Learning Continuing Education, Kakatiya University, Warangal.
Breasted J.H: Ancient Times, A History of the Early World (Ginn, 1916) Vol.2-5,10.
Durant. W: The History of Civilizations & Our Oriental Heritage.
Moret. A: The Nile and Egyptians Civilizations.
Rostovzeff . M. I: A History of the Ancient World Vol. 1-11, Oxford 1926.
Secheneider. H: The History of World Civilizations from Pre-historic Times to the Middle Ages.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - I
PAPER-V: History of Modern World (1453-1870 AD)
(With Effect from 2022-23 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce students to the historical development occurred during 1453 AD to 1870 AD. The paper presents the great movements like Renaissance, Reformation, Rise of Nation States, Geographical explorations, Colonial Imperialism, Industrial Revolution and Unification Movements in Europe.

Outcome of the Paper: Students learn the historical development such as Renaissance, growth of Science and Technology as part of Industrial Revolution, Socio-Religions Reform Movement and their impact, Revolutionary Ideas like reason and rationality, Humanism, Human Rights, Liberalism, diplomatic relations in the World.

Unit-I: The Revival of Classical Age – Brief Survey of Developments in the 15th Century - Spirit of Renaissance – Its Social and Intellectual Roots – Significance – Literature and Cultural Contribution – Scientific Knowledge and Intellectual Thought – Reformation and Counter Reformation Movements in Europe – Its Importance – Geographical Discoveries – Mercantilism and Commercial Revolution – Early Colonial Empires by Spain and Portugal – In Latin America, Africa and Asia – Emergence of World Economic Systems.

Unit-II: Rise of Nation States in Europe – England – France Spain – Austria – Russia – Prussia – Autocracy – Enlightened Despotism - Absolutism – Feudalism in Europe and Asia – A Comparative Perspective – Socio- Economic Structures – Administrative Institutions.

Unit-III: Colonialism in the 18th Century America – American War of Independence – Causes - Course and Consequences – French Revolution – Causes - Course and Results - Napoleon – Congress of Vienna, Revolutions in Europe 1830-1848 – Their Significance – Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism.

Unit-IV: Industrial Revolution – Its Causes – Inventions – Consequence – Rise of Industrial Capitalism - Labour and Socialist Movements – Colonialism and Imperialism in Asia, Africa.

Unit-V: Unification Movements in Italy and Germany – Various Stages – Consequences – Impact on National Liberation Movements in Asia.

Suggested Books:

Anderson: Modern Europe in World Perspective.

C.D.M. Ketelbey: A History of Modern Times.

G. Bhadru Naik (Ed)., History of Modern Europe, A.D.1789 – 1960, Edited, SDLCE, KU.

Hughes: A History Contemporary Europe.

J.M. Roberts: History of the World, New York, 1976.

Mowat (Ed): The New Cambridge Modern History.

Peter Moss: Modern World History, Hampshire, 1978

Robinson and Beard: Readings in Modern European History.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - II
Paper–I: History of India (From 1526 to 1857 AD)
(With Effect from 2022-23 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce students to the historical developments taken place during 1526 A.D. to 1857 A.D. The foundation of the Mughal Empire and the Socio-Economic and Cultural development occurred in India during the Mughal period Art, Architecture, Literature will be focused. Vijayanagara rule, the contribution of Marata rulers will be taught. The European trading companies in India, foundation, Socio-Religious reform Movements and the great revolt will be discussed.

Outcome of the Paper: Students will learn about the Mughal Administration, their contribution to development of literature, Art and Architecture Contribution of Vijayanagara rulers and Marata rulers will be understood. The policies of East India Company and Administrative System, Exploitation of Indian Wealth by the Colonial rulers, Rise of Socio-Religions Conscience.

Unit-I: The Mughals: Sources - Foundation of the Mughal Empire – Babur, Humayun, Shersha Sur and his Administrative Reforms - Akbar - Administrative Reforms: Mansabdari and Dastana Systems-Religious, Rajput Policies–Jahangir– Shahjahan– Aurangzeb: Religious, Deccan Policies- Later Mughals and Disintegration of the Mughal Empire - Economy: Agrarian economy; land grants, changing production relations; graded land rights and peasantry, water resources, taxation system, coins and currency system - Socio-Cultural Conditions – Literature, Art & Architecture under the Mughals.

Unit-II: The Vijayanagara Empire - Political History – Administration – Society - Economy Literature and Cultural Conditions; The Bahamani Kingdom – Administration - Society and Economy - The Disintegration and the Rise of Regional Kingdoms.

Unit-III: The Rise of Marathas: Shivaji his Military Achievements and his Administration - The Rise of Peshwas and their role in Maratha History - The Third Battle of Panipat - The Rise of Sikhs - Ranjit Singh - Rise of Princely States: Hyderabad - Avad - Junagarh - Mysore – Kashmir.

Unit-IV: Sources of Modern Indian History: Archival Materials, Biographies and Memoirs, Newspapers, Oral Evidence, Creative Literature and Painting, Monuments, Coins. European Traders in India in the 17th and 18th Centuries - Portuguese, Dutch, British and the French - The Establishment and Expansion of British Dominion in India- Carnatic Wars-Results, Bengal Wars, Plassey and Buxar Wars - Cornwallis and Permanent Revenue Settlement: Thomas Munroe and Ryotwari, Mahalwari System- Commercialization of Agriculture - Changes in the Agrarian Economy and Condition of Peasantry - British Relations with and Subjugation of the Principal Indian Powers – Wellesley's Subsidiary Alliance - Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse - Bengal, Oudh, Hyderabad, Mysore, Marathas and the Sikhs-Introduction of Modern Transportation and Commercial and Facilities.

Unit-V: Evolution of Central and Provincial Structure under the East India Company: 1773 – 1853 Acts - Paramountcy, Civil Service, Judiciary, Police and the Army under the Company and Crown - Local Self-Government - Contact with Christianity - the Missionaries - Critique of Indian Social and Economic Practices and Religious Beliefs; Educational and Other Activities - The New Education - English Language; Modern Science - Raja Rammohan Roy; Socio-Religious Reforms – Drain of Wealth and Famines - Revolt of 1857 - Causes and Results.

Suggested Books:

Ashraf: Life and Condition of the People of India.
Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Vol. VI.
Cambridge History of India Vol.III & IV
Ibn Hasan: Central Structure of the Mughal Empire.
J.N. Sarkar: Mughal Administration.
Percy Brown: Indian Architecture.
Puri, Chopra & Das: Socio-cultural and economic History of India Vol.II
Qureshi I.H.: The Administration of Sultanate of Delhi.
R.P. Tripathi: Some aspects of Muslim Administration in India.
Roychowdary: Cambridge Economic History of India Vol-I.
S.N.Sen: Administrative System of the Marathas.
Sherwani H.K.: History of Medieval Deccan Vol. I & II.
Tarachand: Influence of Islam on Indian Culture.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - II
Paper–II: History of India (1858 to 1964 AD)
(With Effect from 2022-23 Onwards)

Objectives of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce students to the Rise of Indian Nationalism and the phases of freedom struggle. It also presents Revolutionary Movements, Peasant and Labour Movements, Rise of Communal Politics, Partition of India and making of Indian Constitution, Policies of Jawahar Lal Nehru.

Outcome of the Paper: The students will learn about the Nature of Freedom Struggle, important events and the role of Freedom Fighters Revolutionary Movements, Peasant and Labour Movements as part of National Movement. The Communal Politics, Partition of India and Emergence of Democratic Republic of India.

Unit- I: Rise of Indian Nationalism: Social and Economic basis of Nationalism. Birth of Indian National Congress; Ideologies and Programmes of the Indian National Congress, First Phase of Freedom Struggle Moderate Phase 1885-1905: Second Phase of Freedom Struggle Extremist Phase 1905–1919: Vandematram Movement, Minto- Marle Reforms 1909, Home Rule Movement 1916-1919, Montague Chelmsford's 1919.

Unit-II: Third Phase of Freedom Struggle: Gandhian Era 1920 -1947: Non-Cooperation Movement, Swaraj Party, Simon Commission, Civil Disobedience Movement, Indian Constitutional Act 1935 and Quit India Movement; Cripps Mission, Indian National Army and Subhash Chandra Bose, Cabinet Mission, Indian Independence Act.

Unit-III: Revolutionary Movement: Ghadar Party - Bhagath Singh - Chandra Sekhar Azad and Others; Left-Wing Movement - Rise of Socialist and Communist Parties –Peasant and Labour Movements.

Unit-IV: Emergence of Communal Politics and Mohd. Ali Jinnah – Partition of India - Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Integration of Princely States into Indian Union- Kashmir, Hyderabad & Junagarh.

Unit-V: India after Independence: Challenges of Partition - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar – The making of the Indian Constitution, its Features - Jawaharlal Nehru and His Policies - Economic Policies and Planning Process - Linguistic Reorganisation of States; - Foreign Policy Initiatives – Panchsheel.

Suggested Books:

Anil Seal, Emergence of Indian Nationalism
Bipan Chandra, Essays on Modern India.
Bipan Chandra, India Struggle for Independence
Bipan Chandra, Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India
Bipan Chandra, Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism
Chitral V., India unrest.

Desai, A.R. Social background of Indian Nationalism
 Desai, A.R., Peasant Movement in India
 Dutt. R.C. Economic History of India Vol.I & II.
 Dutt., R.P. India Today
 Eric Stokes, The Peasant and the Raj.
 Gopal, S. Jawahar Lal Nehru and Biography.
 Hiemsath Charles, Indian Nationalism and Hindu Social Reform.
 Majumdar, R.C. Freedom Struggle in India., III Volumes.
 Narayan. V.A. Social Reform in Modern India.
 Panikkar, K.N. Culture and Ideology in Colonial India.
 Patha Chatterji, The Nation and its Fragments.
 Ranjit Guha, Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India.
 Sumit Sarkar, Modern India.
 Ashraf: Life and Condition of the People of India, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Vol. VI.
 Cambridge History of India Vol. III & IV
 Ibn Hasan: Central Structure of the Mughal Empire.
 J.N. Sarkar: Mughal Administration.
 Percy Brown: Indian Architecture.
 Puri, Chopra & Das: Socio-cultural and economic History of India Vol. II
 Qureshi I.H.: The Administration of Sultanate of Delhi.
 R.P. Tripathi: Some aspects of Muslim Administration in India.
 Roychowdary: Cambridge Economic History of India Vol-I.
 S.N.Sen: Administrative System of the Marathas.
 Sherwani H.K.: History of Medieval Deccan Vol. I & II.
 Tarachand: Influence of Islam on Indian Culture.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - II
Paper–III: Indian Cultural Tourism
(With Effect from 2022-23 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce to the students the aspects of Tourism Industry and also the facets of Indian Culture. Indian Geo-Physical aspects, wild life Archaeological Sites, Historical Sites, Indian Religions Cultural Diversity, Fairs and Festivals Handicrafts, North and South Indian Food Items, Art Galleries, Museums etc.

Outcomes of the Paper: The students will Learn about the Relevance of Tourism in Modern times and also the need to promote Tourism in India. They also understand the Natural Resources and their Tourism Potential Similarly the importance of our cultural resources like Monuments, Religious centers, Dance Forms, Fairs, Festival Handicrafts, Ornaments, Costumes for Culture as Tourism Product.

Unit-I: Concept of Tourism-Meaning –Nature-Scope, Tourism as an Industry - Relevance of Tourism in Modern Times.

Unit-II: Natural Resources - Physical Features of India – Mountains – Hills – Rivers - Valleys – Forests - Climate – Deserts – Snow - Beaches - Flora and Fauna.

Unit-III: Archaeological and Historical Resources - Archaeological Sites - Pre-historic -Proto-historic Caves - Historical Sites - Ancient, Medieval and Modern Structures - Multi-Purpose Projects.

Unit-IV: Cultural Resources - Important Religions and Religious Centers – Shrines - Pilgrimages Fairs and Festivals - Centers of Yoga and Meditation - Indian Dance Forms Music - Classical and Folk.

Unit-V: Handicrafts and Modern Centers - Various Types of Handicrafts - Cane Work - Pottery - Terra-cotta – Carpets - Textiles - Kalankari Brass – Silver - Stone Cutting - Sculpture – Costumes – Ornaments - Art of Cookery, Varieties of Food North Indian Dishes and South Indian Dishes - Art Galleries – Museums - Wild Life Sanctuaries – Zoos - Gardens etc.

Suggested Books:

- A Satish Babu, Tourism Development in India.
A.B. Bhatia, Tourism in India, Sterling Publishers.
A.K. Bhatia, Tourism Development its Principles and Practices,
Allchin, F.R. Cultural Tourism in India: its Scope and Development, Department of Tourism, Government of India, New Delhi.
Basham, A.L. The Wonder that was India, Rupa & Company, New Delhi, 1967.
Burkart and Medlik, S. An outline of Tourism, Heinemann, London, 1976.
Chris Copper, Tourism: Principles and Practice, Harlow, Longman, London, 1998.
Dharmarajan, S & Seth, Rabindra, Tourism in India: Trends and Issues, New Delhi, 1994.

Kaul, Virendra, *Tourism and the Economy*, Har-Anand Publications, New Delhi, 1994.

Kokkonda Vijaya Babu (Ed)., *Cultural Tourism in India*, (Bharatha Desham Lo Samsrutika Paryataka Rangam), Edited, SDLCE, Kakatiya University, Warangal

Leela, Shelly, *Tourism Development in India: A Study of the Hospitality Industry*, Arihant, Jaipur, 1991.

Mc. Intosh, Robert, W., *Tourism, Principles, Practices & Philosophies*, (Grid. Inc. Colombus, Ohxor, K)

Messenger, Rob Allen, *The Economics of Tourism*, Routledge, London, 1997.

Ram Acharya, *Tourism in India*.

Seth, P.N. *Successful Tourism-Planning and Management*, Cross Sections Publications, New Delhi, 19979.

Subrahmaniam, K.S. *Buddhism in South India and Early History of Andhra*, Kondal Publications, Madras.

Williams, Stephen, *Tourism Geography*, Routledge, London, 1998.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - II
Paper–IV: History and Culture of Telangana
(From 1324 to 1948 AD)
(With Effect from 2022-23 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce to the students about the Historical development taken place in Telangana region during 1323-1948. It focuses on the rule of Tughlaq, Musunoori Chief, Velamas, Bahamanis. The Qutb Shahi rulers and their contribution to Economy, Language, literature, Art and Architecture. It also presents the foundation of Asaf Jahi dynasty, Salar Jung Reforms and Modernization of Hyderabad. The Socio-Cultural and Political awakening in Telangana, Library Movement and anti-Nizam struggles by Peasants, Tribals and Educated Classes.

Outcome of the Paper: Students will learn the socio-religious cultural changes taken place during the rule of Qutb shahi and Asaf Jahis. They also understand modernization process of Hyderabad state and the cultural and political awakening, Struggles of Educated Class, Peasants and Tribals Against Feudalism and Nizam rule, Integration of Hyderabad State.

Unit-I: Emergence of new Kingdoms – Tughluqs – Musunuri – Valamas – Bahmanis – Gajapatis – their Contribution to Culture.

Unit-II: Qutb Shahi Kingdom of Golconda – Origin and Political History – Administration – Society – Economy – Agriculture – Irrigation – Trade & Commerce – Language – Literature – Art and Architecture.

Unit-III: Mughal Rule in Golconda – Political Turmoil – Sarvai Papaiah – Balamoori Kondala Rao – Foundation of Asaf Jahi Dynasty – Nizam-ul-Mulk to Mir Mahaboob Ali Khan – Nizam British Relations – Chandulal – 1857 Revolt – Salarjung Reforms.

Unit-IV: Modernization of Hyderabad – The Rule of Mir Osman Ali Khan – Education – Establishment of Osmania University – Industry and Irrigational Developments – Commercialization of Agriculture, Communication and Constitutional Developments – Social, Cultural and Political Awakening in Telangana – Press and Library Movements – Nizam Rastrandhra Jana Sangam – Arya Samaj and Its Activities – Ittehadul Muslim Party – Bhagya Reddy Varma and Dalit Consciousness.

Unit-V: The Role of Andhra Maha Sabha – Hyderabad State Congress – Political Development in Hyderabad State – Vandemataram Movement – The Question of Lapse of Paramountacy and Its Impact on Native States – Hyderabad and Its Attitude – Communist Party and Its Activities – Telangana Peasants Armed Struggle – Adivasis Revolt – Komuramu Bheemu.

Suggested Books:

- B. Ramachandra Reddy & T. Manohar., Telangana in 19th Century (The Select Documents), Edited, Sree Bhagavan Publications, Hyderabad, 2010
- B.N. Sastry, Bharatadesa Charitra – Sanskruthi – Sansthanamulu (Telugu).
- B.S. Venkat Rao, Our Struggle for Emancipation, Vol. I & II.
- Barry Pavier, The Telangana Movement 1944-51.
- Bharati Ray., Hyderabad and British Paramountacy.
- C.V. Subba Rao, Social Context of Industrialization of Hyderabad.
- Gail Omvedt., Dalits and Democratic Revolution in India.
- H.G. Briggs., The Nizam, Vol. I & II.
- H.K. Sherwani., History of Qutb Shahi Dynasty.
- I. Tirumali, Against Lord and Dora.
- J.F. Richards, Mughal Rule in Golkonda.
- Karen Leonard, Hyderabad and Hyderabadies.
- Lucien B. Benchicov, From Autocracy to Integration Hyderabad 1938-48.
- M. Narsingh Rao, 50 Sanwathsarala Hyderabad (Telugu).
- Madapati Hanumanth Rao, Telangana Andhrodyama Charitra (Telugu), Vol. I & II
- Margrit Pernau, the Passing of Patrimonialism: Politics and Political Culture in Hyderabad 1911-48.
- N. Ramesan, Hyderabad Freedom Struggle, Vol. I to IV.
- Richard, M. Eaton, Social History of Deccan (Eight Great Indian Lives).
- Sarojini Regani, Highlights of the Freedom Movement in Andhra Pradesh.
- Sarojini Regani., Nizam British Relations.
- Sheela Raj., Medievalism to Modernism – Socio, Economic and Cultural History of Hyderabad 1869-1911.
- Suravaram Pratapareddi., Andhrula Sanghika Charitra (Telugu).
- V.K. Bawa., Hyderabad under Salarjung-I.
- V.K. Bawa., The Last Nizam.
- Veldurthi Manikya Rao, Hyderabad Swathanthrodyama Charitra (Telugu).

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - II
Paper-V: History of Modern World (1871 to 1956 AD)
(With Effect from 2022-23 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce to the students about the historical development taken place in Europe, Africa and Asian Region during 1871-1956 A.D. The European powers and their colonies in Africa, Asia, wars and diplomacy of the European Nations, Rivalry among colonial power, first world War, efforts for peace, communist revolution in Russia, Nazim in Germany, Fascism in Italy, Maoism in China, Modernization in Japan, Second World war, UNO Cold war politics and Non-Alignment Movement.

Outcome of the Paper: The students will learn about imperialism and colonialism in Afro-Asian countries. They also understand the factors for World War – I and II and their results. The role of Lenin in Russian Revolution and Nature of Fascism and Nazism, Modernization of Japan, Efforts of UNO for world peace and the role of Non-Alignment Movement.

Unit-I: NewImperialism1871-1914 –Main features – Partition of Africa – Causes – Colonization and Impact – Congress of Berlin – Circumstances – Provisions and Significance of the Congress of Berlin 1878 – Diplomatic Developments in Europe – Circumstances Leading to the Formation of Triple Alliance of 1882 and Triple Entente.

Unit-II: Rise of Imperialism and rivalry among the Colonial Powers – Imperialist - Hegemony over Africa and Asia - Political Conditions on the Eve of First-World War - Eastern Question - First World War - League of Nations

Unit-III: Russian Revolution - Lenin and Stalin - Post War Diplomacy - World Economic Depression and Its Impact Roosevelt's New Deal - Rise of Nazism – Hitler - Fascism – Mussolini – their Policies – Militarism in Japan - Shifting Balance of Power.

Unit-IV: Nationalism and Communism in China-Causes for the Nationalist Revolution of 1911 and its Results – Circumstances Leading to the Revolution of 1949 and Its Results; Modernization in Japan – Meji Restoration – Militarism in Japan.

Unit-V: Second World War - Causes and Consequences - National Liberation Movements in Asia, Africa, India, China and Indonesia - UNO and Its Achievements – Rise of Super Powers - USA & USSR and Emergence of Military Blocks NATO - Warsaw Pact - Cold War Politics - Berlin Congo and Korean Crisis; Emergence of Non-Alignment and Its Relevance.

Suggested Books:

Anderson: Modern Europe in World Perspective.

Bipin Chandra: Colonialism & Modernization.

Bipin Chandra: Comintern and National and Colonial Question

C.D.M. Ketelbey: A History of Modern Times.

G. Bhadru Naik (Ed)., History of Modern Europe, A.D.1789 – 1960, Edited, School Distance Learning Continuing Education, Kakatiya University, Warangal

Hughes: Contemporary Europe, A History.

J.A.R. Marriot: History of Modern Europe 1950-1993.

J.M. Roberts: History of the World, New York, 1976.

Mowat (Ed): The New Cambridge Modern History.

Peter Moss: Modern World History, Hampshire, 1978.

Robinson and Beard: Readings in Modern European History.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - III
Paper – I: Folk and Tribal Cultures of Telangana
(With Effect from 2023-24 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce to the students the Folk and Tribal Culture of the Telangana people. Distinguishing features, antiquity of Folk and Tribal lore will be presented. Folk Cults, Festivals, Arts and Crafts, Historicity of Folk and Tribal people, their Socio-Cultural life will be presented.

Outcome of the Paper: The students will learn and understand unique features of Folk and Tribal Culture in a modern scientific approach. They understand techniques of preservation of Folk and Tribal Culture, their living, Authenticity, Historicity and the recent changes in Folk and Tribals studies.

Unit- I: Tribal & Folk Cultures – Distinguishing Features, Antiquity - Sources for the Study of Folk Cultures – Orators - Literature Epigraphic and other Sources -Modern Approaches to the Study of Tribal & Folk Cultures

Unit-II: Folk Cults – Arts – Festivals – Occupation – Crafts and their Role in the Society, Economy and Polity with Special Reference to the Medieval times.

Unit-III: Folklore Techniques of Preservation - Dependent Castes - Folk Legends and Performing Arts - Historicity and Authenticity of the Oratures – an Assessment.

Unit- IV: Various Tribes in Andhra Pradesh – Their habitations – Gonds – Kolams – Chenchus – Koyas – Yanadhis – Lambadas etc.

Unit-V: Tribal Cultures - Arts and Crafts – Agriculture - Medical Practices etc., Legendary Accounts - their Historicity and Authenticity – Changing Trends in Modern Times

Suggested Books:

A.K. Das: Tribal art and craft, New Delhi. 1979

B. T. Battacharya: Saivism and the Phallic world, 2 vols

B.C. Sulha: Serpent worship in ancient India, New Delhi 1979

B.C. Sulha: Tree worship in Ancient India, New Delhi 1979

D.D. Shulmat: Tamil Temple Myths, Princeton, 1980

Rama Raju, B., Telugu Janapadageya Sahityamu, Hyderabad, 1978.

Sadanandam, P., *Art and Culture of Marginalized Nomadic Tribes in Andhra Pradesh*, Gyan Publishers, New Delhi.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - III
Paper-II: History and Culture of Modern Telangana
(From 1948 to 2014 AD)
(With Effect from 2023-24 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce to the students about the history and culture of Telangana from 1948 to 2014. The police action, Integration of Hyderabad in to Indian Union, formation of Andhra Pradesh. on linguistic basis and discrimination against the Telangana people in combined state, first phase of Telangana agitation and 2nd phase of Telangana agitation and formation of Telangana state etc. will be covered.

Outcome of the Paper: Students will understand the Razakar Movement and its impact, Police Action, Integration of Hyderabad in Indian union and formation of Andhra Pradesh on the basis of Language violation of Gentleman Agreement and Protest Movements by employees and students, formation of separate Telangana State.

- Unit-I: Integration of Hyderabad State in Indian Union – Razakars and their Activities – Kasim Razvi, Police Action – J. N. Choudry - Union Military rule in Hyderabad State – General Election in Hyderabad-1952
- Unit-II: Formation of Popular Ministry under Burgula Rama Krishna Rao - Assertion of Mulki Identity and the City College Incident (1952)
- Unit-III: Merger of Telangana Fazul Ali Commission, State Reorganization Commission - Gentlemen's Agreement - Formation of Andhra State and Formation of Andhra Pradesh, (1956)
- Unit-IV: Discrimination, Dissent and Protest - Violation of Gentlemen's Agreement - Agitation for Separate Telangana State: Formation of TPS – Role of Intellectuals, Students and Employees in 1969 Movement
- Unit-V: Second Phase Movement for Separate Telangana – Formation of Various Associations – Telangana Aikya Vedika – Telangana Jana Sabha – Telangana Rashtra Samiti (2001) – Mass Mobilization – Sakala Janula Samme – Millennium March – Sagara Haram, Chalo Assembly – December 2009 Declaration and the Formation of Telangana State, June 2014.

Suggested Books:

- Goutham Pingle, The Fall and Rise of Telangana, Hyderabad, 2014.
H. Rajendra Prasad, Asaf Jahis, Hyderabad, 2006.
I. Thirumali, Against Dora and Lord, New Delhi, 2008.
I. Thirumali, Telangana – Andhra, Delhi, 2010.
Kingshuk Nag, Battle Ground Telangana, Hyderabad, 2010.
Lalitha & Susie Tharu, we were Making History, Kali for Women, New Delhi.
Sarojini Regani, Highlights of Freedom Struggle in Andhra Pradesh.
Sarojini Regani, Nizam-British Relations.
Y. Gopal Reddy, A Comprehensive History of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, 2008.
Madapati Hanumanth Rao, Telangana Andhrodyama Charitra (Telugu), Vol. I & II
N. Ramesan, Hyderabad Freedom Struggle, Vol. I to IV.
Bhangya Bhukya, The Subjugated Nomads, Hyderabad, 2010.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - III
Paper-III: Principles of Archaeology
(With Effect from 2023-24 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce students to the basic principles of archaeology, archaeological excavations, dating methods, settlement pattern, pre-historic art, Methods of conservation and preservation of artifacts, monuments, important archaeological sites in India, etc.

Outcome of the Paper: Students will learn the importance of archaeological excavation and preservation of artifacts. They also understand methods of dating and preservation techniques. They learn about pre-historic art, conservation of cultural property and important archaeological sites in India.

Unit-I: Nature and History of Archaeology - Definition and scope of Archaeology - Exploration and Survey –Relationship of Archaeology with History, Anthropology and the pure Sciences.

Unit-II: Excavation - Purposes and Methods – Underwater Archaeology with Special Reference to Developments in India – Dating Methods: Stratigraphy, Radio-Carbon Method, Methods of Relative Dating, Typological Sequences, Absolute Dating, Thermo-luminescence.

Unit-III: Approaches for Documentation and Reconstruction of Past Life Ways: and Social and Economic Organisation - Settlement Patterning at the Micro Level: site Catchment Analysis; Site Formation Processes - Ethno Archaeology: Methods Inter Pretative Technique – Technology of Pre-Historic Art.

Unit-IV: Conservation and Preservation of Archaeological Remains; Principles of Conservation of Cultural Property – Chemical Treatment of Organic and Inorganic Objects – Museums and Storage and Display of Antiquities –Conservation of Monuments and Other Objects.

Unit-V: Important Excavated Sites; Taxila, Hastinapura, Pataliputra, Arikamedu Nagarnajuna Konda, Amaravathi and Kotilingala. - Archeology and the Public; Threats to Archaeological Sites; Damage by Development Projects, Damage Due to Ignorance, Negligence, Greed for Land and Wanton Destruction – Legislative Basis of Conservation and Protection of Heritage – Archeology and Public Awareness.

Suggested Books:

- Daniel Stills: Ethno Archaeology, Man, 1978.
Dhavalikar: Ethno Archaeology in India.
Frank Hole & Robert: Introduction to Pre-historic Archaeology.
G.E. Daniel: The Origins and growth of Archaeology.
G.V. Childe: Piecing Together the Past.
Grahame Clark: Archaeology and Society.
Phillips & Phillips: Method and Theory in American Archaeology.
R.E.M. Wheeler: Archaeology from the Earth.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - III
Paper- IV (A): Economic History of Medieval India
(1206 to 1707 AD)
(With Effect from 2023-24 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce students to the Economic History of Medieval India from 1206 AD to 1707 AD. The aspects like Revenue Administration, Agriculture, Irrigation, Industry, Handicrafts, Means of Transport, the Zamindars, Peasants and their conditions will be covered.

Outcome of the Paper: Students will learn about Economic life of the people, Agriculture, Handicrafts, Argo-based industries, collection of Revenue, conditions of Peasants during the Delhi Sultanate and Mughal periods.

Unit-I: Economy of the Delhi Sultanate - Revenue Administration – Fiscal Policy - Income and Expenditure - Southern States, Their Economy Sources of Income and State Expenditure - Developmental Activities for the Rise in Resources -Economic Life in the Villages - City Economy - Irrigation in Sultanate-Agriculture and Horticulture - Methods of Cultivation and Crops grown-Irrigation in Southern States - Land Reclamation, Development of Agriculture and Horticulture - Agricultural Seasons, Methods of Cultivation and Crops grown.

Unit-II: Industry in Sultanate – Village Manufacture and Cottage Industries, Karkhanas, Textile Manufacture, Metal Industry, Leather Works, Stone Works etc. - Industries in South India - Agro-Based Industries like Textiles and Oils - Artisan Products - Trade and Commerce: Trading Classes - Inland and Coastal Trade, Over-seas Trade - Means of Transport and Communication - Weights Measures and Coins - Prices and Famines.

Unit-III: The Environment, Population, Land under Cultivation - The Land Man Ratio - Its Influence on Agrarian Relations. Characteristics of Peasant Farming – Technology – Irrigation - Differentiation Among Peasants - The Village Community - Self-Sufficiency - Production for Market - The Peasant Society.
Genesis and Composition of the Zamindars. Property Right and Role in Land Revenue Collection - Zamindar's, Retainers - Zamindar and Peasants. Land Revenue: The Nature and Magnitude. Methods of Assessment & Collection. Effects of Land Revenue on Agriculture and Village Economy. The Revenue Collecting Officers (Muquaddams, Chaudharis, Quanungoes, Amins)

Unit-IV: The Revenue – Assignments System: Khalsa & Jagirs. The Mansabdar's Salary Claims (Talab) and Estimated Revenue (Jama). Organization of Production; Merchants & Workers; Karkhanas, Local Trade: its Organizations, Main Routes and Means of Transport the Banjars and other Merchants.

Unit-V: Foreign Trade: The Composition of Indian Export - The Size of Bullion Imports - Other Economic Effects - The Agrarian Crisis - Factors behind; Increase in Land Revenue Collection, Agricultural Decline.
The Agrarian Revolts: Zamindars and Peasants; Consequence of the Uprisings.

Suggested Books:

- A.A. Tchiror, India's changing Economic Structure 16th to 18th Centures.
- Burtein Stein, Peasant, State, Society in Medieval South Indian.
- Irfan Habib, The Agrarian system under Mughals.
- John. F. Richards, The Imperial Monetary system of Mughal India.
- K.N. Chitnis, Socio-economic History of Medieval India.
- K.N. Choudary, Trade and Civilization in Indian Ocean.
- Omprakash, European Commercial Enterpries the Pre-colonial India.
- R. Champakalakshmi, Trade and Ideology and Urbanization.
- Sanjay Subramaniam, Political Economy of South India.
- Siddiqui, N.H., Land Revenue Administration under the Mughals.
- T.V. Mahalingam, The Social and Economic conditions,
- Tapan Raychoudari & Irfan Habib, The Cambridge Economic History of India, Vol.I.
- W.H. Moreland, Agrarian System of Muslim India.
- Yousuf Hussain, Glimpses of Medieval Indian Culture.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - III
Paper – IV (B): History of Science and Technology in Medieval India
(1500 to 1857 AD)
(With Effect from 2023-24 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce students regarding Science and Technology of Medieval Period from 1500 AD to 1857 AD. The aspect of Agricultural Technology, Methods of Irrigation, Crafts and Cultivation, Textile Technology, Mining Industry, Leather Industry, Ship Building, Building Technology, Military Technology, Weapons etc., will be covered.

Outcome of the Paper: Students will learn about aspects of Science and Technology of Medieval period particularly Agricultural Technology, Irrigational Technology, Textile Technology, Leather Technology, Ship Building, Construction Technology and Technology of Medieval Warfare.

Unit-I: Agricultural Technology - Tools and Techniques of Cultivation - Methods of Irrigation - Manures - Traditional Crops - New Crops.

Unit-II: Textiles - Textile Technology - Types of Cloth Produced - Textile Printing Patterns - Traditional and Kalankari Printing Techniques.

Unit-III: Extractive Industries - Mining – Salt - Saltpeter - Diamond - Stone Quarries - Raw Material from Animals - Leather Industry & Technology – Transport Technology - Beasts of Burden - Ship Building.

Unit-IV: Civil Engineering - Building Technology - Forts – Palaces – Religious Buildings - Roads – Irrigational Tanks – Canals.

Unit-V: Military Technology - Traditional Weapons - Gun Powder - Fire Arms - Hand Guns - Matchlocks - Sheel Locks – Pistols – Cannons etc..

Suggested Books:

George Watt: The Dictionary of Economic products of India (Relevant entries in separate Volumes)

Hans E. Wulff: The Traditional crafts of Persia.

J. Needham: Science and civilization in China (relevant Volumes)

Lynn White: Medieval technology and Social Change.

Maulvi Zafarur: Farhang Istalahat-I Poshahwaran (8 Vols. Rahman).

Quasar, Indian response to European Technology, New Delhi.

Rehman. A: History of Medieval Technology, Building Technology in Mughal India.

Vijaya Ramaswamy: Textile-Industry in South India.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - III
Paper - IV (C): Women Movements in Modern India
(1800 to 1950 AD)
(With Effect from 2023-24 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce students about problems of Women and writings about women and their conditions. Position of Women during Colonial period, their education, social reforms, efforts for upliftment, conditions of Muslim Women. Women reformers like Savitri Bhai Phule, Durga Bhai Deshmukh and their role in women liberation and also freedom struggle, changing conditions of Women and their Rights.

Outcome of the Paper: Students will learn about problems of Women and Women Reformers, role of Women in the Society and their upliftment.

Unit-I: Recent Trends in Indian Historiography – Subaltern Studies-Women's Question - Gender Studies - Writings on and about Women - A Survey of Sources - Biographical and Autobiographical Accounts.

Unit-II: Changing Position of Women in Colonial India - Education and Social Reforms - Elite Women – Purdah – Zenana - Working Women-Social - Differentiation Among Women - Religion - Caste.

Unit-III: Women Pioneers of Women Movement in Colonial India - Savitribai Phule - Pandita Ramabai - Tarabai Shinde - Duvvuri Subbamma – Maganti Annapurnamma - Durgabai Deshmuk - Muthu Laxmi Reddy - Sarojini Naidu - Theory and Practice of Women's Liberation.

Unit-IV: Women's Role in the Freedom Struggle - Pre-Gandhian era – Gandhian Movement and Women's Participation - Left Wing and Women's Question - Women in the Revolutionary Struggle of Telangana.

Unit-V: Recent Trends in Women Movements in India – Feminisms - Women Reservations – Property Rights – Women in Legislative Bodies - Women in Higher Education and Women Entrepreneurship –

Suggested Books:

B.N.Nanda (Ed), Indian Women: from Purdah to Modernity.
Bharati Ray (Ed): From the Seams of History: Essays on Indian Women.
G.Forbes: Women in Modern India.
J.Krishnamurthy (ed): Women in Colonial India.
Judith Brown: Modern India.
Manmohan Kaur: Women in India's Freedom struggle.
N.L, Gupta: Women Education Through Ages.
Neera Desia: Women in Modern India.
Shree Sakti sanghatana - We were making History.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - III
PAPER – V (A): Economic History of Modern India
(1757 to 1964 AD)
(With Effect from 2023-24 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce the students about Economic changes taken place during the British rule in India. Aspects of village Economy, conditions of peasants, Artisans, Handicrafts, Transport system, British Revenue Policy, Modern Transport and Communicational facilities, Commercial Agriculture, Drain of Wealth, Rise of Modern Industry, Labour Movement, Mixed Economy will be covered.

Outcome of the Paper: Students will learn about Traditional Indian Economic life and Economic Policies of the Colonial Government and exploitation of the Indian Resources through Modern Technology and Industry, Reaction of the India has against the Colonial Economic Policies

- Unit-I:** Indian Economy prior to the British Rule - Village Community – Traditional Agricultural Systems - Subsistence Agriculture - Podu Cultivation – Village Economic Life - Artisans and their Professions - Rural Handicrafts – Urban Handicrafts - Guild System – Trade - Barter System - Village Markets - Transport Systems – Self Sufficient Village Economic Life - British Government's Control Over the East India Company – Regulating Act 1773 - Pitts India Act 1784 – Act of 1813 - Act of 1833 - Act of 1858 - Impact of Company's Policies on Trade and Industry in Bengal and South India.
- Unit-II:** The Evolution of Agrarian Structure under the Company - The Permanent Settlement - Its Impact on Economy and Society - Ryotwari and Mahalwari Systems of Revenue - Introduction of Free Trade and Impact on Handicrafts during Early 19th Century. Introduction of Railways and Communications and their impact on Indian Economy.
- Unit-III:** British Policies- Impact on Agriculture, Factors for the Growth of Commercialization., Effects on Economy, Indebtedness and Land Lordism - Technical Changes in Agriculture - Growth of Agriculture during 1860-1947 - Growth and Export of Commercial Crops - – Famines - Causes and Impact – Famine Relief Measures during Company's Rules - Famine Relief Policies 1860-1919 - Famine Commissions of 1880, 1898-1901 and 1944.
- Unit-IV:** Growth of Foreign Trade in 19th C. and Its Impact on Economy. The Drain of Wealth. Changes in the Composition of India's Exports and Imports - Appearance of the Class of Middle Men - Indian Markets Vis-à-vis World Market - Factory System of Production - Impact on Society and Breakdown of Joint Family System.
- Unit-V:** Rise of Modern Industry, Iron & Steel – Textile – Chemical etc., - Mining and Plantations, Colonial Tariff Policy, Indian Economy during the First World War- Changes in Tariff Policy after the First World War - Growth of Indian Industry 1918-1947. Growth of Indian Banking and Usury - Rise of Indian Capitalist Class - Factory Labour & Factory Legislations - Mixed Economy – Planning – Economic - Industrial Development under Nehru.

Suggested Books:

- A.K. Bagchi, Private investment in India 1900-1939.
A.R. Desai, Social Background of Indian Nationalism.
Bhanumathi Ranga Rao. S. Land Revenue Administration with Nizam's Dominions.
Bipan Chandra, Essays on Colonialism.
Bipan Chandra, Modern India.
Bipan Chandra, Rise and growth of Economic Nationalism.
Bipan Chandra, Colonialism and nationalism in India.
Dharmakumar (Ed) The Cambridge Economic History of Modern India Vol.II.
Gadgil, D.R. Evolution of Industrial Relations in recent times.
Rothermund, D. Asian Trade and European Expansion in the Age of Merchantalism.
S.K. Sen, Studies in Industrial Policy and Development of India.
Satyanarayana, A. Andhra Peasants under British Rule.
T. Ray Chaudhuri, The Indian Economy in the 19th Century India.
Thallapally Manohar., *Economic History of India (1757-1952)*, Edited, School Distance Learning Continuing Education, Kakatiya University, Warangal
Tomlinson, B.R., The Economy of Modern India (1870-1970)
V. Ramakrishna Reddy, Economic History of Hyderabad State, Warangal Subha.
V.B. Singh, Economic History of India.
Vaikuntham, Y. State, Economy and Social Transformation, Hyderabad.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - III
Paper - V (B): History of Science and Technology in Modern
India (1857 to 1947 AD)
(With Effect from 2023-24 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce the students about introduction of Modern Technology in India during Colonial Times. The aspect of Modern Agriculture, Modern Irrigation, Agro-Industry, Scientific Research Institutes, Modern Transport and communicational facilities, Mining, Education, Pharmaceutical Industry, Colonial Medicine will be covered.

Outcome of the Paper: Students will learn about the impact of Modern Science and Technology on Indian Society. The Changes taken place in Indian Agriculture, Irrigation System transportation, Mining, modern Industry etc.

- Unit-I:** Defining Science and Technology, Relation between Science and Society – Theory of ‘Asiatic Mode of Production’ and its Influence on the Characterization of Pre-colonial Indian Society - 19th Century European Intellectual Perception of British Transformation of Indian Society - Views of Karl Marx on Effects of British Rule in India, and Three Stages of Colonialism in India and its Relation to the Stages of Modernization of Indian Society.
- Unit-II:** Debates on the Character of Scientific and Technological Modernization of Colonial India - Perspectives of Colonial Rulers – Nationalists - Agro Industries.
- Unit-III:** Modernisation of Agriculture under the British Rule - Experimental Farming - Introduction of New Implements Seeds and Cropping Pattern - ‘Big Dam’ Technology and its Impact on Agrarian Economy, and Agro Industries.
- Unit-IV:** History of Growth of Scientific and Technical Education and the Formation of Scientific Community - Growth of Scientific Research Institutions - Transport and Communications (Waterways, Roadways, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Printing), and Growth of Steel, Mining, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries.
- Unit-V:** History of Colonial Medicine - Modernization of Traditional Medical Systems - Growth of Hospitals and Professionalization of Treatment, and Colonial State and the Establishment of Rural Medical System.

Suggested Books:

Deepak Kumar & Roy Macleod (ed): Technology and the Raj: Western Technology Technological Transformation to India, 1700-1947, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 1995.

Deepak Kumar (ed) Science and Empire: Essays in Indian Context, Anamika Prakashan, Delhi, 1991.

Deepak Kumar: Science and the Raj 1857-1905. Published by Oxford University Press, Year of Pub: 1995 New Delhi.

Dharmapal: Indian Science and Technology in 18th Century, Impex India, New Delhi, 1971.

G.S. Aurora: Scientific Communities in India, Amrita Prakasan, Bombay, 1989.

Irfan Habib, “Technology and the Barriers to Social Change in Mughal India”. Indian Historical Review, 1-2, 1979.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - III
Paper – V (C): History of Modern China and Japan
(1840 to 1950 AD)
(With Effect from 2023-24 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to teach the students about historical development taken place in China and Japan during 1840 AD and 1950 AD. Topics like Opium Wars and their Results, China Japanese War, Open Door Policy, Boxer Rebellion, China during the first World War, Role of Sun-Yet-Sen, Mao Revolution, Long March etc. Similarly, Japan's Modernization and Fall of Japan in Second World War will be covered.

Outcome of the Paper: Students will understand the entry of the European Powers in to Chinese Mainland through Wars and diplomacy. They also understand, reaction of China against Colonial exploitation and the political changes took place in China and emergence of Communist China Japan's emergence as a Military power and its fall in the Second World War.

Unit-I: Political, Social and Economic Background - First Opium War Treaty of Nanking and Bogue - China between 1842-1951 - Taiping Rebellion – Second Opium War, Treaty of Tientsin 1858 - Peking Convention 1860.

Unit-II: China between 1861-1894 - Diplomatic Stability - Burlingame Mission - Tientsin Massacre 1870 - Maragary Affair and Cheefoo Convention - First Sino - Japanese War, Treaty of Shimoneseki 1895 - Disarmament of China Open Door Policy - Hundred Days Reforms - Boxer Rebellion.

Unit-III: Republican China - China under the 1st President - War Lords - Twenty-one Demands - China and 1st World War - Treaty of Versailles - May Fourth Movement - Washington Conference.

Unit-IV: Nationalist China - Re-organisation of Kuomintang - Origin and Growth of Communist Party – Mao Tsetung - Co-operation and Conflict between Communist and Kuomintang (1920-25) - Chiang Kaishek Liberation of China -Fight between Communists Vs Nationalist - Long March - Manchurian Crisis - A Decade of Nationalist Rule.

Unit-V: Modernisation of Japan – Meiji Reforms – Japan in Asian Politics Its Imperialism – Fall of Japan in World War II - Sino - Japanese War - China During World War II - Kuomintang Decling - Causes for the Success of Communists - Chou-Enlai - Mao-Tse Tung - Emergence of Peoples Republic of China - Cultural Revolution.

Suggested Books:

B.F. Beers, The Far East (Prentice - Hall of India, New Delhi, 1966)

C. Yanaga, Japan since Perry (Archon, New York, 1966)

D.J. Li. China from 1911.

Dharam Singh: History of Modern China and Japan (1840-1950), Sonali Publications, 2005

Emanuel, C.Y. History of Modern China.

F. Schurmann and G. Schell (eds.), The China Reader, Vol. I: Imperial China. Vol. II:

G. M. Beckmann, The Modernization of China and Japan (Harper and Row, New York, 1965)

G.B. Sanson, The Western World and Japan (Knopf, New York, 1958)

H. Borton, Japan's Modern Century, (Ronald Press, New York, 1955)
 H. McAlvey, The Modern History of China (Weidenfeld, London, 1967)
 H.M. Vinacke, A History of the Far East in Modern Times (Allen and Unwin, London, 1959)
 Heralf M. Vineeke, A History of Far East
 I.C.Y. Hsu, The Rise of Modern China, (Oxford University Press 1970)
 J.F. Fairbank, E.O. Reischaur & H.M. Craig, East Asia: The Modern Transformation, (Allen and Unwin, London, 1965)
 K.S. Latourette, A Short History of the Far East (Macmillan, New York, 1964)
 L.C. Goodrich, A Short History of the Chinese People (Allen and Unwin, London, 1963)
 Li. Chium Mung, The Political History of China.
 Li-Chi-Nung, Political History of Modern China.
 M.N. Roy, Revolution and Counter Revolution, Publications, 2005.
 R. K. Sharma, Tony Quinn, Aaron Betsky, History Of Modern China And Japan (1840-1950), Sonali
 R. Storry, A History of Modern Japan (Penguin, 1962)
 S.K. Chatterjee, Nationalist China.
 San Min Chu. I and Sun Yet sen.
 Schrumann, History of Chinese.
 W.G. Beasley, The Modern History of Japan (Weidenfeld, London, 1967)
 Ximay Volumes, History of China to 1911 Part-I and 1911 to 1949.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - IV
Paper – I: Historiography and Historical Method
(With Effect from 2023-24 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce students about the meaning of History and its relation with other Social Sciences. It also covers evolution of historical writing in Grece, Rome, Arabia, Germany and England. Contribution of Gibbon, Ranke, Toynbee, Karl Marks to historical writing Indian Tradition of writing history and different schools of thought, collection of sources and interpretation etc.

Outcome of the Paper: Students learn the Nature and Scope history. They understand the contribution of European, Arab, Indian philosophers for historical writing including collection and interpretation of historical information.

Unit-I: Definitions - Nature and Scope of History - History and its Relations with other Social Sciences – Geography - Archaeology – Anthropology – Economics – Political Science – Sociology – Literature.

Unit-II: Greco-Roman Historiography - Herodotus & Thucidides - Livy & Tacitus – Christian Historiography - St. Augustine – Arab Historiography - Ibn Khaldun – Modern Historiography - Edward Gibbon – Ranke – Toynbee – Karl Marks.

Unit-III: Purana Ithihasa Tradition in Ancient India – Kalhana - Bhana - Medieval Historiography - Alberuni, Ziauddin Barani, Abul Fazle – Colonial Historiography - James Mill – Nationalist Historiography – Communal, Marxist and Subaltern Historiography.

Unit-IV: History as Art and Science – Philosophy of History - Causation - Subjectivity - Objectivity - Generalization.

Unit-V: Topic of Research – Collection of Sources – Internal and External Criticism – Chapterisation – Foot Notes and Bibliography.

Suggested Books:

Arthur Marwick: The Nature of History
E.H. Car: What is History?
G.R. Elater: The Practice of History.
Gordon V.Childe : What Happened in History
J.W. Thomas: History of Historical Method.
Majumdar & Srivastava: Historiography.
More-Block: Varieties of History
N. Sastry & Ramanna: Historical method with special reference to India.
Paul Thompson: History of Historical Writing.
R.G. Colling Wood: The Idea of History
Sheik Ali: History and Its Theory and Method.
Toynbee: A Study of History.
Vidyasagar Reddy, L., Historiography (Charitra Rachana Shastram), Edited, School Distance Learning Continuing Education, Kakatiya University, Warangal
Waleh, W.H: An Introduction to Philosophy of History

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - IV
Paper-II – Tribal and Peasant Movements in Colonial India
(1800 to 1950 AD)
(With Effect from 2023-24 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The Objective of this paper is to introduce to the students about the nature of Peasant and Revolts taken place in India during Colonial times. It covers the Revenue Administration in different parts of India and Peasants and Tribal uprising such as Indigo Movements, Deccan Riots, Santhal Revolt, Champaran Movement, Mophla, Rampa and Telangana Peasant Movement.

Outcome of the Paper: Studies will learn about the Colonial Revenue Policies and their Impact on Peasants and Tribals. They also understand the reaction of the Peasants and Tribals Against Exploitative Colonial Policies through their uprising

- Unit-I:** The Nature and Scope of Peasant Revolts in Colonial India – Early Land Tenurial Systems and Land Ownership Policies in India – Revenue Systems Introduced in Colonial Rule – Regional Variations.
- Unit-II:** Tribal and Peasant Uprisings in 19th Century in India – Parlakimedi Uprising 1829-35 – Santal Tribal Uprising 1855-56 – Indigo Peasant Uprising 1859-60 – Pabna Tenant Uprising 1873 – Deccan Peasant Uprising 1874-75 – Munda Rebellion 1899-1900.
- Unit-III:** Tribal and Peasant Uprisings in 20th Century India – Punjab Peasant Uprisings 1901 – Champaran Peasant Movement 1917 – Mopla Peasant Uprising 1921 – Rampa Uprising 1922 – Bardoli Satyagraha 1927 – Tebhaga Movement 1946.
- Unit-IV:** The Rise of All India Kisan Sabha – Establishment of Regional Peasants Association – Bengal – Bihar – Punjab – Kerala – Andhra – Peasants Participation in National Movement.
- Unit-V:** The Role of the Left Parties in Peasant Movement: Congress Socialist Party and Communist Party of India and Peasant Movements in Telangana – Andhra Mahasabha.
Nizam Land Tenurial Systems – Vitti System – Telangana Peasant Armed Struggle – Razakar Atrocities - Police Action and Military Rule – Results of Telangana Peasant Armed Struggle.

Suggested Books:

- A.R. Desai, Peasant Struggles in India.
Barry Pavier, Telangana Movement.
D. N. Dhanagare, Peasant Movements in India.
G. Bhadrū Naik (Ed.), History of Peasant Movement in India, Edited, School Distance Learning Continuing Education, Kakatiya University, Warangal
Haimendorf, Tribal Hyderabad.
J. Mangamma, Alluri Seetarama Raju.
K. N. Panikkar, Against Lord and State.
K.S. Singh, Tribal Movements in India.

Kapil Kumar, Peasant in India.
N.G. Ranga, Fight for Freedom.
Natarajan, Peasant Revolts in India.
Ranajit Guha, Peasant Insurgence in India.
Sarma, B.K., Tribal Revolts.
Satyanarayana, A. Andhra Peasants under British Rule Agrarian Relations and Rural Economy 1800 – 1940.
Shashi, S.K., The Tribal Women of India.
Subaltern Studies, Vol. I.
Sunil Sen, Agrarian Struggles in Bengal.
V. Raghavaiah, Tribal Revolts in India.
Y. Vaikuntham, Peasants in Colonial South India.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - IV
Paper-III – Dalit Movements in Colonial India (1800 to 1950 AD)
(With Effect from 2023-24 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this Paper is to introduce students about Dalit Movement taken place during the British Colonial Rule in India. It covers Caste System growth of Modern Education, role of Christian Missionaries, Anti-Caste Movement, Social Reformers like Ambedkar, Narayana Guru and their Contribution to Dalit upliftment.

Outcome of the Paper: Students will understand the conditions of Dalit and the need for their upliftment. They also understand the contribution of Social Reformers and their Policies for promotion of Dalit Consciousness.

Unit-I: The Concept of Dalit, Definition and Meaning - Nationalist, Marxist and Subaltern Approaches on Caste System and Dalit Question – A Critique of Existing Historiographical Approaches.

Unit-II: Caste System: Origin and Development – Colonialism – Growth of Modern Education, Sanskritization and Brahmanization - Democratization of Political, Social and Economic Institutions and Liberation of Dalits - Role of Christian Missionaries and Growth of Dalit Consciousness and Assertions.

Unit-III: Anti-Caste Movements in Colonial India – Adi-Dravida Movement of Tamil Nadu - Adi-Hindu Movement of Hyderabad - Adi-Karnataka Movement of Mysore - Phule's Non-Brahmin Movement - Adi-Dharm Movement of Punjab – Adi-Hindu Movement of UP – Adi-Andhra Movement of Andhra.

Unit-IV: Caste Reform Movements: MG Ranade, Gandhi's Harijan Movement - Narayana Guru's Movement (SNDP Movement) - Hindu Mahasabha and Dalits – Periyar's Self-respect Movement and Caste Question.

Unit-V: Caste Annihilation Movement: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and His Ideological Struggle against Hinduism and Caste - Construction of Dalit Identity and Dalit Movements - Bahishkrut Hitakarini Sabha - Formation of All India Depressed Classes - Conference - Round Table Conferences - Communal Award - Poona Pact - Independent Labour Party - Formation of Scheduled Caste Federation, Theory of Dalit Bhahujan Political Power and Dalit Liberation.

Suggested Books:

- B. R. Ambedkar Writings and Speeches.
B. R. Ambedkar, What Gandhi and Congress have done to the Untouchables
B.Cohn: An Anthropologist Among the Historians
Gail Omvedt: Cultural Revolt in a Colonial Society.
Gail Omvedt: Dalits and Democratic Revolution in India.
Hardgrave: The Nadars of Tamilnadu
James Massey; Dalits in India.
Nanak Chand Rattu., The Last few years of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
Peter Robb (ed): Dalit Movements and the Meanings of Labour in India.
Robert Deliegue: The Untouchables of India
Susan Bayly: Caste, Society and Politics in India.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - IV
Paper – IV (A): Environmental History of Modern India
(With Effect from 2023-24 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce students about relation between Environment and man. It covers Environmental protection and conservation Commercial exploitation of resources, Colonial Forest Acts, life of Tribals, impact of Colonial Policies on their life Industrialization and its impact on Environment.

Outcome of the Paper: Students will learn about the importance of environment and its protection. They understand Colonial Policies on Commercialization, Mining, Industrialization, Urbanization and their impact on Environment and sustainability.

- Unit-I:** Concepts of Ecology and Environmentalism - Theories of Environmentalism - Annal School and Fernand Braudel - Ecological Romanticism Verrier Elwin and others Nationalism and Gandhian Environmentalism.
- Unit-II:** State and Forest - Colonial Forest Acts and Forest Code - Commercialization and Exploitation of Forest Resources - Forest Regeneration - Coppices, New Plantations - Grazing and Bunting Circles, Wild Animal Parks, Community and Village Forestry and Colonial Environmentalism
- Unit-III:** Forest and Community - Pastoral Nomadic and Adivasi Communities and their Cultural and Religious Articulations with Forest and Maintenance of Ecology and Environment - Impact of Forest Policies on Adivasi Economy - Shifting Cultivation - Cattle Grazing, Minor Forest Produces – Ecological / Environmental Imbalances - People's Response - Anti Grazing Tax Movements etc.
- Unit-IV:** Colonial Developmentalism - Environment I - Commercialization of Agriculture – Hybrid Seed - Fertilization and Extension of Agriculture Land - Soil Erosion and Sinking of Grazing Land and Spread of Cattle Diseases - Major and Minor Dam - Construction and Water - Borne Diseases - Cholera and Plague.
- Unit-V:** Colonial Developmentalism and Environment II - Industrialization - Agrarian and Raw Material Producing Industries – Urbanization - Effects of Industrialization and Urbanization on Environment-Water and Air Pollution, Ecological / Environmental Degradation and Drought and Famine.

Suggested Books:

- Arnold David, Colonizing the Body, Delhi, Oxford University Pres, 1993.
Arnold David, Nature Culture Imperialism, New York, 1995.
Catanach, I.J., Plague and the tensions of empire: India, 1896-1918, in D. Arnold (ed.) Imperial Medicine and Indigenous Societies, Manchester, 1988, pp149-71.
Crosy, A., Ecologicla Imperialism: The Buiological Expansion of Europe, 900-1900, New York, 1986.
Crosy, A., Germs, Seeds and Animals: Studies in ecological History, New York, 1994.
David, Arnold, Cambridge History of India (Science, Technolgy and Medicine in Colonial India, Cambridge University Press, 1981.
Gadgil, D.R. Industrial Evolution of India, Oxford, New Delhi, 1948.

Gadgil, Madhav, *This Fissured Land an Ecological History of India*, New York, Oxford, 1995.

Gandhi, M.K. *Hindu Swaraj or Indian Home Rule*, 1990.

Groove, Ecology, *Climate and empire*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1998.

Groove, Richar, H, *Green Imperialism*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1995.

Guha, Ramachandra, *The Unquiet Woods*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1990.

Laxman, D. Satyana., *Ecology, Colonialism, and Cattle: Central India in the Nineteenth Century*, Oxford, 2004.

Satya, Laxman, D., *Colonial Sedeterisation and Subjugation: The Case of the Banjaras of Bear: 1850-1900*, *Journal of Peasant Studies*, 24 (4), July, 1997, pp. 314-36.

Scott, J.C., *Weapons of the Weak: Everyday Forms of Peasant Resistance*, New Haven, 1985.

Sen, Amartya Kumar, *Famine Mortality: A Study of the Bengal Famine of 1943*, in E. Hobsbawm et.al. (eds.), *Peasants in History*, Oxford, 1980.

Skaria, A., *Hybrid Histories: Forest, Frontiers and Wildness in Western India*, Delhi, 1999.

Sumit Guha, *Environment and Ethnicity in India 1200-1991*, C.U.P., Cambridge, 1999.

V. Damodaran and S. Sangwan (eds), *Nature and the Orient: The Environmental History of South and Southeast Asia*, Delhi, 1998.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - IV
Paper - IV (B): Working Class Movements in Modern India
(1800 to 1947 AD)
(With Effect from 2023-24 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce students about the Industrialization in India and rise of Working Class. It covers Agricultural Labour, Industrial Labour, Migrant Labour, Trade Union activity, impact of Marxist Ideology on Labour, Leadership and Political Mobilization and their participation in Freedom Struggle.

Outcome of the Paper: Students learn about growth of Industry. Mining, Plantation, Rise of Working class and Labour Movements in India. They also understand, the rise of Leadership, Trade Union Movement, role of Peasants, Workers in National Movement.

Unit-I: Definition, Scope, Approach to the Study of Working Class - Review of Literature – Disintegration of Traditional Indian Economy – Development of Capitalist Economy in India - Emergence of Working Class

Unit-II: Advance of Industrialization and Conditions of Working Class – Social Identification of Labour – Linkages - Caste, Ethnicity, Gender, Community and Region – Forms of Labour (Agricultural, Rural and Plantation Labour, Migrant Labour, Bonded Labour, Women Labour, Child Labour, Factory Labour and Artisan Labour)

Unit-III: Pattern of Labour Protest - Informal Modes of Protest, Strikes and Industrial Action, Movement of Agricultural Labour – Preparatory Phase for Organized Trade Union Movement 1900-1914 – First World War - Political Awakening of Working Class - Development of Organized Trade Union Movement 1914-1920 - Foundation of the All-India Trade Union Congress 1921 - Second Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress 1921 – First Appearance of Marxian Thought in India and Consolidation of the World Proletariat.

Unit-IV: Economics Recession - Defensive Struggle of the Working Class 1922-1926 - Sharpening and Extension of Struggle 1926-1929 – Organizational Spirit and Imperialist Onslaught 1929-1931 – Struggles during World Economic Crisis 1931-1936 – Leadership and Political Mobilisation of Working Class (N.M. Joshi, S.A. Dange et al

Unit-V: Sharp Struggle during Provincial Autonomy and on the eve of War 1937-1939 - Eventful Course of Working-Class Struggles during World War II 1939 –1945 - Last Phase of National Struggle and the Indian Working Class 1945-1947.

Suggested Books:

Jan Breman: Footloose Labour, OUP, 1995.
Patronage and Exploitation, OUP, 1970.
Report of First National Commission on Labour (1967).
Report of Second National Commission on Labour (2002).
Sukomal Sen: Working Class Movement in India.
V.B. Karnik: Trade Union Movement in India.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - IV
Paper – IV (C): Museums and Museology
(With Effect from 2023-24 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this course is to introduce students to the purpose and functioning of museums. Different kinds of museums related to Archaeology.

Outcome of the Paper: Students learn the history of museums in India, the basic functions of museums and their activities. Important collections in different museums of the country.

Unit-I: Origin, Definition, Objectives and Utility of Museums – Museology and History
Origin, Meaning, Definition.
History of Museology in India, History of Museology in Asia, Europe and America.

Unit-II: Growth of Museums in India: five different phases of development of Museums in India.

Unit-III: Important Museums of India - National Museum at Delhi, Mathura Museum at Mathura, Chhatrapati Shivaji (Prince of Wales Museum) at Mumbai, Indian Museum at Calcutta, Government Museum at Chennai, State Museum at Bhubaneswar, Calico Museum at Ahmedabad, Kalibanga, Albert Hall (Jaipur), Ahar (Udaipur), City Palace (Udaipur).

Unit-IV: Salarjung Museum at Hyderabad, Archaeological Museum at Hyderabad – Government of Telangana - Birla Science Museum at Hyderabad.

Unit-V: District Archaeological Museums in Telangana - Alampur, Kolanupaka, Panagallu, Warangal, Fort Warangal, Nalgonda, Karimnagar, Nagarjunasagar, Tribal Museum at Maderam.

Suggested Books:

Agrawal O.P. 1977. Care and Preservation of Museum Objects, New Delhi: National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property.

Aiyappan A. & S.T.Satyamurti 1960. Handbook of Museum Technique, Madras: Sup. Govt. Press.

Banerjee, N.R. Museum and Cultural Heritage in India, Delhi.

Basu M.N. 1943. Museum Method & Process of Cleaning & Preservation, Calcutta: University of Calcutta.

Baxi Smita J. and V. Dwivedi 1973. Modern Museum Organization and Practice in India, New Delhi: Abhinav Publication.

Bedekar V.H. (Ed.) 1988. New Museology and Indian Museum: Report based on proceedings of All India Seminar held at Gauhati, Assam.

Bhatnagar A. 1999. Museum, Museology and New Museology, New Delhi: Sandeep Prakashan.

Biswas T.K. 1996. Museum and Education, New Delhi: New Age International.

Chaudhari A.R. 1963. Art museum documentation & Practical handling, Hyderabad: Chaudhary & Chaudhary.

Shobita Ponja: Museum of India, Hongkong.

Sanjay Jain: Museum and aivm Museology ek Parichay, Baroda.

Taylor S. (Ed.) 1991. Try it Improving exhibits through formative evaluation, Washington: Asso.of sc. tech. centre.

UNESCO Publication 1960. The Organization of Museum: Practical Advice, Paris: UNESCO.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - IV
Paper – V (A): History of Contemporary India (1947 to 2000 AD)
(With Effect from 2023-24 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce students the Post Independences development in India like making of Indian Constitution, National Economy, and Indian foreign policy. It also covers regional, leftist politics, Land Reforms, Green Revolution, Communalism, Dalit Movements, Relations of India with Neighboring countries and Super Powers.

Outcome of the Paper: Students learn the features of Indian Constitution, 5-year plans for development, Regionalism, Left Politics, Peasants and Workers, Dalit Mobilization, Hindu-Muslim Communalism and Indian Non-Alignment Policy and relation with foreign countries.

- Unit-I:** The Emergence of Indian Republic - Colonial Legacy - National Movement and Its Legacy - Evolution of the Constitution and Its Basic Features and Institutions - Making of Indian Nation and Nehruvian and Agenda - Consolidation of Indian Nationalism - Creation of National Culture – Language - Integration of Tribals - National Education - National Economy - (Five Years Plans) and Dams – Nehru’s Foreign Policy.
- Unit-II:** Democracy - Secularism and Nation State - Polity - Decentralization and Grass Root Politics - Emergence Growth of Regional Politics Tamil Nadu – Punjab - Assam and A.P Ethnicity Question - Jharkhand - North-East Movements -Leftist Parties and Politics - Worker and Peasant Mobilisation.
- Unit-III:** Land Question and Indian Peasantry - Land Reforms - Zamindari Abolition -Bhoodan Movement - Co-operative Movement - Green Revolution and Agrarian Transformation - Indira Gandhi - Emergency Era and J.P. Movement and Mrs. Gandhi’s Populist Policies.
- Unit-IV:** Caste and Communalism in Indian Politics - Rise and Consolidation of Right-Wing Formation - Hindu-Muslim Communalism and Riots - Anti Caste Politics and Struggles - D.M.K and Socialist Party - Dalit Panthers and BSP.
- Unit-V:** India’s Relations with Neighboring Countries – Pak – China – Bangladesh – Nepal – Bhutan - Sri Lanka – West-Asia – Europe – USA – USSR – India’s Role in Non-alignment - SAARC – BRICS – ASIAN Movements

Suggested Books:

Bipin Chandra, Essays in Contemporary India
Bipin Chandra, Mridula Mukherjee and Adhitya Mukherjee., India since Independence, Gopsons Printers Ltd, Noida, 2007
Charles Beetham, India Independent
Francis Frankel, Dominance and State power in India
Jafferlot, The Hindu Nationalist Movement in India.
K.P. Mishra ed, Non-Alignment in Contemporary International relations.
Norman Palmer, Indian Political System
Partha Chatterjee, The Nation and its Fragment
Partha Chatterjee, Wages of Freedom
Romila Thapar, India: Another Millennium.
S. Gopal, Jawaharlal Nehru.
V.P. Menon, Transfer of Power
VKRV Rao, The Nehru Legacy
William Keylor, The 20th Century World.

KATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - IV
Paper – V (B): History of Indian Diaspora
(With Effect from 2023-24 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce students about the concept of Migration of People and Socio-Economic, Cultural impact in different historical periods throughout the World.

Outcome of the Paper: Students will learn the impact of people's migration from one country to other. The changes take place in their family, Socio, Religious and Cultural life.

Unit-I: Migration Introduction: Defining migration - Internal and International – Transient and Seasonal - Nomadism and Settlement - Capital Market Theory - Political Supremacy - Loss and Recovery Typology of Migration and Diaspora: Labour Migrants: Skill Migration and Talent Migration - Refugees and Asylum Seekers - Undocumented Migrants - Human Smuggling and Trafficking - Networks and Ethnic Enclaves - Victim Diaspora and Distress Diaspora.
Connecting and Reconnecting: Communicative Flows between the Diaspora and Homeland - Economic and Social-Cultural Remittances - Brain-Gain - Role in Socio-economic and Technological Development in Ancestral Homeland.

Unit-II: Waves and Patterns of Migration: (A) Waves: Historic - Pre Colonial – Colonial - Post Colonial - Age of Globalization - (B) Patterns: Convict Migration - The Indenture Labor System - The Kangani and Maistry Systems - Free Migration - Trading Networks In Southeast Asia - Brain and Skill Drain/ Exchange

Unit-III: Overseas Indian Diaspora Communities: Indian Ocean Zone: South and East Africa – Mauritius - Sri Lanka - Malaysia - Pacific Zone: Fiji - New Zealand – Australia - Indonesia - Caribbean Zone: Guyana – Trinidad - Surinam - North America - UK & Europe (Especially Reference to Gypsies) - West Asia: Francophone Countries: Guadeloupe – Martinique - Reunion Islands - Second and Subsequent Diaspora.

Unit-IV: Transformations in Social Institutions: Family - Marriage & Kinship Networks – Caste System - Cultural Baggage: Tangible and Intangible Forms of Cultural Memories: Values - Traditions – Ideas – Habits – Narratives - Festivals and Celebrations - Folk Forms and Performances.
Popular Culture: Forms: Chatni Music – Fusion – Dance – Music – Fashion - Bollywood Films - Media: Newspapers - Literary Magazines - Satellite Television – Internet - Food Culture: Continuity and Change.

Unit-V: Nationalist Thinkers and New Theorists: Gandhi – Nehru - Baba Ramchandra - Tota Ram Sanadhya - B D Sanyasi - Paul Gilroy - Arjun Appadurai - Homi Bhabha. Indian State and the Indian Diaspora: Pre-independent Period - Early Decades of Independence - Globalized India.

Suggested Books:

Das Gupta, Satish. S., On the Trail of Uncertain Dreams: Indian Immigrant Experiences in America, AMS Press Inc, New York, 1989.

Jain, Prakash.C., Racial; Discrimination Against Overseas Indians (A Class Analysis), Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, 1900.

Kanjilal, Tanmay., The Indian- Americans in the United States: Participation in the U.S. Political Process, India Quarterly. Oct- Dec, 1996.

Kannan, C.T., Cultural Adaptation of Asian Immigrants: First and Second Generation, India Printing Works, Bombay, 1978.

Kurian, George and Srivastava, Ram.P. (eds.) Overseas Indians: A Study in Adaptation, Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd., New Delhi:

Parameswaran, Shyamala., Gender, Ethnicity and Immigrant Status: Asian Women in the United States, Chicago, Illinois: University of Illinois at Chicago, 1995.

Pettys, Gregory Lee. , Asian Indians in the United States: An Analysis of Identity Formation and Retention University of Illinois at Urbana- Champaign, 1994.

Rao, Appa. C., Telugu Community in Malaysia, Telugu Vani: Voice of the Telugu people, Souvenir, World Telugu Conference, 1975.

Singh, Bahadur.I.J., Indians in South East Asia, Sterling Publishers Pvt Ltd, New Delhi, 1982.

Tinker, Hugh., The Banyan Tree: Overseas Emigrants from India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, Oxford: OUP, 1977.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - IV
Paper – V (C): History of America (1492 to 1960 AD)
(With Effect from 2023-24 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce students about historical developments taken place in America and its role in World Politics as a Super Power. It covers American colonies, their War of Independence, the role of Blacks, European settlers and their political economy, the role of America during the World Wars and its relations with other countries.

Outcome of the Paper: Students learn about the democratic Values, American Revolution. They understand how America emerged as super power and its role in World Wars and Cold War Politics.

Unit-I: Background – Land and Indigenous People – Settlement and Colonization by Europeans – Indenture of Labour – White and Black – War of Independence and Its Historical Interpretations – Rise of Political Parties 1840-1960 – Expansion of Frontier – Turner’s Thesis – Limits of Democracy – Blacks and Women.

Unit-II: Industrial and Agrarian America - Beginnings of Industrialization – Growth of Capitalism and Big Business – Immigrants and Changing Composition of Labour – Early Labour Movements – Unionization – Plantation Economy – Agrarian Crisis – Slave Resistance – New Deal – Economic Depression.

Unit-III: Afro-American and Women Movements - Black Movements – Booker, T. Washington – W.E.B. Dubois – NAACP – Marcus Garvey – Rise of Lowell –Factory System – Abolitionists and Women’s Rights Movements – Suffrage –Afro-American Women.

Unit-IV: U.S. Imperialism – Spanish – American War – Expansion in the Far - East and Latin America – World War-I and Fourteen Points – Isolationism – Americans in World War-II – Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Unit-V: America in Cold War Politics-Bi-Polar World-Disarmament-Korean and Vietnam War-America is relations with Arab Countries, China and India.

Suggested Books:

Bernard Bailyn, The Ideological Origins of the American Revolution.
Charles Beard, An Economic Interpretation of the American Constitution.
Peter Carroll and David Noble, Free and Unfree: A New History of the United States.
David, B. Davis, The Problem of Slavery in the Age of Revolution.
U. Faulkner, American Economic History.
Eric Foner, America’s Black Past.
John Hope Franklin, From Slavery to Freedom.
Richard Hofstadter, The Age of Reform, From Bryan to FDR.
Linda Kerber, Women’s America: Refocusing the Past.
W. Pratt, A History of the United States Foreign Policy.
James Randail, The Civil War and Reconstruction.
Lee Benson, The Concept of Jackson Democracy.
Lance, E. Davis (Ed.), American Economic Growth.
Richard, W. Leopold, The Growth of American Foreign Policy.
Perry Miller, From Colony to Province.
Gary Nash (ed.), Retracing the Past.
Henry Pelling, American Labour.
Edward Pessen, Jacksonian Panorama.