

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-Religious 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-Religious 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: Gadhar 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 Valla Bhai 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
Chitrol 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 Samskrita 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 – 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.