

**Restructuring of Syllabus according to  
Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) &  
Scheme of Instruction and Examination  
for  
M.A. HISTORY (Regular)  
w.e.f. 2023-2024**



**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY  
OSMANIA UNIVERSITY  
HYDERABAD, TELANGANA**

**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY  
OSMANIA UNIVERSITY**

Model

**Scheme of Instruction and Examination**

**M.A. History (Regular)**

Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) w.e.f. 2023-2024

**(REVISED SYLLABUS FROM THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2023-2024)**

**Semester-I**

Sl. No.	Subject Code	Paper Title	Scheme of Instruction (Hours per week)	Credits	Scheme of Examination
					----- Internal and Semester End Exam marks
1.	Hist-101*	Political History of India: From earliest times to 1206 CE	5	5	40+10+50 = 100
2.	Hist-102*	Ancient Civilizations	5	5	40+10+50 = 100
3.	Hist-103*	History and Culture of Telangana: From earliest times to 1724 CE	5	5	40+10+50 = 100
4.	Hist-104 *	World History: 1453-1871 CE	5	5	40+10+50 = 100
	<b>Total</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>400</b>

**Semester-II**

Sl. No.	Subject Code	Paper Title	Scheme of Instruction (Hours per week)	Credits	Scheme of Examination
					----- Internal and Semester End Exam marks
1.	Hist-201*	Political History of India: 1206-1858 CE	5	5	40+10+50 = 100
2.	Hist-202*	Historiography and Historical Method	5	5	40+10+50 = 100
3.	Hist-203*	History and Culture of Telangana: 1724-2014 CE	5	5	40+10+50 = 100
4.	Hist-204 *	History of Modern World: 1871-1964 CE	5	5	40+10+50 = 100
	<b>Total</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>400</b>

**Semester-III**

Sl. No.	Subject Code	Paper Title	Scheme of Instruction (Hours per week)	Credits	Scheme of Examination
					----- Internal and Semester End Exam marks
1.	Hist-301*	National Movement in India: 1858-1947 CE	5	5	40+10+50 = 100
2.	Hist-302*	Socio, Economic and Cultural History of India: From earliest times to 1526 CE	5	5	40+10+50 = 100
3.	Hist-303 (a)* Hist-303 (b)* Hist-303 (c)*	History of Dalit Movements in India: 19 <sup>th</sup> & 20 <sup>th</sup> Centuries History of Women in India through the Ages Archives and Museums	4	4	40+10+50 = 100
4.	Hist-304 (a)** Hist-304 (b)** Hist -304 (c)**	Constitutional History of India: 1773-1950 CE Environmental History of India History of Science and Technology in India	4	4	40+10+50 = 100
6.		<b>Seminar</b>	2	2	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>400</b>

**Semester-IV**

Sl. No.	Subject Code	Paper Title	Scheme of Instruction (Hours per week)	Credits	Scheme of Examination
					----- Internal and Semester End Exam marks
1.	Hist-401*	History of Contemporary India: 1947-2014 CE	5	5	40+10+50 = 100
2.	Hist-402*	Socio, Economic and Cultural History of India: From 1526 to 1947 CE	5	5	40+10+50 = 100
3.	Hist-403 (a)** Hist-403 (b)** Hist-403 (c)**	Tribal and Peasant Movements in India: 19 <sup>th</sup> & 20 <sup>th</sup> Centuries Buddhist Studies in India Tourism and Heritage in India	4	4	40+10+50 = 100
4	<b>Total</b>	<b>Project Work ***</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>400</b>

**Note:**

\* **Core papers.**

\*\* **Electives.**

\*\*\* **60 marks for Project Report and 40 marks for presentation and viva-voce exam.**

**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, OSMANIA UNIVERSITY**

**M.A. History, First Semester**

**Paper I – (101) POLITICAL HISTORY OF INDIA: FROM EARLIEST TIMES TO 1206 CE  
(CORE)**

The main objective of this course is to provide a comprehensive understanding of the history of India from the earliest times starting from Pre-History to 1206 CE. The student gets an insight on various issues like the political and administrative structure and events that happened in the past during the historical period and their impact.

- Module-I: Geographical Background of India - Sources: Archaeological, Literary & Foreign Accounts– India and its different names, Prehistoric Cultures: Stone Ages: Paleolithic, Mesolithic & Neolithic - Neolithic Revolution–Bronze Age–First Urbanization : Indus Valley Civilization: Origin - Major Sites - Extent - Administrative Structure - Decline.
- Module-II: Rig Vedic Age and Aryans: Origin - Extent - Political Conditions - Later Vedic Age - First Political Formations –Second Urbanization- Rise of Mahajanapadas - Formation of Kingdoms (Rajya) & Ganarajyas (Republics) : Administrative Structure - Rise of Magadha: Expansion of the State System Buddhist and Jain Concept of State -Rise of Magadha- Nandas - Foreign Invasions - Alexander's Invasion & Impact.
- Module-III: Formation of Empire -- Mauryan Empire - Chandragupta Maurya, Ashoka - Mauryan Administrative Structure - Decline - Post - Mauryan Period - Indo- Greeks - Sakas -Sungas - Kushanas - Kanishka - Satavahanas - Kalinga- Nature of Polity & Administration - Sangam Polity & Secondary State Formation -Administration.
- Module-IV: Rise of Gupta Empire: Chandragupta I, Samudragupta, Chandragupta II - Polity - Administration –Huna Invasions- Decline–Vakatakas- - Rule of Pushyabhutis - Harshavardhana – Deccan and South Indian Kingdoms- Chalukyas - Rashtrakutas -Pallavas - Cholas - Polity –Conquest and Expansion, Administration–Local Self Government.
- Module-V: Arab Conquest of Sindh -Rajput Age - Major Dynasties – Polity–Conflicts -Tripartite Struggle - Administration - Invasions of Mahmud Ghazni and Muhammad Ghor- Its Impact.

**SUGGESTED READINGS:**

- D.D.Kosambi, *An Introduction to Indian History*.
- -----, *An Historical Outline of Indian Culture and History*.
- Romila Thapar, *History of India*, Vol. I.
- -----, *Ancient Indian Social History*.
- -----, *Interpreting Early India*.
- Noboru Karashima, *History of South India*.
- K.A.N. Sastry, *A History of South India*.
- R.S. Sharma, *Material Culture and Social Formation in Ancient India*.
- -----, *Indian Feudalism*.
- -----, *Perspectives of Social and Economic History of India*.
- Upinder Singh, *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India (From the Stone Age to the 12<sup>th</sup> Century)*.
- R.C. Majumdar (Ed.), *The History and Culture of Indian People*, Vol. I to VI.

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**M.A. History, First Semester**  
**Paper II – (102) ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS**  
**(CORE)**

The main objective of this course is to discuss in detail the achievements and contributions of ancient Civilizations in the fields of Culture, Science and Technology, Art and Architecture, Language and Literature. These were also the formative periods for the evolution of societies, economies and political structures across the world. This course helps the student to appreciate the Origin & growth of Civilizations and in particular the geographical settings in Ancient world.

Module-I: Definition of Culture and Civilization – Features of Civilization – Mesopotamian Civilization - The Significance of Fertile Crescent - Geographical Features - The Sumerian and their State Systems - Contribution to Material Culture and Urbanization - Society - Economy – Religion - Language & Literature – Art & Architecture - Scientific Knowledge.

Module-II: Egyptian Civilization - Geographical Features - The Age of Pyramids - The Imperial Age – Important Kings and Their Contribution – Society and Economy - Agriculture – Irrigation - Trade and Commerce - Religion – Language & Literature – Art & Architecture - Scientific Knowledge.

Module-III: Ancient Greece and Rome - Geographical Features and Historical Background - Characteristic Features of Greek Society & Economy - Polity - Slavery - City States - Athenian Democracy - Greco-Persian Wars - Administration - Greek Language & Literature - Art & Architecture - Philosophers - Science and Technology - Decline - Roman Civilization - Rise of Roman Power - Great Roman Kings and their Conquests - Political Organization - Administrative Structure - Society – Language & Literature - Art & Architecture - Fall of Roman Empire.

Module-IV: Indus Valley Civilization – Sites & Major Discoveries – The First Urbanization – Phases- Characteristic Features - Socio - Economic Life – Script -Religion – Significance-Reasons for Decline.

Module-V: Ancient China - Geographical Features – Major Dynasties – Administration - Society – Economy – Religion and Philosophy – Taoism – Confucianism and Buddhism – Science and Technology, Literature - Arts and Architecture.

**SUGGESTED READINGS:**

- . Gordon Child, *What Happened in History*.
- . J. Bury, *History of Greece*.
- . Finley, *Ancient Culture and Society*.
- . Joseph Needham, *Science and Civilization in China*.
- . George Raux, *Ancient Iraq*.
- . V.C. Childe, *New Light on the Ancient Past*.
- . A.L. Basham, *The Wonder that was India*.
- . H.A.Davies, *An Outline History of the World*, London, 1969.

- . Neil&M.C.Willam, *AWorldof History*,Oxford,NewYork,1907.
- . R.Hall,*Ancient Historyof theNear East*,1932.
- . H.S.Baghela,*WorldofCivilization*

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**M.A. History, First Semester**  
**Paper III – (103) HISTORY AND CULTURE OF TELANGANA: FROM EARLIEST**  
**TIMES TO 1724 CE**  
**(CORE)**

The main objective of this course is to focus on the history and culture of Telangana from the earliest times to 1724. The various sources that help in the writing of Telangana history is highlighted. The political, administrative, social, economic and cultural past of the region is dealt in different Modules. This course helps the student to acquaint with the regional and local history.

Module-I: Sources: Geographical Features of Telangana: Archaeological, Literary and Foreign Accounts - Pre and Proto History: Palaeolithic - Mesolithic - Neolithic and Megalithic Cultures - Asmaka Janapada and Identity of Telangana.

Module-II: The Age of Satavahanas – Origin – Administration - Society and Economy – Religion - Language & Literature - Art & Architecture - Post-Satavahana Period - Ikshvakus – Vakatakas – Vishnukundins – Polity – Society – Economy – Religion - Language & Literature - Art & Architecture.

Module-III: Chalukyas of Badami - Rashtrakutas – Chalukyas of Vemulavada & Mudigonda – Kalyani Chalukyas – A Brief Political History – Administration – Society – Economy – Religion - Language & Literature - Art & Architecture.

Module-IV: Kakatiyas – Origin and Early History – Ganapatideva, Rudramadevi and Prataparudra -II - Administration - Revolts - Society – Economy – Language & Literature - Art & Architecture – Post-Kakatiya Political Developments: Rise of Musunuri and Velama Chiefs.

Module-V: Qutb Shahis of Golconda – Origin and Political History – Administration – Society – Economy – Religion – Language & Literature – Art & Architecture – Cultural Synthesis Political Conditions from 1687 to 1724 CE.

**SUGGESTED READINGS:**

- G. Yazdani, *Early History of Deccan*, 2 Vols.
- K. Satyanarayana, *A Study of History and Culture of Andhras*, Vol. I & II.
- -----, *History of Minor Chalukyan Families in Andhra Desa*.
- Suravaram Pratapa Reddy, *Andhrula Sanghika Charitra* (Telugu).
- P. Sree Rama Sarma, *Andhrula Charitra upto 1330 A.D.* (Telugu).
- B.S.L. Hanumantha Rao, *Andhrula Charitra* (Telugu).
- Balendru Sekharam, *Andhras through the Ages*.
- M. Rama Rao, *Andhra through the Ages*.
- K. Gopalachary, *Early History of Andhra Country*.
- Parabrahma Sastry, *The Kakatiyas*.
- B.N. Sastry, *Recharla Padmanayukulu* (Telugu).
- -----, *Golkonda Charitra – Samskruthi Sasanamulu* (Telugu).
- -----, *Vemulawada Charitra Sasanamulu* (Telugu).

- Terala Satyanarayana Sarma, *Rachakonda Charitramu* (Telugu).
- Cynthia Talbot, *Pre-Colonial India in Practice: Society, Region and Identity in Medieval Andhra*, Oxford University Press, 2001.
- J.F. Richards, *Mughal Administration in Golconda*.
- H.K. Sherwani, *History of Qutb Shahis*.
- D. Raja Reddy, *The Study of Satavahana History: The Source Material*, Deccan Archaeological and Cultural Research Institute, Hyderabad.

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**M.A. History, First Semester**  
**Paper IV – (104) WORLD HISTORY: 1453-1871 CE**  
**(CORE)**

The main objective of this course is to make the student to understand the changes that took place in the World from 1453-1871 - CE and to know the impact of Revolutions that took place on Western Economy.

Module-I: Historical Background - Fall of Constantinople & Impact - The Revival of Classical Age - Rise of Renaissance - Humanism - Literature and Cultural Contribution - Scientific Knowledge and Intellectual Thought - Art and Architecture - Geographical Discoveries - Reformation and Counter Reformation Movement in Europe - Significance.

Module-II: Feudalism in Europe -Rise of Nation States- England - France - Spain - Enlightened Despotism, Austria - Russia - Prussia - Glorious Revolution and Impact.

Module-III: Beginning of Colonialism in America - American War of Independence - Causes, Course and Consequences - Mercantilism and Commercial Revolution - French Revolution - Napoleon - Congress of Vienna - Revolutions in Europe 1830-1848 - Significance - Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism.

Module-IV: Industrial Revolution: Causes - Inventions - Consequences - Rise of Industrial Capitalism - Labour and Socialist Movements - Colonialism and Imperialism in Asia & Africa.

Module-V: Unification of Italy – The Rise of Nationalism – Mazzini, Cavour, Garibaldi – Unification of Germany – Rise of Nationalism – Bismarck – The Austro-Prussian War – The Franco-Prussian War – The Treaty of Frankfurt 1871 – Consequences.

**SUGGESTED READINGS:**

- H.A.L. Fisher, *A History of Europe*.
- Webster, *World History*.
- Thomson, *World since 1870*.
- E.J. Hobsbawm, *Age of Revolution*.
- -----, *Age of Empires*.
- -----, *Nations and Nationalism*.
- Panikkar, *Asia and Western Dominance*.
- David Thompson, *Europe since Napoleon*.
- Norman Davis, *Europe*.
- C.D.M., Ketelbey, *A History of Modern Times from 1789*, OUP.
- C.J.H. Hayes, *Modern Europe to 1870*.
- B.V. Rao, *World History*.
- J. Kelley Sowards (Ed.), *Makers of World History*, Vol. II, St. Martin's Press, New York, 1995.

**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES  
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M.A. History, Second Semester  
Paper I – (201) POLITICAL HISTORY OF INDIA: 1206-1858 CE  
(CORE)**

The main objective of this course is to provide a comprehensive idea about the Political History of India from 1206-1858 CE. This period highlights the Political and Administrative developments in different regions of India.

- Module-I: Political Conditions of Delhi - Tomar and Chauhans - Foundation of the Delhi Sultanate (1206) CE: The Slave Dynasty – Qutb-ud-din Aibak to Balban – The Khalji Dynasty – Jalal-ud-din Khilji- Ala-ud-din Khalji – Military & Market Reforms - The Tughlaq Dynasty – Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq, Firuz Shah Tughlaq - Downfall of the Tughlaq Dynasty – The Sayyid & Lodi Dynasties – Administration under the Delhi Sultanate - Decline of Delhi Sultanate.
- Module-II: Political Formation in the Deccan and South India - Hoysalas, Pandayas, Yadavas - Kakatiyas - Administration - Vijayanagar Kingdom Dynasties - Administration - Decline - Bahmani Kingdom - Administration - Decline.
- Module-III: Age of Mughals - Sources - Babur - Humayun - Sur Dynasty: Sher Shah's Administration - Akbar's Administration -Rajput Policy - Jahangir - Nurjahan - Shahjahan - Aurangzeb's Policies - Religious & Deccan - Decline of Mughal Empire - Rise of Marathas - Shivaji: Administration - Peshwas.
- Module-IV: Advent of European Trading Companies in India: Portuguese, Dutch, English, French - East India Company – Anglo-French Rivalry – Carnatic Wars – Foundation of British Rule in India - Battles of Plassey- Battle of Buxar - Anglo-Mysore War ,Anglo-Maratha War - Era of Governor Generals (1772-1857 CE ) - Warren Hastings, Cornwallis, Wellesley, Bentinck, Dalhousie - Their Policies and Impact.
- Module-V: Nature of Colonial State and Ideology - Administrative Structure - Army - Police - Law - Education - Press - Resistance towards Colonial Dominance - Causes & Consequences -The Revolt of 1857 - Causes -Course - Results - Queens Proclamation, (1858) CE.

**SUGGESTED READINGS:**

- Omprakash, *Rise of European Commercial Enterprise in India.*
- J.F. Richards, *The Mughal Empire.*
- Satish Chandra, *History of Medieval India*, Vol. I & II.
- R.C. Majumdar (Ed.), *History and Culture of the Indian People* (Relevant Volumes), Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Series.
- Muzaffar Alam & Sanjay Subrahmanyam, *The Mughal State, 1526-1750*, OUP, New Delhi, 1998.
- T.V. Mahalingam, *Administration and Society under Vijayanagara.*
- Irfan Habib, *The Agrarian System under the Mughals.*
- Gordon Johnson, *The Marathas, New Cambridge History.*
- H.K. Sherwani, *The Bahamanis of Deccan.*

- J.L. Mehta, *Advanced Studies in the History of Medieval India*, Vol. I to III.
- John F. Richards, *The New Cambridge History of India – The Mughal Empire*.
- R.C. Majumdar, Raychaudhuri & Datta, *Advanced History of India*.
- A.R. Desai, *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*.
- C.A. Bayly, *Indian Society and the Making of the British Empire*, OUP.

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**M.A. History, Second Semester**  
**Paper II – (202) HISTORIOGRAPHY AND HISTORICAL METHOD**  
**(CORE)**

The main aim of this course is to introduce the student to the processes of historical research. The various historiographical traditions that were prevalent from the Ancient times to the Modern times is discussed. The course also helps the student to learn about the importance of sources and their applications in research.

Module-I: History: Meaning-Nature and Scope - Relationship of History with other Social Sciences & Auxiliary Sciences - Facts- Interpretation - Causation - Generalization – Subjectivity - Objectivity.

Module-II: Ancient Historiography: Greco-Roman Historiography - Herodotus Thucydides- Livy Tacitus - Historical Writing in Ancient India -Itihasa- Purana Tradition - Buddhist & Jain Literature - Bana – Kalhana - Medieval Historiography - Christian and Arab Historical Tradition - St. Augustine - Ibn Khaldun- Historians and Historiography of Medieval India: Alberuni to Abul Fazal.

Module-III: Modern Historiography: Western Historiography – Ranke and Empiricism - Karl Marx and Historical Materialism - Modern Indian Historical Writing - Imperialist/Colonialist – Nationalist Approaches - Marxist and Subaltern Schools and Other Approaches.

Module-IV: Dissertation/Thesis Writing - Selection of Topic - Synopsis Preparation - Collection of Primary & Secondary Sources - Research Methodology – Review of Literature – Hypothesis - Chapterisation – Footnotes - References – Bibliography – Index and Completion of the Thesis.

Module-V: Computational Historical Research: Artificial Intelligence - Digital approaches - Digital Humanities Network Analysis-Data mining-Network Visualization Maps - Computational Historical Linguistics.

**SUGGESTED READINGS:**

- E.H. Carr, *What is History*.
- Arthur Marwick, *Nature of History*.
- H.E. Barnes, *A History of Historical Writings*.
- G.R. Elton, *The Practice of History*.
- R.G. Collingwood, *Idea of History*.
- P. Gardener, *Theories of History*.
- Marc Bloch, *Historians Craft*.
- Shaik Ali, *History - Its Theory and Method*.
- C.H. Philip, *Historians of India*.
- S.P. Sen, *Historians of India*.

- Romila Thapar, *Ancient Indian Social History*.
- -----, *Past and Prejudice*.
- A.K. Warder, *Ancient Indian Historiography*.
- Gottschalk, *Generalisation of History*.
- E. Sridharan, *A Text Book of Historiography*.

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**M.A. History, Second Semester**  
**Paper III – (203) HISTORY AND CULTURE OF TELANGANA: 1724-2014 CE**  
**(CORE)**

The main objective of this course is to acquaint the student with the developments that took place in the history of Telangana from 1724-2014 CE. The foundation of the Nizam State to the Freedom Struggle in Hyderabad State till the formation of new Telangana State have been given due importance in this course.

- Module-I: Foundation of Asaf Jahi Dynasty – Nizam-ul-Mulk to Mir Mahaboob Ali Khan – Nizam-British Relations – Salarjung Reforms - Modernization of Hyderabad – 1857 Revolt and Adivasi Rebellion – Ramji Gond – Rekapalli Revolt - Cultural Heritage of Asaf Jahis – Art, Architecture, Fine Arts, Cuisine, etc.
- Module-II: Mir Osman Ali Khan – Land Tenure System and Revenue Administration – Agriculture, Irrigation - Modern Industries and Economic Development: Coal Mines, Railways, Roads, Posts and Telegraph – Educational Reforms – Osmania University – Public Health – Social, Cultural and Political Awakening in Telangana – Press, Journalism and Library Movements – Nizam Andhra Jana Sangham – Arya Samaj and Its Activities – Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen –Dalit Movements, Bhagya Reddy Verma and other Leaders.
- Module-III: The Role of Andhra Maha Sabha – Hyderabad State Congress – Political Developments in Hyderabad State Justice Party – Administrative and Constitutional Reforms – Mulki-Non-Mulki Issue 1930 – Vandemataram Movement – Comrades Association, Student and Workers Organisations and Movements – Communist Party and Its Activities – Women’s Movement, Andhra Mahila Sabha and others organizations.
- Module-IV: Anti-Nizam and Anti-Feudal Movements – Telangana Peasants Armed Struggle - Adivasis Revolt – Kumaram Bheem – Razakars and Their Activities – Police Action – Formation of Popular Ministry under Burgula Rama Krishna Rao – Assertion of Mulki Identity and the City College Incident 1952 – Merger of Telangana and the Formation of Andhra Pradesh 1956.
- Module-V: Discrimination, Dissent and Protest – Violation of Gentlemen’s Agreement – Agitation for Separate Telangana State: Formation of Telangana Praja Samithi – Role of Intellectuals, Students, Employees in 1969 Movement - Second Phase Movement for Separate Telangana – Formation of Various Associations – Telangana Aikhya Vedika – Telangana Jana Sabha - Telangana Rashtra Samithi 2001 - Role of Osmania and Kakatiya University Students and Others - Formation of Telangana Political Joint Action Committee and Its Role in the Movement - Mass Mobilization – Sakala Janula Samme – Million March – Sagara Haram, Chalo Assembly – December 2009 Declaration and the Formation of Telangana State, June 2014.

**SUGGESTED READINGS:**

- H.G. Briggs, *The Nizam*, Vol. I & II.
- V.K. Bawa, *The Last Nizam*.
- -----, *Hyderabad under Salarjung-I*.
- Sarojini Regani, *Nizam British Relations*.
- -----, *Highlights of the Freedom Movement in Andhra Pradesh*.
- Bharati Ray, *Hyderabad and British Paramountacy*.
- Sheela Raj, *Medievalism to Modernism – Socio, Economic and Cultural History of Hyderabad 1869-1911*.
- Karen Leonard, *Hyderabad and Hyderabadies*.
- Lucien B. Benichov, *From Autocracy to Integration Hyderabad 1938-48*.
- Wahiduddin Khan, *A Brief History of Andhra Pradesh*.
- B.N. Sastry, *Bharatadesa Charitra – Sanskruthi – Sansthanamulu* (Telugu).
- Veldurthi Manikya Rao, *Hyderabad Swathantrydyama Charitra* (Telugu).
- N. Ramesan, *Hyderabad Freedom Struggle*, Vol. I to IV.

- Barry Pavier, *The Telangana Movement 1944-51*.
- B.S. Venkat Rao, *Our Struggle for Emancipation*, Vol. I & II.
- Madapati Hanumanth Rao, *Telangana Andhrodyama Charitra* (Telugu), Vol. I & II.
- M. Narsingh Rao, *50 Sanwathsarala Hyderabad* (Telugu).
- I. Tirumali, *Against Lord and Dora*.
- C.V. Subba Rao, *The Social Context of Industrialization 1875-1948*, Hyderabad.
- Karra Ella Reddy, *Telangana Sarvaswam*, Telangana Sahiti Publications, Warangal, 2009.
- K.V. Narayan Rao, *Emergence of Andhra Pradesh*.
- Raavi Narayana Reddy, *Veera Telangana Anubhavalu Gnapakalu*, Vishalandra Publications, 2012.
- Gautam Pingle, *The Fall and Rise of Telangana*, Orient Blackswan, New Delhi, 2014.

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**M.A. History, Second Semester**  
**Paper IV – (204) HISTORY OF MODERN WORLD: 1871-1964 CE**  
**(CORE)**

The main objective of this course is to highlight on the events that took place between 1871-1964 CE in the World scenario. This period is crucial as it brings to light the strengths and weaknesses of world nations.

Module-I: Rise of Imperialism and Rivalry among the Colonial Powers - Imperialist - Hegemony over Africa and Asia - Political Conditions on the Eve of First World War.

Module-II: Formation of Alliances - Causes and Consequences - Eastern Question \_ The First World War - Causes and Consequences - League of Nations - Russian Revolution - Lenin and Stalin - Post War Diplomacy -World Economic Depression 1929 and Its Impact.

Module-III: Europe between Two World Wars - Rise of Fascism in Italy – Mussolini and His Policies – Rise of Nazism in Germany – Hitler and His Policies – Rise of Militarism in Japan.

Module-IV: Second World War - Causes and Consequences - UNO and Its Achievements..

Module-V: National Liberation Movements in Asia and Africa - India, China and Indonesia - Rise of Super Powers - USA & USSR - Emergence of Military Blocks – NATO - Warsaw Pact - Cold War – Berlin-Congo and Korea Crisis - Emergence of Non-Alignment and Its Relevance.

**SUGGESTED READINGS:**

- David Thompson, *Europe since Napoleon*.
- A.J.P. Taylor, *The Struggle for Mastery in Europe*.
- -----, *The origin of the Second World War*.
- Arun Bhattacharjee, *History of Modern Europe*, Vol. II.
- B.V. Rao, *World History*.
- E.J. Hobsbawm, *Age of Imperialism*.
- -----, *The Age of Nations and Nationalism*.
- V.I. Lenin, *Imperialism - The Highest Stage of Capitalism*.
- G.L. Lovell, *The Struggle for Africa*.
- Clyde & Beers, *The Far East*.
- Widener, *The History of Africa*.
- E.H. Carr, *The International Relations between Two World Wars*.
- K.M. Panikkar, *Asia and the Western Dominance*.
- F.G. Kirk, *A short History of the Middle East*.
- V.A. Chauhan, *Emergence of Asian Nationalism*.
- J. Kelley Sowards (Ed.), *Makers of World History*, Vol. II, St. Martin's Press, New York, 1995.
- Robert Shoemaker & Mary Vincent (Ed.), *Gender and History in Western Europe*, Arnold Publishers, 1998.

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**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
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**M.A. History, Third Semester**  
**Paper I – (301) NATIONAL MOVEMENT IN INDIA: 1858-1947 CE**  
**(CORE)**

The course gives a chronological description of the events that took place during the National Movement to achieve independence from Colonial Rule. It begins with an understanding of the concept of nationalism and study the various movements associated with Indians struggle for freedom.

Module-I: Political Conditions: Crown Rule and Viceroy Policies – Vernacular Press Act - Delhi Durbar – Nationalism/ Freedom Struggle: Its Meaning and Different Interpretations – Political and Social Nationalism - Economic and Cultural Nationalism – Causes of Freedom Struggle - Factors for National Awakening - Three Phases of Freedom Struggle: Dominion Status under British Crown: 1885–1905 - Swaraj/Self-Rule:1905–1919 & Leadership and Achieving Independence: 1919-1947.

Module-II: Emergence of M K Gandhi and Dr. B R Ambedkar as National Leaders and their Movements: - Gandhi Mass Movements: World War -I and Gandhi's Response to Colonials - Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement – Civil Disobedient Movement – Poona Pact - Quit India Movement – Dr. B. R Ambedkar - Southborough Committee - Mahad Satyagraha - In Bombay Legislation – Depressed Class and Tribal demands to Simon Commission - Three Round Table Conferences –Communal Award - Labour Rights - SC Federation - Law Minister of Independent India - Hindu Code Bill.

Module-III: Swaraj Party - Nehru Report - Role of Middle Class – Women Participation in Freedom Struggle and others - Revolutionary Ideology - Bhagat Sing, Chandra Sekhar Azad, Surya Sen and Others – Growth of Left Wing Politics - Peasant and Working Class Movements and All India Kisan Mahasabhas – Tribals Participation in Nationalist Movements - Rise of Capitalist Class and Its Role.

Module-IV: Communal Politics - Formation of Muslim League and Genesis of Pakistan - Hindu Mahasabha - National Issues –Ideology - Attitude of British officials towards Muslim League and Hindu Maha Sabha - Freedom Struggle in Princely States and Socio-Political and Administrative Conditions - Impact of Freedom Struggle in British India over Native States:Haripura Resolution - Growth of Popular Movements

Module-V: Cripps Proposals - Cabinet Mission - Lapse of Paramountacy - Attainment of Independence and Partition - Join India Movement - Vallabhai Patel and Integration of Princely States into Indian Union.

**SUGGESTED READINGS:**

- Anil Seal, *Emergence of Indian Nationalism*.
- Bipan Chandra, *India's Struggle for Independence*.
- Bipan Chandra, *Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India*.
- Bipan Chandra, *Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India*.
- A.R. Desai, *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*.

- R.P. Dutt, *India Today*.
- R.C. Dutt, *Economic History of India*, Vol. I & II.
- S. Gopal, *Jawaharlal Nehru: A Biography*.
- R.C. Majumdar, *Freedom Struggle in India*, III Volumes.
- Patha Chatterji, *The Nation and Its Fragments*.
- Sumit Sarkar, *Modern India, 1885-1947*.
- Tarachand, *History of Freedom Movement in India*, IV Volumes.
- Sekhar Bandopadhyay, *From Plassey to Partition: A History of Modern India*.

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**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, OSMANIA UNIVERSITY**  
**M.A. History, Third Semester**  
**Paper II – (302) SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF INDIA FROM**  
**EARLIEST TIME TO 1526 CE**  
**(CORE)**

This course gives a broad outline of the social, economic and cultural conditions that were prevalent during the medieval period. It will begin with a brief description of the nature of polity in the medieval. It also examines the composition of the social structure of the medieval Indian society. It then takes a look at the cultural events followed by the economic developments especially in agriculture and trade during the medieval period.

- Module-I: Sources for the study of Socio- Economic and Cultural History. Archaeological, Literary and Foreign Travelers & their Accounts - Natural of Society, Economy and Culture - A Brief Survey of Political History of Ancient and Medieval up to 1526 CE.
- Module-II: Evolution of Varna - Jati and Kin based Societies - Caste Structure - Concept of Untouchability - Position of Women - Temple girls and their Role - Slavery - Acculturation of Tribes and Caste - Endogamy and Exogamy Religions Developments - Vedic Religion - Rise of Buddhism & Jainism - Education in Ancient India.
- Module-III: Economic Condition in Early India - Agriculture - Irrigation - Rise of Cities - Trade and Commerce - Guilds- (Sirenis) - Barter system - Local Markets - Trade Routes - Coinages System.
- Module-IV: Economic Developments in Medieval India till 1523 CE - land Tenure System - Land Revenue System - Reforms - Crop Pattern - Trade and Commerce - Trade Routes - Trading Centers - Exports and Imports - Guilds - Monetary System and Taxation - Feudalism and Debate.
- Module-V: Socio - Cultural Developments in Medieval India- Caste Structure - Jajmani System - Untouchability - Slavery - tribal Communities and their Role - Position of Women - Purdah System - Social Evils against Women - Education System in Medieval India - bhakti and Sufi Movements - Emergence of Composite Culture South India - Religions and Reform Movement in South India.

**SUGGESTED READINGS:**

- Irfan Habib, *Class, Caste and Colony: India from Mughal Period to British Raj*, Delhi, 2009.
- -----, *The Agrarian System of Mughal India (1556-1707)*, OUP, 2013.
- ----- & Tapan Ray Chaudhuri, *The Cambridge Economic History of India: C.1200-C.1750*, Vol.I, CUP, 2004.
- Farhat Hasan, *State and Locality in Mughal India: Power Relations in Western India, 1572-1730*, Cambridge, 2004.
- Muzaffar Alam & Sanjay Subrahmanyam, *The Mughal State, 1526-1750*, OUP, New Delhi, 1998.
- C.A. Bayly, *Rulers Townsman and Bazaars. North Indian Society in the age of British Expansion 1770-1870*, Cambridge 1983.
- -----, *Empire and Information: Intelligence gathering and Social Communication in India 1780-1870*, Delhi, 1996.
- Radhika Singha, *A Despotism of Law. Crime and Justice in early colonial India*, Delhi, 1998.
- Seema Alavi, *Eighteenth Century*.
- N.A. Palkhivala, *India's Priceless Heritage*, Bharathiya Vidya Bhavan.
- Satish Chandra, *History of Medieval India*, Vol. I & II.
- K.M. Ashraf, *Life and Conditions of the people of Hindustan, 1200-1500*.

- Percival Spear, *History of India*, Vol. II.
- S.A.A. Rizvi, *The Wonder that was India*, Vol. II.
- Vijaya Ramaswamy, *Textiles and Weavers in Medieval South India*.
- K.A. Nizami, *Some Aspects of Religion and Politics in India during the Thirteenth Century*, N.Delhi, 1961.
- T.V. Mahalingam, *Administration and Social Life under Vijayanagar*.
- K. Sarojini Devi, *Religion in Vijayanagara Empire*.
- Soundara Rajan, *Art of South India and Deccan*.
- N.N. Bhattacharya, *Medieval Movements in India*.

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**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, OSMANIA UNIVERSITY**

**M.A. History, Third Semester**

**Paper III – 303 (a) - HISTORY OF DALIT MOVEMENTS IN INDIA: 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries  
(ELECTIVE)**

This core paper talks about the original Indians and their Conditions prevailed through the ages and status under Varna System which led to Struggle for freedom from Varna/ Jati (Caste System) in 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries CE, Modern India. Its main focus is on examining and analyzing the Dalit Movements that took place in various regions of India and the role of great personalities in Caste Annihilation Movements and achieving Political and Constitutional Rights.

Module-I: Dalit: Concepts – Depressed Class, Untouchables, Antajyas, Marginalised etc.,- Definition and Meaning – Sources: Literary and Foreign Accounts: Historiography and Dalit Writings - Nationalist, Marxist & D D Kosambi and Subaltern Approaches – Dalit Thinkers and Literary Developments in Different Languages – Historical Background of Dalits/ Depressed Class (Adi-Indians) through the Ages –Aryan Ideology and Purushasukta: Origin of Varna and Jati (Caste System) – Characteristic Features of Varna System - Depressed Class Conditions – Women Status – Occupation - Sanskritization and Brahmanization - Causes of the Dalit Movement.

Module-II: Modern India and Scientific Thought – British India & Impact: and Modern & English Education – Democratization of Political, Social and Economic Institutions and Liberation of Dalits - Role of Christian Missionaries – Dalit Women Education - Awakening of Dalits and Assertions towards Political Consciousness – Role of Depressed Class in Freedom Struggle of Indians and Women participation.

Module-III: Anti-Caste Movements during 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries CE of Modern India - Phule's Non-Brahmin Movement – Fight Against Caste System: Role of Shahu Maharaj of Kolhapur and Ayyankali in Kerala - Adi-Dharma Movement in Punjab – Satnamis of Central Provinces - Adi-Hindu Movement in U.P. – Namasudra Movement in Bengal - Adi-Dravida Movement in Tamil Nadu – Adi-Andhra Movement in Andhra - Adi-Hindu Movement in Hyderabad – Adi-Karnataka Movement in Mysore.

Module-IV: Caste Reform, Annihilation and Liberation Movements - Dalit Identity - M.G. Ranade - Narayan Guru - Gandhi's Harijan Movement - Hindu Mahasabha and Dalits - M.C. Rajah and R.S. Gavai – Periyar and Self-Respect Movement - Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's Egalitarian Revolution and Annihilation of Caste – Press & Print Media - Women Participation –All India Depressed Class Conference - Bahishkrut Hitakarini Sabha — Round Table Conferences and Separate Electorates - Communal Award - Poona Pact – Yeola Declaration - Scheduled Caste Federation – Constitutional Rights – Conversion to Buddhism and Liberation – Dalit Organizations in South India and Dalit Panthers - Bahujan Samaj Party as Political Power.

**SUGGESTED READINGS:**

- Ambedkar, *Annihilation of Caste*.
- Ambedkar, *Untouchables*.
- Robert Deliege, *The Untouchables of India*.
- Gail Omvedt, *Dalits and the Democratic Revolution: Dr. Ambedkar and the Dalit Movement in Colonial India*.
- Gail Omvedt, *Cultural Revolt in Colonial Society: The Non-Brahman Movement in Western India, 1873-1930*.
- P.R. Venkatswamy, *Our Struggle for Emancipation*, Samantara

- Peter Robb (ed.), *Dalit Movements and the Meanings of Labour in India*.
- Hardgrave, *the Nadars of Tamilnadu*.
- M. Juergensmeyer, *Religion as a Social Vision: The Movement against Untouchability in 20<sup>th</sup> Century Punjab*.
- S. Bandopadhyay, *Caste, Protest and Identity in Colonial India: The Namasudras of Bengal, 1872-1947*.
- Issac, *The India's Ex-untouchables*.
- Y. Chinna Rao, *Dalit Struggle for Identity in Andhra – Hyderabad*.
- Aloysin, *Nationalism without Nation in India*.
- B.R. Mani, *Debrahmanising History-Dominance and Resistance in Indian Society*.
- Gail Omvedt, *Dalit Visions: The Anti-Caste Movements and the Construction of an Indian Identity*.
- Christophe Jaffrelot, *India's Silent Revolution*.

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**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, OSMANIA UNIVERSITY**  
**M.A. History, Third Semester**  
**Paper III – 303 (b) – HISTORY OF WOMEN IN INDIA THROUGH THE AGES**  
**(ELECTIVE)**

This course is related to Women in History focus on the philosophical participation, political and reform movements in India and highlights women participation in Indian Freedom Movement and in Telangana Peasant's Armed Struggle. This help student to understand Women move from to Public Participation and Knowledge towards advanced Life.

Module-I: History of Women: Scope and Significance - Sources – Literary: Biographical and Autobiographical Accounts and Foreign Accounts – Historiography – Different Approaches – Understanding Women Conditions and Status – Women and Socio-Religious and Economic Evil practices through the Ages in India - Customs and Traditions and Impact - Life Styles and Women: Habits - Dressing –Hairstyles - Jewellery – Food - Women and Literature – Arts and Games.

Module-II: Women Role & Political Participation – Women and Philosophies: Lopamudra, Maitrei and Gargi - Role of Ruling Family Women: Queens and Princesses - Queen Prabhavati Gupta –Princess Vajayabhatarika - Queen Naganika - Kurma Devi, Rajput Queen – Razia Sultana – Rani Padmini - Rani Rudramma Devi - Gulbadan Begum - NurJahan - JahanAra - Zebunnisa - Tarabai (Solanki Tribe) - Rani Karnavati of Mewar - Rani Durgavati of Gondwana– Didda, the queen of Kashmir - Chand Bibi, Shaibji, Rani of Jhansi – Jalkaribai - Begum Hazrat Mahal – Rani Gaidulu and many others.

Module-III: Socio-Religious Reform Movements and Women – Varna/Caste and Women Conditions and Status — Socio-Religious Evil Practices and Women Sufferings: Sati System – Widowhood and Remarriage –Purdah - Female Infanticide - Law & Women Rights: Abolition of Child Marriage and Child Marriage Restraint Act - Political Rights and Reform Movement: Adult Franchise – Representation in Legislatures – Women Organisations: Women's India Conference, Women's Indian Association – National Council of Women & All India Women's Conference (AIWC) – Women Writings in different Languages and Impact.

Module-IV: Women and Leadership in Liberation and Freedom Struggle Movements – Spread of Education and Impact: Savitribai Phule – Pandita Ramabai –Fatima Sheikh - Tarabai Shinde Muktabai – Rokeya Khatun – Durgabai Deshmukh – Aruna Asaf Ali – Sarojini Naidu – Muthu Laxmi Reddy – Women Organisations: Mahila Rashtriya Sangh – Manormabai and Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha - Women's Role in People's Movement – Women in Telangana Peasant's Armed Struggle: Chakali Ailamma, Mallu Swarajjam Political leaders in Telangana: T.N. Sadalakshmi – Smt. J. Eshwari Bai & Others.

**SUGGESTED READINGS:**

- Geraldine Forbes, *Women in Modern India*.
- Manmohan Kaur, *Women in India's Freedom Struggle*.

- N.L. Gupta, *Women Education through Ages*.
- J. Krishnamurthy (ed.), *Women in Colonial India*.
- Neera Desai, *Women in Modern India*.
- Stree Sakti Sanghatana, *We were Making History*.
- Bharati Ray (ed.), *From the Seams of History: Essays on Indian Women*.
- B.R. Nanda (ed.), *Indian Women: From Purdah to Modernity*.
- Uma Chakravarthi, *Rewriting History: The Life and Times of Pandita Rama Bai*, Zubaan, 1998.
- Sumit Sarkar, Tanika Sarkar, *Women and Social Reform in Modern India*, Two Volumes, Permanent Black, New Delhi, 2008.
- Susie Tharu and K. Lalitha, *Women Writing in India from 600 B.C. to the Present*, Two Volumes, OUP, New Delhi, 1995.
- Radha Kumar, *A History of Doing: An Illustrated Account of Movements for Women's Rights and Feminism in India, 1800-1990*, Zubaan, 1993.
- Gogu Shyamala, *Nene Balanni: T.N. Sadalakshmi Batuku Katha* (Telugu), Hyderabad Book Trust, 2011.
- Indira (ed.), *Women in History*, Research India Press, New Delhi, 2014.

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**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, OSMANIA UNIVERSITY**  
**M.A. History, Third Semester**  
**Paper III – 303 (c) – ARCHIVES AND MUSEUMS**  
**(ELECTIVE)**

This course aims to introduce to the student the importance of Archives and Museums. It also examines the ways in which the past is recorded and remembered. Its focus will also be in learning about the different methods used in retrieving and preserving the historical data.

Module-I: Archives – Definition – Scope & Significance – Characteristics - Freedom of Press and Archival Idea and Origin - History and Archives - Fundamental Archival Concepts: Preservation and Records - Archival Profession and Archivists' Main Concern and Long-term Digital Preservation - Allied Institutions: Museum, Library & Art Galleries

Module-II: Archives & Physical Forms: Clay Tablets, Stone Inscriptions, Metal Plates - Palm leaf to Paper Records – Seals & Coins - Photographs, Maps, Audio-Visual Records - – Microfilm & Microfiche - Electronic Database – Cloud Based Database —Development of Archives in India - Archives in India – National Archives, New Delhi – State Archives - Kolkata, Mumbai & Hyderabad - Digital Archives and Impact of Technologies on core archival functions - Electronic Record keeping and Archiving - Reflections on the Research.

Module-III: Museums – Definition and Concepts: Eco, Community, Virtual and Neighborhood Museum – Classification & Types – History & Museum – Museum Education, Interpretation and Publications - Purpose and Scope of Collections-Materials, equipment, tools and techniques used in remedial conservation of following materials: Paper and archival materials - Paintings on different substrate such as wall, canvas, paper, wood, textiles, palm leaf etc. - Textiles and costumes - Wood, Skin Material, Bone, Horn and Ivory - Metallic objects made of Iron, Copper, Bronze and Silver - Stone Objects - Ceramic and Glass - Biological specimens.

Module-IV: Museums – Museum Exhibitions -Museums in India – National Museum, New Delhi – Victoria Memorial Museum, Kolkata - Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad – Chatrapati Shivaji Sangrahalaya, Mumbai - Role of national and international professional organizations – Museums Association (U.K.), Museums Association of India, UNESCO, ICOM, ICCROM, Commonwealth Association of Museums, American Alliance of Museums, IASC, IIC, IUCN, UNESCO-ICOM Museum Information Center, etc - Legislation and Museums: The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878 - The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 - The Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 - The Wild Life Protection Act, 1972.

**SUGGESTED READINGS:**

- Ghose, Sailen, *Archives in India*, Firma K.L. Mukhopadhyay, 1963.
- N. Harinarayan, *Science of Archives Keeping*, Hyderabad: State Archives, Govt of Andhra Pradesh, 1969.
- Brooks, Philip, C., *Research in Archives*, University of Chicago Press, 1969.

- Stefan Berger, Felner and Passnore (ed.), *Writing History: Theory and Practice*, Bloomsbury Press, 2010.
- Millar, Laura, *Archives: Principles and Practices*, Neelschuman Publishers, 2010.
- S.K. Markhan, *Museums in India*.
- M. Zaheer, *Museums Management, Accession, Indexing, Custody Labelling and Verification of Objects*.
- Grace Marley, *Museums Today*.
- D.H. Dudley and Irma-It-al Bezold, *Museum Registration Method*.
- Smita J. Baxi and Vinod P. Dwivedi, *Modern Museum*.
- M.L. Nigam, *Fundamentals of Museology*.
- O.P. Agrawala, *Care and Preservation of Museum Objects*.
- A. Ayyappa and S. Satyamurtti (Eds.), *Handbook of Museum Techniques*.
- H.J. Plenderleith and A.E.A. Warner, *Conservation of Antiquities and Works of Art*.
- *History and Theory* (Journal).
- *Archival Science* (Journal).

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**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, OSMANIA UNIVERSITY**  
**M.A. History, Third Semester**  
**Paper IV- 304 (a) – CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF INDIA: 1773-1950 CE**  
**(ELECTIVE)**

This course examines the developments that happened in the Constitutional History of India from the beginning of British supremacy till the achievement of Independence. It also understands the main features of the various Acts and then looks into growth of Central and Provincial Legislatures.

Module-I: Constitutional Developments 1773-1919 – The Regulating Act – Provisions of the Regulating Act – Criticism of Regulating Act – Provisions of Pitt’s India Act – Charter Acts of 1793, 1813, 1833, 1853 – Queen’s Proclamation of 1858 – Indian Councils Act, 1861, 1892 – Minto-Morley Reforms 1909 – Circumstances leading to Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms 1919 – Government of India Act, 1919 – Preamble of the Act of 1919 – Main Provisions of the Act – Working of Dyarchy.

Module-II: Constitutional Development from 1919 to 1935 – Muddiman Committee Report – Appointment of Simon Commission – The Nehru Report – Jinnah’s Fourteen Points – Simon Commission Recommendation – Round Table Conference – Communal Award – Poona Pact – Third Round Table Conference – The White Paper.

Module-III: Government of India Act, 1935 – Constitutional Developments from 1937 to 1947 – Cripps Proposals – Cabinet Mission Plan – Constituent Assembly – The Indian Independence Act.

Module-IV: Growth of Central and Provincial Legislatures – Growth of Central Legislature – Charter Acts from 1833 to 1935 – Growth of Provincial Legislatures Charter Acts from 1853 to 1947- Babasaheb Dr. B. R. Ambedkar’ Role in making of The constitution of India- 1950- Salient Features.

**SUGGESTED READINGS:**

- V.D. Mahajan, *Modern Indian History: From 1707 to the Present Day*.
- -----, *Constitutional History of India*.
- A.B. Keith, *Constitutional History of India*.
- Sharan, Parmatma, *The Imperial Legislative Council of India*, 1961.
- B.L. Grower, *History of Modern India*.
- Bhagwan V, *Constitutional History of India*.
- Jain M.P, *Indian legal and Constitutional History*.
- Basu D.D. - *Commentary on the Constitution of India Vols. I to V*.
- Puri S.K, *Indian legal and Constitutional History*.
- Allen, C.K., *Law in the Making*.

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**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, OSMANIA UNIVERSITY**  
**M.A. History, Third Semester**  
**Paper IV- 304 (b) – ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY OF INDIA**  
**(ELECTIVE)**

With the growing concern for the protection of planet earth, this course aims at providing a comprehensive understanding of environmental history of India, its scope and nature. The ecological disturbances during the colonial and post-colonial periods and the various movements concerning the protection of environment are the other issues discussed in this course.

Module-I: Environmental History of India: Scope and Significance – Sources - Geographical location and Environment - The Constitution of India, Article 51 (A) and Protection of Environment – Role of UNO and Human Environment and Rights – Environment through the Ages in India – Forests: Flora and Fauna.

Module-II: Environment, Culture and Civilization: - Mass Protection and Preservation of Quality Air and Water during different Era - Patronage of Royal Trees - Wild Life and Bird Sanctuaries - Meadows and Gardens – Parks - Environment and Utilization of Natural Resources – Rural and Urban Practices: Agriculture – Irrigation – Hygiene and Sanitation – Drinking Pure Water - Waste Management.

Module-III: Exploitation of Natural Resources: Hunting Practices - Land Alienation – destruction of Hills and Stones — Mining & Minerals — Industries – Technology and Means of Transport – Wars and Animals – Wars and Explosive materials – Bhopal Industrial Disaster and Pollution - Diseases and Spread of Virus

Module-IV: Emergence of Environmental Movements – Political conditions and its Impact - Use of Animals in Wars and Impact - Forest Communities and Tribal Resistance – Role of Women in Indian Environmental Movements: Chipko – Silent Valley – Narmada Bachao Andolan – Appiko Movement – Government Policies – Green House Gas, Green Energy Project, Harita Haram in Telangana and many other initiatives.

**SUGGESTED READINGS:**

- Ramachandra Guha, *The Unquiet Woods: Ecological Change and Peasant Resistance in the Himalaya*, 1989.
- Madhav Gadgil and R. Guha, *This Fissured Land: An Ecological History of India*, University of California Press, 1993.
- D. Arnold and R. Guha, (ed.), *Nature, Culture and Imperialism*.
- R. Guha, *Environmentalism: A Global History*.
- Mahesh Rangarajan, *Fencing the Forest: Conservation and Ecological Change in India's Central Provinces, 1860-1914*.
- Richard Grove, *Ecology, Climate and Empire*.
- Sumit Guha, *Environment and Ethnicity in India, 1200-1991*, CUP, Cambridge, 1999.
- E. Bharucha, *Textbook of Environmental Studies for Undergraduate Courses*, UGC, Chennai, 2003.

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**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, OSMANIA UNIVERSITY**  
**M.A. History, Third Semester**  
**Paper IV- 304 (c) –HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN INDIA**

## (ELECTIVE)

This course offers a theoretical introduction to the development of science and technology in India. It also discusses the developments brought in the fields of agriculture, science and technology, and medicine in the Ancient, Medieval and Modern India.

Module-I: Science and Technology- Development in different branches of Science in Ancient India: Astronomy, Mathematics, Engineering and Medicine, Developments in metallurgy: Use of Copper, Bronze and Iron in Ancient India- Impact on Culture and Civilization.

Module-II: Developments in Science and Technology in Medieval India- Scientific and Technological Developments in Medieval India- Developments in the fields of Mathematics, Chemistry, Astronomy and Medicine- Innovations in the field of agriculture - new crops introduced new techniques of irrigation etc.

Module-III: Developments in Science and Technology in Colonial India- Early European Scientists in Colonial India- Surveyors, Botanists, Doctors, under the Company's Service- Indian Response to new Scientific Knowledge, Science and Technology in Modern India- Development of research organizations like CSIR and DRDO- Establishment of Atomic Energy Commission; Launching of the space satellites.

Module-IV : Prominent Scientists of India Mathematics and Astronomy: Baudhayan, Aryabhata, Brahmgupta, Bhaskaracharya, Varahamihira, Nagarjuna- Medical Science of Ancient India (Ayurveda & Yoga): Susruta- Charak, Yoga & Patanjali - Science and Technological developments in Medieval India - Scientists of Modern India: Srinivas Ramanujan, C.V. Raman, Jagdish Chandra Bose, Homi Jehangir Bhabha and Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, etc.

### SUGGESTED READINGS:

- Acharya, P. K., *Dictionary of Hindu Architecture*.
- Bose, D. M., Sen, S. N., and Subba Rayappa, B. V. (Eds.), *A Concise History of Science in India*.
- Chatterji, Sunm Kumar (Ed.), *The Cultural Heritage of India*. Vol. V.
- Chattopadhyaya, Debiprasad (Ed.), *Studies in the History of Science in India (2 Vols.)*.
- Dampier, W. C., *History of Science and its Relations with Philosophy and Religion*.
- Forbes, George, *History of Astronomy*.
- Forbes, R. J., *Metallurgy in Antiquity*.
- Haldane, J. B. S., *Science and Indian Culture*.
- Frawley, D., *Planets in the Vedic literature, Indian Journal of History of Science*.
- B. Datta and A. N. Singh, *History of Hindu Mathematics*.
- George G. Joseph, *Crest of the Peacock, Non-European roots of mathematics*.
- Balasubramaniam, R., *Marvels of Indian Iron through the Ages*.
- Shrivastava, R., *Mining and Metallurgy in Ancient India*,

Deepak Kumar, *Science and the Raj, 1857-1905, Published by Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1995*.

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

- DeepakKumar(ed.), *ScienceandEmpire: EssaysinIndianContext*, AnamikaPrakashan, Delhi, 1991.
- G.S. Aurora, *Scientific Communities in India*, Amrita Prakasan, Bombay, 1989
- Upadhyaya , B. S., *India in Kalidasa*.
- Taher, M., *Educational Developments in the Muslim World*
- Rogers, A., *Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri -Or Memoirs Of Jahangir*.
- Chanda, Tara., *Influence of Islam on Indian Culture*,
- Elgood, C., *Medicine in India*.
- Ashri, S.B., *Delhi's Jantar Mantar Observatory*.
- Volwahren, Andreas., *Cosmic Architecture of India, Astronomical Monuments ofJai Singh*,
- Al-Hasan, A.Y., *Science & Technology in Islam*,
- Mukhopadhyaya , G. N., *History of Indian Medicine (3 Vols.)*.
- Jaggi, O. P., *Science and Technology in Medieval India*.
- Taton , Rene (Ed.), *History of Science: Ancient Medieval Science from theBeginnings to 1450*.
- Chanda, Tara., *Influence of Islam on Indian Culture*.Elgood, C., *Medicine in India*.
- Ashri, S.B., *Delhi's Jantar Mantar Observatory*, Volwahren, Andreas., *CosmicArchitecture of India, Astronomical Monuments of Jai Singh*.
- Irfan Habib, 'Technology and the Barriers to Social Change in Mughal India'.
- Deepak Kumar, *Science and the Raj, 1857-1905..*
- Deepak Kumar & Roy Macleod (ed.), *Technology and the Raj: WesternTechnology, Technological Transformation to India, 1700-1947*.
- Deepak Kumar (ed.), *Science and Empire: Essays in Indian Context*.
- G.S. Aurora, *Scientific Communities in India*,
- Dharmapal, *Indian Science and Technology in 18th Century*.
- D.P. Chattopadhyay, *History of Science and Technology in Ancient India*.
- A. Rahman (Ed.), *History of Indian, Technology and Culture, CE. 1000-1800*.
- Bipan Chandra (Ed.), *India after Independence*.
- S. Irfan Habib & Dhruv Raina, *Social History of Science in Colonial India*.S. Irfan Habib & Dhruv Raina, *Domesticating Modern Science: A Social History of Science & Culture in Colonial India*

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**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, OSMANIA UNIVERSITY**  
**M.A. History, Fourth Semester**  
**Paper I – 401 HISTORY OF CONTEMPORARY INDIA: 1947-2014 CE**  
**(CORE)**

This paper aims to acquaint students with the new developments that took place in the post-independent period. Its main focus is to understand the role of various political parties in the making of modern India. It will also discuss themes such as casteism, communalism and regionalism and separate statehood.

- Module-I: Colonial Legacy - National Movement and Its Legacy - The Emergence of Indian Republic – Evolution of the Constitution and Its Basic Features and Institutions - Making of Indian Nation and Nehruvian Agenda - Nehru as National Architect – Creation of National Culture – Language - National Education - National Economy - Five Year Plans and Nehruvian Foreign Policy.
- Module-II: Democracy, Secularism and Nation State – Political System - Decentralization and Gross Root Democracy - Growth of Regionalism – Phase - I 1947 -1997 - Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Assam and Telangana - Ethnicity Question – Jharkhand and North-East Movements – Left Parties and Politics – Workers, Naxalite Movement and Peasant Mobilization.
- Module-III: Land Question and Indian Peasantry – Land Reforms, Zamindari Abolition, Bhoodan Movement, Co-operative Movement, Green Revolution, Agrarian Transformation – Indira Gandhi and Emergency - J.P. Movement - Mrs. Indira Gandhi’s Populist Policies.
- Module-IV: Caste and Communalism in Indian Politics – Rise and Consolidation of Right Wing Formation, Hindu-Muslim Communalism – Anti-Caste Politics and Strategies - D.M.K. and Socialist Party – Dalit Panthers and Bahujan Samaj Party and other Political Developments in India.
- Module-V: Regionalism – Phase –II 1997-2014 - Nature and scope – Separate Statehood policy and movements – Northern India -Utharakhand, Uttaranchal, Punjab – Khalistan Movement – Azadi Kashmir –North Eastern India – Autonomy of Seven Sister States – Western India - Vidarbha- Central India – Vindhyachal – Chhattisgarh – Jharkhand – South India – Andhra Pradesh – Separate Telangana Movement – Tamil Movements – India on the Eve of the new millennium – Political Developments.

#### **SUGGESTED READINGS:**

- S. Gopal, *Jawaharlal Nehru*.
- Norman Palmer, *Indian Political System*.
- V.K.R.V. Rao, *The Nehru Legacy*.
- Bipan Chandra, *Essays in Contemporary India*.
- Partha Chatterjee, *The Nation and Its Fragment*.
- Francine R. Frankel, M.S.A. Rao (Eds.), *Dominance and State Power in Modern India: Decline of a Social Order*, Two Volumes.
- K.P. Mishra (ed.), *Non-Alignment in Contemporary International Relations*.
- Christophe Jaffrelot, *The Hindu Nationalist Movement in India*.
- V.P. Menon, *Transfer of Power*.
- Bipan Chandra (ed.), *India after Independence*, Penguin Books, New Delhi, 1999.
- Ramachandra Guha, *India after Gandhi: The History of the World’s Largest Democracy*, Picador, New Delhi, 2007.
- Girin Phukou, *Politics of Regionalism in North - East India*.



- Malsawmlina and Lal Sangzela Pachuau – *Politics of Regionalism in North – East India*.
- Rituraj, Basumatary – *Centenary Issues in North – East india Politics, Insurgency*.
- V. Prakesh, *History of Telangana Movement*.
- Telugu Academy, *History and Culture of Telangana*.

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**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, OSMANIA UNIVERSITY  
M.A. History, Fourth Semester**

**Paper II – 402 SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF INDIA (1526 TO 1947 CE)  
(CORE)**

This course reflects the Social, Economic & Cultural Events that took place between 1526 to 1947 CE. It begins with a detailed Scrutiny of the Sources. The Paper Examines Medieval agriculture and Industrial Practices, Socio – Religious Reform Movements in the 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries and Economic Changes in Indian Society during Colonial period.

Module-I: Socio - Economic and Cultural history of India From 1526 to 1947 – Significance and Relevance - Sources: Archaeological, Literary and Foreign Travelers accounts - A Brief Survey of Political History.

Module-II: Socio - Cultural life in Mughal India: Social Structure - Segregation of Classes - Social Practices - Position of Women - Life Style - Education - Religions Policies and Practices – Din-I-Ilahi – Jikat and Jaziya - Cultural Developments under Mughals - Art and Architecture - Language and Literature - Synthesis of Indo - Islamic Culture.

Module-III: Economic Life in Mughal India - Agriculture - Land Tenure System - Land Revenue Policies in North and South India – Crop Pattern - Agricultural Practices and Communities - Taquavi - Industries and Crafts - Industrial Communities - Trade and Commerce - Chauth and Sardeshmukhi - Urbanisation - Trading Communities – Polygars – Deshmukh – Baluta – Watandari - Monetary System and Taxation - Establishment of European Trading Centers - Colonialism and Mercantilism – Economic Drain.

Module-IV: Acculturative Movements in India during 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries: Socio - Religious and Cultural Reform Movements - Brahma Samaj – Arya Samaj - Satya Shodak Samaj – Ramakrishna Mission – Ahmadiyahs and Sayyid Ahmad Khan and Aligarh Experiment – Parsis & Rahnumai Mazdanan Sabha - Sikhs and Singh Sabhas - Arya Samaj – Shuddhi Movement - Pandita Ramabai - Rise of Non – Brahman and Dalit - Movements – Jyotibha Phule - Savitribai Pule - Prarthana Samaj - Mahadev Govind Ranade - Sri Narayana Guru - Kandukuri Veeresalingam - M K Gandhi – Ayyankali – Theosophical Society - Socio-Religious Movements in a Politicized World in 20<sup>th</sup> C: Periyar and Self-Respect Movement and Dr. B R Ambedkar – Annihilation of Caste – Yeola Declaration – Constitutional Rights and Conversion to Buddhism – and Rise of Middle Class.

Module-V: Stages of Colonialism - Agrarian and Revenue Policies of the British and their Impact - Zamindari and Mahalwari – Trade and Commerce – Modernization – Industries and Crafts - Urbanization and Growth of Transport and Communications – Railways, Road ways, Posts and Telegraph – Foreign Trade – growth of Modern Industries in India (1853-1947) – British Tariff Policies and their Impact – Britishers Cultural Contribution: English Education – Establishment of ASI and Universities and other Institutions – Filtration Theory – Literature and Establishment of Asiatic Society – Art and Architecture – Development of Indo – European Culture interaction & Lifestyles and Legacy.

**SUGGESTED READINGS:**

- A.R. Desai, *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*.
- R.P. Dutt, *India Today*.

- Charles Hiemsath, *Indian Nationalism and Hindu Social Reform*.
- Irfan Habib, *Essays in Indian History*.
- Ghanshyam Shah, *Social Movements in India: A Review of Literature*.
- B.B. Misra, *Emergence of Indian Middle Classes*.
- Rosalind O'Hanlon, *Caste, Conflict and Ideology, Mahatma Jotirao Phule and Low Caste Protest in Nineteenth Century Western India*.
- Gail Omvedt, *Cultural Revolt in a Colonial Society, The non-Brahman movement in Western India 1873-1930*.
- -----, *Dalits and the Democratic Revolution, Dr. Ambedkar and the Dalit Movement in Colonial India*.
- Dalit Visions, *The Anti-Caste Movements and the Construction of an Indian Identity*.
- V. Geetha and Rajadurai, *Towards Non-Brahmin Millennium*.
- Susan Baily, *Caste, Society and Politics in India*.
- Kenneth Jones, *Social and Religious Reform Movements in British India*.

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**Paper III – 403 (a) TRIBAL AND PEASANT MOVEMENTS IN INDIA, 19<sup>TH</sup>& 20<sup>TH</sup>  
CENTURIES  
(Elective)**

This course will cover the tribal and peasant movements in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The study focuses on their cultural and ethnic Identity and the nature and causes of tribal and peasant Struggle and Revolution during Freedom Struggle Movement and Further in India.

- Module-I: Tribals and Its Terms – Adivasis, Aborigines – Nature of Movements – Scope & Significance: Tribal Communities & Constitution of India - Tribal Culture - Main Issues: Land Alienation, Usury, Forced / Bounded Labour, Minimum Wages, Land Grabbing - Typology: Ethnic – Agrarian and Forest – Rehabilitation and Political Movements against Feudal, Zamindars, Moneylenders: Diku, Petty Government Officials, Socio-Religious Movements, Freedom Struggle of India - Historiography: Peasant Historiography & Literature: Phule's Shetkari and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's on Small Holdings – A. R. Desai, Gail Omvedt and Dhanagare and other works.
- Module-II: Tribal Movements or Uprisings in Tribal Zones - Three Phases: (1) 1795-1860 Phase under leadership (2) 1860-1920 Phase Movements from lowest rung, (3) 1920-1947 Phase as Nationalist and Agrarian Movements – Tribal Movements: Kol & Santhal Insurrection, Bhils - Birsa Munda – Sardar and Kherwar in Bihar- Tribal Revolts in the North-East India: Mishmi 1827 – Khashi - Zeliangrong – Messianic Movements of Kacha Naga (1881-1930) - Gond & Ramji Gond – Komaram Bheem –Khasi Tribals - Khonds, Savara, Koya Singaraju – Kharwar - Rampa Revolt – Kuki – Mizo - Nagas and Simon Commission - Tribal Peasants Movement: Telangana Peasant Armed Struggle, Jharkhand Movement – Oraon & Tana Bhagat - Tribal Organisations: Adivasi Ekta Parishad(AEP) and Self-Respect,1993 - Chhattisgarh Mukti Morcha and Deesha in Gujarat.
- Module-III: Peasant/ Kisans – Relationship with ownership of land: absentee landlords, supervisory agriculturists, owner-cultivators, sharecroppers – tenants & landless labourers –Nature of Struggles/Rebellions and & Multi-Class Mass & Scope – Significance and Relevance – Peasant conditions – Tax burden through the Ages – Issues: Begar – Vetti Chakari – Forced Labour and Against Forced Cultivation – exploitation by Moneylenders - Local Landlords – Price Rise & Famines – Outside invaders and Dynasties - Different Acts: Classification: Three Phases: Princely State, Feudal, Colonial Policies and Nationalist and Post-independence – Types of Peasant Movements: Protest /Restorative Rebellions.
- Module-IV: Peasant Movements in 19<sup>th</sup>& 20<sup>th</sup> Century CE – Sanyasi Revolt, Pagal Panthis & Poligars - Indigo – Pabna and Deccan Riots - Peasants and 1857 Revolt – Kisan Sabha &–Indigo and Moplah - Tebhaga Movement in Bengal – Oudh Revolt - Peasant Armed Struggle in Telangana – Varli in Bombay Province and Punnappa Vayalar in Kerala - Integration of Peasantry into the Nationalist Movement - Eka Movement – Bardoli - All India Kisan Sabha - Communist Party of India Emergence of Class Conscious Organisations – The Provincial Ministries and Peasant Struggles – Peasants and Constitutional Rights – Peasant Organisations: Bhoomi Sena – Shramik Sangathan – Bhodan Movement – Chhattisgarh Mukti Morcha – Majdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan - Green Revolution, Capitalist Agriculture, penetration of Market Economy and Globalization and Different Movements.

## **SUGGESTED READINGS:**

- Ranajit Guha, *Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India*.
- A.R. Desai (Ed.), *Peasant Struggles in India*.
- D.N. Dhanagare, *Peasant Movements in India*.
- *Subaltern Studies, Vol. I*
- *Social Movements in India, Ghanshyam Shah, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2004.*
- V. Raghavaiah, *Tribal Revolts in India*.
- Sunil Sen, *Agrarian Struggles in Bengal*.
- Barry Pavier, *Telangana Movement*.
- K.S. Singh, *Tribal Movements in India*.
- N.G. Ranga, *Fight for Freedom*.
- J. Mangamma, *Alluri Seetarama Raju*.
- Haimendorf, *Tribal Hyderabad*.
- Kapil Kumar, *Peasants in Revolt*.
- K.N. Panikkar, *Against Lord and State*.
- A. Satyanarayana, *Andhra Peasants under British Rule: Agrarian Relations and Rural Economy, 1800-1940*.
- B.K. Sarma, *Tribal Revolts*.
- *Biswamoi Pati, Adivasi Revolts*.
- M.S.A. Rao (Ed.), *Social Movements in India: Peasant & Backward Classes Movements, Vol.I, Manohar, 1978*.
- Ghanshyam Shah (Ed.), *Social Movements and the State Readings in Indian Government & Politics, Sage Publications, 2002*.

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**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, OSMANIA UNIVERSITY  
M.A. History, Fourth Semester**

**Paper III – 403 (b) BUDDHIST STUDIES IN INDIA  
(Elective)**

It would facilitate acquisition of specialized knowledge in Buddhist History, Philosophy and Literature available in Pali, Sanskrit Literature. Buddhist thought of peace and Non - Violence with high ethical standards and social relevance.

Module-I: Buddhism: an Enlightened Revolution and Sramana Movement of 6<sup>th</sup> Century BCE, India and Era of Second Urbanisation - Nature and Scope - Significance, Influence and Relevance - Indian Identity of Buddhism as Peace keeping Force - Rise, Decline and Revival - Literary Sources : Pali Language and Literature: Three Pitakas - Post - Canonical: Jataka Tales - Buddha Charita by Ashvagosh - Sanskrit Language: Vaibhashika, Vajrayana, Vijnanavada (Yogachara) and Madhyamika- Buddha and His Dhamma by Baba Saheb Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and contemporary writings.

Module-II: Buddhist Philosophy and History: Siddharth Gautham: Life and Struggle towards Path of Enlightenment and becoming Sakya Muni Gautham Buddha - The First Socio- Religious Reformer of India: Opposed Vedic Yagna, Sacrifice Practices, and Caste System - Fundamental Teachings of Buddhism: Four Arya Satya or Four Noble Truths - Ashtangmarg or Eight fold Path - Panchasheel - First Sermon at Sarnath - Spread of Buddhism during Life time of Buddha in India - Three Jewels: Buddha - Dhamma - Sangha - Schools of Philosophy: Theravada - Mahayana and Vajrayana - Yogachara - Nagarjuna and Madhyamika - Buddhist Theory of Social Contract.

Module-III: State and Patronage of Buddhism: Bimbisar, Ajatashatru, Emperor Ashoka Kanishka & Harshvardhan and other rulers - Traders & People's Role - Role of Women - Four Buddhist Councils, Results and Impact: Hinayana, Mahayana and Navayana - Spread of Buddhism in India and to other Countries - Contribution to Education and Knowledge: Establishment of Educational Institutions and Universities - Scientific Education - Scientists and Philosophers- Contribution to Sports: Meditation - Yoga - Martial Sports .

Module-IV: Buddhist Art and Architecture : Stupa, Chaityas and Vihara - Buddhist Tourism and Incredible India - Places associated with life of Buddha - Lumbini - Kapilavastu - Bodhgaya - Sarnath - Kusinara - Sanchi - Paintings and Sculpture - Buddhist Rock Cut Architecture Sites -Nagarunakonda, Phanigiri, Ajanta, Ellora, Karle, Junnar - Buddhist Sites in Telangana - Adilabad - Nalgonda - Karimnagar - Khammam - Hyderabad - Nizamabad - Warangal and other places in India.

**SUGGESTED READINGS:**

- *Dr. Baba Saheb, B.R. Ambedkar, Buddha & His Dhamma, Pub; by Govt. Of Maharashtra.*
- *Buddha: The Light of Asia, by Sir Edwin Arnold, 1879, London.*
- *Glimpse of Buddhism, by N. Ramesan, Hyderabad, 1961.*
- *Hinduism & Buddhism, by Sir (Harles Eliot, New Delhi, 2008 (3 Volumes)*
- *Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Writings & Speeches, Volume, 3&5.*
- *Sarao, K.T.S., Origin and Nature of Ancient Indian Buddhism, 4<sup>th</sup> revised Edition, New Delhi, Munshiram, Manoharlal, 2009. .*
- *Winternitz, MA. History of Indian Literature, 2 Volumes, New Delhi: 1968.*
- *Garrouski, Studies about the Sanskrit Buddhist Literature, Delhi: 1967.*

- Lamotte, E. *Historie du bouddhisme indien*, Louvain: 1958, *English Edition: History of Indian Buddhism*, Louvain: 1988. 6. Warder, A.K. *Indian Buddhism*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Delhi: 1980.
- Nakamura, H. *Indian Buddhism: A Survey with Bibliographical Notes*, reprint, Delhi: 1989.
- Dutt. N., *Early Monastic Buddhism*, 2 Vols., Calcutta: 1943

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**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, OSMANIA UNIVERSITY**  
**M.A. History, Fourth Semester**  
**Paper III - 403 (c) –TOURISM AND HERITAGE IN INDIA**  
**(ELECTIVE)**

The main objective of this course is to make student understand the importance of Indian heritage and its potential as tourism product. This paper helps to understand the relationship between tourism and heritage. It also aims to bring awareness among the students of how to preserve and conserve India's rich heritage for future generations.

Module-I: Meaning and Definitions of Tourism- History of tourism in India-Types of Tourism - Meaning and definitions of Heritage- Tangible and Intangible heritage – Relationship between Tourism & Heritage- An overview of Indian heritage as Incredible India.

Module-II: Introducing Tangible Heritage of India: Monuments (Ancient, Medieval and Modern structures-both religious and secular), Museums, paintings, sculptures, handlooms and handicrafts, cuisines of India- National Tourism policies of India for the promotion of tangible heritage of India- (*Dekho Apna Desh*).

Module-III: Introducing Intangible Heritage of India: Different forms of Music (folk and classical), dance (folk and classical), theatre, festivals of India (general festivals and tourism organized festivals), martial arts, games/sports- Ministry of Tourism, Government of India initiatives in the promotion of intangible heritage (policies) – Policies of state Governments of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka with regard to heritage promotion and heritage management.

Module-IV: Impacts on Heritage tourism (positive and negative): Measures for the preservation and conservation of Heritage, Development of sustainable policies- – Role of UNESCO, ASI, State level bodies, INTACH, World Monuments Fund and other regional and local bodies in preserving heritage.

**SUGGESTED READINGS:**

- Mc. Intosh, Robert, W., *Tourism, Principles, Praces & Philosophies*, (Grid. Inc. Columbus, Ohxor, K.).
- A.K. Bhatia, *Tourism Development: Its Principles and Practices*.
- Ram Acharya, *Tourism in India*.
- F.R. Allchin, *Cultural Tourism in India: Its Scope and Development*, Department of Tourism, Government of India, New Delhi.
- A.L. Basham, *The Wonder That was India*, Rupa & Company, New Delhi, 1967.
- Burkart and S. Medlik, *An outline of Tourism*, Heinemann, London, 1976.
- Chris Copper, *Tourism: Principles and Practice*, Harlow Longman, London, 1998.
- S. Dharmarajan & Seth, Rabindra, *Tourism in India: Trends and Issues*, New Delhi, 1994.
- Kaul, Virendra, *Tourism and the Economy*, Har-Anand Publications, New Delhi, 1994.
- Leela, Shelly, *Tourism Development in India: A Study of the Hospitality Industry*, Arihant, Jaipur, 1991.
- Satish Babu, *Tourism Development in India*.
- Messenger, Rob Allen, *The Economics of Tourism*, Routledge, London, 1997.
- P.N. Seth, *Successful Tourism – Planning and Management*, Cross Sections Publications, New Delhi, 1979.
- K.S. Subrahmaniam, *Buddhism in South India and Early History of Andhra*, Kondal Publications, Madras.
- Williams, Stephen, *Tourism Geography*, Routledge, London, 1998.



- Indira, *Tourism in Andhra Pradesh: Growth & Developments 1956-2007*, Research India Press, New Delhi, 2014.

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**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**  
**OSMANIA UNIVERSITY**  
**M.A. (Previous) First Semester**  
**First Internal Assessment Test**

**Paper-III (103) – History and Culture of Telangana: From Earliest Times to 1724 CE**

Date:

Time : 30 Minutes

Marks : 10

**SECTION – A**

(Multiple choice)

10x1/2=5

1. “Thlivaha: is refered to to the region of ( )  
(a) Krishna river (b) Godavari river  
(c) Musi river (d) Manjeera river
2. The “ PurlI Inscription” was belongs to the ruler ( )  
(a) Indravarma (b) Ganpati deva  
(c) Madhava Varma (d) Rudrasena
3. “Father of History” was Know as ( )  
(a) Megasthenese (b) Tasitus  
(c) Herodotus (d) Pliny
4. The “ Study of Inscriptions” Called as ( )  
(a) Geography (b) Biography  
(c) Seismography (d) Epigraphy
5. “Megalithic period” was extended in between years ( )  
(a) 1500 BCE to 300 BCE (b) 1400BCE to 250 BCE  
(c) 1300 BCE to 200 BCE (d) 1200 BCE to 150 BCE
6. The “Court Poet” of Vemulawada Chalukyans was ( )  
(a) Ponna (b) Pampa  
(c) Ranna (d) Pothana
7. “A History of Deccan - Volume - I” book was written by ( )  
(a) JD. B. Gribble (b) Maulvichirag  
(c) Salarjang (d) Haimondarph
8. The “Lower palaolithiscities” were founded by in North Telangana ( )  
(a) P.V. P. Sastri (b) B. N. Sastri  
(c) Taku Rajaram Singh (d) V. V. K. Krishasastri
9. “ Thrisamudra toyapitavahana” the title was belongs to ( )  
(a) Gouthami Putra Satakarni (b) satakarni -I  
(c) Pulomavi (d) Halasatakarni
10. The “ Capital city of Ikshvakus” dunasty was ( )  
(a) Kotilingala (b) Kondapur  
(c) Vijayapuri (d) Dhanyakataka

**SECTION – B**

(Fill in the blanks)

10x1/2=5

11. In ..... between place called as “ Trilinga Desha”
12. The “ Study of Coins” was called as .....
13. The “Kandikal Hill region” is extende in ..... districts

14. The famous book “ Suhrulekha” was written by .....
15. “ Nasik Inscription” was installed by .....
16. The famous Army stations of Satavahanas were called as..... .
17. .... was mentioned in the puranas as the founder of the Vakataka dynasty
18. The Great Buddhist Philosopher Dignagma was lived in the ..... Kingdom
19. Five Villages used to be called as ..... in Ikshvakas period
20. The book of ..... was written by sharvavarma.

**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**  
**OSMANIA UNIVERSITY**  
**M.A. (Previous) First Semester**  
**First Internal Assessment Test**  
**Paper-III (103) – History and Culture of Telangana: From Earliest Times to 1724 CE**

Time : 02:00. Hours

Marks : 50

**SECTION – A**  
5x2=10

**I. Answer all the following questions:**

1. Definition of History
2. Phanigiri Buddhist Site
3. Ihole Inscription
4. Thousand Pillar Temple
5. Chemakura Venkatakavi

**SECTION – B**

5x8=40

**II. Answer all the following questions.**

6. (a). Discuss about the literary Sources for the study of Telangana History.  
(or)  
(b). Explain the important palaeolithic sites in Telangana Region.
7. (a). Write about the Political Achievements of Goutamiputrasatakarni.  
(or)  
(b). Trace the contribution of Vishnukundins to Buddhist Culture.
8. (a). Estimate the historical significance of Vemulawada Chalukyas.  
(or)  
(b). Describe the socio-economic conditions under the Kalyani chalukyas.
9. (a). Bring out the salient features of Kakatiyas's Administration.  
(or)  
(b). Examine the Post-Kakatiya's Political Developments in Telangana.
10. (a). Evaluate the foundation of Qutbshahis dynasty in Hyderabad Deccan.  
(or)  
(b). Analyse the Development of Irrigational Facilities under the Qutb shahis Period.