

PROGRAMME: THREE-YEAR **B.A - Sociology, History, Political Science**

SYLLABUS & REGULATIONS

(with effect from the batch admitted in the academic year 2026-27)
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS) Regulations-2016



Dr B.R. Ambedkar Open University

Eluru - Andhra Pradesh, India

www.drbraouap.org



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PROGRAMME: Three-Year BA

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CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS) Regulations-2016

B.A - Sociology, History, Political Science

SEMESTER – I

Sl.No.	Course	Name of the Subject	Total Marks	Mid Sem	Sem End	Teaching Hours	Credits
1.	First Language	English	100	25	75	4	3
2.	Second Language	Telugu	100	25	75	4	3
3.	Skill Skills		50	---	50	2	2
4.	Skill Development Courses		50	---	50	2	2
5.	1S	Basic Concepts and Perspectives	100	25	75	5	4
6.	1H	History and Culture of Indian up to AD 1526	100	25	75	5	4
7.	1P	Political Science : Concepts, Theories and Institutions	100	25	75	5	4
		Total	600	125	475	27	22

B.A - Sociology, History, Political Science

SEMESTER – II

Sl.No.	Course	Name of the Subject	Total Marks	Mid Sem	Sem End	Teaching Hours	Credits
1.	First Language	English	100	25	75	4	3
2.	Second Language	Telugu	100	25	75	4	3
3.	Skill Skills		50	---	50	2	2
4.	Skill Development Courses -1		50	---	50	2	2
	Skill Development Courses -2		50	---	50	2	2
5.	1S	Society in India	100	25	75	5	4
6.	2P	H History and Culture of India (1526-1950)	100	25	75	5	4
7.	2H	Indian Government and Politics	100	25	75	5	4
		Total	650	125	525	29	24



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SEMESTER – III

Sl.No.	Course	Name of the Subject	Total Marks	Mid Sem	Sem End	Teaching Hours	Credits
1.	First Language	English	100	25	75	4	3
2.	Second Language	Telugu	100	25	75	4	3
3.	Skill Skills - 1		50	---	50	2	2
	Skill Skills - 2		50	---	50	2	2
4.	Skill Development Courses		50	---	50	2	2
5.	3s	Modern India: Social Change; Development and Issues	100	25	75	5	4
6.	3H	History and Culture of Andhra Pradesh	100	25	75	5	4
7.	3P	Political Thought	100	25	75	5	4
		Total	650	125	525	29	24

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SEMESTER – IV

Sl.No.	Course	Name of the Subject	Total Marks	Mid Sem	Sem End	Teaching Hours	Credits
1.	4S1	Applications of Sociology	100	25	75	5	4
2.	4S2	Sociology- Elective	100	25	75	5	4
3.	4H1	History of Modern World (1453-1945 AD)	100	25	75	5	4
4.	4H2	History- Elective	100	25	75	5	4
5.	4P1	International Relations	100	25	75	5	4
6.	4P2	Political Science - Elective	100	25	75	5	4
		Total	600	150	450	30	24



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SEMESTER – I

Paper 1S : Basic Concepts and Perspectives

1. Introduction to Sociology

Definition of Sociology – Nature and Scope of Sociology –Origins and development of Sociology – Founding fathers and their contributions: Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer, Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim and Max Weber –Sociology and other social sciences – Sociology in India – Importance of Sociology.

2. Human Society and Culture

Human society, Definition, characteristics and functions – Individual and society- Culture and Personality- Heredity and Environment.

3. Structure of Human Society

Social groups and its major types – Community – Association – Institution – Status and Role – Norms, Values and Customs – Power and Authority- Concepts of State, Nation and Society and their differences.

4. Basic Social Institutions

Marriage, Family and Kinship, Religion, Economy, Education, Polity and Law

5. Socialization and Social Control

Concept of Socialization – Theories of development of ‘Self’ of G.H. Mead, C.H. Cooley and Sigmund Freud – Agencies of Socialization: Family, School, Religion, Peer group, Community and Government- Social Control: Concepts of Anomie, Deviance and Social Control – Means of Social Control: Formal and Informal means.

6. Social Stratification

Social Differentiation – Social Stratification: Theories of social stratification; Functional and Conflict theories – Dimensions of Social Stratification; Class, Caste, Power and Gender.

7. Social Interaction and Processes

Social Interaction – Social Processes: Cooperation, Competition, Conflict, Accommodation and Assimilation – Social Disorganization

8. Sociological Perspectives

- a. Functional perspective
- b. Conflict perspective
- c. Symbolic Interactionist Perspective

Paper 1H : History and Culture of Indian up to AD 1526

Unit I:

Influence of Geography on History – Survey of the Sources – pre-historic period Paleolithic. Moselithic and Neolithic cultures – Role of Technology. Indus valley Civilization –Its characteristic features – Vedic culture – Early and later Vedic Period – Post-Vedic period Emergence of Varna and caste system – Rise of new Religious Movements-Jainism and Buddhism in 6th Century B.C. Impact on Society and culture.

Unit II:

A brief survey of political conditions in ancient India – Magadha, Alexander’s Invasion and Mauryas – Ashoka’s Dhama, Its nature and propagation – Mauryan Administration – Economy – Art and Architecture:

Unit III:

Post-Mauryan period in North India-A brief political survey of Kushans, Guptas, Puswabuthi and Rajputs: Polity and Administration-SocialConditions-Caste System – position of Women-Economy,-Indian Feudalism Art-Architecture-Education, Literature, Philosophy, Science and Technology.

Unit IV:

A brief political survey of South India-Sangham Age-Satavahanas-Pallavas- Cholas-Chalukyias, and Rashtrakutas-Kakatiya and Vijayanagara-Polity and Administration, Society, Economy-Art and – Architecture.

Unit V:

Invasions of Arabs, Ghaznavids and Ghoris and Delhi Sultanate – A brief Political Survey, Polity and Administration under Delhi Sultanate, society, Composition of rural Society, Nobility-Status of Women, Economic and Technological developments. Agriculture-Industry-Trade and Commerce-Urbanisation, Art and Architecture-Fine Arts-Education and Literature.

Unit VI:

Impact of Islam on Indian Society and culture-Bhakti and Sufi Movements Emergence of Composite culture.

REFERENCES

1. A.L. Basham, The Wonder That Was India
2. D.N.Jha, Ancient India
3. D.D.Kosambi, An Introduction to the Study of Indian History

4. D.P.Chattopadhyay, Science and Society in Ancient India
5. B.N.Mukherjee, The Rise and Fall of the Kushana Empire
6. K.A. NilakanthaShastri, A History of South India
7. R.C.Majumdar, K.K.Dutta&H.C.RoyChowdhuri (ed.), Advanced History of India
8. Kumkum Roy, The Emergence of Monarchy in North India: eighth to fourth centuries BC
9. RomilaThapar (et. al). India: Historical Beginnings and the Concept of the Aryan M.L.K. Murthy, Pre-and Protohistoric Andhra Pradesh upto 500 B.C., New Delhi, 2003
10. K. Sathyanarayana, A Study of the History and Culture of Andhras

PAPER - 1P: Political Science : Concepts, Theories and Institutions

1. Introduction: Definition, Scope and Importance of Political Science
2. Approaches to the Study of Political Science: Liberal and Marxist
3. State – Nation and Civil Society
4. Sovereignty: Monism and Pluralism
5. Theories of Origin of the State; Social Contract and Evolutionary (Historical)
6. Concepts:
 - 6.1 Law: Sources of Law and Concepts of Rule of Law
 - 6.2 Liberty and Equality - Their Relationship
 - 6.3 Theories and Kinds of Rights
 - 6.4 Power and Authority
7. Ideologies: Individualism, Anarchism, Fascism and Socialism
8. Forms of Government:
 - a. Democracy: Direct and Indirect
 - b. Unitary and Federal
 - c. Parliamentary and Presidential
9. Theory of Separation of Powers
10. Organs of Government
 - a) Legislature:
 - i. Unicameral and Bi-cameral
 - ii. Powers and Functions
 - b) Executive :
 - i. Powers and Functions.
 - c) Judiciary :
 - i. Powers and Functions
 - ii. Independence of Judiciary and Judicial Review.

Books Recommended:

1. Principles of Political Science : Prof.A.C. Kapoor.
2. Grammar of Politics : Laski H.J.
3. Substance of Politics : A. Appadorai
4. Political Theory: Ashirvadam
5. Political Idelogies: Their Origins and Impact, Baradar, Prentice Hall of Inida

B.A - Sociology, History, Political Science

SEMESTER – II

Paper 2S : Society in India

OBJECTIVES

It is presumed that the student has some familiarity with Indian Society by virtue of the fact that he is a member of it and that he has observed and experienced some facets of it. However, this familiarity is likely to be superficial, selective and rather fragmentary. The course is aimed at rectifying these limitations by presenting a comprehensive, integrated and empirically-based profile of Indian Society. The continuity between the present and the past is an evident feature of Indian society. Though this continuity is reflected in the structure of the course, the focus is on the contemporary Indian society. It is hoped that the sociological perspective on Indian society presented in this course will also enable students to gain a better understanding of their own situation and region.

- 1. Structure of Indian Society:** Diversity and Unity; Religious, Linguistic, Cultural and Regional diversities of Indian society – Basic tenets of Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Zoroastrianism- Hindu Social Organization: Purusharthas, Varnashrama dharma.
- 2. Social Institutions:** Forms of Marriage, Family and Kinship among Hindus, Muslims and Christians and their changing trends. Decline of Joint family: causes and consequences
- 3. Economy:** Land ownership and land distribution- Agrarian structure and relations and decline of Jajmani system - Present occupational structure- Features of Tribal economy; Urban Economy; Industrial, Service and Informal Sectors.
- 4. Stratification:** Varna and Jati - Definition, features and functions of Caste system; Caste and Class; Class in India: Agrarian and Non Agrarian classes, Emergence of middle class- Dominant Caste; changing trends in caste system.
- 5. Polity:** System of governance – Nation, State and Local Governance: Access to politics: Caste, Religion, Language and Region – Differential access to political power.
- 6. Education:** Traditional Educational System – Emergence of modern formal education system in India- Differential access to education in India- Education and Social Mobility.
- 7. Communities:** Tribal Community, Rural community and Urban Community: Distribution of population - Difference between rural and urban communities- Village settlement patterns - Growth of urban centres, types of urban communities.
- 8. Problems of Indian Society**

- a. Tribal Society: Exploitation of Tribes, Land alienation and displacement and Problems of Health and Nutrition
- b. Rural Society: Poverty and Unemployment, Indebtedness and farmers' suicides and Illiteracy
- c. Urban Society: Housing and civic services, Pollution, Crime and Juvenile Delinquency and HIV/AIDS.

References:

- Ram Ahuja : Indian Social System
Rawat Publications, New Delhi.
- Ram Ahuja : Social Problems in India.
Rawat Publications, New Delhi.
- M.N. Srinivsa : Indian Social Structure
Hindustan Public Corporation (India) , Delhi.
- PatriciaUberoi (Ed) : Family, Kinship And Marriages in India,
Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- S. C. Dubey : Indian Society
National Book Trust, India, New Delhi.
- David Mandlebaum : Society in India,
Popular Prakasan, Bombay.
- Victor S D' Souza : Inequality and its Perpetuation
Manohar Publications, New Delhi.

Paper 2H : History and Culture of India (1526-1950)

Unit – I

Survey of Sources

Establishment of Mughal Empire – Sur Interrugnam – Brief Survey of Political History up to 1707 AD – Polity and administration – Society-Social Composition-Ulme-Nobility-peasantry – artisans – Slaves-Status of Women -Economy: Agriculture Industries, Trade and Commerce Economic and Technology development.

Religion – Hindu – Muslim relations – Composite Culture. Education, Literature, Art, Architecture and Fine Arts.

Decline and Disintegration of Mughal Empire – Rise of Regional Powers-Marathas – Sikhs

Unit-II

Advent of European powers-Portuguese, Dutch, English and French Expansion and consolidation of British Empire-Wars-Diplomacy-Policies Pursued-Subsidiary Alliance – Doctrine of Lapse.

Economic policies and changes-Mercantilism and Free-trade policies-L and Revenue Stelements-Permanent-Ryotwari-Mahalwari Systems-Intrigation Commercialization of Agriculture-Condition of peasants-Famines-Decline of Cottage industries (de-industrialization)

Unit-III

Anti-Colonial Upsurga-Peasant and Tribal Revolts-1857 Revolt – Causes –Results and Nature.

Unit-IV

Factors for Social Change-Christian Missionaries-Western Education-Emergence of New Middle Classes-Growth of press-Socio-Religion Reform Movements-Brahma Samaj-Arya Samaj-Theosophical Society-Ramakrishna Mission-Aligarh Movement-Self-Respect movements, Jyotiba Phule – Narayana Guru, Periyar and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

Unit-V

Indian National Movement – Factors for the growth of Nationalism – Indian National congress-Three Phases of Freedom struggle-revolutionary Movements-Left-Wing movement-Peasant and workers movements.

Unit VI

Emergence of Communal Trends-partition of India-Integration of Princely States into Indian Union.

REFERENCES BOOKS:

1. H.K.Sherwani, History of the KutubShahi Dynasty
2. K. Sathyanarayana, A Study of the History and Culture of Andhras

3. B. Kesava Narayana, Political and Social Factors in Modern Andhra
4. K.V.Narayana Rao, The Emergence of Andhra Pradesh
5. M. VenkataRangaiah, The Freedom Struggle in Andhra Pradesh
6. P.R.Rao, History of Modern Andhra
7. SarojiniRegani, Highlights of Freedom Movement
8. V. Ramakrishna, Social Reform Movement in Andhra
9. B. Kesava Narayana, Modern Andhra & Hyderabad – 1858 – 1956 A.D., 2016
10. K. Koti Reddy, History of Modern Andhra, Telugu Academy, Hyderabad

Paper 2P: Indian Government and Politics

1. Salient Features of Indian Constitution a Comparative Perspective with the Constitutions of UK, USA and Switzerland.
2. Evolution of Indian Constitution – Nationalist Movement and Philosophical Foundations.
3. Indian Federation – Centre – State Relations – Recent Trends.
4. Fundamental Rights and Duties, Constitutional Remedies with special reference to Writs – Directive Principles of state policy.
5. President – Election, Powers and Functions – Prime Minister and Council of Ministers.
6. Parliament – Composition, Powers and Functions.
7. Judiciary – Supreme Court, Composition, Powers, Functions and Judicial Review-Judicial Activism.
8. Party System: National and regional Parties; Coalitional Politics
9. Election Commission – Electoral Reforms and voting Behavior.
10. State Government – Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers – Powers and Functions.
11. Social and Economics Factors- Language, Religion, Caste and Regional identities.
12. Social movements: Agrarian, Working class, Women, Tribal, Dalit and Environmental.
13. Challenges to National Integration – Communalism and Terrorism

Books Recommended

1. Politics in India : Rajini Kothari
2. Indian Constitution : M.V. Pylee
3. Indian Government and Politics: S.S. Awasti
4. Introduction for Constitution of India: D.D. Basu
5. Indian Government and Politics: K.R. Acharya.
6. Indian Politics: Contemporary issues and Concerns, Singh & Saxena.
7. Introduction to the Constitution of India, 5th ed., Sharma.

B.A - Sociology, History, Political Science

SEMESTER – III

Paper 3S : Modern India: Social Change; Development and Issues

1. Social Change

Meaning, definition and nature of social change-Factors affecting social change- Overview of theories of social change: evolutionary, structural and modernization

2. Development and Underdevelopment

Concepts of Development and Underdevelopment- Indicators of development and Human Development Indices - Concepts of Economic Development, Social Development and Sustainable Development - Globalization and consequences

3. British Rule and Social Change

Changes in administrative, Judiciary, agrarian (land revenue/ownership), educational institutional structure and their social impact (modernization)

4. Social Movements

a. Social reform movements: Abolition of Sathi and child marriage; Widow remarriages- Arya Samaj, Bramho Samaj.

b. Protest & Self respect movements: Non-Brahmin Movement, Backward Class and Dalit movements

c. Agrarian Movements and Peasant movements

5. Independent India and Trends of Social Change

Salient feature of constitution of India - Community development and Democratic decentralization- Land reforms- Constitutional Safeguards for weaker sections (SC, ST, BC, Women, Differentially abled and children)

6. Planned Development

Meaning of planned development- Overview of objectives and achievement of Five Year Plans - Green revolution

7. Intervention Programmes

Poverty reduction programmes – Education, Health and Skills promotion- Social Exclusion & Inclusive Policies

8. Social Issues and Challenges

Population explosion -Migration & urbanization -Gender Issues: Domestic Violence, Trafficking; Empowerment -Development induced displacement -Problem of the elderly; Violation of Human Rights.

Paper 3H : History and Culture of Andhra Pradesh

Unit-I :

Influence of Geographical features on History, Sources-A Brief Survey of Political history from Satavahanas to Vijayanagara period-Socio-Economic-Cultural conditions under Satavahana, Kakatiya and Vijayanagara rulers-Growth and Spread of Jainism and Buddhism and their contribution to Art and Architecture.

Unit-II:

The Qutb Sahis-A Brief Survey of Political History-Society, Economy and Culture. The Asaf Jahis-A Brief Survey of their political history-Society, Economy and Culture-Salarjung's Reforms.

Unit-III:

Andhra Under Colonial Rule: Coming of European Merchant Companies- Conquest of Andhra by the British-Early Uprising-Administration-Land Revenue Settlements-Agrarian Conditions-Famines-Impact of Industrial Revolutions on Andhra Economy-Sir Thomas Munroe-Impact of 1857 Revolt In Andhra.

Unit-IV:

Social Reform and Literary Movements: Veeresalingam, Raghupathi Venkata-Ratnam Naidu, Gurajada Appa Rao, Komarraju Venkata Lakshmana Rao, Non-Brahmin, Adi Andhra, Dalit, Self-Respect Movements-New Literary Movements-Gurram Jashua, Boyi Bhimanna, Viswanatha Satyanarayana, Rayaprolu Subba Rao, Sri Sri.

Unit-V:

Freedom Movement in Andhra : Vandemataram, Home Rule, Non Co-Operation Alluri Sitarama Raju – Rampa Rebellion 1922-24-Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movements.

Political Consciousness in Telangana : Nizam Andhra Maha Sabha, Hyderabad

State Congress, Razakars, Police Action and Accession of Telangana into Indian Union.

Unit-VI:

Leftist Movements in Andhra and Telangana : Peasant Armed Struggle – Tribal Uprisings-Komaram Bhimu-Bhoodan Movement.

Movement for Separate Andhra State: Andhra Mahila Sabha-Sree Bagh pact-Martyrdom of Potti Sree Ramulu-Formation of Andhra State,1953-Vishalandhra Movement-State's Re-organization Commission-Gentlemen's Agreement-Formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1956.

Books Recommended

1 BalenduSekharam, The Andhras Through the Ages

- 2 K. Sathyanarayana, A Study of the History and Culture of Andhras
- 3 Mallampalli Soma SekharaSarma, History of the ReddiKindogms
- 4 K.A.N.Sastry, A History of South India
- 5 H.K.Sherwani, History of the KutubShahi Dynasty
- 6 P.R.Rao, History of Modern Andhra
- 7 I.K.Sarma, Early Historic Andhra Pradesh,500 B.C.-624 A.D., New Delhi, 2008
- 8 B. Rajendra Prasad, Early Medieval Andhra Pradesh, A.D.624 -1000 A.D., New Delhi
- 9 C. Somasundara Rao, Medieval Andhra Pradesh, A.D. 1000 -1324 A.D., New Delhi, 2011
- 10 R. Soma Reddy, Late Medieval Andhra Pradesh, A.D. 1324-1724 A.D., New Delhi, 2014

Paper 3P: Political Thought

Unit-I

1. Ancient Indian Political Thought

- a) Sources of Ancient Indian Political Thought
- b) Manu: Varnadharmā and Dandanēeti
- c) Kautilya: State and Society
- d) Goutama Buddha: Dhamma and Sangha

Unit-II

2. Modern Indian Political Thought

- a) Gandhi: Ahimsa and Satyagraha
- b) Nehru: Democratic Socialism
- c) Ambedkar: Annihilation of Caste
- d) M.N. Roy: Radical Humanism

Unit-III

3. Western Political Thought

Plato, Aristotle, St. Thomas Aquinas, Machiavelli, Thomas Hobbes,
John Locke, J.J. Rousseau, Jeremy Bentham, J.S. Mill.
Hegel, Marx and Gramsci.

Books Recommended

- 1. Political Ideas in Ancient India : R.S. Sharma
- 2. Western Political Thought : Amal Kumar Mukopadhyay
- 3. A History of Political Thought : Sabine G.H.
- 4. Annihilation of Caste : Ambedkar G.H.
- 5. Modern Political Theory : Ebenstein W.
- 6. A History of Political Thought : Plato to Marx, Mukherjee & Ramaswamy
- 7. Political Ideologies : Their Origins and Impact, Baradat, Prentice Hall of India.

B.A - Sociology, History, Political Science

SEMESTER – IV

Paper 4S1: Applications of Sociology

1. Applications of Sociology

Introduction to applied sociology – sociology and social problems – sociology and social change – sociology and social policy and action – sociology and development – sociology and professions.

2. Participatory Development

Promoting Participatory Development: Need for Social Participation, Community Development and the Community Organization – Principles and Steps – Group Formation and Social Action – Capacity Building Strategies.

3. Participatory Development Techniques

Participatory development – Meaning, Techniques of Participatory Development, PRA techniques.

4. Counseling

Meaning; need; Types of counseling, Methods of counseling.

5. Field Survey & Report Writing

Need, Meaning of survey, types of survey Steps in conducting survey; Data collection methods ;Salient features of report writing .

Paper 4H1: History of Modern World (1453-1945 AD)

Unit-I :

Characteristic features of Renaissance-Significance of Reformation and Counter Reformation movements in Europe-Geographical Discoveries and Rise of Colonialism, Mercantilism and Commercial Revolution-Emergence of Modern World Economy.

Unit-II:

Emergence of Nation States in Europe – Nature of Feudalism in Europe and Asia.

Unit-III:

Age of Revolutions-Glorious Revolution (1688)-American Revolution (1776)- French Revolution (1789)

Unit-IV:

Industrial Revolution and Rise of Capitalism-Impact on Asia and Africa-Meiji Restoration and Modernisation of Japan-Unification Movements in Germany And Italy.

Unit-V:

World between 1914-1945 Rivalry among colonial powers Imperialist Hegemony-Causes and consequences of first World War – World between the Wars – league of Nation, Fascism in Italy, Nazism in Germany, Militarism in Japan – Communist Movements in Russia and China.

Unit-VI:

Causes and consequences of Second World War – UNO.

Books Recommended

- 1 J.A.Hobson, Imperialism: A Study
- 2 C.D. Hazen, Modern Europe up to 1945
- 3 H.A.L.Fisher, History of Europe
- 4 C.M.M.Ketelbey, A History of Modern Times
- 5 Grant and Temperley (ed), Europe in the 18th and 20th Centuries
- 6 David Thomson, Europe Since Napoleon
- 7 A.P.J.Taylor, The Struggle for Mastery in Europe
- 8 S.P.Nanda, History of Modern World
- 9 S.N.Dhar, International Relations and World Politics Since 1919

Paper 4P1: International Relations

- 1) International Relations: Evolution, Nature, Scope and Significance.
- 2) History of International Relations: Rise of Sovereign Nation State System. First World War, Second World War – Impact on International Relations
- 3) Concepts of International Relations: Power – Elements of National Power, Super Power, Regional Power, Unilateral Hegemony – Uni-Polarity, Bipolarity, Multiplicity & Security.
- 4) International Political Economy:
 - i) Historical Overview: Colonialism, Decolonization. Developing Nations and Problems.
 - ii) International Financial Institutions: World Bank, WTO Functions and Role
 - iii) Globalization and its Impact on Developing Nations.
- 5) International Organizations: United Nations, Structure and Role, Need for revision of the charter, Regional Organizations, European Union, SAARC and ASEAN.
- 6) International Security: Arms Race, Arms Control and Disarmament, Issues in Nuclear Politics
- 7) Foreign Policy: India's Foreign Policy, Determinants and Features, Non-Alignment, Evaluation and Relevance – Recent Trends.
- 8) Contemporary Issues in International Relations : Environment, Human Rights and Terrorism.

Books Recommended

1. Politics Among Nations: Hans, Margentheu
2. The Analysis of International Relations: Karl W. Deutsch
3. International Relations: Palmer and Parkins
4. India Foreign Policy, Foreign Service Institute, New Delhi, India
5. International Relations between the two World Wars: Carr E.H.