

**MANONMANIAM SUNDARANAR UNIVERSITY
TIRUNELVELI**

PG - COURSES – AFFILIATED COLLEGES

Course Structure for M.A. History

(Choice Based Credit System)

(With effect from the academic year 2017-2018 onwards)

Sem.	Sub. No.	Subject Status	Subject Title	Contact Hrs./ Week	Credits
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
III	13	Core – 9	History of India 1765 AD -1947 AD	6	4
	14	Core - 10	History of England (1688-1958 AD)	6	4
	15	Core – 11	History of Europe 1789 A.D -1945 AD	6	4
	16	Core - 12	Historiography- Theory and Methods	4	4
	17	Elective – 5 &6	History of USA (1776 -1865 AD)	4	3
	18		Human Rights Panchayat Raj (Choose any two)	4	3
Subtotal				30	22
IV	19	Core – 13	History of India since 1947A.D	5	4
	20	Core – 14	History of USA 1865-1945 AD	5	4
	21	Core – 15	History of China 1839-1964 AD	4	4
	22	Core – 16	History of Political Thought.	4	4
	23	Core - 17	Project	12 +	8
	Subtotal				30
Total				120	90

For the Project, flexible credits are b/w 5 - 8 & Hours per week are b/w 10 - 16.

Total number of credits \geq 90	:	90
Total number of Core Courses	:	17 (16 T + 1 Prj.)
Total number of Elective Courses	:	6
Total hours	:	120

HISTORY OF INDIA FROM 1765 AD TO 1947

The syllabus covers the entire panorama of events right from the ascendancy of British power in India and its eventful collapse due to Indian freedom movement.

The study will create a deep and intense feeling of nationalism and love for Mother India

UNIT: I - Establishment of British Supremacy in India

Take over of Mysore: Anglo-Mysore Wars (1766-1799)-Fall of the Marathas- Maratha Wars (1775-1818) Annexation of Sind and Punjab- Anglo-Sikh wars (1845-1849) (17L)

UNIT: II – Challenges to British Power and Reform Movements

Minor Revolts against the British- The great upheaval of 1857-Causes, Nature and Significance.-Hindu Revivalism-Brahma Samaj- Rajaram Mohan Roy-Devendranath Tagore- Kesab Chandra Sen- Prarthana Samaj- Arya Samaj- Ramakrishna Mission- Theosophical Society. Muslim Revivalism: The Aligarh Movement. (19L)

UNIT: III - Rise of Nationalism

Factors for the rise of Nationalism-Pre-Congress Associations: Political Associations in Bengal, Bombay and Madras Presidencies. Indian National Congress – Growth of the Congress from 1885-1905. The Moderates –Objectives, Techniques and achievements – The Revolutionaries (16L)

UNIT: IV - Freedom Movement between 1905 - 1947

Partition of Bengal- Swadeshi Movement –Rise of Muslim Communalism- Formation of Muslim League- Surat Split- First World War and the Home Rule Movement- Lucknow Pact- Advent of Gandhi on the political scene of India- His ideology –Congress League Scheme- Reaction to Rowlatt Act- Satyagraha launched by Gandhi –The Khilafat and the Non Co-operation Movements- The Swarajya Party- Simon Commission- Nehru Report- Jinna's fourteen points- Civil Disobedience Movement- Salt Satyagraha- Gandhi –Irwin Pact-Round Table Conferences- Communal Award- Poona Pact. (20L)

UNIT: V- Last Phase of the Freedom Movement

Impact of Second World War- August Declaration – Individual Satyagraha- Cripps Proposal- Quit India Movement- Demand for Pakistan- C.R Formula- Wavell Plan- Simla Conference- Cabinet Mission Plan- Mountbatten Plan- Indian Independence Act of 1947 (18L)

(Total =90L)

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

1. Agarwal, R.C., - National Movement and Constitutional development in India,
S. Chand and Company Ltd, New Delhi 1981.
 2. Grover B.L - A New Look at Modern Indian History,
S. Chand & company Ltd, 2004.
 3. Keswani K.B. – History of Modern India 1800-1984,
Himalaya Publishing House .Bombay 1985
 4. Namboodripad - A History of Indian Freedom Struggle,
Social Scientist Press,Trivandrum 1986
 5. Parshotam Mehra -A Dictionary of Modern Indian History 1707-1947,
Oxford University Press, Delhi,1985.
 6. Shilesh Chandra - Modern India 1800-1947,Alfa Publications New Delhi.
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HISTORY OF ENGLAND (1688 – 1958 AD)

The Syllabus covers the entire history from the Glorious Revolution to the establishment of British Commonwealth of Nations and the outline of British Constitution.

The Study enables to know the true nature of the past History of England and how it overcame its obstacles that impeded its progress.

UNIT: I - The Glorious Revolution:

Glorious Revolution Causes, Events, Significance - Downfall of James II - Bill of Rights 1689-Constitutional Significance- Act of Settlement 1701- William III and the development of Cabinet system- Role of Political Parties in the reign of William III and Queen Anne. (16L)

UNIT: II – Hanoverian Succession (1714- 1820)

Significance of Hanoverian Succession- George I (1714-1727)- Sir Robert Walpole (1721-1742)- Origin and growth of the Party System- Evolution of the Cabinet System- George III(1760-1820)- His Personal Rule (19L)

UNIT: III – Parliamentary Reforms-

Reforms Act of 1832 – The Chartist Movement – The Second Reforms Act of 1867- The Third Reform Act 1884- Parliamentary Act of 1911- The Reform Act of 1918 – The Reform Act of 1928- The Parliament Act of 1949. (17L)

UNIT: IV Growth of the Colonial policy

Old colonial System , its Decline- New Colonial System- Establishment of British Commonwealth of Nations – Durham Report – Imperial War Cabinet (1917)-Dominion Status before and after the first World War- Balfour Report 1926 – Statute of Westminster 1931 – Growth of Dominions From 1931- 1947 . (18L)

UNIT: V Main outlines of British Constitution :

Features of the English Constitution – Conventions- The King of England – The Cabinet System- The British Parliament – Rule of Law in England

(20L)

(Total = 90L)

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

1. Adams, George Burton – Constitutional History of England, Johathan Cape, London 1971
 2. Mahajan, V.D. – England since 1485, Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi, 1974
 3. Sachdeva and Gupta - British Consitutional History , Ajanta Prakashan Publishers, Delhi 1983.
 4. Sinha, J.P – Constitutional History of England, Kendar Nath Ramnath Publishers, Meerut, 1978.
 5. Theodre F. T. Plucknett - English Constitutional History , Sweet and Maxwell Ltd., London , 1960
 6. Venkatraman, T.K. – Constitutional History of British Vol. II, Jeyam and Company, Madras, 1958
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HISTORY OF EUROPE (1789 A.D – 1945 A.D)

The syllabus deals with the changes that have taken place in Europe after the French Revolution .It also deals with the predominant role that Europe played in global affairs and the decline of western Europe after the World Wars.

The study enables to know the dangers of war on humanity, how people suffer under dictatorships and how the individuals and nations of Europe made a tremendous sacrifice to achieve their goals.

UNIT: I - Europe from 1789-1870

French Revolution- Causes Course and Results – Napoleon Bonaparte – Administration- Wars- Continental system – Defeat and Decline. The Congress of Vienna – Its achievements. The Holy Alliance- Concert of Europe- Revolution of 1830- Revolution of 1848- Napoleon III-Foreign Policy. Third Republic of France (20L)

UNIT: II - National Movement in Europe

Unification of Italy and Germany – Bismarck- Career and Achievements. The Eastern Question- The Greek War of Independence – The Crimean War- The Russo- Turkish War and the congress of Berlin – Young Turk Movement- The Balkan wars. (18L)

UNIT: III - European Alliances and the First World War

The Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente- First World War-Causes, Course and Results- Peace of Paris- League of Nations.

(16L)

UNIT: IV – Dictators and the Enlightened Despot

Locarno Pact- Kellong Briand Pact – Russian Revolution – Facist Italy- Mussolini-Weimar Republic and its failure- Nazi Germany – Turkey under Mustafa Kamal Pasha. (17L)

UNIT: V - Europe since 1939

Second World war- Causes, Course and Results- U.N.O. Europe after the Second World war- Cold War-Variou sAlliances in West and East_ Europe Common Market- Domination of the Two super powers in Europe.

(19L)

(Total =90L)

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

1. Anthony Wood - Europe 1815-1960, Longman Group Ltd, 1988.
 2. Charles Downer Hazen and S.P Verma - Modern Europe upto 1945, S. Chand & Company Ltd,1984.
 3. David Thomson - Europe since Napoleon, Penguin Books, 1977.
 4. Grant A.J - -Europe in the Nineteenth and twentieth centuries , Sixth edi. Longman Groups Ltd, London 1976.
 5. Gokhale B.K. – Modern Europe 1858 – 1960, Himalaya Publishing House 1987.
 6. Vidhyadhar Mahajan - History of Modern Europe since 1789, S. Chand & company Ltd, New Delhi 1981.
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HISTORIOGRAPHY: THEORY AND METHODS

The syllabus covers the basic concepts , perceptions, theories and methods of historiography

The study enables to acquaint knowledge in the scientific study of history and the methodology in a logical way.

UNIT: I - Meaning of History

Definition- Scope and Purpose- Art or Science - Kinds of History- Relation with other disciplines-Uses ,Lessons and Abuses of History. (10L)

UNIT: II - Theories and Concepts

Causation and Change –Cyclical Theory –Great Man Theory , Theory of Repetition , Theory of Progress-Historical Materialism-Historical Determinism - Positivism , Historicism. (12L)

UNIT: III – Writings on History:

Greek ,Herodotus and Thucydides –Roman, Livy and Tacitus-Church ,Eusebius st. Augustine - History in Renaissance Age, Machiavelli - History in Enlightenment Era, Gibbon- Scientific History, Ranke and Toynbee. (13L)

UNIT: IV - Historians and classical works

Orientalist :Sir William Jones , Imperialist: James Mill, Nationlist: Bhandarkar, Marxist: D.D.Kosambi, Romila Thapar, Sabalturn studies: Ranajit Guha. (11L)

UNIT: V - Methods and Tools:

Forms and Types of Research- Requirements of a Research Scholar- Choosing the subject of research – Hypothesis- Collection of Date- Analysis of Data - Criticisms –Synthesizing - Presentation of Thesis, Foot-notes – Abbreviations-Italics- Dates and Figures. Electronic Sources -Documentation – Bibliography, Appendix, Glossary and Index. (14L)

(Total = 60L)

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

1. Bikash Bhattacharya - An introduction to Historiography,
Dominant Publishers and Distributors Pvt Ltd, New Delhi 2011.
 2. Collingwood R.G -The Idea of History, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1988.
 3. Krishna Nadar G, - A Text Book of Historical Method and Historiography
Karuna Publications, Trivandrum 1995.
 4. Rajjayan K. – History in Theory and Method, Ratna Publications,
Madurai, 1997.
 5. Shiek Ali - History its Theory and Method, Macmillan India Ltd,
Madras, 1991.
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HISTORY OF USA (1776 – 1865 AD)

The study covers the entire events right from the Independence of America, its journey towards westward expansion, its marvelous capability of becoming a federation, to its victory in abolishing slavery at the cost of Abraham Lincoln's life.

The study enables to acquaint knowledge about the political, diplomatic and cultural aspects of U.S.A and its importance to the world.

UNIT: I - American War of Independence

The war of Independence- Causes – course – Peace Treaty of Paris 1783- Reasons for the failure of the English – Results- The Making of the Constitution – Aftermath of the war of Independence.

(11L)

UNIT: II - Federalists in Power.

The New Republic 1789-1801- George Washington- John Adams, Thomas Jefferson. The Democrat(1801-1809) James Madison (1809-1817) the war of 1812- The Peace of Ghent 1814- The Hartford Convention (Dec, 1814- Jan, 1815)

(13L)

UNIT: III - Monroe Doctrine and Jackson Democracy

James Monroe (1817-1825);J.Q. Adams (1825-1829)- Acquisition of Florida – Missouri Compromise 1820- John Marshall,– Monroe Doctrine – Andrew Jackson and His Democracy(1829-1837)

(14L)

UNIT: IV - Territorial Expansion

Colonization of Texas and Oregon, The Mexican War ,Purchase of Alaska 1868-; James Buchanan(1857-1861)

(10L)

UNIT: V - Abraham Lincoln

Early Career _ War between the states. North and South before the War- Emancipation of slaves – Results of the Civil war- Reconstruction of the South- The Lincoln Plan

(Total = 60L)

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

1. Alfred H. Kelly et.al -The American Constitution its origins and development, Tata Megraw Hill Publishing company Ltd. New Delhi 1986.
 2. Majumdar R.K -History of United States of America upto 1865, III Edition 1984,New Delhi.
 3. Rajayyan .K - A History of the United States of America, Ratna Publications, Madurai 2000.
 4. Samuel Eliot Morison et.al - A concise History of the American Republic II Edition
 5. Subramanian .N - A History of USA ,Printed at Ajantha Atchakam, Vaadipatti 1995.
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HUMAN RIGHTS

The syllabus deals with human rights, emerging areas of human rights, human rights violation and its remedial measures.

The study enables to know the essentiality of human rights for the dignified human existence.

UNIT: I - Evolution of Human Rights

Evolution – Definition – Theories of Human Rights - Kinds of Human Rights: Natural, Historical, Moral and Legal. Man's Natural Rights – Magna Carta (1215) Petition of Rights (1627) Lockean Civil Rights – American Human Rights – French Declaration of Human Rights. Human Rights after the II World War (13L)

UNIT: II - Universalisation of Human Rights

Genocides and Demand for Human Rights – Universal Declaration of Human Rights - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights – optional protocol - International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights - International Commission on Human Rights. U.N. General Assembly and Human Rights International Court of Justice (14L)

UNIT: III – European and Indian Instruments of Human Rights

European Convention on Human Rights - Mexican Declaration - Fundamental rights and Directive Principles (10L)

UNIT: IV - Emerging areas of Human Rights

Issues of refugees, Migrants, Women's issues; Female feticide and infanticide – illegal confinements – rapes and deaths under police custody– bonded labour – child labour, traffic in women and minor girls, rights to dissent. (11L)

UNIT: V – Human Rights Violations

Human Rights Violations in prison and police stations – Amnesty international court of Justice, National Human Rights Commission – Nongovernmental Organizations, Consumer redressal cells, Peoples Union for Democratic Rights (PUDR) (12L)

(Total = 60L)

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

1. Adil-ul-Yasin, Archana Upadhyay - Human Rights, Akansha Publishing House,
 2. Andrews, J.A. Hins. W - International Protection of Human Rights,
Bombay 1986.
 3. Desai A.R. (ed) -Violations of Democratic Rights in
London. 1987,New Delhi.
 4. P.K.Meena - Human Rights – Theory and Practice,
MurariLal and sons, New Delhi 2008.
 5. Nirmal. C. J (ed) -Human Rights in India Historical Social and
Political Perspective. New Delhi. 1999.

 6. Suriendar Khanna - Violence against women and Human Rights,
Swastic Publishers Delhi 2009.
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PANCHAYAT RAJ

The syllabus deals with all the aspects of Panchayat Raj including the genesis, growth, its administration and the participation of the people.

The Study enables to know that Panchayat Raj , a decentralised form of government acts as the foundation of India’s Political System where each Village is responsible for its own affairs.

UNIT: 1 – Origin of Panchayat Raj

Concept of Panchayat Raj, scope and purpose – Evolution of Panchayat Raj system in India
Little Republics – Local Administration under the Mauryas – Manrams and Kuttambalams in
Ancient Tamil Nadu – Local self government under the Cholas, the Pandyas and the British –
Ripons Experiment – Achievements and Failures (14L)

UNIT: II - Panchayat Raj after Independence

Mahatma Gandhi’s Concept of Panchayat Raj – Vinobhaji’s Views on Gramodhan and
Boothan Movement – Committees on Panchayat Raj after independence – 73rd and 74th
Constitutional Amendment. Raj Nagar Palika – Provision – Methods of implementations,
Powers and Functions – Hurdles – Finance and Bureaucratic red tapsim (13L)

UNIT: III - Panchayat Raj system in Tamil Nadu

Panchayat Raj system from 1687 to 1920 – Action of the British Government between 1920 –
1947 Subsequent changes from 1947 to 2001 – Constitutional Assembly – Debates on
Panchayat Raj – Two Tier system under Kamaraj and Direct Election under MGR (12L)

UNIT: IV – Panchayat Raj and Finance

Sources of Income, Areas of Expenditure - Finance Commissions and their
recommendations, Budget Allocation of Financial Management in the Local Bodies (10L)

UNIT: V - Panchayat Administration

Panchayat Meetings – Resolutions Decision making, implementation. Community
Development Scheme, and Programmes, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, IRDP, Public participation
in Panchayat (11L)

(Total =60L)

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

1. Aman Kumar - Panchayat Raj and women empowerment
Aadi Publications, Jaipur.
 2. Anlet Sobitha Bai W - Panchayat Raj, Sharon Publications, Marthandam, 2009.
 3. Bhaktapada Sinha Roy - Panchayat Raj and Rural Development ,
Abhijet Publications , Delhi 2008.
 4. Goel S.L , Shalini Rajneesh - Panchayati Raj in India , Theory and practice
, Deep and Deep Publications Pvt.Ltd. New Delhi
 5. Raghava Rao, D.V - Panchayat and Rural Development.
 6. Sundar Ram D - Role of Panchayat Raj institutions in 60 years
of Independence , India, Kanishka Publishers ,
New Delhi 2008.
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HISTORY OF INDIA SINCE 1947AD

The study discusses about the importance of world peace, India's relations with other countries, the development made in various fields and about the true heroes of our nation

The study enables to know why world peace is important for the development of any country and how diverse and complex was India's socio-economic and political development.

UNIT: I - Post Independent India

– Integration of Princely States : Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagadh – Role of Vallabhai Patel – Re Organization of states – General Elections - Party System. (13L)

UNIT: II - India's Foreign Policy

India's Foreign Policy: Its Basic Concepts – Panchasheela and Non Alignment – India and its Neighbours: Indo- Pak Relations, Indo- Sri Lankan Relations, Indo – Bangladesh Relations and Indo – China Relations. India and the UNO, Commonwealth, SAARC, NAM, Indo - US and Indo – Russian Relations – India and Disarmament. (15L)

UNIT: III - Development of Economy and Education

Economic Development : Planning in India – Five year Plans– NITI Aayog – Welfare Programs of the Government – IRDP, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, etc – Growth of Education: Radhakrishnan Commission – A.L Mudaliar Commission – Kothari Commission – Acharya Ramamurthi Commission – etc., National Literacy Mission – New Educational Policy (1986) – Navodaya Schools and Kendriya Vidyalayas. (16L)

UNIT: IV -Development of Science and Technology

Development of Science and Technology : Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) and its Programs – Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) and its Programs – Defence Research and development Organisation (DRDO) and its Programs – Missile Technology and its development – Bio Technology – Green, White and Blue Revolutions. Development of Communications – Railways, Roadways, Airways. (17L)

UNIT: V - Makers of Modern India

Makers of Contemporary India : Nehru, Patel, Indira Gandhi, CV Raman, Radhakrishnan, Visveswarayya, H.J. Bhaba, Vikram Sarabhai, H.N. Sethna, Shanthi Swarup Bhatnagar, B.C. Roy, M.S. Swaminathan, Vargheese Kurian and A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. **(14L)**

(Total = 75L)

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

1. Appadorai A. – Select Documents on India’s Foreign policy and Relations 1947-1972, Vol-I, Oxford University Press, Delhi 1982.
2. Bipan Chandra – India after Independence 1947-2000, Penquin Books , India 2000.
3. Grover B.L - A New Look at Modern Indian History, S.Chand and Company Ltd, 2004.
4. Keswani K.B. -History of Modern India 1819 – 1964, Himalaya Publishing house, Bombay I edition, 1990
5. Pail R. Brass –The Politics of India Since Independence, II Edi, Cambridge University Press,1995.
6. Percival Spear - The Oxford History of Modern India 1740-1975. II Edition, Oxford University press, Delhi 1992.

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HISTORY OF USA, 1865 – 1945 A.D.

The subject covers the civil war of America, its participation in both world wars and the resurgence of U.S.A as a world power.

The study enables to acquaint the basic concepts of political life in U.S.A , the great experiments in federal democracy and the world wide significance of U.S.A.

UNIT: I –Civil War:

Civil War – Causes, Course, Results, Significance. Abraham Lincoln – Post Civil War Reconstruction - Agricultural Expansion – Rise of Big business – Labour movements.

(15L)

UNIT: II –Growth of Imperialism

Growth of Imperialism – Sherman Anti – Trust Act of 1890 - Spanish American War – Annexation of Hawai - Philippines and Caribbean – Pacific problems.

(14L)

UNIT: III – Rise of Progressivism

Rise of progressivism – Theodore Roosevelt - Square Deal – Domestic policy – Big Stick Diplomacy – Taft and Dollar Diplomacy.

(13L)

UNIT: IV – America and the First World War:

Role of America in the First World War – Woodro Wilson – His Fourteen points – Great Depression and its effects – Hoover administration.

(16L)

UNIT: V - America as World Power:

Franklin D. Roosevelt – New Deal – America and the Second World War – War time Conferences – Establishment of UNO – Resurgence of USA as World Power.

(17L)

(Total = 75L)

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

1. Rajayyan.K, - A History of United States, Ratna Publications Madurai, 2000.
2. Subramanian. N. - A History of USA, Ennes Publications, Madurai

3. Hill.C.P. – A history of United states, Arnold Honimann publishers, New Delhi, 1976.
 4. John.A. Krout - United States Since 1865, Barners and Noble publishers, New York 1966.
 5. Marshal Smelser, - American History at a Glance, Barners and Noble, New York, 1966.
 6. Sharma Mahmood, - The History of United States, Pearson Publications, Delhi, 2012.
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HISTORY OF CHINA 1839-1964.AD

The study discusses how the western powers forcefully pierced through the thick curtain which China had drawn for centuries , the China's acceptance of exploitation of western powers for decades and its heights after the exploitation.

The study enables to understand the isolated life of China till the beginning of 20th century and how China dominated those nations which were trying to dominate it till yesterday.

UNIT: I - Historical Background

Ch'in Dynasty to Ming Dynasty, Manchu Dynasty- China in the first half of the 19th century. Opening of China: Advent of Europeans-Canton trade-Political organisation-Religion and Philosophy Confucianism - Taoism- Buddhism. (14L)

UNIT: II - Western Influence on China

China's relations with Europe- First Opium War 1839-42-Causes, Results, Significance - Taiping Rebellion(1850)- Causes,Results and Impact: Second Opium War 1856-58 Causes-Results and Impact- Hundred days of reforms (1893)- Sino-Japanese conflict (1894-95)- Consequences. (13L)

UNIT: III - Revolution of China and aftermath :

The Revolution of 1911-Causes, Course and Results-Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen-Dawn of Chinese Republic- Causes for the Downfall of Manchu Dynasty- Yuan- Shei- Kai- China and the first World War- May Fourth Movement-Washington Conference. (12L)

UNIT: IV - Kuo-Min-Tang Communist struggle:

Rise and fall of Kuo-Min- Tang, Chiang- Kai- Sheik- Formation of the Communist Party- Second Sino- Japanese War(1937-45)- China and the Second World War- Mao- Tse- Tung- Establishment of the People's Republic of China. (11L)

UNIT: V - China since 1949:

Achievements of the Communist Party after 1949- Cultural Revolution- China's Foreign Policy- Relations with Russia , America, Tibet and India. (10L)

(Total = 60L)

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

1. Ahmed L.L - A Comprehensive History of the Far East ,
S. Chand & co Ltd 1981
 2. David .M.D - - Rise and Growth of Modern China – Himalaya
Publishing House,1986
 3. Harold .M. Vinacke - History of the Far East in Modern times, Kalyani
Publications New Delhi , 1982
 4. Paul N. Clayde Burton. F. Beers -The Far East - Prentice Hall of India Private Ltd,
New Delhi 1985
 5. Rao B.V - History of Asia from Early Times to 2000A.D,
Sterling Publishers Pvt Ltd,2000
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HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

The syllabus covers the various philosophies and view points of political thinkers from the ancient Greek to Modern.

The study enables to know about the principle concepts of political thinkers who formulated their concepts for the benefit and betterment of the people.

UNIT: I - Nature of Political Thought

Origin of State – Concept-Functions- Sovereignty in the state – Code of conduct of the state – Theory of Divine Origin of State.

(10L)

UNIT: II - Greek and Roman Political Thought:

Socrates – His teachings – Plato – His political ideas –Aristotle – Father of political Science - Roman Political Thought - Contribution of Romans to European Political Thought.

(11L)

UNIT: III - Medieval Political Thought :

Influence of Christianity on the growth of Political Thought- Political Ideas of St. Augustine – St . Ambrose _ His Political Philosophy_ Medieval Secularism.

(12L)

UNIT: IV - Modern Political Thought :

Machiavelli – Writings – Political views about state – Father of Modern Political Thought . Thomas Hobbes – Views about Sovereignty – Secularism , Natural Rights – Liberty and law – Hobbes Political Philosophy – Importance . John Locke – Theory of Separation of powers – Natural Rights and Natural laws. Montesquieu – Views on laws , Forms of Government.

(14L)

UNIT: V - Indian Political Thought :

Gandhi_ His Contribution_ Ram Mohan Roy – Social Liberalism – Vivekananda – His Polital Thought – Sri – Aurobindo – Political Philosophy – M.N.Roy – Communist thought – Ram Manohar Lohia – Socialist thought.

(13L)

(Total = 60L)

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

1. Mukhi.H.R -History of Eastern Political Thought, Plato to Present Day
10th Edition , Surjeet Book Depot Publishers, Delhi 1998
 2. G.Sreedathab - Western Political Thought and Theories, Deep Publications
Pvt, Ltd, New Delhi, 2006
 3. Das H.H and Pastro P.S.N – Indian Political Traditions Sterling Publishers Private Ltd
1988
 4. K.N Sharma – Modern Political Analysis Malhotra Book Depo, Jullunder,
1980.
 5. Roy B.N - Political Theory ,Authors Press 2006
 6. Venkata Rao.V - A History of Political theories ,S. Chand and Company Ltd.
New Delhi 1983.
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