



UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

Abstract

MA Gandhian Studies - under School of Distance Education - scheme and syllabus - revised- approved - implemented - with effect from 2014 admission - orders issued

G & A - IV - B

U.O.No. 4296/2016/Admn

Dated, Calicut University.P.O, 08.04.2016

*Read:-*1.U.O.No. 4116/2014/Admn Dated, 25.04.2014

2. Minutes of the Board of Studies in Gandhian Studies (SDE) held on 28-11-2015 (item No. 1 Para 2).
- 3.Minutes of the Faculty of Humanities held on 16-01-2016 (Item No. IV).
- 4.Minutes of the meeting of the Academic Council held on 20-02-2016 (Item No. II E).
- 5.Orders of the Vice Chancellor in the file of 6937/GA IV B1/2012/CU dated 15-03-2016.
6. Syllabus forwarded by Chairman after effecting the correction.

ORDER

Vide paper read first above, the scheme & syllabus of MA Gandhian Studies under SDE stream was implemented with effect from 2014 admission onwards.

Vide paper read second above Board of Studies in Gandhian Studies (SDE) held on 28-11-2015 vide item No.1 para 2 has resolved to change the Scheme and Syllabus of M.A.Gandhian Studies in tune with the scheme and regulation of other Master Degree Programmes of this University.

Vide paper read third above Faculty of Humanities at its meeting held on 16-01-2016 vide item No. IV has resolved to approve the Second para of Item No.1 of the Board of Studies resolution.

Vide paper read fourth above the Academic Council meeting held on 20-02-2016 has resolved to approve the Faculty of Humanities Minutes.

Vide paper read fifth above, sanction has been accorded by Vice Chancellor to implement Academic Council Resolution.

Vide paper read six above, the Chairman has forwarded the Syllabus after effecting the corrections.

Orders are issued accordingly implementing the corrected scheme & syllabus of MA Gandhian

Studies under SDE stream with effect from 2014 admissions in tune with the scheme and regulation of other Master Degree Programmes of the Calicut University.

UO read first above stands modified to this extent.

The syllabus of the same is uploaded in the University website.

Anuja Balakrishnan

Deputy Registrar

To

The Director, School of Distance Education, University of Calicut

Copy to:

CE/ Ex Sections/ EG Section/ DR and AR SDE/ EX IV/ Tabulation Sections/ SDE Exam
/System Administrator with a request to upload the Syllabus in the University website/ GA
IF

Forwarded / By Order

Section Officer

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
MA GANDHIAN STUDIES
(School of Distance Education Programme)

Scheme of Examination

Name of the course: MA Gandhian Studies

Minimum qualification for admission: Any bachelor's degree of a recognized University

Minimum duration of the course: 2 academic years (4 semesters)

Course code: MGS

Mode of Examination: Yearly system (semester 1 and 2 first year, semester 2 and 3 second year)

Total Marks: 1750

Total numbers of papers to be completed for the completion of the course: 16

Maximum marks for each course: 100

Project work: 100

Viva voce: 50

Maximum Mark for external examination: 80

Maximum Marks for Internal examination: 20 (To be awarded by the Approved Programme Centre)

Internal Evaluation: Assignments, Test papers, Seminar presentations etc.

Minimum Marks required for clearing a course: 40% (External+ Internal)

Distinction 80% and above

First division 60% and above

Second division 50% and above

Pass 40% and above

Improvement and supplementary examination: As per the existing norms of other PG examinations of Calicut University.

Courses of study and scheme of examination

First Year Examinations

Name of the Paper	External Marks	Internal Marks	Total.	Duration of Exam
MGS 01: Making Gandhi	80	20	100	3.hrs
MGS 02: Ethico- Religious Philosophy of Gandhi	80	20	100	3 hrs
MGS 03: Sarvodaya Social Philosophy	80	20	100	3 hrs
MGS 04: Sarvodaya and Political Sovereignty	80	20	100	3.hrs
MGS 05: Contemporary India- Panchayati Raj Institutions	80	20	100	3.hrs
MGS 06: Introduction To Peace and Conflict Resolution	80	20	100	3.hrs
MGS 07: Renaissance Thinkers and Social Reform movements in Kerala	80	20	100	3.hrs
MGS 08: Gandhi: Ecology And sustainable Development	80	20	100	3.hrs

Second Year Examinations

MGS 09: Human Rights- The Indian Perspective	80	20	100	3.hrs
MGS10: Gandhian Approach to status and Role of women	80	20	100	3.hrs
MGS11 Non-violent movements after Gandhi	80	20	100	3.hrs
MGS12: Research Methodology	80	20	100	3.hrs

MGS13: Gandhian Approach to Peace & Conflict Resolution	80	20	100	3.hrs
MGS14: Gandhi in the 21 st century	80	20	100	3.hrs
MGS15: Impact of Gandhism on Post-Gandhian Alternative Movements	80	20	100	3.hrs
MGS 16: Gandhian Critique of Marxism And Modernism	80	20	100	3.hrs
Project Work	100			
Viva Voce	50			
Total marks	1430	320	1750	

Question paper Pattern
(Same for all 16 courses of the programme)

Time: 3 hours

Maximum marks: 80

PART I

Answer any two of the following. Each question carries 15 marks.

Answers should not exceed 1000 words each.

Question 1to 4

(15x2=30)

PART II

Answer in brief any ten of the following. Each question carries 5 marks.

Answers should not exceed 200 words each

Questions 5 to 16

(5x10=50)

SYLLABUS FOR MA GANDHIAN STUDIES – SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

First Semester

Paper 1: Making of Gandhi

Unit 1 : Introduction – A biographical sketch – phases of Gandhi’s life.

Unit 2 : Influences on Gandhi’s life and thought.

(a) Traditional: The Upanishads, The Bhagavad gita, Buddhism, Jainism, Vaisnavism, Ramayana of Tulsidas, The Gospels and the Quoran.

(b) Modern : Leo Tolstoy, Henry David Thoreau, John Ruskin, Emerson, Arya Samaj, Brahma samaj, The Theosophical movement, Sri Ramakrishna and Swami Vivekananda.

Unit 3 : Gandhi in South Africa. The Birth of Satyagraha – Indian Opinion – ‘Tolstoy Farm’ and ‘Phoenix Settlement’.

Unit 4 : Return to India: Founding of the Ashram – ‘Navajivan’ and ‘Young India’. The Birth of Khadi.

Books for study

Gandhi.M.K – An Autobiography or the story of My Experiments with Truth.

Trans. Mahadev Desai. 1927; rpt. Ahmedabad: Navajivan Publishing House, 1972.

„ - All Men are Brothers – Life and Thought of Mahatma Gandhi. (as told in his own words).

Comp. and Ed. Krishna Kripalani – 1950: rpt. Ahmedabad: NPH, 1971.

„ - Delhi Diary (Prayer speeches from 10.09.1947 to 30.1.1948) 1948;

rpt. Ahmedabad: NPH, 1960.

„ - Discourses on the Gita, Ahmedabad: NPH, 1960.

„ - Hindu Dharma, Ahmedabad: NPH, 1950.

„ - India of My Dreams. Comp. R.K. Prabhu. 1947: rpt. Ahmedabad: NPH, 1977.

„ - Satyagraha in South Africa. Trans. V.G.Desai. 1928; rpt. Ahmedabad: NPH, 1950.

„ - The Message of the Gita. 1959: rpt. Ahme. NPH, 1977.

„ - Unto This Last (A Paraphrase) Ahme. NPH, 1951.

„ - The Essence of Hinduisim, Ahme. NPH.

„ - Varnashrama Dharma, Ahme. NPH.

Paper II – Ethico – Religious philosophy of Gandhi.

Unit 1 : Gandhian Ethics – an introduction – Ethical Religion – concept of human nature and human Perfectibility – Voice of Conscience. Means and End.

Unit 2 :The Cardinal and Ashram vows – (Edadasa Mahavratas), Ethics of ahimsa – Satya and Ahimsa.

Unit 3 : Gandhi’s Religious Philosophy – Meaning and Definition – Phases of the evolution of Gandhi’s Religion.Truth and God – From God is Truth to Truth is God. Proofs for the existence of God.

Unit 4 : Gandhi and Indian ethos: Law of Karma and Rebirth, the significance of moral freedom. The problem of evil.

Books for study

Gandhi.M.K : Ethical Religion. Trans.B.Rama Iyer. 1933; rpt. Ahmedabad: NPH, 1968.

„ : From Yeravada Mandir. Trans. V.G.Desai. 1933; rpt. Ahmedabad: NPH, 1968.

„ : Hindu Dharma, Ahmedabad: NPH, 1950.

„ : My Religion.comp. & Ed. Bharatan Kumarappa, 1955; rpt rpt. Ahm: NPH, 1977.

„ : Non- violence in Peace and War . Vol. 1 . Trans. Mahadev Desai. 1942: Vpt. Ah: NPH, 1962.

„ : „ Vol. II. Ed. Bharatan Kumarappa. 1949; Ahm: NPH, 1960.

„ : Pathway to God. Comp.M.S.Deshpande. Ahm: NPH, 1971.

„ : Self-Restraint V Self – Indulgence. Ahm: NPH, 1969.

„ : Truth is God. Ahm: NPH, 1955.

Paper III: Sarvodaya Social Philosophy

Unit 1: Social philosophy – an introduction – Individual and society.

Unit 2: Sarvodaya – its principles and programme. Ideal social order. The greatest good of all
Reformation of women – virtues required for a sarvodaya worker –social evils –Challenge to sarvodaya philosophy.

Unit 3: Gandhi and social change- communal unity- social work and development. Rural development.
Sarvodaya in village economy – swadeshi.

Unit 4: Gandhi and Technology – Alternative technology – small is Beautiful – (Schumacher)

Books for study

Gandhi. M.K : Sarvodaya – its principles and programme: 1951 rpc. Ah. N.Trust 2002.

„ : Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule.

„ : Constructive programme – its meaning and place.

„ : Cent per cent swadeshi.

„ : Women and social injustice.

„ : Selections from Gandhi (Ed.N.K.Boss)

„ : Khadi – why and How.

„ : Economic and Industrial Life and Relations, III vols.

J.C.Kumarappa: Why the Village Movement.

J.C.Kumarappa: The Economics of permanence.

S.N.Agarwal : The Gandhian Plan of Economic Developments- (Padar publications, Bombay).

Paper IV: Sarvodaya and Political Sovereignty

Unit 1: Key concepts of Gandhian political philosophy – spiritualization of Politics. The state.

Unit 2: The Evolution of the Non-violent state – Enlightened Anarchy – Ramarajya. Constructive Programme.

Unit 3: Political structure. Decentralised polity – Panchayati Raj, village swaraj, People's empowerment.

Unit 4: Democracy, Non-violent Democracy- Rights and Duties. Freedom. Nationalism- Internationalism.

Books for study

Gandhi.M.K: Constructive programme, its meaning and place. Ahm: NPH, 1941,. rpt. 1994.

„ : Panchayat Raj, Ahm: NPH, 1959, rpt. 1996.

„ : Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule, Ahm: NPH, 1963.

„ : India and My dreams, Ahm: NPH, 1947.

„ : Village swaraj, Ahm: NPH, 1962. Rpt. 1996.

Bhattacharya, Buddhadeva, Evolution of the political philosophy of Gandhi, Calcutta, Calcutta Book House, 1969.

Biswas, S.C. (Ed) Gandhi, Theory and practice – social impact and contemporary Relevance, Indian Institute of Advanced study, Simla, 1969

Dey.S.K : Panchayat Raj, Asian Publishing House, Bombay, 1961.

Dhawan, Gopinath: The political Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi, Ahm: NPH, 1946.

Gene, Sharp, Gandhi as a Political strategist. Boston, Porter Sargent Publishers Inc, Beacon st. 1979.

Iyer, Raghavan: The moral and political philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi, London, Oxford University press, 1973.

Narayan , Jayaprakash, Panchayat Raj as the basis of Indian polity, New Delhi: Indo Prints, 1962.

Verma.V.P : The political philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi and sarvodaya, Agra, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, 1972.

II Semester

Paper - V Contemporary India-Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Unit-1. Panchayati Raj Institutions:- The Gandhian Ideal

History of Panchayati Raj Institutions, political parties, decentralization, Grama swaraj/ Village Republic, Role of political parties, Grama Sabha, social auditing, Critical analysis.

Unit-2. MGNREGP:Aim and objectives, empowerment of rural women through MGNREGP.

Unit-3. Gandhian Approach to Contemporary Social Issues:

Corruption, Party politics, Morality, Terrorism. Bureaucracy, Right to Information Act, Right to education, Right to Government Service Act.

Unit-4. Relevance of Gandhian Ideas on Contemporary Social Issues:

Role of Youth in disaster management, effective waste management, Health care, Awareness of blood donation, palliative care, voluntary sharing of human organs, social Participation.

Readings.

1. Roy, Ramashray, (1984). 'Contemporary Crisis and Gandhi,' Delhi: Discovery Publishing House.
2. Brown, Judith. M. (1972). 'Gandhi's Rise to Power Indian Politics.' London: Cambridge University Press.
3. Mishra, Anil Dutta. (1995). 'Gandhian Approach to Contemporary Problems.' New Delhi: Mittal Publishers.
4. Mishra Shweta. (1994). 'Democratic Decentralization in India.' New Delhi: Mittal.
5. Olderburg, Philip (1999). 'Non-Governmental Organizations and Panchayati Raj.' New Delhi: AVARD and PRIA.
6. Joshi. R.P. (ed). (1998). 'Constitutionalisation of Panchayati Raj.' Jaipur: Rawat.
7. Gandhi. M.K. 'My Idea of Village Swaraj.' Harijan 26.7.1942.
8. Malcom S Adishesiah. (1994). 'Decentralized Planning and Panchayati Raj. New Delhi: Concept.
9. Panchayati Raj Update,(1998). Institute of Social Sciences. New Delhi.

Paper- VI Introduction to Peace and Conflict Resolution

Unit-1 **What** is Peace? Peace, Meaning, Types or levels of Peace, well being and justice, Peace and Participatory democracy, Culture of Peace, Inclusive democracy.

Unit-2. Types and Levels of Conflict, Sources of Conflict: Perspectives, Social Injustice, Economic Inequality and Exploitation, Terrorism, Maoism.

Unit-3. Western and Eastern Perspectives, Coercive Methods, Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), Gandhian Way, Negotiation, Arbitration, Mediation, Adjudication.

Unit-IV. Gandhian perceive of world peace and international organizations:- The role of UNO to World Peace –League of Nations, The role of SAARC and Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaties.

Readings.

1. Galtung, John. (1968). Peace, in International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, New York: Macmillan and the Free Press.
2. UNESCO, (1996). From a Culture of Violence to a Culture of Peace. Paris: UNESCO.
3. Adams, David. (1991). (ed). Seville Statement on Violence. Paris: UNESCO.
4. Jayaram.N, and Satish Saberwal.(1996). (ed). Social conflict. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
5. Sen, Amartya. (1992). Inequality Examined. Oxford: OUP.
6. Das, Bhagavan. (1990). Essential Unity of all Religions. Mumbai: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.
7. Husain, Abid.S. (2000). The National Culture of India. New Delhi: National Book Trust.
8. Avruch, Kevin. (1998). Culture of Conflict Resolution. Washington: Institute of Peace Press.
9. Naess.A. (1974). Gandhi and Group Conflict: An Exploration of Satyagraha. Oslo: University of Forlaught.
10. Galtung.J. (1996). The Way is the Goal: Gandhi Today. Ahmadabad: Gujarath Vidyapith Peace Research Centre,

Paper-VII: Renaissance Thinkers and Social Reform movements in Kerala

- Unit-1. The concept of 'Renaissance' in Kerala-Emergence of Social reform-Questioning the 'Traditional; - marriage, custom and ritual – caste and 'Community' – Phases of social reform-social reform organizations – Their impact.
- Unit-2 . Gender question in Kerala- Colonial formulations- breast cloth disturbances- Malabar marriage commission – marumakkathayam acts- women in the public sphere- Debates on the location of women – Attitude of social reformers.
- Unit-3. Emergence of national Movement- Home rule league- Non-Cooperation – Khilafat – Malabar rebellion – The Debate on the Rebellion. Nationalism and Social reform – Vaikkam and Guruvayur Satyagrahas – Social reformers in National Movement.
- Unit-4. Development of national consciousness – salt satyagraha – Development of nationalist activity – strategies of mobilization- Congress socialist party- Division in the Congress – Travancore state Congress and the demand for responsible Government – Prajamandal in Cochin – Quit India Movement.
- Unit -5 Growth of Popular struggles – Peasant Movements – Janmi Kudiyan legislations and Consequences – Working Class movements – teachers, students and Youth- Women's movement – Growth of the Communist party – the Debate – Communist Party in Kerala politics – other Left Groups.
- Unit-6 Sabalten renaissance movement in Kerala - Pandit Karuppan, Ayyankali, Srinarayana Guru-Gandhi's visit to Vaikom Sathyagraha, Gandhi X Guru debates – Mampuram Fazal Pookoya Thangal, renaissance and Malabar revolt – Poyikayil Yohannan and Christian renaissance (Kumara Guru, Chavara).

Readings.

1. P.Radhakrishnan, land reforms and social change Malabar 1800-1982.
2., A History of agrarian struggles in Modern Kerala..
3. T.H.P. Chentharassery, Ayyankali.
4. M.Gangadharan, Malabar rebellion.
5. T.K.Ravindran, Asan and Social revolution in Kerala.
6., Vaikkam Satyagraha and Gandhi.
7., Eight Furlongs to freedom.
8. K.P.Kesava Menon Kazhinja Kalam.

9. K.Damodaran and C.Narayana Pillai, Keralattinte Swatantryasamaram Koji Kawashima, Missionaries in Hindu State.

Paper VIII: GANDHI: Ecology And Sustainable Development

Unit-1. Changing Perspectives on Ecology and Development:

Deep Ecology: Respect and veneration for Nature, Critique of contemporary Development, Gandhian Approach to Development.

Unit-2. Gandhi's Views on Humankind and Earth:

Gandhi and Human Ecology, Gandhi on conservation of Natural Resources, Gandhi's Village: An Ideal Ecological Unit.

Unit-3. Spiritual Foundations of Gandhian Development:

Gandhian life style and livelihood: Institutional Dimensions of Development, Antyodaya to Sarvodaya.

Unit-4. Gandhi's Ashramas: Seed Beds of Ecological Development-

Education and Green Initiatives, Gram Swaraj and Ecological Development (Climate Change), Case Studies (Water Harvesting in Avid, Rajasthan for Environmental Management, Rale Gaon Sidhi. ATTIKO Movement.

Readings:-

1. Kapur, Sinha, N. (2011). Environmental History of India: A Reader, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
2. Mohan, M. (200). Ecology and Development. New Delhi: Rawat.
3. Mishra, R.P. (1995). Environmental Ethics, A Dialogue of Cultures, New Delhi: Concept Publishing House.
4. Gandhi, M.K. (1982). Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule, Ahmadabad: Navajivan Publishing House.
5. Khpshoo, T.N, and Moolakkattu, John.S. (2009). Mahatma Gandhi and the Environment, New Delhi: Teri.
6. Gadgil, Madhav, (2001). Ecological Journeys, The Science and Politics of Conservation in India. Delhi: Permanent Black.
7. Singh, Rajendra. (2005). The Waterman's Journey, Rashtriya Jal Yatra. Alwar: Tarun Jal Vidyapeeth.
8. Savitha Singh. (1999). Global Concern with Environmental Crisis and Gandhi's Vision. New Delhi: A.P.H. Publishing Corp.
9. Gadgil, Madhav, and Guha, R. (1993). This Fissured Land: An Ecological History of India. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
10. Parel, A.J. (2006). Gandhi's Philosophy and the Quest for Harmony. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
11. M. Ramakrishnan, Ecosophy, Pen Books, Aluva.

III Semester

Paper IX– Human Rights – The Indian Perspective

Unit-1 Historical and Philosophical perspective

Vedas, Upanishad, Bhagavad Gita, Artha Sastra, Buddhism, Jainism, Sufism and Bhakti movements.

Unit- 2. Freedom struggle and Human Rights

Renaissance Period, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Contribution of Religious movements – Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, Theosophical society, Indian National congress.

Unit-3. Universal Declarations of Human Rights and the UN Covenants

Major covenants and declarations Contemporary debates on human Rights, Rights of women, Right of children, Rights of Minorities and the Marginalised–Institutional Mechanism to protect Human Rights, National Human Rights Commission, State Human Right Commissions.

Unit-4. Gandhian approach to Human Rights.

Gandhi's programmes on social reforms. Media as a tool for protecting and promotion of Human rights.

Readings

1. Gupta, Vijay K., Perspectives on Human Rights, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 1996.
Paine, Thomas, Right of Man, Penguin, Harmondsworth, 1969.
2. _____, Human Rights and Humanitarian Law- Developments in Indian and International Law (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2008)
3. _____(ed.), Human Rights: International Protection Monitoring, Enforcement (Paris: UNESCO Publishing, 2003)
4. _____(ed), Human Rights: New Dimensions and Challenges (Paris: UNESCO publishing , 1998).
5. Vijapur, Abdulrahim P., The United nations at Fifty – Studies in Human Rights (New Delhi: South Asian Publishers, 1996).
6. _____, (ed), Essays on International Human Rights (New Delhi: South Asian Publishers, Absecon Highlands, N.J., International Book Co., 1991)
7. _____ and Suresh, Kumar (eds.), perspective on Human Rights (New Delhi: manak Publications, 1999)

Paper X: Gandhian Approach to the status and Role of Women

Unit-1. Women's Place and Role: Women's place in different cultures, Peace Building- Women's perspective, Violence against women. Political and Economic Participation of women, women education

Unit-2. Structural violence: (Economic, Social, Political) - Caste, Communalism and Ethnic violence, State violence (Terrorism, Dictatorship, Military). Non-State-Violence.

Unit-3. Women and environment: Case studies (Green Belt, SEWA, Grameen Bank and Self-Help Groups). Kudumbasree, Peace Initiatives, Challenges ahead: The Gandhian Alternatives.

Unit-4. Food Security: Unorganized Labour (Rural and Urban), Human Security-Global and in India. International co-operation and Security.

Readings:-

1. Ahuja, Ram., (1997)., Indian Social System. New Delhi: Rawat Publication.
2. Bosurp, Easter. (2008). Women's role in Economic Development. USA: Eastern.
3. Chatterjee Margaret, (1989). Mahatma Gandhi, essays in Social and Political Philosophy. New Delhi: ICPR.
4. Seth, Mira. (2001). Women and Development. New Delhi: Sage.
5. Manchanda, Rita. (2001). Women, War, and Peace in South Asia.: Beyond victimhood to Agency. New Delhi: Sage.
6. Galtung, Johan. (1996). Peace by Peaceful Means and Conflict. Development and Civilization. Oslo: International Peace Research Institute. Ihi: Ajanta Publication.
7. Parekh, Bhikhu. (1995). Gandhi's Political Philosophy: A critical Examination. Delhi: Ajanta Publications.
8. Misra, K.P, and S.C. Gangal. (1981). Gandhi and Contemporary World: Studies in Peace and War, Delhi: Chanakya Publications.
9. Sharma, Jai Narain. (2004). Power Politics and corruption: A Gandhian Soolution: New Delhi: Deep & Deep.

Paper XI - Non violent movement after Gandhi

Unit- 1 Post Gandhian situation

Peace movements in India, post Gandhian leadership.

Unit-2 Non-violent movement after Gandhi

Features of non violent movements, types, salient components, methods, dynamics and outcome, Social and ecological issues.

Unit- 3 Non Violent movements in India

Bhoodan Movement, Total Revolution, Prohibition Movements, Farmers Movements, Chipko Movement, Narmada Bachao Andolan, Silent Valley, Water conservation movements.

Unit-4 Civil Right movements in United States

Green peace movements in Europe, Anti apartheid movement in South Africa, Solidarity in Poland, Aung San Kyi.

Readings:

1. Ramachandra Goha – India after Gandhi: The history of world’s largest democracy, Picador: London, 2010.
2. David Hardiman – Gandhi in his times and ours Delhi: Permanent Black, 2012.
3. Diwakar R.R. Satyagraha and its techniques. Bombay: Hind Kitabs, 1946.
4. Narayan, Jaya Prakash – From Socialism to Sarvodaya. Kashi: Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh, 1957.
5. Rana, Suresh – Vinoba and his mission. Kashi: Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh, 1958.
6. Weber, Thomas. Gandhi, Gandhism and Gandhians. New Delhi: Rsl Books, 2006.
7. Dalton, Dennis – Mahatma Gandhi: Non violent power in action. Colombia: Colombia University press, 1993.
8. Schumacher, E.P – small is beautiful, New York: Harpen and Row Publishers, 1989.
9. Bhave, Acharya Vinoba. Bhoodan Ganga. Varanasi: Sarva seva Sangh, 1957-62.
10. Kavaljeet – J.P’s total revolution and humanism. Patna: Budhiwadi Foundation, 2002.
11. Kumarappa Bharatan – Why prohibition. Ahmedabad: Navajeevan Publishing House, 1952
12. Judith Brown- Gandhi’s rise to power, Indian Politics, New Delhi: Cambridge University Press, 1972.

Paper XII Research Methodology

Unit-1 Social science Research

Introduction, types of social science research, Normative and empirical principles.

Unit-2 Defining the Research problems

Review of Literature, Types of Research design, Data collection, Sampling, Interviews, document analysis survey, observation, presentation of findings.

Unit-3. Conflict mapping

Purpose, usage and limitations. Ways of conflict mapping. Narratives, Narrative analysis Tools for analysis, Narrative theories, Decisions regarding data collections coding, methods of narrative analysis.

Unit- 4 Analysis

Aims and objectives, Levels of analysis.

Unit-5 Organising the research findings

Aims and objectives, statement of problem, theories and hypotheses, Analysis and interpretation, taking of hypothesis, organizing findings.

Unit- 6 Presentation of data

Quantitative and qualities, style, citation, Footnotes etc based on MLA handbook introduction, aims and objectives, Abbreviations take of contents, list of figures etc, pagination and chapters, References and bibliography. Quotations, style and language.

Unit 7 I.T application in social science research.

Readings:

1. Goode, William J and paul K Halt- Methods in Social Research. Singapore: Mcgramhill, 1981
2. Young, Paulive V. Scientific Social survays and Research,. New Delhi: Prentico Hall, 1995
3. Chapi Stuart – Experimental design in sociological Research, New York: Harper and Row, 1947.
4. Bhandhopadhgaga, Jagatauja. Social and political thought of Gandhi. Bombay: Allied publications, 1969
5. Theresa L Baker. Doing Social Research. New York: Macgraw – Hill, 1994.
6. Sharma, Jai Narain. Research Methodology: The Description and its Dimensions. New Delhi: Deep and Deep, 2011.
7. Vinay Kumar Srivastava. Methodology and Field Works, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2004.
8. Zina O' Leary. The Essential Guide to doing Research, New Delhi: Vistaar Publications, 2004

IV Semester

Paper XIII: Gandhian Approach to Peace and Conflict Resolution

1. **Understanding Peace:** Tolerance, Harmony and Forgiveness, Community Peace, Peace among Nations, State and civil society as instrument of peace. Gandhi as an ambassador of Peace.
2. **Understanding Sources of Conflict:** Approaches to Conflict Resolutions, Gandhian Approach to Conflict Resolution-Western and Eastern, Application of Gandhian Approaches to peace and Conflict Resolution (Case Studies).Post conflict RE-construction and Rehabilitation,
3. **Satyagraha for the Resolution of Conflicts:** Fasting, Strike, Dialogue and Negotiation, Mediation,(Fast against the Communal Award, Fast for Hindu-Muslim Unity), Pacific Strike,(Ahmadabad Mill Strike, Rowlett Satyagraha),
4. **Gandhian Approach of Conflict Resolution case Studies:** Noakali, North-East/ Kashmir, Sri Lanka/ Palestine, Tibet/Myanmar/ Bhutan.

Readings:

1. Diwakar, P.R. (1969). The Saga of Satayagraha. Delhi: Gaandhi Peace Foundation.
2. Gandhi. M. K. (1945). Non-violence in Peace and War. Ahmadabad: Navajivan publishing House.
3. Gandhi. M.K. (1979). Documents on Social, Moral and Spiritual Values in Education. New Delhi: NCERT.
4. Mathews, James. K. (1978). The Matchless Weapon Satyagraha,. Ahmadabad: Navajivan Publishing House.
5. Weber, Thomas., (1991). Conflict Resolution and Gandhian Ethics. New Delhi: Gandhi Peace Foundation.
6. Bondurant, Joan. V., (1969). Conquest Violence, The Gandhian Philosophy of Conflict. Berkeley: University of California press.
7. Sharma, Jai Narain., (2008). Gandhi's Approach to Conflict Resolution. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.
8. Weber, Thomas.,(2006). Gandhi, Gandhism and Gandhians. New Delhi: Roli Books.

Paper XIV : Gandhi in the 21st Century

- Unit 1: Understanding Globalization and its Ramifications-(Economic and Technological), Impact of globalization-Social, Political, cultural.
- Unit 2: Gandhi's Vision of a Global Order- Livelihood/Cultural/Life Style and Environment. Gandhian Idea of Man, Debates on Nature of State, Problems and Practices of Democracy.
- Unit 3: Gramswaraj Today-Sarva Dharma Samabhavana, Cultural Diversities, Unity in diversity, Social Exclusion, Social inclusion. Inclusive democracy.
- Unit 4: Social Inclusion-Empowering Women, Rural development, Science and Technology, Role of Media, Human Rights awareness.

Readings:-

1. Gadgil, Madhav. (2001). Ecological Journeys. The Science and Politics of Conservation in India. New Delhi: Permanent Books.
2. Parida, Gunanidhi. (2000). Ecology and Development in Conflict. A Gandhian approach. New Delhi: APH.
3. Paariach, Ashu, (2011). Gandhi in the Twenty-First Century. New Delhi: Deep & Deep.
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Paper XV:IMPACT OF GANDHISM ON POST-GANDHIAN ALTERNATIVE MOVEMENTS

Unit 1: Ecological Resistance movements:

Narmada, Chipko, Plachimada resistance, Silent Valley, Water conservation Movement.

Unit 2: Women resistance and empowerment:

Women leadership in alternative movements, MedhaPatkar, Vandana Siva, Irom Sharmila.

Unit 3: Anti-Nuclear Movements:

Sathehabad Movement (Hariyana) Koodamkulam struggle , PMANE

Unit 4: Resistance against Co operate invasions displacement for development:

Adivasi struggle against displacement, Resistance against POSCO, Vedanta, Nandhigram etc.

Readings:-

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Paper XVI: Gandhian Critique of Marxism and Modernism

Unit-1. Modernism :

Origin, Meaning, Basic characteristics of Modernism- Critical Evaluation.

Unit-2. Marxism – Marxist theories, Socialism, Communism, Class struggle, economic determinism, withering away of the state, proletariat dictatorship
The Gandhian approach to ends means relationship, concept of state.

Unit-3. Post-Modernism:

Origin, Development: Definition and characteristics of Post Modernism: Critical Analysis
Gandhi's critique of Post- Modernism.
Hind Swaraj and its implications and relevance.

Unit-4. Contemporary Debate on Gandhian Philosophy as Pre-modernism, Modernism and Post modernism.

Truth and Non-Violence: A Foundation of New world order. Politics, Economics, Religion, Education, Position of women: A critical Evaluation.

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